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A: 1. acting. 2. affinity. 3. Assistant.

A+: n. Education. in the US, a grade indicating highest excellence.

AA: n. 1. attempted abortion, especially used in reference to the engram created in the unborn child as the result of such an attempt.

'' . . . any AA is very far from the basic area. '' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; Lecture 10 June 50 (#1); Lecture 26 Sept. 50 (#1)] 2. a case who has an engram or engrams of attempted abortion. ''Although I have run into lots of AAs that were not afraid of the dark. '' [Lecture 3 July 50 (#2)] —v. 3. to attempt to abort (a child).

'' . . . she AAed him. '' [Lecture 8 July 50 (#1)] —m. 4. of or pertaining to attempted abortion, or having engrams of attempted abortion. ''And then she usually waits a few days in an AA case . . . '' [Lecture 10 June 50 (#1)]

A=A=A: n. anything equals anything equals anything; identification. This is the behavior of the reactive mind. Everything is identified with everything on a certain subject. In an engram, all things and remarks are equal to each other, are equal to the pain, are equal to the perceptics, and hearing equals vision and vision equals tactile, and a complete identification occurs. Everything is everything else. Example: Mr. X looks at a horse, knows it's a house, knows it's a schoolteacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. ''One could say that the equation of the reactive mind was 'A equals A equals A equals A' regardless of what A stood for. '' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 6 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 5 Oct. 54 (#2); Lecture 8 Nov. 59 (#2); HCOB 28 July 63; HCO PL 26 Apr. 70R]

A/Aide: Assistant Aide.

AB: Able-Bodied Seaman.

ABCD: n. [1969—1978] a designation representing the commands which were used in Dianetics R3R procedure for repeat run-throughs of an engram, after having located and run through the incident the first time. The commands were: (A) ''Move to the beginning of the incident, '' (B) ''Tell me when you are there, '' (C) ''Move through the incident, '' (D) ''Tell me what happened. '' The usual designation for this on the worksheets was simply ''ABCD, '' which indicated that the auditor had given the command required under A, under B, under C and under D. This procedure was revised in 1978 for use in New Era Dianetics. '' . . . they just didn't run the ABCD the one more time necessary. '' [LRH Definition Notes; Lecture 16 Sept. 70; HCOB 26 May 78 I] See also ROUTINE 3R.

aberrate: v. to cause aberration (in someone or something). ''Only incidents of the greatest magnitude in physical pain and hostile content are sufficient to aberrate a mind. '' [The Dynamics of Life] See also ABERRATION.

aberrated: m. characterized or influenced by aberration. ''When an individual is acting contrary to survival of himself, his group, progeny, race, mankind or life he can be considered to be unintelligent, uninformed or aberrated. '' [The Dynamics of Life] See also ABERRATION.

aberrated behavior: n. destructive effort toward prosurvival data or entities on any dynamic or effort toward the survival of contrasurvival data or entities for any dynamic. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; ''The Axioms of Dianetics'']

aberrated personality: n. the personality resultant from superimposition, on the genetic personality, of personal characteristics and tendencies brought about by all environmental factors, prosurvival and aberrational. ''Clearing away the aberrations intensifies all the strong points of the analytical mind and deintensifies all the weak points of the aberrated personality and such clearing intensifies the individuality and the personality. '' [Science of Survival; Article, Oct. 50] Abbr. AP. See also ABERRATION. Compare to BASIC PERSONALITY.

aberration: n. a departure from rational thought or behavior; any

deranged or irrational behavior. It means basically to err, to make mistakes, or more specifically to have fixed ideas which are not true. The word is also used in its scientific sense. It means departure from a straight line. If a line should go from A to B, then if it is "aberrated" it would go from A to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point, to some other point and finally arrive at B. Taken in its scientific sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, in example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. When a person has engrams, these tend to deflect what would be his normal ability to perceive truth and bring about an aberrated view of situations, which then would cause an aberrated reaction to them. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. "Dianetics consists of discovering the aberration in the individual, finding the physically painful experience which corresponds to it and placing the data therein contained at the disposal of the analytical mind." [LRH Definition Notes; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Dianetics 55!; The Dynamics of Life; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Science of Survival; Lecture 12 Jan. 55 (#1); Article, Jan. 51; Film: Introduction to Scientology]

aberration, educational: n. the irrationalities and bad data a person has received as a result of his education—by parents, in schools and by experience; the cumulative entheta of the culture in which the preclear was raised. [Science of Survival] See also ABERRATION.

aberration, environmental: n. irrational behavior which is the result of aberrated persons and situations in the individual's present time environment. This is normally temporary, but cumulative environmental entheta has a chronic effect in the case. [Science of Survival] See also ABERRATION.

aberration, mechanical: n. irrational behavior which stems not from specific engram commands, but from mental inefficiency by reason of cumulative entheta. Entheta by itself can charge up a case to the point where the case will behave in certain definite ways regardless of the command content of the engrams. [Science of Survival] See also ABERRATION.

aberrative commands: See aberrative phrases.

aberrative phrases: n. phrases occurring in engrams which specifically dictate certain obsessions, compulsions, repressions, delusions, neuroses or psychoses. Examples: "The world is all against me," "I hate policemen," "I have a cold," "I am stupid," "I am the ugliest person in the world." Such phrases have command value on the analyzer, which does not know they exist below it in the reactive mind, only to the degree that the case is charged with entheta. The more the analyzer is shut down through cumulative aberration, the more such phrases will be obeyed. "The aberrative phrase has been inhibitive to the abilities of the preclear . . ." Also called aberrative commands and command phrases. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 24 Nov. 50 (#1)] See also ABERRATION. Compare to ACTION PHRASES.

aberree: n. a colloquial term sometimes used in the early days of Dianetics to designate an aberrated person: anybody who has one or more engrams; one who has not been cleared. "An aberree, because of high general tone and other factors, may not suffer the restimulation of an engram for a number of years after its receipt." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; The Dynamics of Life; LRH Definition Notes; Ability 62, Dec. 57] See also ABERRATION.

ability: n. one's ability to observe, to make decisions, and to act. A person has to be able to inspect and know what he is looking at. He has to be able to make a sensible summary of what he is looking at, and he has to be able to act in accordance to what he's inspected. Ability is dependent entirely upon a greater and better understanding of that field or area in which one cares to be more able. [Dianetics 55!; Lecture 3 Apr. 62]

- Ability:** n. the magazine of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC, since June 1955. LRH wrote many articles for this magazine between 1955 and 1968.
- ability gain:** n. the preclear's recognition that he can now do things he could not do before. A preclear gains specific abilities as he progresses up each step of the Grade Chart. [HCOB 28 Feb. 59; HCOB 23 Oct. 80R-II]
- Ability Release:** See Release, Ability.
- ABLE:** Association for Better Living and Education.
- Able-Bodied Seaman:** n. a course delivered in the Sea Organization which teaches a person the basic technology of seamanship, or a person who has completed this course. [Base Order 2; FO 2264R, 18 Dec. 69]
Abbr. AB.
- Abnormal Dianetics:** n. an early term for Dianetics addressed to the mind only (as compared to Dianetics applied to broader areas, such as Judiciary Dianetics, Group Dianetics, etc.). Later called Individual Dianetics. [Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; Lecture 30 Nov. 50]
- abreact:** v. Psychoanalysis. to release (repressed emotions) by acting out, as in words, behavior, or the imagination, the situation causing the conflict. 'That's known as 'permitting the child to abreact his hostilities.' It's a mouthful; it doesn't work on the child either.' [Lecture 2 Sept. 62]
- abridged-style auditing:** See auditing, abridged-style.
- absolute zero:** n. something which has no geographical location, no position, no wavelength, no mass and no motion in the past, present or future. This is a true zero, which differs from the definition of "zero" in mathematics. The term "absolute zero" is also used in physics to refer to the theoretical temperature at which substances would have no heat whatever and all molecules would stop moving (approximately -273 degrees Celsius or -479 degrees Fahrenheit). [Lecture 26 Jan. 54 (#1); Lecture 7 June 54 (#5); Lecture 6 Oct. 54; Lecture 21 Dec. 61]
- AC:** Advisory Council.
- AC-1:** n. a financial report form used in Scientology organizations in the 1970s, filled out by the Treasury Secretary. AC was short for Accounts.
- AC-2:** n. a financial report form used in Scientology organizations in the 1970s, filled out by the Flag Banking Officer. AC was short for Accounts.
- Acad:** Academy.
- Academy:** n. the section of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. The word academy comes from a school of philosophy founded by the Greek philosopher Plato (427—347 b.c.) near Athens in 387 b.c. He set up his school in a public garden, complete with walks and fountains, which was dedicated to a legendary Greek hero named Academus—hence "academy." [Lecture 6 Dec. 56; HCOB 9 Apr. 57; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61; HCO PL 17 Apr. 61; HCO PL 24 July 62] Abbr. Acad.
- Academy Levels:** n. a series of five courses (Academy Levels 0 to IV) which constitute the first five professional auditor training classes, called Academy Levels because they are delivered in a Scientology Academy. These courses correspond with the Expanded Lower Grades on the processing side of the Grade Chart, and each level covers the materials required to be able to audit the corresponding grade. Upon finishing an Academy Level, the auditor is provisionally certified to audit preclears on the grade it covers. Example: Academy Level I covers the materials of Expanded Grade I, and a graduate of this course is provisionally certified to audit others on Expanded Grade I. 'On certain courses containing both theory and practical, such as Academy Levels, you would not necessarily twin students on the theory section of the course.' [The Auditor 2, 1964; HCOB 2 Apr. 65; HCOB 21 Aug. 79; HCO PL 29 Jan. 91 II; Grade Chart] See also LEVEL.
- ACC:** Advanced Clinical Course.
- ACC Clear Procedure:** See Clear Procedure.
- acceleration, law of:** n. Science. one of the three laws of motion and

interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642—1727): a force acting upon a body causes the body to accelerate in the direction of the force, the acceleration being directly proportional to the force and inversely proportional to the mass of the body. For example, a bicycle with one person on it will accelerate in direct proportion to the amount of force exerted on it and will decrease its acceleration when more mass, such as a passenger, is added to it, thus requiring more force be exerted in order to increase the acceleration. See also LAWS OF MOTION.

acceleration process: n. an experimental rundown used in 1970—1971. It consisted of running down prior ARC breaks preceding engrams; it was superseded by L 10 and Expanded Dianetics. [LRH Definition Notes]

acceptance level: n. what a person really could have; the condition in which a person or object must be, in order for the preclear to be able to accept it freely. One can see acceptance level dramatized in every activity of life. Examples: A person to whom a living room was not acceptable except in a cluttered fashion would not clean up a living room. A man who left a beautiful and helpful girl and ran off with a prostitute would have an acceptance level on women far below a beautiful girl. ''There's a social acceptance level—what a person is expected to accept.'' [Lecture 12 Jan. 55; Lecture 7 Apr. 72; PAB 15, Dec. 53; PAB 16, Dec. 53]

Acceptance Level Processes/Processing: n. a form of Creative Processing in which the auditor has the preclear mock up items for himself and others to accept, in brackets. Its purpose is to discover the lowest level of acceptance of the preclear and remedy it using mock-ups. ''Acceptance Level Processing is quite welcome to these cases.'' [Lecture 19 Oct. 53 (#1); PAB 15, Dec. 53; PAB 16, Dec. 53; PAB 19, Feb. 54] See also ACCEPTANCE LEVEL and CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

accepting an almost: n. a form of dev-t in which an executive or communicator or messenger accepts and forwards something which is almost done as a completion. Orders given are to be executed and reported done, not to be nearly done or almost done. This form of dev-t is most easily spotted by insisting that the original order or orders be returned with the compliance so that any terminal on the line can tell at a glance what was ordered, and what was done. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

accessibility: n. the desire of the preclear to be raised on the Tone Scale by processing; the desire of the individual to attain new and higher levels of survival and the betterment of mind and body. Accessibility is the willingness of the preclear to accept auditing and the ability of the auditor and the preclear to work as a team to increase the position of the preclear on the Tone Scale. In the social sense, accessibility is the state of being willing to have interpersonal relations. For the individual himself, accessibility with self means whether or not an individual can recontact his past experiences or data. A man with a ''bad memory'' has memories which are not accessible to him. But a case is considered accessible when it will work willingly with the auditor, no matter how occluded the case may be. ''Accessibility is roughly proportional to the amount of free theta existing on a case, but this ratio may be interrupted by inhibitions, educational or engramic.'' [Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 22 Nov. 50 (#2)]

Accessibility Chart: n. a chart which shows degrees of accessibility of a case, from the level of ''personality accessible for conversation'' to ''full reason accessible (Clear).'' The full chart can be found in the book Notes on the Lectures of L. Ron Hubbard. [Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 24 Nov. 50 (#1)]

ACC Manual: See ACC Preparatory Manual.

Accommodation Counselor: n. a registrar at the Flag Service Organization who helps the public with living and food arrangements. After a person has been signed up for training or processing, the person is directed to the Accommodation Counselor to arrange for his food and rooms. [BFO 45, 24 Dec. 75]

Accounting Department: See Department of Accounts.

accounting records: See accounts records.

Accounts: See Department of Accounts.

Accounts Assistant: n. [1964—1965] the post in a Scientology organization that handled the income and disbursement functions and was in charge, through the Organization Secretary, of Accounts personnel and financial matters. The full title of this post was Accounts Assistant to the Organization Secretary. Also called Assistant to the Org Sec for Accounts. [HCO PL 18 June 64; HCO PL 28 May 64]

accounts clearance: n. evidence that all the bills a person owes an organization are paid, to be presented before any certificate or award is issued, and before signing someone up for new items or services. Scientology organizations cannot give away service, as it costs money to provide it; when an org starts giving service away, it ceases to be able to provide service. [SEC ED 151 Int, 21 Dec. 65]

accounts records: n. any of the particles used in a Scientology accounting system: bills, cancelled checks, invoices, receipts, chits, lists, record books and any other such items. Also called accounting records. [HCO PL 25 Sept. 59] See also ACCOUNTS SYSTEM.

accounts summary: n. a report that gives the amount of money in each bank account of an organization. It shows the name of each bank used, checks outstanding, etc., and a total sum of monies in the bank. The summary is updated weekly so it can be used in the organization's financial planning. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 65R]

accounts system: n. the system used to keep accounts in a Scientology organization, which is simple and which works. It consists of writing an invoice on a four-copy machine for everything received and a disbursement voucher on a four-copy disbursement machine for everything expended, even petty cash, with a complete statement of what Accounts knows of the expenditure. The system consists of four files—one with a file for every creditor, one with a file for every debtor, one with a file for every bank account and one with a file for every weekly breakdown envelope. [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II]

ACC Preparatory Manual: a manual assembled from the works of L. Ron Hubbard in the summer of 1957 for advanced students in Scientology. It contained material used in conjunction with the course, including data on assists, session tips, definitions and results of research.

ACC TRs: n. training routines used on the 1st South African Advanced Clinical Course in March 1960 to teach the student how to use the E-Meter. These drills are fully covered in HCOB 30 Apr. 60, ACC TRs. [HCOB 30 Apr. 60]

Accts: Accounts. See Department of Accounts.

accumulating graph: See graph, accumulating.

Ace Team: n. any of several types of teams sent out to help establish Division 6s, new missions or groups in an area. Continental Liaison Offices send out two types of Ace Teams to their continental areas: Ace Team 1 sets up and establishes Division 6s, and Ace Team 2 goes out and tours its continental area, setting up groups in the field. There are also SMI Ace Teams, which help get new missions established and operating, and help small missions build up by establishing their Department 6 activities and getting in the basic Dianetics and Scientology routes. [HCO PL 15 Mar. 75]

ack: acknowledgment; acknowledge.

acknowledge: v. to give an acknowledgment (to someone or something, or for something). 'An auditor must always acknowledge what the preclear has said.' [Ability Major 4, July 55] Abbr. ack.

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

and is received. In signaling with the Morse code, the receiver of a message transmits an R to the sender as a signal that the message has been received, which is to say acknowledged. There is such a thing as overacknowledgment and there is such a thing as underacknowledgment. A correct and exact acknowledgment communicates to someone who has spoken that what he has said has been heard. An acknowledgment tends to terminate or end the cycle of a communication and when expertly used can sometimes stop a continued statement or continued action. An acknowledgment is also part of the communication formula and is one of its steps. 'The actual thing about it is, never in her life had she ever received anybody's acknowledgment.' [Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 6 June 55; LRH Definition Notes; Film: The Cycle of Communication; Film: The Professional TR Course] **Abbr. ack.**

acknowledgment, double: See double acknowledgment.

acknowledgment, premature: n. any acknowledgment, including noises or nods, made before a preclear has completely told you all he was going to say. The person then believes he has not been understood and so begins to explain at greater and greater length. 'One didn't get a chance to say what one was going to say because one was stopped by premature acknowledgment.' [HCOB 7 Apr. 65]

Acknowledgments: n. the name of the training drill TR 2.

ACS: Advanced Courses Specialist. See Hubbard Advanced Courses Specialist.

Act: n. one of several stages of processing or a particular process in use at a certain case level in Advanced Procedure (as covered in Advanced Procedure and Axioms). There are fifteen different Acts in Advanced Procedure, including the auditor's action of assessing the task to hand and dealing with any considerations he has on being able to help the preclear (the First Act, also called Act One), handling the preclear's past postulates (the Second Act), running successively any and all emotion on all the dynamics (the Twelfth Act) and rechecking previous steps done to ensure completion (the Fifteenth Act). [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears]

acting: m. having a provisional staff appointment which if held with good statistics for a year may be made permanent; a prefix to a post title indicating such a provisional appointment. Example: Acting Executive Director. [HCO PL 18 Nov. 65; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66] **Abbr. A.**

action: n. a motion or movement; an act; a consideration that motion has occurred; a determined or undetermined, orderly or disorderly changing of condition or of position in space. Any action requires space and time, for space and time are necessary to motion. Action consists of energy outputs and inputs. It is energy interchanges on a gross mest level. 'An effect in creation is action.' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 8-8008; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture Oct. 52 (#2); JOS 7-G, Nov. 52; PAB 82, 1 May 56]

Action: n. the portion of the Flag Bureaus and FOLOs which is responsible for running successful Sea Org missions that terminatedly handle the situation they were sent to handle. On different org boards, Action has been variously a bureau and a branch, but its functions have been the same. [Lecture 17 Nov. 70; CBO 192RA, 24 May 72]

Action Affluence: n. an application of the Affluence formula to a situation aboard the flagship of the Sea Org in November of 1968, in which the Sea Org had the initiative in a certain area and is rapidly taking objectives, despite obstacles, by sheer weight and speed of action. It is a formula for a 'combat Affluence,' developed and used at that time to continue the momentum created by several successful missions which had begun a high velocity forward motion and had suddenly extended the zone of action of the organization. The Action Affluence formula is: (1) Economize on needless or dispersed actions that did not contribute to the present condition. Economize financially by knocking off all waste. (2) Make every action count and don't engage in any useless actions. Every new action to contribute and be of the same kind as did contribute. (3) Consolidate all gains. Any place we have gotten a gain, we keep

it. Don't let things relax or go downhill or roller-coaster. Any advantage or gain we have, keep it, maintain it. (4) Discover for yourself what caused the condition of Affluence in your immediate area and strengthen it. [OODs 17 Nov. 68; OODs 19 Nov. 68; OODs 8 Dec. 68]

Action Branch: See Action.

Action Bureau: See Action.

action cycle: See cycle of action.

action definition: See definition, action.

action file: n. a file which holds a datum that calls for action at a certain time, and injects it back into the system at the proper moment. The action file would not be housed in a closed filing cabinet. It would be out in plain sight, working all the time. Whatever its form, it is alive with activity at all times. A time machine would be an example of an action file. [How to Live Though an Executive]

action phrases: n. words or phrases in engrams, secondaries or locks which cause the individual to perform involuntary actions on the time track; phrases which seem to order the preclear in various directions on the track. Example: A preclear recalling an engram which contained the phrase "get out," could find himself suddenly at a different point on the time track or back in present time without realizing why. The phrase "get out" is an action phrase which, when encountered, caused the person to "get out" of the engram by moving elsewhere on the time track. Action phrases are most effective on people at the lower levels of the Tone Scale—at 0.5, in addition to engram, lock and secondary action phrases, even action phrases just heard in the present time environment are effective on the person to some slight degree. As a case progresses up the scale, action phrases lose their power. "The action of the individual on his time track, back through his past, is sometimes directed by action phrases appearing in his engrams." Also called command phrases. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Article, Dec. 51] Compare to ABERRATIVE PHRASES.

active files: n. in Central Files, the files of those persons who are members, those who have been trained or processed, and those who have expressed a desire to be trained or processed. [HCO PL 8 Apr. 65R II]

Act One: See Act.

actual: n. 1. what is really true; that which exists despite all apparencies; that which underlies the way things seem to be; the way things really are. "There is a great deal wrong with the type of aberration which makes it impossible or at least difficult for the individual to differentiate between the imaginary and the actual." [Science of Survival; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56] —m. 2. really true; existing despite all apparencies; underlying the way things seem to be; how things really are. "We have to find out what the actual cycle is before we can make people better." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56] Compare to APPARENCY.

actual goal: See goal, actual.

actual GPM: See Goals Problem Mass, actual.

actuality: n. the state or condition of being actual. Actuality is not reality. Reality is based on agreement. Actuality is what the person himself is capable of making. It is one's attitude towards his own universe. [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture Jan. 53 (#4); Lecture 20 Aug. 54] Compare to REALITY.

AD: m. short for After Dianetics (after 1950, the year of publication of Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example: 1965 = AD 15. [Lecture 30 Dec. 54; Lecture 26 Jan. 61; HCOB 23 Aug. 65]

ad absurdum: m. Latin. literally, "to absurdity": to the point of ridiculousness. "And if the child were to carry it forward logically ad absurdum, they would find out that the best little girl there was, was simply a little statue . . ." [Lecture 19 Oct. 53]

Ad Comm: Advisory Committee.

Ad Council: Advisory Council.

Ad Course: Advanced Course.

added inapplicable data: n. an outpoint which consists of data being added that is in no way applicable to the scene or situation. Just plain added data does not necessarily constitute an outpoint; it may be someone being thorough. But often added data is put there to cover up neglect of duty or mask a real situation. It certainly means the person is obscuring something. Usually added data also contains other types of outpoints like wrong target or added time. In using this outpoint, one must be very sure to understand the word inapplicable and see that it is only an outpoint if the data itself does not apply to the subject at hand. [HCO PL 30 Sept. 73 I]

added time: n. an outpoint which is the reverse of dropped time. In added time we have, as the most common example, something taking longer than it possibly could. To this degree it is a version of conflicting data = something takes three weeks to do but it is reported as taking six months. In its most severe sense, added time becomes a very serious outpoint when two or more events occur at the same moment involving the same person who could not have experienced both. Time had to be added to the physical universe for the data to be true. For example: "I left for Saigon at midnight on April 21st, 1962, by ship from San Francisco." "I took over my duties at Saigon on April 30th, 1962." Here we have to add time to the physical universe for both events to occur as a ship would take two or three weeks to get from San Francisco to "Saigon." [HCO PL 30 Sept. 73 I]

additive: n. a thing which has been added. This usually has a bad meaning in that an additive is said to be something needless or harmful which has been done in addition to standard procedure. Additive normally means a departure from standard procedure. For example, an auditor puts different or additional words into a standard process or command. It means a twist on standard procedure. In common English, it might mean a substance put into a compound to improve its qualities or suppress undesirable qualities. In Dianetics and Scientology it definitely means to add something to the technology or procedure, resulting in undesirable results. "All additives occur in the presence of misunderstanding—or in the absence of understanding, to state it the other way." [LRH Definition Notes; Lecture 9 Oct. 62 (#2)]

Addo: Addresso.

Address: 1. address files. 2. Addresso Section.

address files: n. files which contain the name and address of every person in Central Files, along with data on that person's progress in Scientology (i.e., "bookbuyer," "Class IV Auditor," "Grade II," etc.). These files are used for addressing mailings or providing lists to departments who need them. They serve as an index system for Central Files. "Address keeps up to date the Scientologist address files, cuts plates and has charge of all address equipment . . ." [HCO PL 16 Apr. 62; HCO PL 23 Sept. 64; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I] Abbr. Address; Addresso.

Addresso: 1. address files. 2. Addresso Section.

Addressograph: n. a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils. "A system of usage of the Addressograph machine and Central Files has been worked out." [Lecture 2 Feb. 59; Sec ED 94, 10 Feb. 59; HCO PL 31 Oct. 64]

Addressograph Section: Addresso Section.

Addresso Section: n. the section in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization which keeps the address files accurate and up-to-date; ensures that the data included in address files on the person's case state, training, etc., is kept current; operates and takes care of address equipment and furnishes addresses, addressed envelopes, card files of names, etc., for all departments. "Addresso" is short for Addressograph, the brand name of a type of addressing equipment. Also called Addressograph Section. [HCO PL 23 Sept. 64; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I; Org Board] Abbr. Addo; Address; Addresso.

address plates: n. individual metal or stencil plates which contain names

and addresses collected by the organization and which are used in address machines for addressing mailings and making lists. These plates are also "tabbed" — marked to show the person's Scientology training level, processing level, services he has done in the organization, etc., so he can be sent appropriate communications and promotion. Many Scientology organizations today have their address records on computer, instead of address plates. [Sec ED 136, 2 Mar. 59; HCO PL 31 Oct. 64; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]

add unk: address unknown (used to refer to mail which is returned as undeliverable due to the addressee having moved and no forwarding address being available).

adequate data: n. a pluspoint which consists of no sectors of data being omitted that would influence the situation. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

admin: administration; administrator; administrative.

Admin Cramming: See Cramming.

admin high-crimes: See high-crime checkouts.

administer: v. to have charge of; direct; manage. It is taken from the Latin administrare, "to be an aid to": ad-, "to" + ministrare, "to serve." From minister, "servant." [HCO PL 29 Oct. 71 II]

administration: n. the actions involved in administering an organization; the clerical and executive decisions, actions and duties necessary to the running of an organization, such as originating and answering mail, typing, filing, despatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. It is the subject of how to organize or establish or correct the spaces, terminals, flows, line duties, equipment, materiel, and so forth of a production group so as to establish optimum volume, quality and viability. In auditing, administration (abbreviated admin) is also used to denote the action or fact of keeping Auditor's Reports, Summary Reports, worksheets and other records related to an auditing session. Examples: "He kept good admin," means that his Summary Report, Auditor's Report and worksheets were neat, exactly on pattern, in proper sequence and easily understood, as well as complete. "His admin was bad" means that from the scribble and disorderly keeping of records of the session while it was in progress one could not make out what had happened in the session. You will also see the word admin in connection with the three musts of a well-run organization. It is said that its ethics, tech and admin must be "in," which means they must be properly done, orderly and effective. In modern English, when they use the term administration they mean management or running a government, or the group that is in charge of the organization or the state. The word derives from minister, which means to serve. Administer means to manage, govern, arrange financial transactions as a steward or executor; to apply or direct the application of laws or discipline; to conduct or execute religious offices, dispense rights. It comes from the Latin, administrare, "to manage, carry out, accomplish; to attend, wait, serve." [Lecture 17 Nov. 71; HCO PL 4 June 71; HCOB 28 Oct. 87; LRH Definition Notes]

Administrative Division: n. [1958—1964] one of the two divisions of a Scientology organization, the other being the Technical Division. The Administrative Division was responsible for the administrative duties of the organization, including promotion, registration, materiel and accounts. [FC PL 9 Oct. 58; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 5 Dec. 62 II]

administrative indicator: See indicator, administrative.

Administrative Letter: n. [1965] an issue type which carried normal, general policy enforcement, or advices by the Executive Director. These were printed on yellow paper, were mimeographed and were usually designated General Non-Remimeo. The Executive Director's Administrative Letters were different from others in that they were headed above their subject title: Executive Director Directive. They remained in force unless cancelled. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 65; HCO PL 8 May 65 I]

administrative skill: n. proficiency in the technology of establishing communication lines and flow lines and information lines, so that one can get team action. [Lecture 17 Nov. 70; HCO PL 15 Oct. 73]

See also ADMINISTRATOR.

Administrative Training Drills: n. a series of drills dealing with mest and people, which train the student to get compliance with and complete a cycle of action on administrative actions and orders in spite of the randomities, confusions, justifications, excuses, traps and insanities of the third and sixth dynamics, and to confront such comfortably while doing so. [HCOB 7 Feb. 71R] Abbr. Admin TRs.

administrator: n. 1. one who can make things happen at the other end of a communication line which result in discovered data or handled situations. A skilled administrator is one who can establish and maintain communication lines and can thereby discover, handle and improve situations and conditions at a distance. ''It is interesting that administrators are valued in direct proportion to the distance they can reach and get things handled over.'' [HCO PL 15 Oct. 73] 2. one who administers an area or handles the administrative duties connected with it. Examples: Course Administrator, Processing Administrator. [Sec ED 79, 7 Mar. 59; Sec ED 146, 7 Mar. 59; HCO PL 16 Mar. 71R I] Abbr. admin.

Administrator: See Director of Administration.

Admin Know-How Series: See Management Series.

Admin Scale: n. a scale for use which gives a sequence (and relative seniority) of subjects relating to organization: goals, purposes, policy, plans, programs, projects, orders, ideal scenes, statistics, valuable final products. The scale is worked up and down until it is (each item) in full agreement with the remaining items. In short, for success, all these items in the scale must agree with all other items in the scale on the same subject. [HCO PL 31 July 83R I; HCO PL 6 Dec. 70]

admin/tech ratio: See tech/admin ratio.

Admin Training Corps: n. those staff members of an org who are in full-time training for administrative posts. [HCO PL 23 Dec. 79RB] Abbr. ATC. Compare to TECHNICAL TRAINING CORPS.

Admin TRs: Administrative Training Drills.

admiration: n. a special particle, defined in the dictionary as ''wonder, delight and pleased approval.'' Admiration is a particle which unites and resolves, like the universal solvent, all types of energy, particularly force. Admiration is the catalyst particle which permits a flow between two terminals, and in the absence of this particle the communication line between two terminals won't function. ''The panacea for all ills in this universe is not love, but actually admiration.'' [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 19 Oct. 53; JOS 16-G, June 53; PAB 8, Aug. 53]

Admiration Processes/Processing: n. a form of Creative Processing in which the auditor has the preclear mock up things being admired. The process introduces a solvent particle (admiration) to melt down the solid masses of mental energy the preclear has accumulated. [Lecture 7 Oct. 53 (#2); Lecture 12 May 54 (#2); Article, 15 Apr. 53] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

adv: advanced.

Advance!: n. the magazine of the Advanced Organizations.

Advanced Clinical Course: n. any of a number of theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. The courses were given in different places, and their names (such as 2nd American Advanced Clinical Course, 4th London Advanced Clinical Course, etc.) reflect where they were held and their sequence in that location. ''There is no question about the workability of Scientology in the hands of those trained in the Advanced Clinical Course.'' Also called Advanced Clinical Unit, Advanced Indoctrination Course, Clinical Course and clinical unit. [PAB 25, 30 Apr. 54; JOS 43-G, Jan. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56] Abbr. ACC.

Advanced Clinical Unit: See Advanced Clinical Course.

Advanced Course: n. 1. any of the auditing levels above Grade VA (Power) on the Grade Chart in which the person does a course which covers the materials he is to audit, then Solo audits himself on the level. This includes Grade VI, the Clearing Course, New OT I, OT II, OT

III, New OT VI, New OT VII and New OT VIII. ''Date started Advanced Course, level, date attested to completion.'' [HCO PL 31 July 66R; HCO PL 28 Mar. 70; HCOB 31 Oct. 87; Grade Chart] 2. an Advanced Clinical Course. 3. [1956—1957] the name of a course delivered in Scientology organizations which covered the subjects of communication and the Tone Scale. [PAB 79, 10 Apr. 56; HCO Technical Bulletin 12 Sept. 56] Abbr. Ad Course.

Advanced Course Procedure: n. [1954] a codification of auditing procedures developed in the Advanced Clinical Course which consisted of eight exact steps, each of which was a specific process, run in sequence. The procedure is described in detail in a paper entitled DATA SHEET, ADVANCED COURSE, written in April 1954, which can be found in Technical Bulletins Volume II. [Article, 10 Apr. 54]

Advanced Course Review Consultant: See Solo Consultant.

Advanced Indoctrination Course: See Advanced Clinical Course.

Advanced Organization: n. a type of Scientology church that delivers upper-level processing services from the Clearing Course through New OT V and delivers the Class VIII Course and internship. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCO PL 23 Nov. 69 II] Abbr. AO.

Advanced Organization Saint Hill: n. a type of Scientology church that delivers the services of both an Advanced Organization and a Saint Hill organization. Abbr. AOSH.

Advanced Procedure: n. an auditing procedure consisting of fifteen Acts (steps) done one after another in rotation, fully described in the books Advanced Procedure and Axioms and Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 3 Dec. 51 (#1)]

Advance Man: n. a Tours person who goes out to an area before a tour arrives to make the upcoming tour well-known and ensure good attendance. [HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 II; AO 536, 7 Jan. 76; BFO 473, 6 Sept. 93]

Advance Mimeo Pack: n. a pack containing copies of mimeo issues, mainly the newest issues, sent by Flag to org executives in advance of bulk issues for distribution. [SO ED 713 Int, 12 Sept. 76] Abbr. AMP.

Advance Program: See Program, Advance.

advance registration pack: n. a packet of information sent to prospects by the Advance Scheduling Registrar, which includes sign-up forms and gives the opportunity to pay for, or make a reservation payment for, a service in advance. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 65 VI]

Advance Scheduling Registrar: n. the post in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization responsible for receiving letters of hot prospects from the Letter Registrar, scheduling these people promptly for service and then informing them, asking for any correction of date. The purpose of the post is to schedule and secure individuals by mail for technical services and ensure the future prosperity of the organization. ''The Advance Scheduling Registrar keeps two large, heavy books. One is for students; one for preclears.'' [HCO PL 21 Sept. 65; Org Board] Abbr. ASR.

advice letter: n. a report sent weekly to Flag from an org's Flag Representative, which contains data on the general scene in the org. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 71RB; HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R V]

Adviser: See Executive Secretary's Communicator.

Advisory Committee: n. 1. [1965—] a committee in each division of a Scientology organization, except Division 7, composed of the directors of the division or their representatives and chaired by the secretary of the division or his or her representative. It assigns conditions for its departments, sections and persons for the division in accordance with statistics and confirms any personnel appointments or transfers or dismissals. Its purpose is to arrange to improve statistics for its departments, sections and units. ''The orders of an Advisory Committee are similarly routed.'' [HCO PL 11 Jan. 66; HCO PL 12 Aug. 65] 2. [1957—1965] a committee which consisted of the heads of the various departments of the organization. It had the purpose of advising executives of the organization as to needed changes and policies, acting as a meeting ground for the department heads, assembling and reporting the statistics of finance and action to the Executive Director, and

advancing ideas for promotion and improvement. ''By the unanimous vote of the Advisory Committee with the approval of the Association Secretary.'' [HCO PL 8 Apr. 57; HCOB 9 Apr. 57; HASI PL 9 Apr. 57 I] Abbr. Ad Comm.

Advisory Council: n. the council composed of the heads of the divisions of a Scientology organization. Its purpose is to advise the Executive Council as to required directives and policies, to implement directives and policy for approval, to examine statistics and conditions and implement remedies or intensification for approval, and to originate and recommend for approval promotion ideas. The Advisory Council also does proposed income planning and financial planning for each week and submits this to the Executive Council for approval. In an organization using a six-department org board, the Ad Council is made up of the heads of each department. Prior to December 1966, the Advisory Council consisted of the Executive Secretaries of the organization (now the Executive Council) or of the senior executives of the org; its composition varied with the evolution of the org board. ''Ad Council does income and delivery planning before attempting to handle any expenditure.'' [FC PL 8 Oct. 58; Sec ED 93, 10 Feb. 59; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 12 Aug. 65; HCO PL 21 Dec. 66 I; HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II; HCO PL 23 June 75; HCO PL 31 Oct. 82] Abbr. AC; Ad Council.

Aerojet: n. Military. Aerojet-General Corp.: an American rocket and military weapons manufacturer.

Aesculapian: n. History. a follower of Aesculapius, which is the Latin name of the Greek god of medicine and healing. Temples were erected to Aesculapius in many parts of Greece, near healing springs or on high mountains, where priests practiced the treatment of disease. Their therapy consisted of a combination of empirical medicine with impressive ritual, including drugs and hypnosis. ''So the psychotherapist or the Aesculapian or the medical doctor or the witch doctor or any other of the more archaic forms would just follow the line of the least resistance, you see.'' [Lecture 17 Nov. 64]

AESPs: n. an abbreviation for ''attitudes, emotions, sensations, pains,'' an assessment done in finding Dianetics items before New Era Dianetics; expanded into the full Preassessment List in NED. [HCOB 22 June 78RA]

AF: n., m. an abbreviation for Africa (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

affect: n. Psychoanalysis. a general term for feelings and emotions. ''The therapist did not know what the patient was crying about and neither did the patient, but the title of 'release of affect' was assigned to this crying . . .'' [Science of Survival]

affinity: n. the feeling of love or liking for something or someone. Affinity is a phenomenon of space in that it expresses the willingness to occupy the same place as the thing which is loved or liked. The reverse of it would be antipathy; ''dislike'' or rejection, which would be the unwillingness to occupy the same space as or the unwillingness to approach something or someone. It comes from the French affinité, ''affinity, kindred, alliance, nearness'' and also from the Latin affinis, meaning ''near, bordering upon.'' ''Two men talking with each other are either in affinity with each other or they aren't.'' [Notes on the Lectures; Science of Survival; Scientology 8-8008; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; The Problems of Work; Lecture 17 Aug. 51; DAB Vol. 1, No. 8, Feb. 51; LRH Definition Notes; Film: The Cycle of Communication] Abbr. A.

affinity, reality and communication triangle: See ARC triangle.

Affluence: n. 1. the condition of an area or a person whose statistic is going steeply up, whether it's up steeply for one week or up steeply from its last point week after week after week. ''When you've got an Affluence, regardless of how you did it, the Affluence Formula applies.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 5 May 71RA; HCO PL 27 Aug. 82] 2. Affluence Formula.

Affluence Attainment: n. a formula for achieving the condition of Affluence, which consists of: (1) hard work, (2) in-ethics, (3)

standard tech, (4) doing the things that won, not new things untried as yet, (5) applying the formula of the condition one is in. [HCO PL 22 Dec. 67]

Affluence Formula: n. the formula to be applied in a condition of Affluence: (1) Economize, and then make very, very sure that you don't buy anything that has any future commitment to it; don't buy anything with any future commitments; don't hire anybody with any future commitments—nothing. (2) Get every bill that you can possibly scrape up from anyplace, every penny you owe anywhere under the sun, moon and stars, and pay them. (3) Invest the remainder in service facilities, make it more possible to deliver. (4) Discover what caused the condition of Affluence and strengthen it. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 27 Aug. 82; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67; HCO PL 5 May 71RA II; Lecture 25 May 65]

after-session exam: See Exam Report.

''after the fact'' item: See item, ''after the fact.''

aft gang agley: m. Scottish. often go awry or go wrong. ''The best laid plans of org officers aft gang agley.'' [Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#2)]
See also BEST LAID PLANS.

age flash: n. a technique used to discover at what point on the time track the individual has most of his attention units. The auditor asks, ''What is your age?'' or ''How old are you?'' or says, ''When I snap my fingers an age will occur to you. Give me the first number that comes into your mind.'' He then snaps his fingers, and the preclear gives him the first number which comes into his mind. This may be the preclear's actual age, but in this current civilization, it usually is not. The number he gives, as long as it is not a built-in correct response, will tell you where the individual lies on the time track. ''What you do is get an age flash to test this person, to see if he is moving on the track.'' [Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50] See also FLASH ANSWER.

Agent for Great Britain: n. [1957] the legal representative for the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (an American corporation) in the United Kingdom, who was responsible for the activities of the corporation in that country. [LRH Definition Notes]

agreement: n. a specialized consideration which is shared in common; two or more people making the same postulate stick; a mutual knowingness, a mutual postulatingness toward certain end products. ''Agreement to rules and penalties is necessary to continue a game.'' [Lecture 12 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 11 Feb. 57; Lecture 4 Oct. 61; Lecture 25 Oct. 61]

AHMC: Anatomy of the Human Mind Course.

Ahriman: See Mazda and Ahriman.

Aide: n. the head of a bureau at the Flag Bureaux, who is the Bureaux specialist and leading officer for that area, internal and external, in all its functions. Called ''Aide'' because these posts were created to aid the Commodore. The bureaux headed by the Aides generally correspond to the divisions in a Scientology organization. An Aide is responsible not only for the production of his bureau in the Flag Bureaux, but also for ensuring that all the divisions which correspond to his area internationally are fully established and functioning. Example: The Dissemination Aide at Flag is responsible for all Dissemination Divisions—including his own Dissemination Bureau within the Flag Bureaux, the Dissemination Bureaux in the CLOs and all Dissemination Divisions in Scientology organizations internationally. Also called International Secretary. [CBO 52, 24 Nov. 70; CBO 182, 10 Mar. 72]

Aides Order: n. an issue type used by Flag which covers external matters having to do with CLOs, FOLOs and outer orgs. Usually contains evaluations by LRH or Flag management personnel. Issued to senior executives on Flag and personnel concerned. ''No Aides Order or other directive or order may abolish a network or org or change the form of an org.'' [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA; HCO PL 9 Aug. 72; HCO PL 7 Aug. 73R I] Akbr. AO. See also AIDE.

Aircraft Door Goals: See Aircraft Door Implants.

Aircraft Door Implants: n. a series of implants given in the mocked-up fuselage of an aircraft with the thetan fixed before an aircraft door. The goal items were laid in with explosions. Also called Aircraft Door Goals. [HCOB 14 July 63] See also GOAL, IMPLANT.

AKH: Admin Know-How Series. See Management Series.

Alert Council: n. [1967] a council made up of eight international officers at Worldwide who covered the functions of Communications, Ethics, Admin Pattern, Technical, Declares, Special Programs Execution, Public Expansion and Finance. The council had advisory powers and was to draw up weekly for the LRH Comm Worldwide and the HCO and Org Executive Secretaries Worldwide an Alert Bulletin, org by org, giving a prediction of good expansion or trouble or contraction based on their respective fields, with recommendations for any action in each org or generally. They were then to execute the action as individual officers when it was approved or as modified unanimously by the executives to whom it was sent. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

Alice in Wonderland: n. Literature. a story written in 1865 by Lewis Carroll (the full title is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland) about a little girl named Alice who falls down a rabbit hole into a strange country where very illogical things happen and who has a series of remarkable adventures. This book is used as a source of insignificant phrases in various Scientology drills.

all auditors: See all auditors action.

all auditors action: n. the action taken whenever an org has a backlog in Tech or Qual: All tech-trained personnel in the org devote a certain number of hours in the day to delivering auditing for Tech or Qual and spend a certain amount of time on their regular posts until the backlog is gone. Also called all auditors. [LRH ED 49RA Int, 9 Dec. 69]

Allergy or Asthma Rundown: n. an auditing rundown designed to help relieve the mental and spiritual troubles associated with allergies and asthma. [HCOB 29 Aug. 85; Grade Chart]

all for the best in this best of all possible worlds: n. Literature. reference to the overly optimistic attitude of Dr. Pangloss, the tutor to the hero in the satire Candide, (subtitled "'Optimism'") by Voltaire (French philosopher, poet, dramatist and author, 1694—1778). Dr. Pangloss' great point was his incurable and misleading optimism which did him no good and brought him all sorts of misfortune, but to the end he reiterated "'all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.'"

all-hands: m. of an action requiring a huge burst of activity, where the whole group pitches in on one fast project. For example, getting the org magazine mailed out, getting all the files filed up-to-date or making an org board might be all hands actions. "'Wise group leaders do not keep a group continually in an all-hands condition.'" [HCO PL 3 Dec. 68; LRH ED 59 Int, 14 Dec. 69]

all hands: n. an all hands action. "'... call an all hands and get filing up-to-date ...'" [HCO PL 3 Dec. 68]

allocation: n. the amount of money a Scientology organization receives weekly to cover expenses, based on the previous week's income and future production requirements. [HCO PL 1 Mar. 71RB II; HCO PL 19 Mar. 71RA II]

allocation board: n. a board kept in Department 1 which shows personnel vacancies. It includes all divisions and departments of the org board aligned much as the org board. At the top of each division and department is the maximum quota of personnel authorized for that department or division by the Executive Council and the current number of persons in the department or division concerned. The Personnel Control Officer, when he receives a new staff member, looks over the person's qualifications, checks the allocation board and then places the staff member in a suitable position. "'You need an org board first and an allocation board.'" [HCO PL 22 May 68 I; HCO PL 14 Nov. 76]

all over the shop: See shop, all over the.

all-style auditing: See auditing, all-style.

all ways from the middle: See middle, all ways from the.

ally: n. an individual who cooperates with, supports and helps another for a common object; a supporter, a friend. In Dianetics and Scientology, it basically means someone who protects a person who is in a weak state and becomes a very strong influence over the person. The weaker person, such as a child, even partakes of the characteristics of the ally so that one may find that a person who has, for instance, a bad leg, has it because a protector or ally in his youth had a bad leg. The word is from French and Latin and means "to bind together." "Trying to get the real allies in a case is often a great struggle." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; LRH Definition Notes; Lecture 12 Jan. 55; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I; HCOB 20 Mar. 70]

ally computation: n. the calculation that anyone who is a friend can be kept a friend only by approximating the conditions wherein the friendship was realized. It is a computation on the basis that one can only be safe in the vicinity of certain people and that one can only be in the vicinity of certain people by being sick or crazy or poor and generally disabled. ". . . when he gets an ally computation he had better run it out and discharge all its emotion . . ." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

along the line: See line, along the.

altered compliance: n. a form of dev-t which consists of something being introduced or changed in an order or orders which makes them nonoptimum. This sometimes wastes and repeats all earlier traffic. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

altered importance: n. an outpoint which consists of an importance being shifted from its actual relative importance, up or down. Something can be assigned an importance greater than it has. Something can be assigned an importance less than it has. A number of things of different importances can be assigned a monotone of importance. These are all outpoints, three versions of the same thing. All importances are relative to their actuality. [HCO PL 11 May 70; HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 III]

altered sequence: n. an outpoint which consists of any things, events, objects, sizes, in a wrong sequence. The number series 3, 7, 1, 2, 4, 6, 5 is an altered sequence, or an incorrect sequence. Doing step two of a sequence of actions before doing step one can be counted on to tangle any sequence of actions. "Sequence" means linear (in a line) travel either through space or time or both. A sequence that should be one and isn't is an outpoint. A "sequence" that isn't but is thought to be one is an outpoint. A cart-before-the-horse out of sequence is an outpoint. [HCO PL 11 May 70; HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 III]

alter ego: n. Psychiatry. another aspect of oneself. ". . . he associates his whole personality with an alter ego which consists of matter." [Lecture 21 Apr. 54]

alter-is: n. 1. to introduce a change, and therefore time and persistence, into an as-isness to obtain persistency. An introduction of an alter-is is, therefore, the addition of a lie to the real which causes it to persist and not to blow or as-is. "In admin, orgs and especially the Tech Div where a staff member alter-ises or fails to comply, you are also dealing with a degraded being . . ." [HCOB 11 May 65; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 67] — n. 2. the practice or an instance of alter-isness. "Alter-is is a covert avoidance of an order." [HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 67; LRH Definition Notes] See also ALTER-ISNESS.

alter-isness: n. a composite word meaning the action of altering or changing the reality of something; one of the four conditions of existence. Isness means the way it is. When someone sees it differently he is doing an alter-is; in other words, is altering the way it is. Alter-isness is the consideration which introduces change, and therefore time and persistence, into an as-isness to obtain persistency. It is the effort to preserve something by altering its characteristics. "Lying becomes alter-isness, becomes stupidity." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Axioms of Scientology"; Lecture 20 July 54; LRH Definition Notes; HCOB 2 Mar. 84R] Compare to AS-ISNESS; ISNESS; NOT-ISNESS.

- Alter-is Report:** n. an ethics report written by a staff member when he has data concerning the alteration of design, policy, technology or errors being made in construction. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]
- alter-izy:** m. characterized by or tending to alter-is. ''Even with posted stats, one can defeat the purpose of them by being reasonable or alter-izy about them.'' [HCO PL 16 Aug. 70]
- alternate:** m. occurring by turns; succeeding each other; one and then the other. Applied to commands, this means the auditor asks a command, gets an answer and acknowledges the preclear, and then asks the second command, gets an answer and acknowledges the preclear, and then asks the first question again and so on. For example, the commands of a process might be ''Look at it'' and ''Look away from it.''. As an alternate command process, it would be run: ''Look at it,'', ''Look away from it,'', ''Look at it,'', ''Look away from it,'', ''Look at it,'', ''Look away from it,'', etc., until the end phenomena were achieved. [HCO Processing Sheet 20 Sept. 56; HCOB 30 Nov. 59; HCOB 10 May 65]
- Alternate Clear Route:** n. the route to Clear for someone who did not go Clear on New Era Dianetics. It consists of Power and Power Plus Processing, the Hubbard Solo Auditor Course, OT Preparations, Eligibility for OT Levels Check, Grade VI and the Clearing Course. [HCOB/PL 2 Dec. 85R; Grade Chart]
- Alternate Confront:** n. a process in which the preclear is alternately asked what he could confront and what he would rather not confront. This can be run in its general form, or can be applied to a specific terminal, etc., being addressed. ''Using create with Alternate Confront . . . is of course workable.'' [Lecture 26 Nov. 59 (#1); Lecture 30 Nov. 59 (#2); Lecture 3 Jan. 60 (#2); Lecture 15 Feb. 61; HCOB 30 Nov. 59; HCOB 14 July 60; HCOB 16 June 60; HCOB 30 June 60; HCOB 1 Sept. 60]
- altitude:** n. a prestige which the auditor has in the eyes of the preclear. A somewhat artificial position of the auditor which gives the preclear greater confidence and therefore greater ability to run than he would otherwise have. In the society in general, there are four kinds of altitude an individual may have: data altitude, computational altitude, positional altitude and personal presence altitude. ''And if you want altitude, all you've got to do is do a letter-perfect session.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 14 Sept. 61]
- altitude, computational:** n. the type of altitude which signifies that the individual has an outstanding ability to think, to compute upon data. Albert Einstein had computational altitude. [Science of Survival]
- altitude, data:** n. the type of altitude which signifies that the individual has a fund of knowledge gathered from books and records, or sometimes from experience, with which others are not familiar. The college professor has data altitude. [Science of Survival]
- altitude, personal presence:** n. the type of altitude of an individual who leads or makes an impression upon others merely by his presence, by his example and the fact of his existence. Gandhi had this to a very high degree. [Science of Survival]
- altitude, positional:** n. the type of altitude which derives from an arbitrarily assigned position. Military officers and bureaucrats often depend heavily upon positional altitude. [Science of Survival]
- ambivalence:** n. the condition of being ambivalent.
- ambivalent:** m. having two valences. Ambi- means ''both'' and valens means ''powerful'' in Latin, thus ambivalent means ''power on two sides.''. It would be better called multivalent, for it is demonstrable that people have many valences, twenty or thirty not being unusual for a ''normal'' person. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 3 July 50 (#2)] See also VALENCE.
- amends project:** n. an action taken by an individual to make up for injury, loss, etc., that he has caused. An amends project must benefit the organization and be beyond routine duties. It may not only benefit the individual. For example, ''To get trained at own expense up to _____ and serve the org two years afterwards'' is acceptable amends, or ''To get another department's files in order on my own time'' would be acceptable amends. No work one would

- normally do himself on post is acceptable amends. A donation or fine would not be acceptable amends. Doing what one should do anyway is not amends; it is the expected. No org funds may be employed in an amends project. ''... the Ethics Officer might handle the student with an amends project.'' [HCO PL 1 May 65 I; HCOB 21 Aug. 79]
- American Blue Meter:** n. an E-Meter model released in January 1958; the first transistorized, battery-powered E-Meter that worked well, and the first meter to carry the name ''Hubbard Electrometer.'' Called the American Blue Meter because it was manufactured in the United States and had a blue face. [Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]
- American Civil War:** See Civil War.
- American College:** See College.
- American College of Personnel Efficiency:** See College.
- American Mark V Meter:** See Mark V.
- American meter:** See American Blue Meter.
- American Personality Analysis:** n. a personality test previously used in Scientology organizations; the forerunner of the Oxford Capacity Analysis. [Lecture 2 Mar. 72 (#1); Scientometric Testing] Abbr. APA. See also OXFORD CAPACITY ANALYSIS.
- A-meter:** See Mathison Projection Meter Model A.
- amino acids:** n. Health. basic organic compounds which are essential to the body's breakdown and absorption of foods. [HCOB 21 Feb. 80]
- amnesia:** n. a condition in which an individual ceases to remember, due to overrestimulation. The reason a person can't recall is that his memory is surrounded by mass which prevents him from recalling. The track gets too charged, and his recalls fold up on him. He is protecting himself against so many dangers and actions on the track that that very amount of charge or energy or mass prevents his easy penetration into it. [Lecture 28 Aug. 63; Lecture 28 July 66; Lecture 13 Dec. 66]
- amnesia trance:** n. Hypnosis. a state of being, induced by drugs or hypnosis, in which another person, such as a hypnotist, has control of a person's awareness, leaving the individual with no conscious memory of what has occurred. ''Hypnosis is amnesia trance for the purpose of planting suggestions.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Article, Winter 49/Spring 50]
- amnesty:** n. a general pardon for past offenses; the granting of such a pardon; a forgetting or intentional overlooking; the rendering of punishment null and void for offenses earlier than the amnesty date, known or unknown; forgiveness of past criminal or antisocial actions. An amnesty can be general for all of Scientology, or can be declared for a specific org or one portion of an org. It signals a feat of considerable moment (importance) by a portion of an org or an org or Scientology. [HCO PL 6 Mar. 65; HCO PL 1 May 65 I]
- AMP:** Advance Mimeo Pack.
- Ampex:** n. Trademark. brand name of a type of tape recorder. The Ampex 600 was the reel-to-reel model used to record the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course lectures.
- Amtorg:** n. Business. a company organized in 1924 in the United States by the Soviet Union to serve as the buying and selling organization in trade between the two countries. The name is short for Amerikanskaja Torgovlja, which means ''American trade'' in Russian. ''He was from Amtorg, the American-Russian trading organization . . .'' [Lecture 31 Dec. 60]
- analysis list:** See list, analysis.
- analyst:** See psychoanalyst.
- analytical:** See mind, analytical.
- analytical attenuation:** See anaten.
- Analytical Dianetics:** n. that branch of Dianetics which covers all activity of the analytical mind in determining behavior, solving problems and directing the body through the somatic mind. [Article, Oct. 50]
- analytical geometry:** n. Mathematics. a branch of mathematics developed in the 1600s which merges arithmetic, algebra and geometry and is used in working out and describing curves. Engineers and physicists use analytical geometry in many ways; for example, designing an airplane

calls for many equations that describe curves.

analytical thought: See thought, analytical.

analyzer: See mind, analytical.

anaten: n. 1. unconsciousness or unawareness; analytical shut-off. Anaten is short for analytical attenuation (lessening or weakening; from Latin ``ad'', to + ``tenuare'' thin). In the presence of any physical pain, no matter how mild or brief, the analyzer goes off, even if only for a moment. Anaten can also occur in session or in life when the individual shuts down his attention due to encountering something he doesn't want to look at or isn't willing to confront. This condition can be described as body sleep while the thetan is still awake. It is a state assumed by the thetan to avoid stresses in his perimeter of awareness. ``It may be difficult to realize that anaten is present with every somatic, until one has mildly injured his finger, for example, and has gone back over the incident a few times.`` Also called dope-off. [Science of Survival; Lecture 28 June 57 (#1); Lecture 5 July 57 (#1); Lecture 31 July 57; Lecture 18 June 63; DAB Vol. 1, No. 5, Nov. 50; DAB Vol. 1, No. 12, June 51; HCOB 14 July 50] m. 2. in or into a state of anaten. ``Around any person who has been injured or who is anaten, say nothing, not even 'Sh-h-h-h!'`` [DAB Vol. 1, No. 12, June 51]

Anatomy Course: See Anatomy of the Human Mind Course.

Anatomy of the Human Mind Course: n. the name of a course consisting of twenty lessons that cover the makeup and mechanisms of the mind, man, life and the universe. Each course period consists of a lecture on a different subject, followed by demonstrations and practical application. This course imparts a basic understanding of key principles of Dianetics and Scientology. ``Anatomy of the Human Mind Course is filled up with students who are winning and graduating with re-sign-ups in every case.`` Also called Anatomy Course. [Lecture 31 Dec. 60 (#2); HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 II]

anchor point: n. any of the points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners; a specialized dimension point used to create space. Anchor points are those points which origin ``I`` assigns so that he can have dimension and motion. They are assigned or agreed-upon points of boundary which are conceived to be motionless by the individual. They consist of electronic energy masses. ``And when a fellow starts making lots of energy he just puts out lots of anchor points and that flows from one place to another and he changes it around and you've got energy.`` [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 4 Dec. 52; Lecture 12 Jan. 53 (#1); Lecture 24 Apr. 53; Lecture 18 Oct. 54; PAB 85, 22 May 56]

anchor point of the body: n. any of the individual points making up the electronic structure of the body itself. At every point where the body has mobility (such as the bend of the elbow, the bend of the wrist, the ball of the shoulder) there are small or large anchor points. In their optimum condition, they are gold spheres of various size which either stand independently or in pairs or in sheets. The more important of these anchor points have also been called control centers, epicenters or subbrains. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 7 Jan. 54; Lecture 8 Oct. 54; Lecture 18 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Dec. 66]

Andrea Doria: n. History. an Italian ocean liner which sank in a collision with the Swedish liner Stockholm in July 1956.

angel, how many needles sit on the head of an: See angels, how many can stand on the head of a pin.

angels, how many can stand on the head of a pin: n. History. reference to any tedious concern with irrelevant details. This phrase and its variations allude to a heated medieval religious controversy which was actually over how many angels could stand on the point of a pen. ``It is not a learned dissertation on how many angels can stand on the head of a pin.`` [Lecture 4 July 57]

anger: n. an emotion which is trying to hold everything still; a holding sensation. For example, if you try to walk away from an angry person, he wants you to come back; if you try to stay near him, he wants you to go away. This is because he is trying to accomplish no-

motion. At this level, the person's affinity has almost reversed itself; it has become hate, which can be violent and is so expressed. Anger is at 1.5 on the Tone Scale. [Science of Survival; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 27 Dec. 51 (#2); Lecture 24 June 52 (#2); HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]]

Annoyance Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member covering anything about which he is annoyed, giving the name of the person or portion of an org or the org he is annoyed with, but the Department of Inspections and Reports and a senior org are exempt and may not be reported on. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

Annual Membership: See memberships.

answer hunger: n. a condition generated by an unfinished cycle of communication, in which an individual is prone to accept any inflow. When an individual has, for a very long period of time, consistently waited for answers which did not arrive, any sort of answer from anywhere will be pulled in to him, by him, as an effort to remedy his scarcity of answers. Thus he will throw engramic phrases in the bank into action and operation against him. [Dianetics 55!]

antago: antagonistic; antagonistic person. See also PTS TYPE A.

antagonism: n. an emotion which consists of a feeling of annoyance and irritation caused by the advances of other people toward the individual. Antagonism is at 2.0 on the Tone Scale. [Science of Survival; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]]

antibiotic: n. a mold or chemical compound which causes bacteria, germs, to be unable to reproduce themselves (hits their 2D) while not destroying the cells of the body; that is, at least, one of the leading theories of why they work. From anti, meaning "against," and biotic, meaning "living things." [HCOB 29 Mar. 75RA]

Anti-Q and A drill: See Anti-Q and A TR.

Anti-Q and A TR: n. a training drill to teach the student to get a preclear to carry out a command, to maintain his TRs while giving commands and to not get upset with a preclear under formal auditing. In this drill, the coach and student sit facing each other at a comfortable distance. The coach selects a small object (book, ashtray, etc.) and holds it in his hand. The student is to get the coach to place the object that he has in his hand on the knee of the student. The coach tries to get the student to Q-and-A. The student may say what he wishes in order to get the command done, as long as it directly applies in getting the coach to place the object on the student's knee. Also called Anti-Q and A drill. [HCOB 20 Nov. 73 I]

antisocial personality: See suppressive person.

antithesis: See synthesis.

anxiety n. a heightened or frantic state of "maybe." Anxiety is worry, but with fear added in. For example, "I can't resolve this" is just worry; "I'm not going to be able to resolve it" is anxiety. Anxiety is at 1.02 on the Tone Scale. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 20 May 52; Lecture 13 Oct. 54; Lecture 12 July 61; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]]

ANZO: n., m. an abbreviation for Australia, New Zealand and Oceania (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

AO 1 form: n. a form which covers a Solo auditor's daily progress (checksheet sections done, hours audited, etc.), filled out each day by Solo auditors and handed in at a designated place in the Solo Tech Services area. [HCO PL 8 Jan. 81R]

AO: 1. Advanced Organization. 2. Aides Order.

AOBH: Advanced Organization Saint Hill.

AP: 1. aberrated personality. 2. Associated Press.

APA: American Personality Analysis.

apatheia: n. Philosophy. a Greek word meaning "without suffering." Apatheia was considered the virtue of utter tranquility by the followers of the philosopher Zeno (335?—236? b.c.). His philosophy taught that all things were governed by unvarying natural laws and that the wise man should follow virtue alone, obtained through reason, remaining indifferent to the external world and to passion and emotion. "There was once a whole political philosophy about apathy, Zeno's apatheia, which was embraced in the last death throes"

of the Roman Empire.' [Science of Survival]
apathy engram: See secondary.

Apocalypse, Four Horsemen of the: n. Bible. four riders on white, red, black and pale horses, symbolizing conquest, war, famine and plague, as prophesied in the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament in the Bible.

Apollo: n. a Sea Org vessel which was acquired in September 1967; originally called the Royal Scotman. The Apollo was the flagship of the Sea Organization from late 1968 until 1975, when the organizations aboard moved ashore.

apparency: n. what appears to be, as distinct from what actually is; something that seems to be a certain way; something that appears to be but is different from the way it looks. It is from the Latin, apparere, to appear. In Dianetics and Scientology it is used to mean something that looks one way but is in actual fact something else. Example: Something that 'gives an apparency of health' whereas it is actually sick. 'An apparency of hard work ends up in poor or little production.' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56; HCO PL 16 Sept. 70; LRH Definition Notes] Compare to ACTUAL.

appetite over tin cup: m. Informal. a pioneer Western US term used by riverboat men on the Missouri; it means thrown away violently, like 'head over heels,' 'bowled over.' The original forms of this phrase use the word 'ass over' with various endings, such as ass over appetite, ass over teakettle and ass over tin cup. 'And at that moment it all goes appetite over tin cup.' [Lecture 4 Nov. 64; LRH Definition Notes]

applecart, upset the: v. Informal. to ruin a plan or what is being done; to change how things are or are being done, often unexpectedly; to ruin or mix up another person's success or plan for success. The phrase is a reference to the fact that until the nineteenth century, roads were rough and streets were narrow. For country people, getting their goods to market safely was often an ordeal. When carts containing perishable items such as apples toppled, this could ruin the hopes of a profitable sale.

applicable data: n. a pluspoint which consists of the data presented or available applying to the matter in hand and not something else. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

applicant: n. someone applying for training or processing; a person who says he or she is coming into the organization for service. [HCOB 6 Apr. 57; HCO Procedure Letter 3 Sept. 57] Compare to HOT PROSPECT and PROSPECT.

Applied Scholastics International: n. an organization responsible for the broad-based application in society of L. Ron Hubbard's study technology. Applied Scholastics manages hundreds of programs around the world through which students, parents, teachers, educational organizations and businesses work to eradicate illiteracy and improve education. Applied Scholastics International receives direction and programs from ABLE. Abbr. APS.

apprenticeship: n. an 'in-training' period taking weeks to a month or more before a person: (a) has studied all the materials of the post he is in training for; (b) has studied and knows his post in relationship to the org, his post in relationship to all other orgs and the Scientology network, his post in relationship to himself; (c) has worked on the post long enough to know the post, its functions, lines, terminals, what particles flow through the post, what changes he makes to all these, what products he is expected to achieve and can achieve; (d) and before he has become a valuable and full contributive member of the org. 'No person may be permanently posted in a Scientology organization without a thorough apprenticeship under competent supervision before any turnover or permanent posting can occur.' [HCO PL 21 July 71 II; HCO PL 28 Mar. 84 II]

APS: Applied Scholastics International.

Ap8: Danish. abbreviation of Anpartsselskab, the Danish word for a private limited company.

Aptitude Test: n. a written test administered to preclears and

prospective Scientology org staff members to measure their ability to duplicate and their accident-proneness. [Lecture 1 Jan. 60 (#1); Scientometric Testing; Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter]

AR: Avon River. See Athena.

Arabian Nights: n. Literature. a famous collection of Persian, Indian and Arabian folk tales, strung together by the story of Scheherazade, who kept her husband from killing her by telling these stories over 1,001 nights. The best known of these stories are those of Ali Baba, Sinbad the Sailor and Aladdin.

arbiter: n. a terminal within a WISE Charter Committee who has been trained in a Hubbard College of Administration to handle and resolve disputes through mediation or arbitration.

arbitrary: n. a false order or datum entered into a situation or group; an interjected law or rule or decision which does not fit or is unnecessary; a factor introduced into a problem's solution when that factor does not derive from a known natural law but only from an opinion or authoritarian command. A problem resolved by data derived from known natural laws resolves well and smoothly and has a useful solution. When a problem is resolved by introducing arbitrariness (factors based on opinion or command but not natural law) then that solution, when used, will ordinarily require more arbitrariness to make the solution applicable. The harder one tries to apply the solution corrupted by arbitrariness to any situation, the more arbitrariness have to be introduced. Thus, for example, in government, laws passed which contain arbitrariness create new problems which cannot be solved without more new arbitrariness and thus, rapidly, a top-heavy and unworkable structure of government comes into being which would be workable only if wholly redesigned in the light of known natural laws about government. An arbitrary can be said to be something which actually violates natural law and which becomes, when held in place, an enforced lie. ''Each time an arbitrary is introduced it has the effect of reducing the rationale and tone of the group as a whole . . .'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; DAB Vol. 1, No. 7, 7 Jan. 51; HCO PL 20 Oct. 66 II; HCOB 16 Apr. 70 III]

arbitration: n. the settlement of a dispute by someone chosen to hear both sides and come to a decision.

ARC 63: n. a repetitive process consisting of three questions which address rejected attitudes, refused reality and ignored communication in order to clear up ARC breaks. [HCOB 21 July 63]

ARC: n. 1. a word made from the initial letters of affinity, reality, communication which together equate to understanding. It is pronounced by stating its letters, A-R-C. One has to have some affinity for an object, some communication with it and some concept of its reality before he can understand it. His ability to understand any thought or object depends upon his affinity, his communication and his reality. To Scientologists, ARC has come to mean good feeling, love or friendliness, such as ''He was in ARC with his friend.'' One does not, however, fall out of ARC, he has an ARC break. ''On the group member depends the height of ARC of the group.'' [Notes on the Lectures; Science of Survival; Scientology 8-8008; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; The Problems of Work; Lecture 17 Aug. 51; Article, Jan. 51; DAB Vol. 1, No. 8, Feb. 51; LRH Definition Notes; Film: The Cycle of Communication] See also ARC BREAK and ARC TRIANGLE. 2. a designation used between sentences in cables in place of a period. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II]

ARC break: n. 1. a sudden drop or cutting of one's affinity, reality or communication with someone or something. Upsets with people or things come about because of a lessening or sundering of affinity, reality, or communication, or understanding. It's called an ARC break instead of an upset, because if one discovers which of the three points of understanding have been cut, one can bring about a rapid recovery in the person's state of mind. It is pronounced by its letters, A-R-C break. ''He was willing and you inferred he wasn't willing or you made him unwilling and he calls this an ARC

break.'" [Lecture 28 Apr. 59 (#2); LRH Definition Notes] —v. 2. to cause an ARC break (in someone) or to experience an ARC break.

'Doing an incomplete list of problems will ARC break the pc.'
[Lecture 4 Sept. 63] Abbr. ARCX.

ARC break assessment: See assessment, ARC break.

ARC Break Auditor: n. the post in the Public Servicing Division of a Scientology organization responsible for competently handling any and all ARC broken persons and getting them back on lines. The ARC Break Auditor uses the appropriate technology to cure the ARC break and sends the person to the usual Registrar when done. Also called Rudiments Auditor, Ruds Auditor and Rudiments Repair Auditor. [ED 473 WW 842 SH, 1 Sept. 67; ED 568 Int, 15 Sept. 67; HCO PL 10 Oct. 69R; HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; Org Board]

ARC break list: See list, ARC break.

ARC break needle: n. a "floating needle" which is accompanied by bad indicators in the preclear. The needle of a preclear with an ARC break may give the appearance of floating, but this is not a release point, as the preclear will be upset and out of communication at the same time. Bad indicators always accompany an ARC break needle. A real floating needle means the preclear is out the top; an ARC break needle means he's out the bottom. 'It is quite usual that a pc has just mentioned grief when the ARC break needle turns on.' Also called ARC broke needle and ARC broken needle. [HCOB 21 Sept. 66; HCOB 5 Oct. 68; HCOB 21 Oct. 68R; HCOB 2 Dec. 80; HCOB 10 Dec. 76R; HCOB 8 Oct. 70] Compare to FLOATING NEEDLE.

ARC break of long duration: n. an ARC break (or ARC breaks) a person has had for a very long time. ARC break long duration is spotted by a person who has led a sad or subdued or rather suppressed sort of life and is probably around .8 on down on the Tone Scale. [HCOB 19 Aug. 71RC II]

ARC Break Program: n. a basic org program run in the Public Divisions to catch those individuals who have fallen off the lines and get them fixed up and moving on the Bridge again. Its purpose is to keep the field cleaned up of ARC breaks and active. This program was first introduced at Saint Hill in the 1960s, and it has since been part of the standard, on-policy actions of any successful and expanding org. The ARC Break Program is located in the Department of the Chaplain, and has its own section entitled Rudiments (ARC Break) Program Section. Also called Rudiments Program and Ruds Program. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 80 II; HCO PL 6 May 84; Film: The Art of Communication].

ARC Break Registrar: n. the post in the Public Servicing Division of a Scientology organization responsible for finding and contacting ARC broken public and getting them into the org so their ARC breaks can be handled. Also called Rudiments Registrar and Ruds Registrar. [HCO Info Letter, 15 Mar. 61; HCO PL 8 Apr. 65R II; ED 473 WW 842 SH, 1 Sept. 67; ED 568 Int, 15 Sept. 67; HCO PL 15 Sept. 67 I; HCO PL 9 Nov. 74R; Org Board]

ARC Break Release: See Release, Recall.

ARC Break Straightwire: See Straightwire.

ARC broke(n) needle: See ARC break needle.

ARC engram: See secondary.

ARC lock: See lock, ARC.

ARC Processing: n. an ARC Straightwire process dealing with communication. [Dianetics 55!; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 I]

ARC Release: See Release, Recall.

ARC secondary: See secondary.

ARC Straightwire: n. a repetitive process in which the auditor causes the preclear by straight memory (straightwire) to recall moments of affinity, reality and communication. These are the three principal buttons that make up life and understanding; by running this process, the individual will suddenly understand a little bit more about himself. 'If he has a hard time, flatten ARC Straightwire.' Also called Elementary Straightwire. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 5 Oct. 54; Lecture 7 Oct. 54 (#1); Lecture 19 Feb. 63; Lecture 12 June 63; JOS 6-G, Nov. 52; HCOB 11 June 57; HCO Training Bulletin 3 Sept. 57; HCOB 13 Nov. 57; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 27 Sept. 68 II; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 I] See

also STRAIGHTWIRE.

ARC Straightwire Release: See Release, Recall.

ARC Tone Scale: See Tone Scale.

ARC triangle: n. a triangle composed of three related points: affinity, reality and, its most important corner, communication. The ARC triangle is a symbol of the fact that these three factors act together as a whole entity and that one of them cannot be considered unless the other two are also taken into account. Affinity, reality and communication are interdependent one upon the other, and when one drops the other two drop also. When one rises, the other two rise also. It is only necessary to improve one corner of this very valuable triangle in Scientology in order to improve the remaining two corners. "The ARC triangle is the keystone of living associations." [Notes on the Lectures; A New Slant on Life; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; The Problems of Work; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Film: The Cycle of Communication]

ARCU: affinity, reality, communication, understanding. See also ARC.

ARCU CDEINR: n. an assessment used in handling ARC breaks. ARCU is short for affinity, reality, communication and understanding, and CDEINR stands for curious about, desired, enforced, inhibited, no and refused. The assessment is done in two parts: first ARCU is assessed, and then the item found in that assessment is used with each of the parts of CDEINR to find the exact charge. For example, if "affinity" reads in the ARCU assessment, the second part of the assessment would be "Curious about affinity?" "Desired affinity?" "Enforced affinity?" etc. [HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I] See also ARC and CDEI SCALE.

ARC Validation-MEST Processing: See Validation Processes/Processing.

ARCX: ARC break.

ardures: n. a coined word meaning actions which are difficult, or which demand great effort or labor. From the word arduous, derived from Latin ardu-us, which means "high, steep, difficult." "People will go two, three years through the most arduous hair-raising ardures simply to have some fun." [Lecture 29 Mar. 54]

area magazine: n. a magazine published each month by an Area Org and sent to every person in its Central Files. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 66RA]

area org: n. a Scientology church responsible for a certain portion of a continental area or zone. For example, Durban, South Africa org would be responsible for the area immediately around it. [HCO PL 1 Mar. 66R II; ED 110 Int, 7 Nov. 66; LRH ED 1 Int, 9 Feb. 69]

Area Secretary: See HCO Area Secretary.

ARF: Auditor's Report Form.

Aristotle's pendulum: m. Philosophy. reference to the system of logic developed by Greek philosopher Aristotle (384—322 b.c.), likened to a pendulum as it excluded anything but the two extremes of truth and falsity. See also LOGIC, TWO-VALUED.

arm: n. short for tone arm.

Army Alpha: n. Testing. a written test developed by the US Army in 1917 for measuring the intelligence of new recruits.

A routing: See routing, A.

Arsclycus: n. a city built in space, not on a planet, where people spent ten thousand consecutive lives laboring on the same job, were stuffed like snakes every few weeks to feed them, and where they returned after death because a piece of their own body was held in pawn. Arsclycus finally caved in because enough mass had been accumulated there that it developed a gravity, and this gravity destroyed it. [Scientology: A History of Man; Individual Track Map; Lecture 30 Oct. 52 (#1); Lecture 1 Dec. 52 (#1)]

art: n. the quality of communication; the technology of creating an effect. Any artist uses various techniques to put his message over. Art is simply an assistance to communication. The point where a piece of art communicates is the point where it's finished. "One can think art but it isn't art until one has communicated it." [Lecture 5 Mar. 72 (#1); The Auditor 4, 1964; HCOB 30 Aug. 65R I; LRH Definition Notes]

art formula: n. the formula which states that the order of importance in

- art is: (1) the resultant communication; (2) the technical rendition. Two is always subordinate to 1. Two may be as high as possible but never so high as to injure 1. The communication is the primary target. The technical quality of it is the secondary consideration. A person pushes 2 as high as possible within the reality of 1. ''Now you pretest the survey mentally, paying attention to diction and comprehension, rephrasing to ensure adequate communication without losing any of the sense of your question, per the art formula.'' [HCOB 30 Aug. 65R I; HCO PL 2 June 71R II]
- arthritis: n. Health. a disability in which calcium or other minerals become deposited in the joint structures or on the bones of the body, and there, impeding circulation and often causing swelling, occasion considerable pain. It is actually a chronic somatic of the depository type. [Notes on the Lectures; JOS Issue 1-G, Aug. 52]
- ASDIC: n. Military. an underwater apparatus used to detect submerged submarines. Its name came from the group that suggested it: the Allied Submarine Detection Investigation Committee, a joint English-French project set up in 1918, immediately after World War I (1914—1918). Now called sonar. ''Now, after I'd taken a course on ASDIC from a British instructor I was after that certified as a total, total expert, don't you see?'' [Lecture 7 May 61]
- Ashdown Forest: n. a large wooded area near Saint Hill.
- ''Ashes to ashes and dust to dust, thou are dust, to dust thou shalt return'': Popular culture. reference to a phrase used in certain burial services to denote total finality. Based on biblical phrases such as ''dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return,'' and ''I will bring thee to ashes upon the Earth in the sight of all them that behold thee.''
- ASHO: American Saint Hill Organization.
- ASI: Author Services, Incorporated.
- Asia: n. the original name of the Excalibur. See also EXCALIBUR.
- as-is: v. 1. to make something disappear just by looking at it and conceiving exactly what it is; to make a perfect duplicate of something in its point of origin, with its mass, in the original space it occupied, resulting in a vanishment of that form. The primary condition of any universe is that two spaces, energies or objects must not occupy the same space. When this condition is violated (a perfect duplicate) the apparency of any universe or any part thereof is nulled. ''One cannot as-is acts for which one is taking no responsibility, but for which one is really responsible.'' [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 9 Nov. 54; Lecture 7 Mar. 57; HCOB 23 Dec. 59] —n. 2. the practice or an instance of as-isness. ''If they can't blame anybody else, why, it can too easily become an as-is and so disappear.'' [Lecture 26 July 54; Lecture 20 Aug. 54; Lecture 9 Nov. 54; Lecture 7 Mar. 57; PAB 56, 8 July 55]
- as-isness: n. an exact creation or an exact duplication; one of the four conditions of existence. As-isness is the condition of immediate creation without persistence, and is the condition of existence which exists at the moment of creation and the moment of destruction, and is different from other considerations in that it does not contain survival. There are two kinds of as-isness: that in which one postulates something that didn't previously exist in space and time, and that in which one re-postulates something—creates it again in the same time, in the same space (same place), with the same energy and the same mass, the same motion, in the same time continuum, which will cause a vanishment of that thing. ''Creation is accomplished by the postulation of an as-isness.'' [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 23 July 54 (#2); Lecture 23 July 54 (#3); Lecture 23 July 54 (#4); HCOB 1 May 85] Compare to ALTER-ISNESS; ISNESS; NOT-ISNESS.
- as paint: m. Informal. superlatively. Used in phrases such as alive as paint, pretty as paint, etc. ''That thing was just alive as paint just a few minutes ago.'' [Lecture 6 Dec. 61]
- as Punch: m. Informal. very. From Punch, the main character in puppet shows frequently seen in England. Punch has a humped back, a hooked

nose and a fierce temper, and he constantly beats people with his stick, including Judy (his wife) and their baby. He is very self-satisfied and proud of himself. ''As Punch'' is used as an intensifier in a number of different phrases, such as pleased as Punch, worried as Punch, proud as Punch, friendly as Punch, etc. ''You'd be proud as punch if you made a Clear.'' [Lecture 18 Aug. 61]

ASR: Advance Scheduling Registrar.

assembly line: See promo assembly line.

Asserted: n. a button that can be checked by the auditor when a preclear is being assertive about something. The auditor asks ''On _____, has anything been asserted?'' and if it reads, he takes it to F/N. This would be ''getting in'' the Assert button. ''If pc is assertive or protesty about having been released, check Asserted and/or Protest.'' [HCOB 15 Dec. 68RB; HCOB 29 Jan. 70R; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R]

assess: v. to do an assessment. ''It is very easy to have even a green auditor assess some prepared list.'' [HCOB 2 Oct. 71]

assessment: n. an action done by an auditor to pick out something that will run on the preclear. Assess means ''to estimate or determine the significance, importance or value of.'' Assessment consists of examining a series of items or questions, either by calling them off to the preclear or asking them of the preclear and recording his answers, and marking down the reads that occur on the meter. There are various different methods of assessment, but all of them are designed to find something that is real to the preclear and will run. ''Assessment is done by the auditor between the pc's bank and the meter.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; The Book of Case Remedies; The Book of E-Meter Drills; Lecture 10 Feb. 61; Lecture 7 Oct. 68; HCOB 19 May 61; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA; HCOB 29 Apr. 69; HCOB 21 May 69; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 3 July 71R; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 18 June 78R; HCOB 24 June 78RA; HCOB 1 July 78; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 9 Nov. 87; Film: Tone 40 Assessment]

assessment, ARC break: n. 1. the action of reading a prepared list appropriate to the activity to the preclear on a meter and doing nothing but locate and then indicate the charges found. Auditing over the top of an ARC break can reduce a graph, hang the preclear up in sessions or worsen his case. An ARC break assessment is not auditing because it doesn't use the auditing comm cycle. The auditor doesn't acknowledge, doesn't ask the preclear what it is, doesn't communicate. He assesses the list between himself and the meter, same as no preclear there. Then he finds what reads and tells the preclear. This is continued until the preclear is cheerful again. An ARC break assessment differs from a bypassed charge assessment, in which each reading question is taken up with the preclear and handled. ''In a session don't ever do an ARC break assessment until the pc has given up trying to untangle it.'' [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 6 Aug. 64; HCOB 5 July 63; HCOB 11 Aug. 63; HCOB 19 Aug. 63; HCOB 7 Sept. 64 II] 2. an ARC break list. [HCOB 5 July 63] See also LIST, ARC BREAK.

Assessment by Elimination: n. a procedure used to eliminate all reading items but one from a list. After the first assessment of a list is done, the auditor reassesses only those items that read the first time. He marks out those that didn't read the second time, and assesses the remaining items once again. This process is continued until only one reading item remains. [The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 11 May 61; HCOB 7 Apr. 61 I; HCOB 14 Mar. 71R]

Assessment by Longest Read: n. an assessment in which the item is chosen by longest read on assessing the list, rather than by elimination. [HCOB 29 Apr. 69] Compare to ASSESSMENT BY ELIMINATION.

assessment, bypassed charge: n. an auditing action in which the auditor assesses a prepared list, cleaning each smallest read off a question (but not cleaning cleans) before going on to the next question. He handles the preclear's originations and acknowledges. A bypassed charge assessment is actually auditing. It thus differs from an ARC break assessment, in which reading items are not addressed and handled, but are only indicated to the preclear. [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 6 Aug. 64; HCOB 7 Sept. 64 II] See also AUDITING

- BY LIST. Compare to ASSESSMENT, ARC BREAK.
- assessment by Tone Arm: n. a method of assessment in which the auditor selects that item from a list which, upon brief discussion by the preclear, produces the most movement of the Tone Arm. [The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 1 Oct. 63]
- Assessment Drills: n. drills done to improve an auditor's ability to make lists read by increasing his skill at asking questions and doing assessments. These drills are also extremely valuable tools for those whose duties involve asking and getting answers to questions, as in surveying and doing interviews. 'Sometimes a C/S needs to handle an auditor who is having trouble getting prepared lists to read and in such a case the Assessment Drills are the answer.' Also called Assessment TRs. [HCOB 22 Apr. 80R; Film: Tone 40 Assessment]
- assessment, Method 3: n. the method of assessing a prepared list in which each question that reads on the E-Meter is taken up with the preclear and F/Ned before continuing with the next question on the list. The auditor completes the list in this fashion, handling and F/Ning each read he gets. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 10 June 71 I; HCOB 3 July 71R; HCOB 29 Oct. 71RA; HCOB 22 Apr. 80R]
- assessment, Method 4: n. the method of assessing a prepared list in which the whole list is rapidly assessed over and over until one item stays in and that is given to the preclear. [HCOB 28 May 70]
- assessment, Method 5: n. the method of assessing a prepared list in which the whole list is assessed rapidly, without getting the preclear to talk, and reads are noted. The largest read or reads can then be taken up by the auditor and F/Ned. Sometimes the Case Supervisor requests a list be assessed Method 5 to get data for programing the case; in such an instance, the reads on the list would not be handled in the same session, but would be sent back to the Case Supervisor. [HCOB 6 Mar. 71 I; HCOB 20 June 71 I; HCOB 3 July 71R; HCOB 22 Mar. 72RA; HCOB 16 Apr. 72R; HCOB 30 Oct. 78R II; HCOB 22 Apr. 80R]
- assessment, Method 6: n. the method of assessing in which the auditor looks at the preclear and asks him directly every question on the list, while seeing the meter out of the corner of his eye (and missing no reads). The preclear answers or originates on the line. If the question reads (a) on asking the question, (b) on preclear answering the question giving a data answer, or (c) on preclear origin pertinent to the question, it is then two-way commed earlier-similar to F/N, cognition, VGIs. This method is used only by specially-trained Class X auditors. [Lecture 12 June 71; HCOB 3 July 71R]
- assessment, slow: n. the method of assessing in which the auditor assesses until he finds something that moves the TA and then immediately shifts into letting the preclear itsa, during which the auditor is quiet. 'Slow' does not refer to the auditor's action, but to the length of time it takes to complete an assessment in this way. [HCOB 1 Oct. 63]
- Assessment TRs: See Assessment Drills.
- assignment board: See pc scheduling board.
- assist: n. a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets; any process which assists the individual to heal himself or be healed by another agency by removing his reasons for precipitating and prolonging his condition and lessening his predisposition to further injure himself or remain in an intolerable condition. An assist is an action undertaken by a minister to assist the spirit to confront physical difficulties which can then be cared for with medical methodology by a medical doctor as needful. It is not a substitute for medical attention and does not attempt to cure injuries requiring medical aid. For an example of one type of assist, see CONTACT ASSIST. 'An assist could happen almost anywhere.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Problems of Work; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Scientology 8-8008; Assists Processing Handbook; Lecture 21 Mar. 57; Ability 73, early May 58; HCOB 21 Oct. 71; HCOB 11 July 73RB; HCOB 29 July 81R; HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Film: Assists]

Assistant Aide: n. the head of a bureau in a Flag Operations Liaison Office. He assists an Aide in the Flag Bureaux by getting programs done in his opposite-numbered divisions in orgs, and by getting those divisions fully established and functioning. Example: the Assistant Dissemination Aide in a FOLO would be an assistant to the Dissemination Aide in the Flag Bureaux and would be responsible to get programs done in the Dissemination Divisions in his continental area. [CBO 52, 24 Nov. 70; FO 3064, 3 Nov. 71; CBO 547, 5 Nov. 78]
Abbr. A/Aide. See also AIDE.

Assistant Group Auditor: See Group Auditor, Assistant.

Assistant Registrar: n. 1. an assistant to a Registrar; an additional staff member posted to assist the Registrar when the volume of traffic rises above the Registrar's easy ability to handle.

''Failure to provide Assistant Registrars when needed chokes off the growth of the organization and is the only barrier to organization growth.'' [Sec ED 2, 15 Dec. 58] 2. [1958-1960] a post, mainly

concerned with the past, in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization. This post reestablished communication with people who had stopped communicating with an organization and found out why they were upset or why they had stopped communicating.

Today, the functions of the Assistant Registrar are performed by the ARC Break Registrar in Division 6. ''If the student or pc leaves courses or intensives and is for some time outside the organization, the matter comes under the Assistant Registrar.'' [HASI ED 18 Nov. 58; Sec ED 2, 15 Dec. 58; Sec ED 66, 30 Jan. 59] Compare to IMMEDIATE REGISTRAR and LETTER REGISTRAR.

Assistant to the Org Sec for Accounts: See Accounts Assistant.

Assist Checklist: See Full Assist Checklists for Injuries and Illnesses.

Assisted by _____: n. a designation used at the end of HCOBs or HCO PLs which were not written directly by L. Ron Hubbard, but were compiled or taken from his notes by staff at his direction. [HCOB 24 Jan. 77; Film: Where the Information Is]

''assist'' engram: See engram, manic.

Assn Sec: Association Secretary.

associate: n. a person authorized by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists in the early 1950s to accept memberships in the HAS, form chapters, hold chapter meetings and deliver basic auditor training courses. [Associate Newsletter No. 2, May 53]

Associated Press: n. Journalism. a news agency for gathering and distributing foreign and domestic news and photographs to member newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States.
Abbr. AP.

Associate Membership: See memberships.

Associate Newsletter: n. an issue type used in 1953 which covered technical releases and updates, sent to doctorate schools and to associates. It was not intended for HCAs, groups or the general public. [Associate Newsletter No. 2, May 53]

association: n. the process of connecting thoughts, ideas, observations, etc., in the mind, as opposed to differentiating them or identifying them. Association or similarity is a condition which exists from the upper to the very low range of the Tone Scale, and the condition of a preclear can be established readily by his ability to associate. When he reaches a low level of association, he supposes himself to be thinking connectedly, but is actually thinking in a completely disassociated fashion, for he identifies facts with other facts which should not be identified. [Scientology 8-8008] Compare to DIFFERENTIATION and IDENTIFICATION.

Association for Better Living and Education: n. an organization established in 1988 in Los Angeles, California, to provide direction and programs to social betterment activities using L. Ron Hubbard's technology. The technologies utilized by ABLE have developed into four general social betterment programs, each addressing a specific area of current social concern: Applied Scholastics, an educational program; Narconon, a drug rehabilitation program; Criminon, a criminal rehabilitation program; and a program for improving public morality based on a nonreligious moral code called ''The Way to Happiness.'' The Church and its parishioners financially support

- ABLE and its social betterment groups, and ABLE additionally raises funds through donations and grants from non-Scientology related entities; ABLE and its related organizations do not contribute to the financial support of any church of Scientology. Abbr. ABLE.
- Association Secretary:** n. [1956—1965] in the British Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the Central Organization, which consisted of the Technical Division and the Administrative Division. (HCO at that time was a separate organization; an HCO Area Office was attached to each Central Organization, but it was not run by the Association Secretary.) The same position was called "Organization Secretary" in the United States and at Saint Hill. "The Association Secretary or Organization Secretary has full authority over his or her organization and personnel." [HASI PL 2 Sept. 57; HCO PL 31 Jan. 61 I; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 5 Mar. 65 II] Abbr. Assn Sec; Assoc Sec.
- associative definition:** See definition, associative.
- Assoc Sec:** Association Secretary.
- assumed "differences" are not different:** n. an outpoint which consists of things which are thought to be different actually being similar or identical. [HCO PL 11 May 70-1; HCO PL 26 Apr. 70R]
- assumed "identities" are not identical:** n. an outpoint which consists of things which are thought to be identical actually being similar or different. [HCO PL 11 May 70-1; HCO PL 26 Apr. 70R]
- assumed "similarities" are not similar or same class of thing:** n. an outpoint which consists of things which are thought to be similar actually being identical or different. [HCO PL 11 May 70-1; HCO PL 26 Apr. 70R]
- Assumption:** n. the name given to the act of a theta being taking over a mest body. This occurs in most cases either just prior to, during or within a few minutes after the birth of a baby. [Scientology: A History of Man; Have You Lived Before This Life?; Lecture 30 Oct. 52 (#1); Lecture 10 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 2 Dec. 53; Lecture 19 Mar. 54 (#2); Lecture 30 July 57]
- astral body:** n. Theosophy. a second body, according to some forms of philosophical or religious thought, said to belong to each individual, formed of a substance which is above or beyond perception by the senses and which pervades all space. Per these beliefs, the astral body accompanies the individual through life, is able to leave the human body at will, and survives the individual after death. An astral body is actually just somebody's delusion. It is usually a mock-up which the mystic then tries to believe real. He sees the astral body as something else and then seeks to inhabit it in the most common practices of "astral walking." "In Scientology, the spirit itself was separated from what the spiritualists called the astral body and there should be no confusion between these two things." [Scientology: 8-8008; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought]
- astral self:** See astral body.
- astral walker:** See astral body.
- astral walking:** See astral body.
- as you please:** Informal. very; used in phrases like nice as you please (very nice), pretty as you please (very pretty), etc.
- ATC:** Admin Training Corps.
- Atharva-Veda:** n. Religion. the last book of the Veda, which consists of spells and incantations teaching sorcery both to appease and curse the demon world. Written at a much later period, it was included in the Veda only after a long struggle. See also VEDA.
- atheism:** n. Religion. disbelief in or denial of the existence of God or gods. Atheism has for its origin, according to our case histories, engrams. No "atheist" to date has remained an atheist after the engrams causing his objections have been removed. [DAB Vol 1 No. 4 Oct. 50]
- Athena:** n. a Sea Org vessel which was acquired in 1967, originally called the Avon River. Athena was the first Sea Organization flagship, serving in this capacity until late 1968. In 1969, she sailed to Copenhagen, Denmark, where she served as a training vessel for the orgs in the European continent. A successful cramming line was

developed aboard the Athena under LRH's guidance, to help correct org staff and executives; and to this day, CIOs refer to their correction facility for area orgs as ``Athena Cramming.'' [FO 3132, 20 Feb. 72]

Athena Cramming: See Athena.

A to E: n. the steps, as given in HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB, SUPPRESSIVE ACTS, SUPPRESSION OF SCIENTOLOGY AND SCIENTOLOGISTS, which are done by a person or group that has been declared suppressive when they come to their senses and recant. The steps are lettered from A to E and cover the actions necessary to be reinstated in good standing with the Church. They include such actions as doing an amends project, training from the lowest level of the Bridge, etc. ``May require that . . . an amends project suitable and commensurate with the severity and extent of the suppressive acts committed be completed before further A to E steps are undertaken.'' [HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB; HCO PL 16 Mar. 71 II]

A to I: n. 1. the nine things, as given in HCO PL 22 Sept. 70, that a person's post hat must contain: (a) a purpose of the post; (b) its relative position on the org board; (c) a write-up of the post; (d) a checksheet of all the policy letters, bulletins, advices, manuals, books and drills applicable to the post (as in a course checksheet); (e) a full pack of the written materials or tapes of the checksheet plus any manuals of equipment or books; (f) a copy of the org board of the portion of the org to which the post belongs; (g) a flow chart showing what particles are received by the post and what changes the post is expected to make in them and to where the post routes them; (h) the product of the post; (i) the statistic of the post, the statistic of the section, the statistic of the department and division to which the post belongs. [HCO PL 22 Sept. 70] See also HAT. —m. 2. made up of the nine things, A—I, a post hat must contain. [HCO PL 22 Sept. 70]

A to J: n. the ten categories of persons considered to be sources of trouble as given in HCO PL 27 Oct. 64R, POLICIES ON PHYSICAL HEALING, INSANITY AND SOURCES OF TROUBLE: (a) persons intimately connected with persons (such as marital or familial ties) of known antagonism to mental or spiritual treatment or Scientology; (b) criminals with proven criminal records (who often continue to commit so many undetected harmful acts between sessions that they do not make adequate case gains); (c) persons who have ever threatened to sue or embarrass or attack or who have publicly attacked Scientology or been a party to an attack; (d) responsible-for-condition cases (a person who insists a book or some auditor is wholly responsible for the terrible condition he is in); (e) persons who are not being audited on their own determinism; (f) persons who ``want to be processed to see if Scientology works''; (g) persons who ``should be helped'' (at great and your expense) because they are rich or influential or the neighbors would be electrified; (h) persons who ``have an open mind'' but no personal hopes or desires for auditing or knowingness; (i) persons who do not believe anything or anyone can get better; and (j) persons attempting to sit in judgment on Scientology in hearings or attempting to investigate Scientology. ``Must not be PTS A to J, I to III or roller-coaster in any way . . .'' [HCO PL 27 Oct. 64R; HCO PL 25 Feb. 79R]

A trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

ataboy: See thataboy.

attagirl: See thataboy.

attention: n. interest that is fixed on someone or something. ``Scarcity occurs because people want attention.'' [Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 24 Mar. 53]

attention unit: n. a theta energy quantity of awareness. Attention units are actually energy flows of small wavelengths and definite frequency which could be said to exist in the mind in varying quantity from person to person. ``The normal person probably has about 25 percent of his attention units in present time.'' [Science of Survival; Scientology 8-80]

attention valence: See valence, attention.

attitude: n. the opinion one holds or the behavior one expresses toward

some person, place, thing or symbol as a result of the concept he has of it. ''TRs reflect an auditor's attitude.'' [HCOB 10 Apr. 80]
aud: auditor.

audio-semantic: n. the recording of words heard; a special part of the sound files in the standard banks. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to VISIO-SEMANTIC.

Audiovisual Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for everything to do with films, videos, slide shows, projectors, cassettes, laser disks, albums, tapes, meters, other audiovisual properties and insignia. He sees that the above properties get produced, manufactured, translated as needed and furnished to orgs, missions and other sectors. In conjunction with Marketing Exec Int, he ensures that these items get adequately marketed and into public hands. [CBO 772, 12 Mar. 87; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. AVEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

audit: v. to apply the technology of auditing (to someone or something). ''We have the processes which make an auditor able to audit.'' [Ability 47, 6 May 57] — n. a summary of the sources of the org's inflow of funds, and the types of the org's outflow of funds, traced into and out of the org's bank accounts. ''All audits must be done from original records.'' [FDD 77RA Div 3 Int, 1 Apr. 84; HCO PL 23 Jan. 66]

audited folder: See pc folder.

Audited NOTs: See New Era Dianetics for OTs.

auditing: n. the application of Dianetics and Scientology procedures to someone by a trained auditor. Auditing is a very unique form of personal counseling which helps an individual look at his own existence and improves his ability to confront what he is and where he is. Its exact definition is: the action of asking a preclear a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. It is a precise, thoroughly codified activity with exact procedures. The sets of questions used in auditing are called processes, and ''processing'' is another word for auditing. Audit means ''to listen,'' from the Latin audire, ''to hear.'' ''The auditing we do is directed towards the establishment of certainties, and in itself works only with certainties.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 25 Mar. 57 (#1); Lecture 25 Feb. 64; PAB 2, May 53; PAB 87, 5 June 56; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; HCO PL 23 May 69; HCOB 15 July 78RA; The Auditor 18, 1966; Film: The Session]

auditing, abridged-style: n. the style of auditing taught and used at Level III, which is abbreviated or shorn of extras. Any not actually needful auditing command is deleted. For instance, in muzzled auditing, the auditor always says, when the preclear wanders off the subject, ''I will repeat the auditing command'' and does so. In abridged style, the auditor omits this when it isn't necessary and just asks the command again if the preclear has forgotten it. By ''abridged'' is meant getting the exact job done—the shortest way between two points—with no waste questions. ''In abridged-style auditing, one sticks to the essentials and drops rote where it impedes case advance.'' [Lecture 17 Nov. 64; HCOB 6 Nov. 64]

auditing, all-style: n. the style of auditing taught and used at Level V and VI, which combines all the lower-level styles, applying the correct style to each situation as it arises in the session. Example: Right in the middle of an assessment the needle gets dirty. The auditor, in direct style, looks up to see a puzzled frown. The auditor has to shift to guiding style to find out what ails the preclear (who probably doesn't really know), then to listen style while the preclear cognites on a chronic present time problem that just emerged and bothered the preclear, then to direct style to finish the assessment that was in progress. ''The only way an auditor can get confused by all style is by not being good at one of the lower-level styles.'' [Lecture 17 Nov. 64; HCOB 6 Nov. 64]

auditing assist: See Dianetic Assist.

auditing, basic: n. the part of processing which consists of handling the preclear as a being, the auditing cycle and the meter; called basic

auditing because it comes prior to auditing technique. Until an auditor can handle a preclear in session easily, handle a meter smoothly and accurately, and is flawless in his auditing cycle, he or she should have no hope of making any technique work. Also called auditing procedure. [Lecture 4 Dec. 63; Lecture 6 Feb. 64; PAB 87, 5 June 56; HCOB 26 Nov. 63] See also TECHNIQUE.

auditing, book: n. the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology technologies from a book to help someone else. [Ability 50, July 57; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63]

Auditing by Lists: n. the action of assessing a prepared correction list and taking reading questions from the list to a floating needle, done to clean up bypassed charge. A wide variety of correction lists exist, designed for repair of many different types of auditing actions and life situations. [HCOB 3 July 71R; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R]

auditing, coffee shop: n. auditing which is done casually outside of auditing rooms, often in public places such as coffee shops; irregular sessions; meterless fool-around, often done by students. The liability of coffee shop auditing is that it can stir up cases, and constitutes an off-line case action on people already on auditing lines. However, an amazing amount of improvement can occur with coffee shop auditing, and it can be used to introduce new people to Scientology and show them what auditing is like. [Lecture 19 Oct. 56; Lecture 15 Apr. 59 (#1); Lecture 24 Jan. 61; HCO PL 20 Mar. 61 II; HCOB 12 Nov. 64; HCOB 8 Mar. 71R; HCOB 20 Apr. 72 II]

auditing command: n. a certain and exact direction from an auditor which the preclear can follow or perform, or a specific question asked by an auditor which the preclear can answer. ''... everything you want the pc to do must be implicit in the auditing command.'' Also called auditing question. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 19 Oct. 61; PAB 87, 5 June 56]

auditing command cycle: See auditing communication cycle.

auditing communication cycle: n. the sequence and steps of the communication cycle always used between an auditor and a preclear: (1) Is the preclear ready to receive the command (appearance, presence)? (2) Auditor gives command/question to preclear (cause, distance, effect). (3) Preclear looks to bank for answer (itsa maker line). (4) Preclear receives answer from bank. (5) Preclear gives answer to auditor (cause, distance, effect). (6) Auditor acknowledges preclear. (7) Auditor sees that preclear received ack (attention). (8) New cycle beginning with (1). [HCOB 7 Apr. 64; HCOB 30 Apr. 71]

auditing cycle: See auditing communication cycle.

auditing, direct-style: n. the style of auditing taught and used at Level IV, which is aimed directly at the reactive mind. By ''direct'' we mean straight, concentrated, intense, applied in a direct manner. In this style, the auditor puts the preclear's attention on his bank and anything the auditor does is calculated only to make that attention more direct. ''Now we've got direct-style auditing.'' [Lecture 17 Nov. 64; HCOB 6 Nov. 64]

auditing, dummy: n. a series of drills to teach an auditor how to address the preclear and use the communication formula. This was an early version of the drills which are now called TRs. [Lecture 14 Apr. 57 (#3); Operational Bulletin 13, 17 Jan. 56] See also TRs.

auditing, formal: n. 1. the name used to describe the type of auditing in which the auditor controls the preclear by ARC (as compared to Tone 40 auditing, which is control by direct Tone 40 command). Formal auditing is not chatty or yap-yap; it has warmth, humanity, understanding and interest in it. It was developed in 1958 as a form of auditing to use on processes other than CCHs (which use Tone 40 auditing). ''... most of the auditing you will do will be under this heading of formal auditing.'' [Lecture 21 Apr. 59 (#2); HCOB 2 Apr. 58; HCOB 8 Oct. 63] Compare to AUDITING, TONE 40. 2. a reference to auditing done in session and on the E-Meter, as opposed to a non-metered action such as an assist. [HCOB 24 June 78RA; HCOB 25 Aug. 87]

auditing, guiding-style: n. the style of auditing taught and used at

- Level II, in which the auditor first guides the preclear by two-way communication into some subject that has to be handled or into revealing what should be handled, and then handles it with formal repetitive commands. ''Thus, in guiding-style auditing the auditor is there to find out what's what from the pc and then apply the needful remedy.'' [Lecture 17 Nov. 64; HCOB 6 Nov. 64]
- auditing list: See list, direct auditing.
- auditing, listen-style: n. the style of auditing taught and used at Level 0, in which the auditor is just expected to listen to the preclear without evaluating, invalidating or interrupting. The only skill necessary is listening to another. One is asking the preclear to communicate and find out he's doing it; the fact that the auditor receives the communication proves to the preclear that he is communicating. There are two ways to run listen-style auditing: (1) as one of a number of teams directly under a Co-audit Supervisor, and (2) as an individual auditor. ''Now, sit back, inviting communication—listen-style auditing.'' [Lecture 17 Oct. 63; Lecture 17 Nov. 64; HCOB 8 Oct. 63; HCOB 6 Nov. 64; HCOB 10 Dec. 64]
- auditing, muzzled: n. the style of auditing taught and used at Level I, which is the stark total of TRs 0 to 4 and nothing else added. Originally, the auditor in muzzled auditing was not permitted to say anything to the preclear except the command and to acknowledge that command's answer, once the process was started. If the preclear originated, the auditor was permitted to nod only. Later, this was broadened to include TR 4 and allow the auditor to handle preclear originations by simple acknowledgment, without any other question or comment. The style was developed because auditors too often added in comments, Q-and-Aed, deviated, discussed and otherwise messed up a session. It is called muzzled because a ''muzzle was put on them,'' figuratively speaking, so they would only state the auditing command and ack. ''Muzzled auditing has been with us many years.'' Also called rote-style auditing. [Lecture 17 Nov. 64; HCOB 20 Jan. 59; HCOB 26 Feb. 59 II; PAB 156, 15 Mar. 59; HCOB 25 Mar. 59; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 6 Nov. 64; HCO PL 1 July 65 II; HCOB 1 Oct. 65R; HCOB 23 May 71 X; HCOB 20 July 72 II; HCOB 27 Oct. 89]
- auditing, no: n. the action of seeming to deliver auditing while actually getting nothing done; going through endless, useless motions, perhaps in top form and perfectly, none of which are calculated to advance the preclear's case one inch. ''No auditing can be reduced to the finest art.'' [Lecture 8 Feb. 62; HCOB 30 Dec. 62R]
- auditing procedure: See auditing, basic.
- auditing, professional: n. sessions given by a trained auditor who is governed by ethical codes and technical skill, who directs the preclear's attention to areas which, when examined by the preclear, will cause a release of sufficient charge to cause tone arm action, and thus enable the preclear to reach the eventual state of Clear. [HCO PL 21 Aug. 63]
- auditing question: See auditing command.
- Auditing Repair List for People from est: n. a prepared list used as part of a special rundown for persons who have been in est (a squirrel activity which altered and misused parts of Dianetics and Scientology technologies). The purpose of this list is to repair case damage from a person's involvement with est so he or she can make lasting case gain in Scientology and Dianetics processing. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 2 June 89 I]
- auditing session: See session.
- auditing, ''stenographic'': n. an auditing error in which the auditor tries to write down every word said by the preclear in a session. This can sometimes even go so far as to interrupt the preclear or make him wait while the auditor finishes what he is writing. Session admin must not be used to slow or stop a preclear. Worksheets do not have to be verbose to be complete and honest. [Lecture 6 July 57 (#4); Lecture 21 Feb. 62; HCOB 6 Nov. 87] See also WORKSHEET.
- auditing, student: n. sessions given by a student auditor to other students, contracted staff members, Free Scientology Center preclears or persons procured off the street who are not org public. [HCO PL 8 June 70RC II]

auditing style: See style (of auditing).

Auditing Supervisor: n. [1962—1964] the post responsible for supervising all auditing on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and in Academies. The Auditing Supervisor, by direct observation of the session, study of the auditor's report and observation of the preclear, ensured that students could audit. [HCO PL 21 Oct. 62; HCO PL 15 May 63; HCO PL 24 Jan. 64 I]

auditing technique: See technique.

auditing, Tone 40: n. a type of auditing which involves control of the preclear by direct Tone 40 command (as compared to formal auditing, which is control by ARC). Tone 40 auditing uses positive, knowing, predictable control toward the preclear's willingness to be at cause concerning his body and his attention. All Tone 40 auditing is done completely in present time, without remembering or anticipating. [Lecture 28 June 57 (#1); HCOB 2 Apr. 58; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 5 Apr. 62; HCOB 1 Dec. 65; HCOB 13 Nov. 81] Compare to AUDITING, FORMAL.

auditor: n. a person trained and qualified in applying Scientology and/or Dianetic processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. Auditor means "one who listens," from the Latin audire meaning "to hear" or "to listen." An auditor is a minister of the Church of Scientology. "The auditor conducts himself in such a way as to maintain optimum affinity, communication and agreement with the preclear." [Notes on the Lectures; The Book of Case Remedies; Self Analysis; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; Lecture 17 July 57; Lecture 14 Aug. 63; Lecture 17 Nov. 63; PAB 87, 5 June 56; HCOB 26 May 59; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; The Auditor 2, 1964; The Auditor Extra, 1968; The Auditor 34, 1968; The Auditor 36, 1968; The Auditor 38 UK; HCO PL 31 May 68 II; HCOB 15 July 78RA] Abbr. aud.

"auditor," bad: See dangerous auditor.

auditor clearance: See rudiment, auditor.

auditor comm lag: n. an auditor's lack of speed in giving commands.

"... the difficulties which you encounter all come under the heading of auditor comm lag." [Lecture 6 Sept. 61; HCOB 9 Aug. 69RA II]

Auditor Correction List: n. a prepared list used to correct auditors and get them back in the chair. Assessed properly with good assessment TRs, this list will allow the auditor to recognize which way his tech has been out. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 27 Mar. 72RC; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

Auditor Correspondent: n. a person appointed in each Central Organization who is responsible for keeping the editor of The Auditor of his nearest Saint Hill organization informed of all Academy enrollees, student and preclear completions and data concerning them, stories and photographs of people applying Scientology in their lives, local news, and various meetings and plans. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 68; HCO PL 18 Apr. 80]

auditor form: See worksheet.

auditor, natural: n. someone who ties right into auditing and does a workmanlike job. He or she gets lots of bulletin and tape passes in ratio to flunks, absorbs data well and gets it into practice, does a passable job on a preclear even at the start of training, and improves casewise rapidly under skilled training and auditing. [HCOB 8 Mar. 62]

auditor presence: n. the impingement of the auditor on a preclear. An auditor's presence has to be adequate to make something happen in a session. Good auditor presence is made up of familiarity, knowing what one is doing, certainty, the ability to reach and make an impact, and having successes behind one. "The perfect discipline of which we speak—the perfect communication cycle, the perfect auditor presence, perfect meter reading, all of these things—are just to get you in a state where you can do something for somebody." [Lecture 14 Feb. 61; HCOB 23 May 71R II]

auditor rudiment: See rudiment, auditor.

Auditors Association: n. a group of well-informed, coordinated, in-communication auditors and field auditors associated with a

Scientology organization who are assisting the org to further strengthen and expand a strong third dynamic in the community that is progressing across the Bridge to Total Freedom. [LRH ED 120 Int, 27 Aug. 70; HCO PL 28 Aug. 70R I]

Auditor's Code: n. the governing set of rules for the general activity of auditing, which must be followed by an auditor if he wishes to get good results on a preclear. The code first appeared in the book Dianetics: The Original Thesis (later retitled The Dynamics of Life), written in 1947. In the ensuing years, a great deal of auditing was done and the experience gained was reflected in several later revisions and additions to the code. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Science of Survival; Dianetics 55!; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 15 Apr. 59 (#1); Lecture 27 Feb. 62; PAB 38, 29 Oct. 54; PAB 39, 12 Nov. 54; PAB 87, 5 June 56; HCOB 1 July 57; HCOB 19 June 80]

Auditor's Code break: n. a violation of one of the points of the Auditor's Code. 'They want to get rid of that horrible Auditor's Code break.' [Lecture 27 Dec. 54 (#1)]

Auditor's C/S: n. a sheet on which the auditor writes the C/S instructions for the next session. It is clipped to the top of the worksheets and Exam Report Form for the last session audited on a preclear and placed inside his folder for review and okay by the Case Supervisor. [HCOB 5 Mar. 71; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

Auditor's Day: n. a Scientology holiday, held on the second Sunday in September of each year, to acknowledge all auditors for their dedication in bringing man up the Bridge to Total Freedom.

Auditors Division: n. [1964] a division of HCO WW responsible for making all auditors in the world well trained and successful. Its functions included enrollment in Academies and at Saint Hill, and proper certification of auditors. [HCO PL 11 Mar. 64 II]

Auditor's Report: Auditor's Report Form.

auditor's report: See worksheet.

Auditor's Report Form: n. a form, printed on one side of a sheet of paper, which is filled out by the auditor after a session. It includes spaces for the details of the beginning and end of the session, the condition of the preclear, the wording of the process, etc.; and since the form is printed only on one side, the whole session can be seen at a glance. The completed Auditor's Report Form is placed on top of the session worksheets and the resulting packet is stapled together at the top left-hand corner. Also called Auditor's Report. [HCOB 24 July 64; HCOB 5 Nov. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87] Abbr. ARF.

Auditor's Rights: n. the responsibilities of the auditor as regards any Case Supervisor direction (C/S) of what to audit on a preclear, as listed in HCOB 23 Aug. 71, C/S Series 1, AUDITOR'S RIGHTS. [HCOB 23 Aug. 71]

Auditor, The: n. the monthly magazine of Scientology. It was created in 1964 for Saint Hill and is now the international journal of Scientology and the magazine of the Saint Hill organizations. The Auditor carries articles by L. Ron Hubbard, announces new releases of technical materials and services, promotes Saint Hill services and announces Saint Hill Special Briefing Course arrivals and completions. It also has a vital statistics section featuring such events as the births, marriages, etc., of Scientologists. Major issues of The Auditor, sent out every other month, are directed at trained auditors and more advanced Scientologists, while minor issues, sent on the other months, are sent to the broad Scientology field. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 68; HCO PL 18 Apr. 80]

Auditor Update Service: n. a special service available to individuals who have done Scientology technical training, in which the person fills out a questionnaire and takes a series of written examinations covering the materials of the courses he has done, then these are graded and the person is given an individual assignment which includes all of the study steps, drilling and Technical Training Films the person needs to do to get his tech fully in, up to his classification.

- audit out sessions:** n. to use Dianetics to run out a past session or all auditing. One does this by R3RA, running the incident narrative to erasure and only going earlier-similar if it starts to grind very badly; or, if all auditing, handling it session by session as a chain. ''Now and then it is necessary to audit out the last session or an auditing session.'' [HCOB 23 May 69R; HCOB 22 June 78RA]
- authoritarianism:** n. the introduction of arbitrary law where no natural law is known, yet maintaining that the arbitrary law is the natural law. Authoritarianism is little more than a form of hypnotism. Learning is forced under threat of some form of punishment. Authoritarianism—or authority—exists in ratio to the amount a curtain is lowered across ARC lines. [Lecture 29 Aug. 50; DAB Vol. 2, No. 1, July 51; DAB Vol. 2, No. 5, Nov. 51]
- Authority and Verifications Unit:** n. the original name of Authorization, Verification and Correction International. [CBO 301, 29 Sept. 73]
- Authority, Verification and Correction Unit International:** n. a former name of Authorization, Verification and Correction International. [CBO 301, 29 Sept. 73]
- Authorization, Verification and Correction International:** n. a division of Religious Technology Center which has the purpose of bringing about the correct application of LRH technology and policy. It is the most senior quality control entity within Scientology. It authorizes all communications, orders, issues and broad actions taken by International Management in relation to Scientology organizations, to ensure they are coordinated and in accordance with standard technology and policy. It verifies that all Church compilations of LRH materials are 100 percent pure, exactly as written by LRH, and verifies the correctness and quality of all translations of LRH's technical and administrative materials before they are issued. It authorizes personnel assignments and transfers to ensure they are done in accordance with policy and approves issues concerning justice and any final recommendations before they may be implemented. It also corrects Church personnel that it finds through its authorization and verification functions to be in violation of LRH policy and technology. [HCO PL 17 June 70RB I; CBO 301, 29 Sept. 73; CBO 300RA-2, 8 Apr. 74; CBO 601R, 27 Sept. 79; CBO 743R, 10 Jan. 83] Abbr. AVC; AVC Int.
- Author Services, Incorporated:** n. an organization in Los Angeles, California, which, since 1982, has performed the functions of an international literary agency, representing the entire library of L. Ron Hubbard's many fiction stories, motion picture screenplays and popular music albums. Abbr. ASI.
- autochrome:** n. Photography. a material once used for color photography, consisting of a photographic emulsion (light-sensitive coating) applied over a multicolored screen of very small starch grains dyed red, green and blue-violet.
- autocontrol:** See self-audit.
- autogenetic:** m. (of an illness) self-generated; originated within the organism. Psychosomatic illness would be autogenetic. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to EXOGENETIC.
- automatic bank:** See bank, automatic.
- automatic evaluation:** See test evaluation.
- automaticity:** n. an uncontrolled function; something that has become automatic. An automaticity is anything a being sets up in order to run a pattern or to do, know or create something for him, for which he no longer wants to give any attention. It is desire to have action outside the control of self even though one has initiated the action. Anything a thetan puts on automatic, he then becomes irresponsible for. Anything which is put into a category where one can no longer control it and has nothing further to do with it goes out of one's reach, out of one's attention and becomes a disability. Automaticity is non—self-determined action which ought to be determined by the individual. It is activity which ought to be under the control of the individual, but which isn't. ''We have automaticity as an antithesis to memory.'' [Lecture 20 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 16 Dec. 53 (#3); Lecture 6 Jan. 54; Lecture 19 May 54; Lecture 2 Nov. 55; Ability 36, Oct. 56]

autosuggestion: n. Psychology. suggestion to oneself arising within one's own mind and having effects on one's thinking and bodily functions. 'Anybody who starts telling you how he wants to run his own case by autosuggestion, that man has built-in circuitry.' [Lecture 17 July 50 (#2)]

Auxiliary Prehav 3D Scale: n. an auxiliary scale to the Prehavingness Scale, developed in November 1961 for use in Routine 3D. [HCOB 20 Nov. 61; HCOB 23 Nov. 61 II] See also PREHAVINGNESS SCALE and ROUTINE 3.

Auxiliary Prehav Scale: See Auxiliary Prehav 3D Scale.

AV: audio-visual; both audible and visible. This would include films, tapes, videos, etc.

avalanche: n. a manifestation of the process Remedy of Havingness in which a sudden inflow of pictures occurs that the preclear is not in control of. When this occurs, the auditor has the preclear add to the mass coming in until it slows down, and then has him start it and stop it himself. '... he was starting and stopping avalanches...' [Lecture 12 Oct. 54; Lecture 28 Oct. 54; Lecture 5 Jan. 55 (#1); Lecture 10 Nov. 55; PAB 23, 2 Apr. 54; HCOB 3 May 72]

AVC: Authorization, Verification and Correction International.

AVC Aide Int: n. the head of Authorization, Verification and Correction International in Religious Technology Center.

AVC Int: Authorization, Verification and Correction International.

AVEI: Audiovisual Executive International.

Avon River: See Athena.

AVU: Authority and Verifications Unit. See Authorization, Verification and Correction International.

awareness: n. the ability to perceive the existence of; a capability of confrontingness. That which one can confront is that of which one can be aware. '... high awareness includes with it high communication, which includes with it high control.' [Lecture 16 Nov. 56; Lecture 14 Jan. 57; HCOB 4 Jan. 73]

awareness characteristic: See awareness level.

awareness level: n. that of which a being is aware; one of the levels represented on a scale consisting of over 50 awareness characteristics from Unexistence (lowest level) up to Source. A being who is at a level on this scale is aware only of that level and the others below it. This scale was developed at the same time as, and is included on, the Grade Chart. To get a case gain, such a person must become aware of the level next above him. The full list of awareness characteristics is included in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. [HCO PL 5 May 65 I]

awareness of awareness unit: See 'I.'

awareness scale: See awareness level.

Axioms: n. statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences; the rules or laws in this universe which, working in combination, bring about a universe and activities therein. Axioms exist in both Dianetics and Scientology that describe the common denominators which life forms and thetans have in this universe. These axioms are the central points of agreement on the whole track from which then derives the activity and behavior of all solid masses, of all spaces and, perforce, then thetans. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 10 Nov. 54; Lecture 21 Jan. 55; Lecture 14 Feb. 56]

Axioms of Dianetics: See Axioms.

Axioms of Scientology: See Axioms.

ax to grind, have an: n. Informal. to have a special reason of one's own for being involved in something.

azimuth: n. Nautical. a calculation done using the position of a star or other object to help determine the relative position and direction of travel of a ship.

Azimuth Alignment Meter: n. an E-Meter developed in 1965 which had the same internal construction as the Mark V, but was designed for use in assessing and listing. It had a pane of glass behind the needle so the auditor could read the list he was assessing through the meter, enabling him to see both the list and the needle at the same

time and not miss reads. This meter was also later recommended for use by auditors who had trouble seeing the meter, preclear and worksheet all at one time; the auditor was to set the meter up over his worksheet so he could see the needle while writing. The name ``Azimuth Alignment Meter`` probably came about because the action of reading a list and being able to see the needle reactions simultaneously is comparable to the operation of an azimuth circle, a nautical instrument constructed with mirrors and a prism which is placed over a compass so that one can sight an object on the horizon or overhead, and read its bearing on the compass at the same time. Azimuth refers to a type of measurement used in navigation. It comes from the Arabic word ``as-samt`` meaning ``the way, compass bearing.`` Also called Azimuth Meter, Azimuth Listing Meter and listing meter. [Understanding the E-Meter; Auditor 10 Worldwide; HCOB 21 May 69; HCOB 28 Feb. 71; Film: History of the E-Meter]

B

Bachelor of Scientology: n. [1954—1963] an advanced auditor certificate which has indicated different skills and training levels at different times: 1954: a grade of knowingness of the subject of Scientology and skill in its application above that of a Hubbard Certified Auditor or Hubbard Professional Auditor, but below that of a Doctor of Scientology. There was no difference amongst these degrees as to procedures employed or methods of instruction. The difference was in the increasing level of virtuosity of the auditor. 1955: the certificate received upon completion of the Hubbard Professional College Certification Course (a course taught by LRH at the Hubbard Professional College in Phoenix, Arizona), or an auditor who completed this course. 1956—1963: the certificate received upon completion of the Bachelor of Scientology Course, or an auditor who completed this course. [Article, 15 July 54; PAB 36, 1 Oct. 54; JOS 43-G, Jan. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56; HCO Technical Bulletin 12 Sept. 56; Ability 77, June 58; Certainty, Vol. 5, No. 23, Dec. 58; HCO PL 12 Feb. 61; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCOB 4 May 61; HCO PL 13 Feb. 63 II] Abbr. BScn.

Bachelor of Scientology Course: n. [1956—1963] an auditing training course which covered different materials at different times: 1956—May 1958: a course in the Commonwealth which taught basic and advanced theory including material from the books Scientology 8-8008 and Scientology 8-80, the Professional Auditor's Bulletins and the Axioms of Dianetics and Scientology. Called the Hubbard Advanced Auditor Course in the United States. June 1958—Nov. 1963: an advanced auditor course in the Commonwealth which taught the clearing techniques of the day. Called the Hubbard Clearing Scientologist Course in the United States. [Operational Bulletin No. 13, Appendix 1, 17 Apr. 56; HCO Technical Bulletin, 12 Sept. 56; Ability No. 77, June 58; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCOB 4 May 61]

backchat: n. Informal. back talk; insolent or disrespectful answers. ''Don't give me any backchat.' by the way, is a wonderful preventer of people getting early on the track . . .'' [Lecture 19 July 50]

backflash: n. 1. an unnecessary response to an order. This can get fairly wicked. Backflashes are not acknowledgments; they are comments or refutals. Example: ''Sell the bricks'' as an order is replied to by ''Bricks are hard to sell'' or ''We should have sold them yesterday.'' This is a disease peculiar to only a few staff members. They cannot receive an order directly and are seeking to be part of the communication, not the recipient. This goes so far as senseless ''wilco's'' or ''I'll take care of it'' when the executive only wants to know ''is it done?'' ''HCO relays them, deletes backflash and keeps me informed.'' Also called flashback. [HCO PL 26 May 59 I; HCO PL 9 Jan. 61] —v. 2. to give an unnecessary response to an order. ''Have you backflashed or been discourteous to a senior?'' Also called flash back. [HCOB 4 May 58R]

back lines: n. the part of an activity or organization that is not visible to the public. The back lines of a Scientology organization include Addresso, Central Files, Letter Registrars and other administrative activities vital to the expansion of the organization. ''Visit the property and get the required space allocated, with attention to front lines and back lines and flows matched against available space.'' [ED USB 16, 24 Oct. 75]

backlog: n. 1. an increasing accumulation of tasks unperformed or materials not processed. This can stall an area completely just handling the queries about the backlog without getting anything really done. ''A backlog can increase itself by adding disorder that undoes things already done.'' [HCO PL 26 Jan. 72 I] —v. 2. to accumulate as a backlog. ''Personnel backlogs its files, causing it to backlog appointments.'' [HCO PL 26 Jan. 72 I]

back to battery: m. Informal. an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then it

is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see a gun in photographs. It is used to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. ''First I'm going to give you a little bit of processing just to bring you back to battery.'' [Lecture 24 Mar. 54; Lecture 7 Apr. 72 (#2)]

backtrack: n. 1. the area on the time track prior to present time or prior to this lifetime. ''A present time problem of long duration prevents good gain and sends the pc into the backtrack.'' [HCOB/PL 13 Sept. 65R; HCOB 23 Sept. 68 I] —m. 2. to or into the backtrack. ''Often the pc won't go backtrack because he's a druggie.'' [HCOB 16 Jan. 75R]

bacon, save one's: v. Informal. to save one from injury; help one escape from a danger; spare one from loss or harm. The expression comes from the care taken by people of earlier times to save the bacon, which was laid up for winter use, from the dogs which frequented their households. ''And it's a good thing, too, because I'm saving your bacon in the nick of time.'' [Lecture 4 Oct. 61]

bad control: See control.

bad Exam Report: See Exam Report, bad.

bad indicators: See indicators.

bad manners: See manners.

bag of tricks: n. Informal. things that are needed for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective. An allusion to a conjurer's bag in which he carries the various properties he uses for performing his tricks.

Balaklava: n. History. a city in southern Russia; the site of the famous ''Charge of the Light Brigade'' (a unit of lightly armed and armored cavalry) during the Crimean War (1853—1856). Owing to a misunderstanding of orders, an English light-cavalry brigade, 670 strong, charged a heavily protected Russian position with utter disregard for the hopelessness of their task. More than two-thirds were killed or wounded. See also CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

ball, drop the: See ball, the.

balloon, go to hell in a: v. Informal. deteriorate badly; go downhill. Also, go to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket).

ball, pick up the: See ball, the.

ball, take the: See ball, the.

ball, the: n. Informal. the full responsibility; the burden. Used in a number of phrases such as carry the ball, pick up the ball, drop the ball, take the ball, etc., all of which allude to team games that involve catching or carrying a ball, the object being to keep possession of the ball and not drop or lose it.

Baltimore Orioles: n. Sports. a baseball team from Baltimore, Maryland.

Banda: n. Trademark. brand name of a duplicating machine. [HCO PL 8 May 65 II]

bandwagon, the: m. Informal. the popular or apparently winning side, as in an election. The expression comes from the mid-nineteenth century US practice, especially in the southern states, of having a band play on a wagon through the streets to advertise a forthcoming meeting, political or otherwise. At election time, local leaders would show their support of a candidate by climbing on the wagon and riding with the band. ''Actually, you could just see them unload off the bandwagon in all directions.'' [Lecture 15 Jan. 63 (#1)]

bang-shoot, whole: See whole shooting match.

bank: n. 1. the mental image picture collection of the preclear. The term comes from early computer technology where all data was in a ''bank'' —a filing system consisting of data on cards which the computer itself could pull out and put into operation or computation in order to solve problems. In the human mind, a person's normal memories are stored in the standard bank, and incidents containing pain or unconsciousness (engrams) are stored in another part of the mind called the reactive bank, engram bank or red-tab bank. ''Nothing in the standard bank can aberrate.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 26 Feb. 63; Lecture 29 Nov. 66; HCOB 30 Apr. 69; HCOB 9 July 78RA] 2. a colloquial term for the reactive mind. ''... a person can actually change his mind almost

any time unless he's giving greater value to the bank and its collections of impacts than he is to the environment around him.' [Lecture 12 Oct. 53 (#1); HCOB 30 Apr. 69; HCOB 9 July 78RA]

bank agreement: n. agreement based on reactive mind principles rather than on analytical thought. The common denominator of the group is the reactive bank. Thetans without banks have different responses. They only have their banks in common. They agree then only on bank principles. Person to person the bank is identical. So constructive ideas are individual and seldom get broad agreement in a human group. Also called collective-think and group think. [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65]

bank, automatic: n. the condition in which a preclear gets picture after picture after picture all out of control. This occurs when the auditor isn't following an assessed somatic or complaint or has chosen the wrong one or one which the preclear is not ready to confront or by overwhelming the preclear with rough TRs or going very nonstandard. [HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA]

bank mandate: n. a legal document supplied by a bank and signed by the board of directors of a Scientology church, authorizing certain personnel to sign checks on the church's account.

bank monitor: See file clerk.

bank reconciliation: n. the action of comparing one's own records of an account to the bank's statement of that account, to reconcile any apparent differences between the two. For example, if checks have been written against an account which have not yet cleared the bank, the amounts of those checks will still be included in the balance given on the bank statement; this causes an apparent discrepancy between the bank statement and one's own records of the status of the account. A bank reconciliation compares the bank's record of transactions to one's own and ensures there have been no bank errors or omissions. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 65R]

bank, red-tab: n. another name for the reactive bank, so called because it is composed of high priority, dangerous situations which the organism has experienced. [Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science] See also bank.

banky: m. a slang term describing the irrational behavior characteristic of someone who is acting under the influence of the "bank," the reactive mind. 'The hardest work consists of keeping the organization from going banky . . .' [HCO PL 21 Jan. 65R I]

barley formula: n. a formula for babies which is the nearest approach to human milk that can be assembled easily. It is an old Roman formula from about 2,200 years ago, made using barley, homogenized milk and corn syrup. [Auditor 6, 65; HCOB 28 Apr, 91]

barn doors: n. Photography. folding hinged doors used on the front of studio spotlights to direct the light.

barn, Robin Hood's: See Robin Hood's barn, go around.

barrier: n. an inhibiting idea, space, energy, mass or time; a consideration or idea that limits other considerations or ideas; something beyond which an individual cannot communicate. Barriers are anything which prevents egress or ingress (keeps one from getting out or getting in), and this includes not only solid barriers and interpositions (such as walls and screens of fast-moving particles), but also distance and time. Any kind of limiting idea, whether emotional or physical, is a barrier. For example, a penalty is a barrier, as it is that thing in a game which causes one to lose something if he trespasses it. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 23 Nov. 53; Lecture 3 Dec. 53; Lecture 18 May 54; Lecture 8 Oct. 54; Lecture 12 Jan. 55; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; Lecture 5 June 55; Lecture 20 Mar. 57; HCOB 5 Apr. 73]

basal metabolism test: n. a test done on the E-Meter at the beginning of each session to determine whether a preclear has eaten and rested sufficiently. Basal metabolism is the minimum amount of energy needed by an organism at rest. The basal metabolism test shows the basic chemical change in the body between oxygen and fuel. The test is done by having the preclear take a deep breath, hold it for just a moment and let it out through his mouth. When the sufficiently fed

and rested preclear takes in oxygen, it combines with the fuel and a surge of physical energy will show on the meter. The needle will give a fall. ''An improperly fed preclear demonstrates on a basal metabolism test, even when sane, the same oxygen burning rate as a psychotic.'' Also called breath test and metabolism test. [E-Meter Essentials; PAB 38, 29 Oct. 54; Film: Body Motion Reads; Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter] Abbr. metab test.

Base Flag Order: n. an issue type carrying all regulations and standing orders applying to Flag's base which are to remain in continuous force. Base Flag Orders were written by or approved by LRH only. [BFO 1, 21 Nov. 75] Abbr. BFO.

Base Flag Order 46: n. a Sea Org issue which covers the ''leapfrog system'' of auditing and C/Sing. [BFO 46, 26 Dec. 75] See also LEAPFROG SYSTEM.

Base Order: n. an issue type which was originally used in 1967 at the Base Organization (the controlling organization of the Sea Organization at that time). Base Orders have been used interchangeably with Flag Orders. They are issued on behalf of or by Sea Org bases or organizations. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. BO.

Base Organization: n. the controlling organization of the Sea Project, which included the Section III Base (an organization to deliver OT III), ships and allied activities, in early 1967. The Base Organization was located ashore or at sea according to accommodation, and operated on a seven-division org board. In August 1967, the Sea Project was renamed the Sea Organization and established as a permanent part of the official Scientology network. At that time, the Base Organization became the Section III Base. [Base Order 1, 1967; FO 1, 12 Aug. 67]

basic: n. the first (earliest) incident (engram, lock, overt act) on any chain; the first experience recorded in mental image pictures of that type of pain, sensation, discomfort, etc. Basic is simply earliest. ''Every chain has its basic.'' [Science of Survival; The Dynamics of Life; Lecture 1 Aug. 58 (#1); HCOB 15 May 63; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I]

basic area: n. the early prenatal period; the time track from the first recording on the sperm or ovum track to the first missed menstrual period of the mother. ''The engram of physical pain contains deep 'unconsciousness' and if it is going to lift, particularly in the basic area, it comes off in yawns.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival]

basic auditing: See auditing, basic.

basic-basic: n. in Book One Dianetics, where this term originated, basic-basic is defined as the first engram of the first chain of engrams; the primary moment of pain or unconsciousness in a preclear's life. In 1963, after further research and discoveries, the definition was modified to ''the first engram on the whole time track.'' In 1969, the term was defined as: the most basic basic of all basics, which results in clearing. This is found on the Clearing Course. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 22 Aug. 50; HCOB 15 May 63; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I]

basic course: n. any of the beginning or introductory courses taught in a Scientology organization. These give a person a thorough familiarity with a specific aspect of Scientology, containing fundamental data and techniques of application. For example, the Success Through Communication Course is a basic course in communication skills. [Article; 20 May 54; Operational Bulletin No. 17, 14 Feb. 56; PAB 74, 6 Mar. 56; HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB]

Basic Course Supervisor: n. a Supervisor in the Public Servicing Division of a Scientology organization who supervises the basic courses delivered by this division, including the Success Through Communication Course, Life Improvement Courses, Scientologist Hatting Courses and the Hubbard Qualified Scientologist Course. [HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I; Org Board]

basic angram: See basic.

basic goal: See basic purpose.

basic individual: See basic personality.

basic personality: n. a person's own identity; the person minus his pain and dramatizations. ''Basic personality'' denotes the unaberrated self in complete integration and in a state of highest possible rationality. It is not a buried unknown or a different person, but an intensity of all that is best and most able in the person. ''He is rational and he is happy and integrated only when he is his own basic personality.'' Also called basic individual. [The Dynamics of Life; Dianetics; The Evolution of a Science; Scientology; Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 83, 8 May 56] Compare to ABERRATED PERSONALITY and CLEAR. Abbr. BP.

basic principle of existence: See dynamic principle of existence.

basic program: See program, basic.

basic purpose: n. that goal native to the personality for a lifetime; a sort of built-in personal dynamic. It is second only in importance to survival itself. It is a clinical fact that the basic purpose is apparently known to the individual before he is two years of age; talent and inherent personality and basic purpose go together as a package. It will be discovered that his later life has followed this general pattern wherever he has succeeded. Also called basic goal. [The Dynamics of Life; Dianetics; The Modern Science of Mental Health; Advanced Procedure and Axioms]

basics: n. things that are basic; fundamentals. For example, the basics of Scientology would be the axioms, scales, codes and the fundamental theory about the thetan and the mind. The basics in a factory would be who did what, what the lines were, where the raw materials came from and where the finished product went, keeping the cost and expense in ratio, how to stimulate more demand for the product and how to get raw materials in quantity at a reasonable price. While some might be upset at making a similarity between a factory and an organization in general, all organizations have the same basic problems and similar solutions. [HCOB 3 May 62R; HCO PL 9 Nov. 68]

Basic Staff Hat: n. Organization Executive Course Volume 0, which consists of basic policy on how an org operates and how to operate properly as a staff member. ''There are HCO people (who know the Basic Staff Hat backwards and enforce it on the org.)'' Also called Basic Staff Member Hat. [HCO PL 24 June 70 II; HCO PL 11 Aug. 71 I]

Basic Staff Member Hat: See Basic Staff Hat.

BA steps: bring about steps.

bat, on one's own: m. Informal. without asking for the help, advice, permission, etc., of any other person. A reference to the score made by a player's own hits in games such as baseball and cricket.

battle plan: n. 1. a list of targets for the coming day or week which forward the strategic planning and handle the immediate actions and outnesses which impede it. The term ''battle plan'' originated with Sea Org executives because such lists of targets were made to be executed in a short unit of time (like a battle), as opposed to strategic planning, which covers a series of events which will take place over a long period of time (like a war). A battle plan therefore means turning strategic planning into exact doable targets which are then executed in terms of motion and action for the immediate period being worked on. It is the doable targets in written form which accomplish a desirable part of an overall strategic plan. ''The understanding and competent use of targeting in battle plans is vital to the overall accomplishment that raises production, income, delivery or anything else that is a desirable end.'' [HCO PL 22 Aug. 82] —v. 2. to create a battle plan. ''It is a test of an executive whether or not he can competently battle plan and then get his battle plan executed.'' [HCO PL 22 Aug. 82] Abbr. BP.

battle that was lost all for the loss of a horseshoe nail: Literature. something of great importance may depend on an apparently trivial detail. The saying comes from a proverb about a battle during which the loss of a nail in a horseshoe leads to the loss of a horse, which leads to the loss of the rider, which leads to the loss of the battle, which in turn leads to the loss of a whole kingdom. ''Like the battle that was lost all for the loss of a horseshoe nail, a

- small failure can begin a series of failures which end in actual death.' [Handbook for Preclears]
- Bay Head, New Jersey: n. a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States where LRH lived in the winter of 1949 when he wrote Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health.
- BB: 1. bookbuyer. 2. bullbait.
- BC: Briefing Course. See Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.
- BD: blowdown.
- bd: board.
- BE: Before Earth.
- be: See beingness.
- beam: n. energy moving at a certain vibration. ''. . . he was doing it by postulate and not by beams or energy manifestations.' [Lecture Aug. 56; Lecture 20 June 63]
- beam, impactor: See beam, pressor.
- beam, pressor: n. a beam which can be put out by a thetan which acts as a stick and with which one can thrust oneself away or thrust things away. The pressor beam can be lengthened, and in lengthening, pushes away. Pressor beams are used to direct action. ''. . . the thetan, earlier on the track, occasionally was going to run into a brick wall or a planet or something or other—would put out a pressor beam and stop whatever he was doing from doing it.' Also called an impactor beam. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 18 Dec. 53]
- beam, tensor: See beam, tractor.
- beam, tractor: n. a beam which can be put out by a thetan in order to pull things toward him. The tractor beam is an energy flow which the thetan shortens. If one placed a flashlight beam upon a wall and then, by manipulating the beam, brought the wall closer to him by it, he would have the action of a tractor beam. Tractor beams are used to extract perceptions from a body by a thetan. 'And he puts up this big tractor beam and wraps it around the departing sweetheart . . .' Also called retractor, tensor and tensor beam. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 18 Dec. 53 (#1)]
- beans: n. theoretical units of exchange, as expressed in the bean theory, which describes finance as a commodity in terms of beans. The theory states that the allocation paid out by a financial body to an org or activity should buy more funds back from the activity than it paid out and buy the production of that activity. This is expressed in terms of beans—so many beans issued to an activity and so many more beans back. What brings back more beans for those issued is the production and industry of org staff and how wisely the beans are allocated. [HCO PL 19 Mar. 71RA II]
- beanstalk: n. a series of comm baskets stacked up with connecting devices so as to resemble a beanstalk. The word is a brand name of the British manufacturers of such baskets. 'The staff member may also have a beanstalk properly labeled.' [HCO PL 21 Sept. 61 I; LRH Definition Notes]
- bean theory: See beans.
- bearcat: n. Informal. 1. something remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc. 'Get familiar with the mind and make the session familiar to the pc, and you'll be a bearcat of an auditor.' [Lecture 5 Sept. 61] 2. something difficult or arduous. 'You will succeed in getting the proper duration for an engram time after time and then all of a sudden you will hit a bearcat.' [Lecture 25 June 63]
- beard, pull one's long gray: v. Informal. to act the sage or wise man. Beards have traditionally indicated age and experience. 'Now, the person who adventures out on the road to truth adventures with great desperateness. And I wish to pull a long, gray beard at that particular statement because no statement about truth was ever relatively truer than that one.' [Lecture 1 Nov. 62 (#2)]
- Bear Goals: See Bear Implants.
- Bear Implants: n. a series of implants which were given in an amusement park setting, the goal items being implanted with fantastic motion and raw electric sprays. The symbol of a bear was always present in the setting (either a mechanical or live bear was used). Also called Bear Goals. [HCOB 14 July 63] See also GOAL, IMPLANT.
- beauty: n. a wavelength closely resembling theta, or a harmony

approximating theta. Any wave close to theta is taken by theta for beauty. 'Theta, left alone, will seek beauty and fight or shun ugliness.' [Scientology 8-80]

BED: Board Executive Directive.

be-do-have: n. the three conditions which comprise life; the conditions of existence. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 83, 8 May 56] See also BEINGNESS, DOINGNESS and HAVINGNESS.

be-do-have survey: n. a survey done to find the human emotion and reaction on something. Called a 'be-do-have' survey because the questions address the points of beingness, doingness and havingness regarding the item or subject being surveyed. The exact procedure of doing a be-do-have survey is covered in HCO PL 2 June 71R II, BREAKTHROUGH, PR AND PRODUCTION, TONE SCALE SURVEYS, and HCO PL 7 Jan. 72R II, CREATING SURVEY QUESTIONS in Management Series Volume 3. [HCO PL 2 June 71R II; HCO PL 7 Jan. 72R II]

beef-up: n. the action or an instance of something beefing up or being beefed up. '... you'll get a beef-up of bank . . .' [Lecture 12 June 62 (#1); Lecture 6 Feb. 63]

beef up: v. 1. a colloquial term meaning to make (something) more solid or to become more solid, especially referring to the masses in the mind. 'I can tell you the mechanics of how a bank beefs up now.' [Lecture 21 Sept. 55; Lecture 6 July 61; Lecture 24 Aug. 61; Lecture 2 Nov. 61; Lecture 27 Sept. 62 (#2); HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 19 Jan. 67] 2. Slang. to 'strengthen, reinforce or enlarge. 'In 1951 we had to beef up our processes like mad in order to run an engram cleanly.' [Lecture 6 Nov. 56]

beep meter: n. a meter developed by Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist, to locate pain spots for chiropractors. It was called a beep meter because when the electrode was put onto a painful spot on a person's body, the machine would beep. Experiments with this meter showed that a thetan could connect and disconnect electrical circuits at a distance: with one person holding the electrode to his cheek or some other part of his body, a Scientologist could stand ten to twenty feet away and make the meter beep (i.e., connect the circuit) at will. This could only be accomplished by people who had had processing—unaudited people couldn't do it. Also called a ping meter. [Lecture 3 Mar. 72 (#2); Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]

Before Earth: n. a whole track incident which consists of the preclear being summoned before a council, being frowned down, being sent elsewhere than where he was. The odd part of this incident, to the preclear, is that he is usually not guilty of anything, not aware of having offended. He is simply recruited, is brought in, is sentenced to being transported and goes to a new area. There is also a Before Mest Universe incident (sometimes called Before Time or Before Track) which is not dissimilar to Before Earth. The only thing remarkable about these Before incidents is that they are a very definite degradation and condemnation of the preclear. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 10 Mar. 52] Abbr. BE.

Before Mest Universe: See Before Earth.

Before Time: See Before Earth.

Beginning Membership: See memberships.

beginning rudiments: See rudiments, beginning.

Beginning Scientologist: n. [1965] the certificate received upon completion of a Personal Efficiency Course, or a person who had done this course. [HCO PL 5 May 65 I; HCO PL 31 May 65 II; Sec ED 53 Int, 10 June 65; HCO PL 1 Sept. 65] Abbr. BS.

BEI: Books Executive International.

being: See thetan.

beingness: n. the result of having assumed an identity. The technical definition of beingness would be an identification with a source-point or a receipt-point. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. It could be said to be a role in a game, and examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics—each or all of these things could be called one's beingness. 'The capitalist judges his own beingness solely by the degree of possession, not even vaguely by the degree

of action he is able to execute.'" [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 9 July 54; HCOB 10 Apr. 80; JOS 7-G, Nov. 52; PAB 83, 8 May 56]

beingness, grant: v. to give life (to someone or something) or admit the existence (of someone or something); to make come alive; to permit to have beingness. "The ability to assume or to grant beingness is probably the highest of human virtues." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 1 June 54 (#3); Lecture 10 June 54]

beingness of man: n. the beingness of theta itself acting in the mest and other universes in the accomplishment of the goals of theta and under the determination of a specific individual and particular personality for each being. [Scientology 8-8008]

Beingness Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which the auditor has the preclear be various things until he finds things the pc can be with certainty. The goal is to get the preclear able to be anything in any universe or to be any universe, which is to say, to assume the viewpoint of anything. "We're trying to increase the individual's beingness so you should know something about Beingness Processing." [The Creation of Human Ability; Introductory and Demonstration Processes Handbook; Lecture 23 Mar. 54; Lecture 25 May 54; Lecture 11 July 55; Lecture 14 Sept. 55; Lecture 7 Feb. 56; Associate Newsletter No. 7, July 53; Article, 10 Apr. 54]

being other bodies: m. out of valence; being another identity than one's own. This is shame—one is ashamed to be oneself, so he is somebody else. Being other bodies is at -0.2 on the Tone Scale. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 8 Apr. 59 (#1); HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]

below the center line: See center line, below.

BER: bad Exam Report. See Exam Report, bad.

betrayal: n. a condition in which one is coaxed to reach and is then prevented from reaching or made to withdraw; a condition of help turned to destruction. It is getting all one's anchor points knocked in. For example, an individual is told he must "fight for his country," so he joins the armed forces full of enthusiasm and patriotism; but then because he is five minutes late getting into the chow line, he is thrown in the brig for twenty days. This is betrayal. [Lecture 27 Mar. 53 (#2); Lecture 17 June 54 (#1); Lecture 15 Apr. 59 (#1); HCOB 6 Feb. 58; PAB 2, May 53]

better: m. having achieved negative gain; things having disappeared that were annoying or unwanted. [HCOB 28 Feb. 59 I] See also GAIN, NEGATIVE.

betterment: n. a lessening of a bad condition. "We're going to get a betterment in his physical and mental alertness." [Lecture 10 Dec. 63; Lecture 9 Jan. 64]

betterment lag: n. the number of hours a person has to be processed before he can become cause. [Lecture 6 Oct. 54]

between-lives: m. having to do with the time period from the time a person leaves the body at death until he picks up a new one, and the incidents which occur in this time period. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Between Lives: n. an incident which occurs at death, in which the theta being leaves the body and automatically returns to a reporting station (called the between-lives area). Here he "reports in," is given a strong forgetter implant and is then shot down to a body just before it is born. The implant consists of a wheel which contains numbers of pictures, with the person seated before it. As the wheel turns, these pictures go away from him. He is moved aside to the right, the left, the back. A mirror arrangement shows him still sitting there before the pictures. A force screen hits him through the pictures. The pictures dim out. The whole effect is to give him the impression that he has no past life, that he is no longer the same identity, that his memory has been erased. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#4); Lecture 23 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 23 July 63; Lecture 7 Aug. 63; HCOB 24 Aug. 63]

Between Lives Implant: See Between Lives.

between sessions: m. any time that the preclear is out of the auditor's sight, including during session breaks. "Now, the things I have

found on pcs happening between sessions are quite interesting.

[Lecture 5 June 61]

BFO: Base Flag Order.

BFO 46: Base Flag Order 46.

BIC: Building Investment Committee.

big thetan theory: n. the idea that the world was mocked up by a supreme being or god (a big thetan), and everyone else is just the effect of this big thetan so the big thetan can be blamed for everything. This belief results in a person not taking responsibility for what he probably had a hand in. [Lecture 30 Dec. 61 (#1); Lecture 15 July 64]

Big Tiger: See Tiger Drill.

bill and drill: v. Nautical. to arrange on a bill and then drill in. A bill is a list of officers and men on a ship and the stations they are assigned to in the event of abandoning ship, entering or leaving harbor, or for any other particular purpose on board. The people so assigned are drilled, or run through the routine of action, to learn the duties of their stations. The term is also used in Scientology for activities conducted in land organizations. ''Routing forms covering the entire routing line should be billed and drilled until they are fast and flubless.'' [HCO PL 2 Dec. 85R]

billion-year contract: See Sea Org contract.

bill of particulars: n. a written appointment of a Committee of Evidence signed by the convening authority and naming (1) the chairman, secretary and members of the committee, (2) the interested party or parties, (3) the matter to be heard and a summary of data to hand. ''It is only necessary that the convening authority issue a bill of particulars on the matter.'' [HCO PL 7 Sept. 63]

bills summary: n. a report that lists out the name of each company with which the org does business and the outstanding bills owed to each. The first column has the name of the company; the second gives the grand total of money owed that company; the third, the amount that is past due; the fourth is the month since when the bill has been past due. This summary is updated weekly so it can be used in the organization's financial planning. [HCO PL 6 May 64 I; HCO PL 2 Mar. 65; HCO PL 26 Nov. 65R]

biochemical: m. involving or pertaining to the interaction of life forms and chemical substances. Bio means ''life; of living things,'' from the Greek word bios, which means ''life'' or ''way of life.'' Chemical means ''of or having to do with chemicals'' — the substances, simple or complex, which are the building blocks of matter. ''The planet has hit a barrier which prevents any widespread social progress — drugs and other biochemical substances.'' [Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program; HCOB 6 Feb. 78RD]

biological survey: n. a group with the purpose and activity of planting and populating planets, and keeping the life cycle going. Earth's biological survey was operating in this vicinity about six hundred million years ago. ''The jungle in which he lived was subject to certain rules, no matter who laid them down, God or the old, old biological survey.'' [Lecture 2 Nov. 61; Lecture 31 Dec. 61 (#3); HCO PL 1 Sept. 73]

birth: n. an engram of some magnitude, and one of the most remarkable engrams in terms of contagion. Here the mother and child both receive the same engram which differs only in the location of pain and the depths of ''unconsciousness.'' Whatever the doctors, nurses and other people associated with the delivery say to the mother during labor and birth and immediately afterwards before the child is taken away is recorded in the reactive bank, making an identical engram in both mother and child. [Dynamics of Life; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

Birthday event: n. the commemoration of L. Ron Hubbard's birthday on 13 March 1911, celebrated annually on March 13th to honor his achievements and continuing contributions to mankind. It is at this major Scientology event that the winners of the Birthday Game are announced and awarded. Also called March 13th.

Birthday Game: n. a yearly competition participated in by Scientology organizations, divisions within organizations, continental areas,

etc. The purpose of the games is expansion, and groups earn points each week based on the trends of their statistics. The Birthday Game started in 1974 when LRH was asked what he wanted for his birthday and his answer was ``5X the stats!`` The result was one of the biggest booms in Scientology to that date, and the Birthday Game has since become a tradition. [LRH ED 326 Int, 13 Mar. 81; LRH ED 339R Int, 13 Mar. 82]

Birthday Game Board: n. a board listing all orgs by continent, kept by the Birthday Game I/C FB, who calculates each week the percent of rising GDSes for each org. Orgs having more than 50 percent rising GDSes have a blue arrow pointing up next to their names; orgs with 50 percent or less have a red arrow pointing down. This gives anyone viewing the board a gross indicator of effectiveness of the org or Continental or Flag Programs Chief. [CBO 821, 7 Feb. 89]

BIs: bad indicators. See indicator.

bite: v. to have an effect on. In processing, if the tone arm is moving, the process is biting and if it is not moving the process is not biting. No motion on the tone arm dial = no action in the bank. [Lecture 7 May 61]

Black and White: Black and White Processing.

Black and White Control Processing: n. a form of Creative Processing in which the auditor has the preclear create and perceive black spots and crosses, and move these here and there through the room or through his own space, turn them on and off, interchange them, put them in yesterday, put them in tomorrow, make them get larger, make them get smaller; each time doing as much as the preclear can do. The purpose is to gradiently put the preclear in control of his mock-ups. Also called Black and White Spot Control and Black Spot Processing. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#5); Lecture 12 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 15 Dec. 52 (#3); Article Dec. 52] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

Black and White Processing: n. a type of auditing in which the auditor gets the preclear to run energy flows black and white, the two extreme manifestations of perception on the part of the preclear. This process can be run on concepts and on incidents. Also called Black and White. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 7 Aug. 52 (#3); Lecture 22 Sept. 52; Lecture 13 Mar. 57]

Black and White Spot Control: See Black and White Control Processing.

black case: See black V.

Black Dianetics: n. harmful techniques used by psychiatrists, government agencies and others who want to control people, in which narcotics, hypnotism and pain are used to implant engrams and make positive suggestions so as to influence people in ways of which they are not aware. Called ``Black Dianetics`` because it uses the same principles of the mind's operation as Dianetics, but uses them for other purposes than to help people. Black Dianetics can be undone with Dianetics auditing. [Lecture 17 Sept. 51 (#1); JOS 3-G, Sept. 52; JOS 4-G, Oct. 52; JOS 5-G, Oct. 52]

black field: See field.

black field case: See black V.

black panther mechanism: n. a slang term which means the neglect of a problem. The term comes from the black panther parable, which describes the five ways in which a human being reacts toward a source of danger, or the five courses he can take on any given problem. In this parable, a particularly black-tempered black panther is sitting on the stairs and a man named Gus is sitting in the living room. Gus wants to go to bed. But there is the black panther. The problem is to get upstairs. There are five things that Gus can do about this panther: (1) he can go attack the black panther; (2) he can run out of the house and flee the black panther; (3) he can use the back stairs and avoid the black panther; (4) he can neglect the black panther; and (5) he can succumb to the black panther. These are the five mechanisms: attack, flee, avoid, neglect or succumb. One supposes the slang use of ``black panther mechanism`` to mean neglecting a problem stems from the ridiculousness of biting black panthers. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

black PR: See black propaganda.

black propaganda: n. an intelligence technique which is a common tool of agencies who are seeking to destroy real or fancied enemies or seek dominance in some field. It is a covert operation where unknown authors publicly effect a derogatory reaction and then remain unknown. Though often referred to as "black PR (public relations)," this is not actually public relations, but is an intelligence action which is technically more correctly called black propaganda (black = bad or derogatory, propaganda = pushing out statements or ideas). The technique seeks to bring a reputation so low that the person, company or nation is denied any rights whatever by "general agreement," making it possible to then destroy the person, company or nation with a minor attack if the black propaganda itself has not already accomplished this. "Anyone engaging in black propaganda is either using a wrong way to right a wrong or confessing he can't make it in open competition." [HCO PL 11 May 71 III; HCO PL 7 Aug. 72R; HCO PL 21 Nov. 72 I]

Black Spot Processing: See Black and White Control Processing.

Black Thetan Goals: See Glade Implants.

black V: n. a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black V came from application of Standard Operating Procedure 8, wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began processing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the process was called a "Case V." Such preclears are not able to run track incidents. Also called black case, black field case or occluded case. [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 30 May 63; Lecture 13 June 63; Article, 1953; Ability Major 4, July 55; HCOB 3 Apr. 66; HCOB 7 May 72]

blame: n. the introduction of an arbitrary cause; the artificial or arbitrary election of cause. A person who says, "It is my fault and I am to blame" is then stepping sideways from saying, "I am cause." He is not accepting the fact that he caused something for which he can be blamed. So, blame could be defined as "that condition of misassignment which does not result in a resolution of the case." "Blame occurs probably as a natural result of having withheld, which brings about an individuation." [Lecture 3 Dec. 51; Lecture 27 June 58; Lecture 3 Feb. 61]

blanket: v. to practice blanketing, a type of whole track incident which consists of a thetan throwing himself over another thetan or over one or more mest bodies. Blanketing is done to obtain emotional impact or sensation. "And there is one type of body which the thetan has blanketed more than any other type of body and this will be the type of body which he's most defensive of." [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 26 June 52; Lecture 26 Oct. 53 (#3); Lecture 22 July 57]

blind registration: n. the action of trying to sign up a person for service without proper technical knowledge of what the org delivers and can deliver, what service the person really should have and the results being obtained. [HCO PL 30 Nov. 71]

blind repair: See repair, blind.

block out: v. to identify an incident on the time track by getting its approximate date, moving the time track to that date, asking the preclear what is there, finding the duration of the incident, moving the preclear through it to the end, asking the preclear what happened and then checking for an earlier beginning of the incident, moving the preclear to the beginning of the incident and telling him to move through it again. ". . . dating and blocking out the first incident, the first engram." [Lecture 15 May 63; Lecture 11 June 63]

blow: n. 1. an unauthorized departure from an area, usually caused by misunderstood data or overts; any sudden and relatively unexplained departure from session, post, job, location or area. "The manifestation of 'blow' stems from this third aspect of study which is the misunderstood definition or the not-comprehended definition, the undefined word." Also called blow-off. [Life Orientation

Course; HCOB/PL 31 Dec. 59R; HCOB/PL 24 Sept. 64; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 25 June 71R] 2. the sudden dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief. ''If you suspect a blow and pc hasn't volunteered this, ask him if it blew.'' [HCO PL 18 Sept. 67; HCOB 9 Oct. 67RA; HCOB 15 Nov. 78] —v. 3. to run away (from); to leave hurriedly; to desert (sometimes with off). ''Just like an 'auditor' is not an auditor who lets pcs blow without handling, so is a Super no Super at all who cannot handle a student with study tech.'' [Book of Case Remedies; HCO PL 22 Sept. 70; HCO PL 16 Mar. 72 V; HCOB/PL 25 June 72; HCOB/PL 26 Oct. 76 I] 4. (of mental mass) to suddenly dissipate, with an accompanying feeling of relief. ''The piece that was missing (and giving the pain) blows.'' [HCOB 15 July 70R]

blow by inspection: n. the action of a preclear erasing a chain before he can tell the auditor about it, which sometimes occurs with a fast-running preclear on a light chain. [HCOB 26 June 78RA II]

blowdown: n. a tone arm motion to the left made by an auditor to keep the E-Meter needle on the dial. It indicates a sudden release or lessening of mental mass. When the auditor has to move the tone arm from right to left to keep the needle on the dial and the movement is .1 divisions or more, then a blowdown is occurring. The needle moves from left to right with a hang-up at the right; it is the fact that the needle stays over to the right that makes the blowdown, not what is done with the tone arm. A blowdown indicates a period of charge blowing off the bank. It is accompanied by realizations for the preclear. Also called a TA blowdown. ''It is a serious goof for the auditor to speak or move during a blowdown of the tone arm.'' [The Book of E-Meter Drills; Lecture 4 June 64 (confidential); HCOB 3 Aug. 65; HCOB 29 Apr. 69; Film: E-Meter Reads] Abbr. BD.

blow down: v. to cause or result in a blowdown (of). ''That which blows down the tone arm will produce tone arm motion.'' [The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 3 Aug. 65] Abbr. BD.

blown student: See student, blown.

blow off: See blow (#3).

blow-off: See blow.

blow out of (one's) head: v. to compulsively exteriorize. ''Fellow was blown out of his head.'' [Lecture 6 Nov. 56; Lecture 7 May 61; Lecture 10 Oct. 61]

blow up: n. 1. a tone arm motion to the right made by an auditor to get a rising needle back onto the dial. Also called negative blowdown as it is the reverse of a normal blowdown. ''The best action on which to end the process is a 'blowdown' of the tone arm (or a 'blow up' in the low tone arm case), meaning a sudden approach of the arm from a nonoptimum reading toward the optimum read.'' [HCOB 1 Sept. 60; HCOB 7 June 71; LRH Definition Notes] —v. 2. to cause or result in a blow up (of). '' . . . if the F/N promptly dies, and the TA falls, one lists further until one blows up, the F/N continues and the pc is pleased with it.'' [HCOB 1 Sept. 60; HCOB 7 June 71] Abbr. BU.

blue arrow org: n. an org which has more than 50 percent rising GDSes for the week, thus has a blue arrow pointing up next to its name on the Birthday Game Board. [CEO 821, 7 Feb. 89] See also BIRTHDAY GAME BOARD.

blue meter: See American Blue E-Meter.

blue moon, once in a: m. Informal. extremely infrequently; so rarely as to be almost never. The expression comes from an uncommon phenomenon in which the face of the moon looks bluish, attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions.

blue murder, get away with: v. to do something bad or daring without suffering punishment; to act just as one wishes.

Blues and Greens: n. History. two opposing chariot racing teams in ancient Rome. Each team was very popular, with roughly half of the Roman population supporting one team and the rest supporting the other. Rivalry between the two teams and between their supporters became very intense. ''I think the Blues and the Greens are —were looked upon not as racing teams, but as political bodies.'' [Lecture 24 Dec. 54 (#1)]

Blue Star: n. a level of Ethics protection which can be applied for by and awarded by certificate to a Class II Auditor who has his Staff Status II. A Blue Star may assign his or her own ethics conditions when requested to do so. [HCO PL 13 Feb. 69] Compare to GREEN STAR and GOLD STAR.

blue-white: m. Diamonds. colorless and of the highest quality. ''... an average diamond is ordered; the group delivers a blue-white diamond above average.'' [HCO PL 10 Sept. 82]

BM: body motion.

BMB: Books make Booms.

BMO: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: bulk mail out, as defined in SO ED 3861RB Int, 26 Apr. 88, HCO DEPARTMENT TWO BULK MAIL OUT STATISTIC REVISED.

BMRs: big middle rudiments. See rudiments, middle.

BO: Base Order.

Board Executive Directive: n. a previous issue type covering projects, programs, immediate orders and directions to various areas, written by someone other than LRH and issued on Flag by or for the boards of directors of the Churches of Scientology. Printed on buff paper with dark blue ink. Board Executive Directives are no longer valid. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. BED.

Board Finance Officer: n. a special post assigned in the Treasury Division of a Scientology organization when there is a financial emergency which needs handling. As such confusion can enturbulate the rest of the org and make it difficult to keep in the standard lines, one or two staff members are given the title of Board Finance Officer, and the responsibility of handling the situation. All traffic about that situation then goes to the Board Finance Officer so that the rest of the staff can get on with it. The Board Finance Officer does not handle the regular finance lines of the org; only the traffic having to do with the emergency being handled. [HCO PL 19 Nov. 74R]

Board issues: n. several different issue types (Board Policy Letters, Board Technical Bulletins and Board Executive Directives) which were written by someone other than LRH and issued on Flag by or for the boards of directors of the Churches of Scientology. Board issues are no longer valid. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA]

board of directors: n. the directors of a group or corporation, acting together as a body. ''The head of state, the government, the board of directors, the town council, such bodies as one could consider top management in a state or firm, issues the authority to issue orders.'' [HCO PL 25 Nov. 70]

Board of Investigation: n. a part of the Scientology ethics and justice system composed of not less than three and not more than five members, convened to help discover the cause in any conflict, poor performance or down statistic. Persons appearing before it are not under duress or punishment. The whole purpose is to get at the facts. The board may recommend an Executive Ethics Hearing, an Ethics Hearing or a Committee of Evidence if crimes or high crimes are found but may take no action on errors or misdemeanors. A Board of Investigation also may (and should) be convened any time there is an unusual improvement in an org or its statistics. Such a board must (a) isolate the reasons or changes which brought about the improvement, (b) draw up their findings in the form of policy or directives to pass them on to the convening authority and (c) recommend commending any person found responsible for the improvement. ''Appoint a Board of Investigation to investigate the matter, with orders to investigate fully and couch findings in terms of a directive or policy for issue.'' [HCO PL 4 June 66; HCO PL 31 Oct. 66 I; HCO PL 31 Oct. 66 III] Abbr. B of I.

Board of Review: n. a part of the Scientology ethics and justice system composed of a chairman and two other members, convened to look into injustices, technically incorrect findings and instances of flagrant injustice or out-ethics actions which are destructive to statistics. Members of the board are appointed based on their own good statistics, high ethics level and knowledge of ethics and justice policy. The board reviews the data concerning the matter using

- standard investigatory procedure and bases its decisions only on LRH policy. It has no authority to write or issue new policy or issue new directives or orders. The board can only cancel an action, directive or order which has been found to: (a) be impractical, (b) lower statistics, (c) cause contraction, (d) result in an injustice, (e) violate basic LRH policy. ''It shall be part of every Board of Review action at any level to examine the status of Knowledge Reports as they relate to any case reviewed and to take any action indicated . . .'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 23 Feb. 78R; HCO PL 22 July 82; HCOB 13 Oct. 82] Abbr. BOR.
- Board of Trade:** n. British. the national ministry that supervises and encourages commerce and industry in England.
- board of trustees:** n. a word used interchangeably with ''board of directors'' in early Scientology policy. A trustee is a member of a board elected or appointed to direct the funds and policy of an institution. ''The policies of this organization are established by the board of trustees and are formed by common agreement which then becomes reality by execution through its command lines.'' [HCO PL 19 Nov. 58] See also BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
- Board Policy Letter:** n. a previous issue type covering administrative data written by someone other than LRH and issued on Flag by or for the boards of directors of the Churches of Scientology. Printed on buff paper with green ink. Board Policy Letters are no longer valid. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. BPL.
- board resolution:** n. orders or directions in Scientology for anything relating to corporate status, starting or closing bank accounts and vital planning. Printed in black ink on white paper, and signed by all board members. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I]
- boards, across the:** m. Informal. including everyone or all; so that all are included. Originally a phrase from horse racing wherein equal amounts of money are bet on the same horse to win a race, to place second or third. ''Life was very interesting all the way across the boards.'' [Lecture 28 Oct. 53 (#2)]
- boards, go by the:** v. Informal. to go away or disappear forever; become forgotten or not used. This expression comes from the nautical definition of boards meaning ''the sides of a ship,'' literally meaning ''go over the ship's side.'' ''And when a government no longer will let everybody play the game, it starts to go by the boards.'' [Lecture 30 Aug. 55]
- Board Technical Bulletin:** n. a previous issue type covering technical data written by someone other than LRH and issued on Flag by or for the boards of directors of the Churches of Scientology. Printed on buff paper with red ink. Board Technical Bulletins are no longer valid. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. BTB.
- boat, make the:** v. Informal. to take advantage of an opportunity; succeed. A variation of miss the boat, which means the opposite. ''But if this other ingredient of careful study is missing, the nomenclature is missing, you can't make the boat.'' [Lecture 9 July 64]
- bodhi:** n. Religion. in Buddhism, one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means. The state is called bodhi as it is said to have first been achieved under a bodhi tree (a type of fig tree sacred in India) by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca 563?—483? b.c.). [Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 19 July 54 (#2); PAB 32, 7 Aug. 54; The Auditor No. 19, Dec. 66]
- body:** n. a carbon-oxygen engine which runs at a temperature of 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit on low-combustion fuel, generally derived from other life forms: The body is an identifying form or nonidentifiable form to facilitate the control of, the communication of and with, and the havingness for, the thetan in his existence in the mest universe. It is a physical object. It is not the being himself. ''A thetan himself, without the body is capable of performing all the functions he assigns to the body.'' [Lecture 16 Aug. 51; Lecture 27 Apr. 54; PAB 125, 1 Dec. 57; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 15 July 78RA]
- body anchor point:** See anchor point of the body.
- Body Builder:** n. a whole track incident in which a thetan, after being taken off a theta trap, is put into a field which makes him fight

with his attention units. The purpose of this field is to make him resist its force and to resist it so as to mold him. Out of his attention units he "builds" a body. Later he is given sharp shots through the places where joints are supposed to be and is generally tailored into a body. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Body Comm: Body Communication Process.

Body Communication Process: n. an assist in which the auditor contacts different parts of a person's body (arms, legs, head, back, etc.) with his hands, using the command "Feel my hands." It is used when a person has been chronically out of communication with his body, such as after an illness or injury, or when he has been dormant for a long period of time. Its purpose is to enable the being to reestablish communication with his body. The exact procedure for this assist is given in The Scientology Handbook. "The auditor begins by saying he is now going to do a Body Communication Process as an assist to help the person." Also called Body Comm. [Assists Processing Handbook; HCOB 23 Aug. 70R]

body in pawn: n. a whole track control mechanism in which a person's body is kept in one location while the person himself, under the influence of hypnosis or the like, is persuaded to be somewhere else. The person can then be monitored by addressing the body which is kept in a state of trance or drugs in the initial location. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 27 June 52 (#3); Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#1)]

body motion: n. any motion of the preclear's body which causes the tone arm or E-Meter needle to move falsely up or down. The deep breathing of a preclear, a sigh, a yawn, a sneeze, a cough, a laugh, a stomach growl, can any one of them make a needle react. Body motion is never recorded in a session. The auditor should never adjust the tone arm during a body motion of a preclear and should wait until the preclear settles down before adjusting the tone arm. "It may be necessary for an auditor to tell a preclear that no body motion will be recorded, in order to get his cooperation in sitting relaxedly and quietly in the session." [The Book of E-Meter Drills; E-Meter Essentials; Film: Body Motion Reads] Abbr. BM.

body-plus-thetan scale: See thetan-plus-body Tone Scale.

body Q and A: n. Q and A with one's body. The body is composed of mest, and follows the laws of mest. One of these laws is Newton's first law of motion: inertia. This is the tendency of a mest object to remain motionless until acted upon by an exterior force, or to continue in a line of motion until acted upon by an exterior force. The main force around that is continually acting on a human body is a thetan, the being himself. The body will remain at rest (since it is a mest object) until acted upon by the thetan that is supposed to be running it. If that being is an aberrated nonstraight-line being, the body reacts on him more than he reacts on the body. Thus he remains motionless or very slow. When the body is in unwanted motion, the being does not deter the motion as the body is acting upon him far more than he is reacting on the body. As a result, one of the manifestations is Q and A. He wants to pick up a piece of paper. The body inertia has to be overcome to do so. So he does not reach for the paper, he just leaves the hand where it is. This would be no action at all. If he then weakly forces the motion, he finds himself picking up something else, like a paper clip, decides he wants that anyway and settles for it. Now he has to invent why he has a paper clip in his hand. His original intention never gets executed. [HCOB 5 Dec. 73] See also Q AND A.

body recruitment: n. the phenomenon whereby the thetan is continually and consistently anxious about some body part to such a degree that this body part has become his orientation point in existence. When an individual has had quite a bit of processing and yet does not exteriorize, one can assume that the individual has been "recruited" by a body part. He has slid down to a point where he has his attention terribly concentrated and fixated on one part of the body and on protecting that body part from injury. [Lecture 15 July 54]

Body Reg: Body Registrar.

- Body Registrar: n. the post in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization responsible for signing up individuals who come into the org for technical services, and signing them up again for further services after they have completed that service. Called the Body Registrar to distinguish this post, which handles people who actually come into the org with their bodies, from the Letter Registrar, who deals with individuals by mail. The Body Registrar's concern is to move preclears and students further down the road to Clear and OT by signing them up for technical services and then repeatedly signing them up for each next step. 'In orgs where there are two Registrars or more, there must be a Body Registrar and a Letter Registrar.' Also called Personal Registrar, Body Sign-Up Registrar and Sign-Up Registrar. [HCO PL 14 Nov. 60; HCO PL 21 Sept. 65 VI; Org Board] Abbr. Body Reg.
- Body Reg Services Officer: n. the post in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization which services Body Registrars by receiving and routing public individuals and communications. [Org Board] Abbr. BRSO.
- Body-Room Contact: n. the process name of CCH 6.
- Body-Room Show Me: n. a process with two commands, alternately run, in which the preclear is asked to show the auditor an object in the room, then to show the auditor his (the preclear's) own foot, hand or knee. Its designation is CCH 6(b). [HCOB 20 May 57; HCOB 13 June 57]
- body route: v. 1. to engage in body routing. 'A high volume of public are being body routed into the org.' [HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 I; Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter] 2. to route (a particle or despatch) by hand. 'HCO Steno is to body route to Division Comm Centers as soon as they are run off.' [HCO PL 2 Nov. 65 II]
- body router: n. a staff member who engages in body routing. 'A successful body router doesn't pick people who are in a hurry.' [HCO PL 23 Feb. 91]
- body routing: n. 1. an activity done by Public Contact Division staff which guides new public into the organization. Body routing is done outside the org in a populous area in which many new people can be contacted in a short span of time. New public are simply contacted and brought into the organization for an introductory service. Free film tickets and street handouts are also handed out by body routers to invite new people to testing, an introductory lecture, film or tape play. 'Body routing is one of many channels for use by the Public Divisions to introduce new public to Dianetics and Scientology and enable them to move onto the Bridge.' [HCO PL 23 Feb. 91, Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter] 2. the action of routing a person properly to a terminal, location or service. 'When the person being tested is finished, the body routing is done by Test In-Charge.' [HCO PL 28 Oct. 60] —m. 3. of or pertaining to body routing. 'When despatch and body routing charts laid down by policy are carefully followed, the org will function.' [HCO PL 10 July 65]
- Body Sign-Up Registrar: See Body Registrar.
- body valence: See valence, body.
- BOEM: The Book of E-Meter Drills.
- B of I: Board of Investigation.
- bogged student: n. a student who is groggy or puzzled or frowning or even emotionally upset by his misunderstood words. When not caught and handled, he will go to sleep or just stare into space. [HCO PL 26 June 72]
- boil-off: n. the manifestation of becoming groggy and seeming to go to sleep during auditing, caused by old unconsciousness or accumulated anaten coming off. The origin of the word boil-off is obscure. 'Boil-offs should be exhausted completely.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Handbook for Preclears; Self Analysis]
- boil off: v. to experience or undergo boil-off. 'The number of hours a person boils off is not a measure of how fast they're getting Clear.' [Science of Survival; Lecture 21 Sept. 55]

boil up: v. Informal. to think up; to concoct; to devise. A variation of cook up. 'And you'll find out, there's always some new technology being boiled up someplace.' [Lecture 11 Aug. 64]

Bolivar: n. a Sea Org vessel acquired in 1970, used as a training ship and vessel for Sea Org recruits and missions. Originally named the Grinnel, it was renamed Bolivar after Simon Bolivar, freedom fighter in South America. [OODs Vol. III, No. 121, 2 May 70, OODs Vol. III, No. 172, 22 June 70, OODs Vol. V, No. 1, 1 Jan. 72]

bomb, like a: m. Informal. with great speed; with considerable effectiveness or success. Also intensified with various modifiers, as in like a hot bomb or like a well-oiled bomb. 'All right, that seems to be working like a bomb.' [Lecture 20 June 62]

bonus package: See package, bonus.

Boohoo: See Weeper.

boojum: n. Literature. the name of an imaginary animal in a poem written by English author Lewis Carroll (1832—1898).

Book Account: See HCO Book Account.

Book Administrator: n. [1959—1965] the post in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization responsible for handling the printing of the org's promotional and dissemination materials. [HCO PL 12 Feb. 59]

Book and Bottle: See Opening Procedure by Duplication.

book auditing: See auditing, book.

book auditor: n. a person who has read a Dianetics or Scientology book and successfully applied the data from the book to help someone else; someone who applies Dianetics or Scientology written materials, but without formal training. 'Unheralded and unsung, the book auditor has been carrying along for a long time and has been accomplishing very remarkable things.' [Lecture 21 Nov. 50 (#2); Lecture 15 May 51; Lecture 1953; Ability 50, July 57]

Book Mimicry: n. the process name of CCH 4 (previously CCH 3).

Book One: n. 1. a colloquial term for the first book published on the subject of Dianetics, Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health, and the auditing techniques covered in it. 'Book One is simply a description of the mind.' [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 16 May 57 (#1); Foundation Bulletin Vol. 1, No. 3, Dec. 54; PAB 93, 24 July 56; PAB 102, 15 Dec. 56; Ability 50, July 57; Ability 62, Dec. 57; HCOB 29 May 58; HCOB 20 May 68; HCOB 12 Dec. 81; HCOB 17 Nov. 85R] —m. 2. of, concerning or using Book One. 'Remember that with Dianetics Book One techniques I could produce Clears.' [PAB 1, 10 May 53; PAB 60, 2 Sept. 55; HCOB 7 Apr. 60 I; The Auditor 48, 16 June 69; HCOB 14 Dec. 81]

Book One Clear: See Clear.

Books Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for everything to do with books internationally—their printing, promotion, marketing, distribution, sales (including mail order) and continued availability (keeping books in stock)—books being sold and into public hands. [CBO 624RB, 18 Nov. 79; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. BEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

Books make Booms: a phrase which expresses the fact that organization expansion and rising stats are preceded by sales of LRH books to Scientologists and raw public. [LRH ED 243 Int, 25 July 74; HCO PL 15 Mar. 75; HCO PL 10 July 79R I]

Bookstore Officer: n. the post in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization responsible for safeguarding org stocks of LRH books and materials, keeping them built up and moving them into the hands of the public. The Bookstore Officer ensures the future viability of the org through his actions to get books properly promoted, stocked and sold. He is the head of the Department of Publications. 'Buy any books you need from the Bookstore Officer before you need them for a course or course period.' [HCO PL 15 Dec. 65R I; HCO PL 10 May 82; Org Board] Abbr. BSO.

Boolean algebra: n. Mathematics. a mathematical system dealing with the relationship between sets, which is used to solve problems in logic, engineering, etc. It is named after English mathematician George Boole (1815—1864). 'There is a system of algebra called Boolean

algebra used for setting up telephone switchboards.' [DAB Vol. 2, No. 3, Sept. 51]

Booster Rundown: See Student Booster Rundown.

boots: n. Informal. position; status.

bootstraps, by one's own: m. Informal. by one's own effort; without help.

bop: n. 1. short for theta bop. 2. a slight hitch in the sweep of a needle. 'And we just take the deepest bop on this.' [HCOB 10 Aug. 76; Lecture 30 Apr. 54] —v. 3. to react on the E-Meter. 'A PT problem doesn't always bop on the meter at the first question.' [HCOB 16 Dec. 57]

borrowed facsimiles: n. facsimiles which have been borrowed or photographed or outright stolen from other theta beings. [Lecture 24 July 52] See also BORROWING.

Borrower: See borrowing.

borrowing: n. a type of whole track incident in which a thetan puts a retractor beam on another thetan and starts to drag out his facsimiles. The victim feels like he is going to pieces. He, the victim, puts up a black screen to halt the outflow of his facsimiles. The borrower counters by throwing a cone of force above and below his victim, pinning him between these two cones as though to squeeze him out. The black protecting screen usually can be held in place but the facsimiles, like smoke, trickle out around the black screen and to the borrower. Also called the Borrower. [Scientology: A History of Man]

bottom: m. in a Goals Problem Mass, furthest from present time. [Lecture 11 Sept. 63; HCOB 8 Apr. 63]

bottom, out the: m. Informal. so far down the Tone Scale that one can go no further down; gone downward from the bottom. It symbolizes being worse off than merely being on the bottom of the ladder. 'He becomes destructive; he goes on down, goes out the bottom.' [LRH Definition Notes; Lecture 14 Aug. 51 (#1)]

bounce: v. to be affected by a bouncer. 'If he is in his own valence in the prenatal area, he doesn't bounce.' [Notes on the Lectures]

bouncer: n. an action phrase which sends the preclear backward, forward, up or down the time track. In Book One Dianetics, bouncer was defined specifically as a phrase that sent the preclear up the track toward present time, and another term, down-bouncer, was used for phrases which sent the preclear earlier on the time track. Both types are covered in the current definition of bouncer: any phrase that will make the preclear move out of an engram; something in an incident the preclear is running that will command him off the incident. Examples: 'Get out,' 'Get up,' 'Get down,' 'I have to find out,' 'Don't touch me,' 'Leave me alone,' 'I've got to go ahead.' 'When the preclear can't seem to get earlier, there is a bouncer ejecting him from an engram.' Also called patient-ejector. [Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 28 Sept. 50 (#1); Lecture 16 Nov. 61; HCOB 15 May 63; HCOB 26 May 78 I]

Bouncer: n. a whole track incident in which the thetan, after being caught in a theta trap, was bounced up and down eccentrically until he had a facsimile which fixed him, it would appear, on his time track. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Bowditch: Navigation. Nathaniel Bowditch (1773—1838), author of the American Practical Navigator, a book which was looked upon as the standard work on practical navigation among American seamen for many years. The name refers both to the man and the book.

Boxer: n. a whole track incident in which the thetan, after being caught in a theta trap, was hit from every angle by a device not unlike a boxing glove. He would be forced to kick back against it with his force. At length he would be psychotic enough to return every motion he received. Its purpose was to make the thetan into a complete stimulus-response mechanism. [Scientology: A History of Man]

box, first crack out of the: See first crack out of the box.

BP: 1. basic personality. 2. battle plan. 3. bonus package. See package, bonus.

BPC: bypassed charge. See charge, bypassed.

BPI: 1. Bridge Publications, Inc. 2. Broad Public Issue; Broad Public

Interest. See Broad Public Issue.

BPL: Board Policy Letter.

br: branch.

bracket: n. 1. a set of auditing commands which express the potential directions of flow of an action, or the number of ways or combinations in which something can occur. For instance, A can give B a stick. B can give A a stick. A can hold a stick for himself. B can hold a stick for himself. B can hold a stick for somebody else other than A. Another person, C, can hold a stick for himself or for B. If you just get the idea of a stick being passed around and handed to one or another, you get the auditing command as it is run in a bracket. For example, a five-way bracket on change could be run as follows: (1) How have you changed somebody? (2) How has somebody tried to change you? (3) How has somebody changed another? (4) How has another changed somebody? (5) How has somebody changed self? The number of potential flows in a bracket is variable—there are five-way brackets, nine-way brackets, fifteen-way brackets, etc. The term bracket is taken from the field of artillery, where one fires shots over and under a target so as to make sure and hit the target. [Scientology.8-80; Lecture 28 Aug. 52; Lecture 5 July 58 (#2); Lecture 24 July 58 (#1); HCOB 30 Apr. 61R] See also FLOW. —v. 2. to form (something) into a bracket.

Bradma: n. Trademark. brand name of a type of high-quality metal plate addressing machine. [Lecture 5 Mar. 72 (#2)]

braid: n. Military. a narrow band of fabric used to indicate rank on military officers' uniforms.

brain: n. a conduit for physical universe vibrations much like a switchboard system, with the purpose of translating thought into action and coordinating energy. 'We know now that that person's mind has a certain number of parts, and that it is not his brain.' [Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 3 Mar. 52; Lecture 18 Oct. 58 (#2); Lecture 16 Aug. 66] Compare to MIND.

brain, rack one's: See rack one's brain.

brainwashing: n. Psychiatry. a mechanism used by those who want to control others whereby they get a person to agree that something might be a certain way, and then drive him by introversion and self-criticism to the possibility that it is that way, and then to the belief that that is the truth. By a gradient scale of pounding and hammering and torture, they are able then to make people believe that they saw and did things which never occurred and which they never did. [Lecture 13 Apr. 57]

branch: n. a part of a bureau in a Sea Org management organization, equivalent to a department in a Scientology service organization. [OODs 25 May 70; OODs 21 Sept. 70] Abbr. br.

brass basket full of rats: n. Literature. a torture device consisting of a cage filled with rats, fastened around a person's head; from the book 1984 by George Orwell (1903—1950), in which a similar device was used on the main character.

brass ring: n. Informal. a chance for riches or success. The term comes from the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round: whoever caught a brass ring received a free ride. 'And you'll always catch the brass ring in that particular fashion.' [Lecture 23 Oct. 62]

brass tacks, get down to: v. Informal. to concern oneself with basic facts or realities; essentials. 'The thing I'm going to talk to you about, now that we get down to brass tacks on this thing, is just the general setup of the time track as it is now envisioned . . .' [Lecture 10 June 50]

BRE: business reply envelope: an envelope, usually sent as an enclosure in promo, letters, etc., which can be mailed back to an organization by respondents without their having to pay postage.

break: v. 1. a slang term used in the wise (manner) of 'breaking a case' meaning that one breaks the hold of the preclear on a nonsurvival facsimile. Used in greater or lesser magnitude such as 'breaking a circuit' or 'breaking into a chain' or 'breaking a computation.' Never breaking the preclear or his spirit, but breaking what is breaking the preclear. 'It'll break what's

commonly referred to as neurosis, psychosis—whatever they are.' [Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 10 Nov. 53] 2. to have a psychotic break. 'The psychotic will break again.' [Lecture 10 July 50] —n. 3. a psychotic break. 'So as you enter the case of a psychotic—let's say somebody who has consistent breaks—with good sense and a fair attention to what you're doing, he should gradually get better.' [Lecture 8 July 50]

breakdown: n. an analysis, an outline, or a summary consisting of itemized data or essentials. For example, in the Scientology accounts system an income breakdown is done each week, which consists of all the invoices for that period and an itemized list of what they were for. 'The papers and all worksheets related to income breakdown are filed in an envelope for that week.' [HCO PL 27 Jan. '60]

break engram: See engram, break.

breath test: See basal metabolism test.

bred in the bone: m. Informal. firmly instilled or established as if by heredity. 'The stuff that got bred in the bone in you as a Scientologist on your way along the line, you've still got at your fingertips and that sort of thing.' [Lecture 28 Nov. 63]

breed of cat: n. Informal. type; sort; variety. Example: The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. 'You're handling a very unreasonable breed of cat.' [Lecture 27 Nov. 62]

Br'er Bear: See Br'er Rabbit.

Br'er Rabbit: n. Literature. a character in several stories by the writer Joel Chandler Harris (1848—1908). Many of the characters in these works, such as Br'er Rabbit, Br'er Bear, Br'er Fox, etc., are animals endowed with human qualities. Br'er is Southern US dialect for brother.

bricks, ton of: See ton of bricks, come down on (someone or something) like a.

bridge: n. 1. communication bridge. —v. 2. to connect, using a communication bridge. 'Each is run to a flat spot and then bridged to the next.' [HCOB 9 Sept. 57]

Bridge: n. the Bridge to Total Freedom, another name for the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel across an abyss from unknowingness to revelation. 'Everything you are doing should contribute to getting the pc up the Bridge.' [The Auditor 2, 1964; HCOB 31 Aug. 74RA] See also CLASSIFICATION, GRADATION AND AWARENESS CHART OF LEVELS AND CERTIFICATES.

Bridge Control Secretary: n. [1981—1994] the post in a Saint Hill or higher org which is responsible for ensuring the lower orgs are functioning and moving people in volume up the Bridge. The functions of this post are now held by the Director of Bridge Flow in Department 16B of the Public Contact Division of a Sea Org service org. [HCO PL 24 Dec. 82R; HCO PL 29 Dec. 82R; HCOB/PL 2 Dec. 85R]

Bridge Publications, Inc.: n. the publishing company responsible for publication and distribution of L. Ron Hubbard's books and Dianetics and Scientology course materials in the Western Hemisphere. [HCO PL 10 July 79R I] Abbr. BPI.

Briefing Course: Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

bring a body: v. to bring one's own despatches personally rather than sending them on the standard communication lines. '... notices when somebody always has to bring a body with every despatch and has a heart-to-heart talk with that person on the subject of the comm system.' [HCO PL 20 Dec. 58 I; HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 16 Apr. 65 III]

bring about steps: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a technique used to locate terminals and opposition terminals. The listing questions used are: 'What would (opposition terminal) bring about?' (when looking for the terminal of the same pair) and 'What would have brought about (terminal)?' (when looking for the opposition terminal of the next pair down). [HCOB 22 Oct. 64 (confid.)] Abbr. BA steps.

''Bring Back to Life'' Assist: n. an assist that can be done when a thetan has abandoned his body. If a person has deserted his body, one can simply order him to come back and bring the body to life. The commands are addressed to the person and should be given in a tone of authority. Another means of bringing a person back to life is to coax the person back. This could be done by asking the person to think of his or her spouse, children, etc. Once the person has been brought back to life, that is the end of this assist action, but, if it is needed, he should be fully handled with medical treatment and further assist actions to make him completely well. [HCOB 8 Apr. 88; Assists Processing Handbook; Lecture 3 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 13 Dec. 52 (#5); Lecture 7 Apr. 72 (#3); Film: Assists]

Bring Order: the motto of HCO. It refers to the idea of bringing order to an individual's own life, and then having this order spring out on other perimeters broader than himself. [Lecture 4 Jan. 59 (#3)]

British Mark IV: See Mark IV.

British Mark V: See Mark V.

Broad Public Interest: See Broad Public Issue.

Broad Public Issue: m. a designation used on issues to indicate that they can be issued broadly to all Scientologists and published in Scientology magazines. Also called Broad Public Interest. [HCO PL 24 Feb. 64 II; HCOB 7 Sept. 74; HCO PL 11 Feb. 80 III] Abbr. BPI.

Broadway: n. Popular culture, a street in New York City in the US, famous for its theaters, restaurants and bright lights.

broken dramatization lock: See lock, broken dramatization.

broken piece (of a game): See games, caste system of.

Brotherhood of the Snake: See Brothers of the Snake.

Brothers of the Snake: n. a group which made an effort and motion toward total religious conquest throughout the Near East, India and some of Europe around 1216 b.c. They operated on the principle ''Man is basically evil and had better be slapped into line quick,'' and were intensely unsuccessful as a result. They were opposed by a revolutionary camp, and the conflict between the two groups was so violent that this period of history has been obscured and not-ised. [Lecture 18 June 54; Lecture 27 Nov. 59 (#2); Lecture 3 Jan. 60 (#2)]

brow of Jove: See leap full-armed from the brow of Jove.

B routing: See routing, B.

BRSO: Body Reg Services Officer.

BS: Beginning Scientologist.

BScn: Bachelor of Scientology.

BS Course: See Personal Efficiency Course.

BSO: Bookstore Officer.

BT: Before Time.

BTB: Board Technical Bulletin.

B trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

bu: bureau; bureaux.

Bubble Gum incident: See Fly Trap.

bucket, go to hell in a: See go to hell in a balloon.

bucket, kick the: v. Informal. to die. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame; as they are lifted into position they sometimes kick out, their legs hitting the frame whose French name, buchet, is the origin of the English word bucket. ''You don't lose your whole identity and everything you've ever been just because you kick the bucket.'' [Lecture 16 May 63]

Buck Rogers: n. Popular culture. a science fiction serial which featured the title character in adventures of interplanetary travel and battles against evil in the year 2430. Buck Rogers first appeared in comic strips, then in radio shows and later in a television program (1950--1951) entitled ''Buck Rogers in the 25th Century.''

buddha: n. Religion. in Buddhism, a person who has attained bodhi; someone who has attained a total knowingness or total freedom. [Lecture 29 Nov. 66; PAB 32, 7 Aug. 54; Lecture 15 July 57 (#1); The Auditor No. 19, Dec. 66]

bug: v. 1. a slang term meaning ''to stop or go adrift in some way; to

become snarled up or halted.' 'Therefore you should follow the principle of predicting how the form can bug and handling that as a general maxim in doing these forms.' [HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R I; HCO PL 8 Aug. 84 II] —n. 2. something which snarls up or halts a product or sequence of actions. 'If you don't take care of this bug and keep it cared for, this whole program will break down.' [HCO PL 31 Oct. 64]

bugged: m. a slang term for something being snarled up or halted. 'I found many targets bugged.' [HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R I]

bugged targets: n. a form of dev-t in which a target develops bugs in its forwarding which are not seen or reported. The target stalls. A furious traffic burst may eventually occur to redo it and catch it up. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

bugger factor: n. Mathematics. an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in calculation; a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. 'So, in other words, zero is a fabulous variable and accounts actually for what they call, inelegantly, 'the bugger factor' in physics.' [Lecture 28 Aug. 52 (#2); Lecture 5 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 26 May 61; Lecture 1 Sept. 66]

buggy whip: n. Popular culture. a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a horse-drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed.

Building Fund Account: n. a financial account of a Scientology organization into which a proportion of each week's income is paid; it has the primary purpose of providing a cushion to guard against any possibility of becoming insolvent, and a secondary purpose of purchasing property. [HCO PL 18 Jan. 65]

Building Investment Committee: n. a conference at Flag responsible for okaying the purchase of suitable new buildings for Scientology organizations. Abbr. BIC.

bulk mail: n. large mailings to an org's mailing list, made up of magazines, info packs, advanced registration packs, recruitment promo and other authorized promotional materials, not just fliers. [FBDL 208, 10 Aug. 72, HCO PL 16 Apr. 59, HCO PL 9 Oct. 69, HCO PL 24 June 70 II, HCO PL 17 Mar. 77RA]

bullbait: v. to find certain actions, words, phrases, mannerisms or subjects that cause the student doing a drill to become distracted from the drill by reacting to the coach. The term is taken from a Spanish and English sport of 'baiting' which meant 'to set dogs upon a chained bull,' but mainly 'to attack or torment, especially with persistent insult, criticism or ridicule.' Also 'to tease.' 'The coach does not bullbait but only carries out the order if it is received clearly and with good intention.' [HCOB 7 Feb. 71R; LRH Definition Notes] —n. 2. the action or an instance of bullbaiting. 'Bullbait that uses actual processes . . . should be stamped out hard.' —m. 3. of or using bullbait. 'Dummy runs and dummy bullbait runs serve as the drill.' [HCO PL 26 Feb. 71 II] Abbr. BB.

Bulldozer EDs: n. a series of Executive Directives written by LRH for the Flag Service Org in 1975, dealing with promotion, registration, call-in and all the lines connected with getting public arrived at the Flag Service Organization for service and getting them serviced; the implementation of these EDs created a boom at the FSO. [ED 459-43 Flag, 20 May 75; Aides Order 536, 7 Jan. 76]

bulletin: n. 1. HCO Bulletin. 2. Professional Auditor's Bulletin. 3. Dianetic Auditor's Bulletin.

bulletin board: n. a board located in the Comm Center which contains official orders, reports or assignments that might be of interest to staff and public. Everything on it is official or of general public and staff interest. Orders posted on it are binding. 'The status of the bulletin board in Comm Center is official.' [HCO PL 9 Apr. 57 II; HCO PL 21 Apr. 57 III; FC PL 9 May 57] Compare to INFORMATION BOARD.

bullpen: n. Computers. an area in early electronic computers where partial solutions were held until new material was fed into the computer, making a complete solution. At that point the data was

sent on to the computer's memory bank. Used figuratively to refer to a similar function in the human mind. ''And I had this in the bullpen for, oh, I don't know, seven years, trying to get the common denominator of what havingness was so that it could then be applied to auditing, and so on.'' [Lecture 9 Jan. 62; SO Briefing 10 July 70; SO Briefing 28 Dec. 71]

bunk, do a: v. British Slang. to run away or desert. In Scientology terminology it means that a person shoots out of his head. He actually abandons the body, i.e., the being is really gone. The preclear who does a bunk (a compulsive exteriorization) may drop his body limp in the chair and give from that body no sign that he is hearing any of the auditing commands given by the auditor. ''When someone has done a bunk, there is still a communication line to the body.'' [HCOB 8 Apr. 88]

bunny: n. Informal. a person. ''Anybody who is clever enough to mock up a mind and keep it in place and not even know about it for that long, he's got a lot of abilities—he must be a very clever bunny, indeed; and so he is.'' [Lecture 28 July 66]

bunny, quick like (or as): m. Informal. very quickly. From the idea that a rabbit (bunny) is very fast.

bureau: n. (plural, bureaux) a portion of a Scientology management organization, equivalent to a division in a Scientology service organization. [CBO 52, 24 Nov. 70] Abbr. bu; bux.

bureaucracy: n. that arrangement which people indulge in in a governing strata to fix it so that no one person can be held responsible for any action by the governing body. It's a shunting of responsibility. There is no one person responsible for anything. All it is is an internal referral system of no responsibility. The buck never stops. It leaves it for the person in charge to run a sort of dictatorship. ''... the number of ineffective bureaucracies and national failures which existed stated clearly that there were too few skilled administrators and too few training activities.'' [HCO PL 14 Sept. 69; LRH Definition Notes]

Bureaux Liaison Officer: n. [1970—1971] a representative of the Flag Bureaux in a service organization or Continental Liaison Office, before the formation of the Flag Representative Network in mid-1971. [Lecture 13 Jan. 71; FO 2552, 11 Sept. 70; HCO PL 22 July 71R; HCO PL 29 Dec. 71RB]

Burma Shave: n. Trademark. brand name of an American shaving cream which was advertised using sequences of roadside billboards. Each sign had a phrase on it, and each set of signs communicated a witty saying, with the last sign saying ''Burma Shave.'' For example: ''When things go wrong . . . As they sometimes will . . . There's one thing always . . . Fills the bill . . . Burma Shave.'' The signs were a familiar sight on American highways between 1927 and 1963, when the last ones were taken down.

burned out: m. Photography. exposed too long or with too much light, thus losing the detail in the lighter areas of the photograph.

burning deck: See ''The boy stood on the burning deck.''

battered all over the universe: n. a colloquial term in Scientology for the condition of a thetan who is unknowingly in contact with a large part of a universe, and has every location in the physical universe identified with every other location in the physical universe. This makes the person think he is everywhere at the same time and he becomes very disoriented and dispersed. The condition comes about because the person has used remote viewpoints, and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that he thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. [The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 31 Oct. 58; Lecture 3 July 61; Lecture 6 Dec. 66]

butterfly: m. Photography. of a type of portrait lighting in which the main light is positioned straight in front of and somewhat above the subject, thereby projecting the shadow of the nose onto the upper lip. Called ''butterfly'' because this shadow is shaped like a butterfly.

button: n. 1. an item, word, phrase, subject or area which causes a response or reaction in an individual. ''Each button found on the

- student is flattened before it is left.' [HCOB 24 Dec. 79R] 2. any of those things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common; any of the major difficulties people have; that computation or foible or quirk of the human mind which gets wrong, and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. '... a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the 'buttons' on the Chart of Attitudes.' [Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1)] 3. a specific word or phrase (such as 'Invalidate' or 'Suppress') used in auditing to further explore an auditing command or question; called a button because when the auditor pushes it (says it to the preclear) he can get a meter reaction. For example, when the preclear invalidates a question or item which is actually charged, this can cause that question or item not to read on the meter. By asking the preclear if anything has been invalidated on that question or item, the auditor can get a read, however, because the charge transfers exactly from the question or item to the button (Invalidate). This is called 'getting in' the button. 'If a rudiment doesn't read and is not F/Ning, put in the Suppress button . . .' [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 29 Jan. 70; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I] 4. n. any of the restimulative stimuli which activate the engrams of another or a society. 'Push the button thoroughly enough and a full dramatization can be effected—he will reenact the original situation!' Also called push button. [Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; Lecture 29 Aug. 50]
- button: n. in promotion, the subject, phrase or concept that is real to the majority of persons in a group and which can be used to get a response and gain agreement. The term comes from the early 1900s expression 'press the button' which means, in a figurative sense, 'to perform an action that automatically brings about the required state of affairs.' 'The difference between survey buttons and the message in a promo piece must be crystal clear to those working in promotion and marketing.' [HCO PL 1 Dec. 79]
- button chart: See Chart of Attitudes.
- button, left-hand: n. a button which prevents things from reading. Such buttons include Suppress, Careful of, Failed to reveal and Nearly found out. [Lecture 10 Jan. 63]
- button, right-hand: n. a button which causes things to read unnecessarily. Such buttons include Mistake, Suggest, Decide and Protest. [Lecture 10 Jan. 63]
- bux: bureaux.
- by George: Informal. an oath or exclamation. Originally referring to Saint George, Christian martyr of the third century a.d. and patron saint of England from the fourteenth century. 'Saint George' was the battle cry of English soldiers, and from this arose such expressions as 'before George' and 'by George.'
- bypass: v. 1. to jump the proper terminal in a chain of command; to ignore the junior or juniors normally in charge of an activity and handle it personally. 'If an executive habitually bypasses, he or she will then become overworked.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 19 Jan. 66R; HCO PL 16 Jan. 66 III; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67] —n. 2. the action of bypassing. 'If you start doing the work of a post on a bypass, you will of course unwittingly bring about a Danger condition.' [HCO PL 19 Jan. 66 III; HCO PL 1 Feb. 66 II]
- bypass circuit: See circuit, demon.
- bypassed case: See case, bypassed.
- bypassed charge: See charge, bypassed.
- bypassed charge assessment: See assessment, bypassed charge.
- bypassed flow: See flow, bypassed.
- bypassed item: See item, bypassed.

- C: 1. communication. 2. cause. 3. control. 4. curious about. 5. curiosity. 6. copy, a tape copied from a master; used in numbering of LRH recorded lectures. [HCO PL 24 Feb. 64] See also NUMBERING, TAPES.
- c: n. Physics. a symbol for the speed of light, approximately 186,000 miles per second.
- C&A: Certifications and Awards.
- cable: n. 1. short for cablegram, a telegraph message sent across the ocean via an undersea cable. Also used loosely to mean any message sent by telegraph, whether via cable or on regular lines. Place cable or telex in the exact center of the recipient's desk blotter. [HCO PL 31 Jan. 61 II] —v. 2. to transmit (a message) by telegraph. The LRH Communicator must then cable full particulars to Worldwide. —m. 3. sent by telegraph. Cable messages must be meaningful. [HCO PL 2 Mar. 59]
- cadet: n. any child who is holding a post in the Sea Org, while completing his basic schooling in the cadet school. [FO 760, 25 May 68]
- Cadet Org: n. a seven-division organization manned by cadets who have actual posts, wherein they can learn to take responsibility and cope with the environment and not grow up as disenfranchised persons. [AO 203-53, 24 July 76]
- cadet school: n. a school for cadets with the purposes of (a) having all cadets able to read quickly and compose well with a large vocabulary; (b) having all cadets able to write swiftly, legibly and elegantly; and (c) having all cadets able to do arithmetic quickly, accurately and legibly, including addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and including degrees, minutes and seconds. The teaching is done by checksheet. The vocabulary required is 10,000 words. The writing standard is above that of the average contemporary adult. The arithmetic standard is calculation at about three times as fast as the average adult. As soon as these are accomplished by a student of the cadet school, he or she can push on to subjects such as logic, science, languages, typing and reading of general subjects used in this world culture. [FO 2013, 5 June 69]
- Cadillac: n. Automobiles. a brand of large American luxury car.
- cake, have one's (cake) and eat it too: See have one's cake and eat it too.
- cake, take the: v. Informal. to be the best or worst of something (often used to show surprise or disbelief); to be extraordinary or unusual. But to be taught how to do it, down to the last comma, down to the last bit of temperature, down to every mistake that you could make in doing this thing which you're never going to do, absolutely takes the cake right off the top of the oven. [Lecture 4 Aug. 64]
- calculus: n. Mathematics. a way of making calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line. Calculus measures little bits of things in order to find out what the whole thing will do. [Lecture 17 Sept. 59]
- calibration: n. the action of fixing, checking or correcting the scale of a measuring instrument. [The Book of E-Meter Drills]
- call-back: n. an action phrase which calls the preclear back to that particular portion of the engram which contains the phrase. Examples: Come back here, Come back, Please come. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 24 Aug. 50; Lecture 28 Nov. 50]
- Call-In: n. any of the portions of a Scientology organization engaging in call-in: for example, the Advanced Scheduling Registrar Call-In Sub-Unit in the Department of Registration, and the Tech Call-In Section in the Department of Tech Services. [Org Board]
- call-in: n. the action of getting people who are fully paid for their next service into the org and delivered to and getting people who have partially paid for a service fully paid up and into the org and

onto service. ''For local areas, call-in by phone is customary.''

[HCO PL 9 Aug. 79 I; HCO PL 9 Aug. 79R II]

call in: v. to contact and get a paid public person to come in for his service or a partially paid public paid up for service in full and into the org for service. ''Keep calling in for all services and not concentrating on one service only.'' [HCO PL 9 Aug. 79 I]

Call-in Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for the call-in of public occurring in all Scientology organizations and that the public are industriously called in and actually gotten into the org and onto service. [CBO 626RA, 2 Dec. 79; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

Cal-Mag: n. a drink which is a solution of calcium and magnesium in an acidic base and has been found helpful to prevent sore muscles and alleviate drug withdrawal symptoms. Muscular spasms are caused by lack of calcium; nervous reactions are diminished by magnesium. Both calcium and magnesium are helpful in preventing sore muscles, and they are best administered together in a specific ratio. However, calcium requires an acidic base in order to be utilized by the body, while magnesium is alkaline. Thus the Cal-Mag formula includes vinegar, which is acidic, providing a means of getting calcium into solution in the body along with magnesium so that the benefits of both can be achieved. The exact formula for preparing Cal-Mag is given in HCOB 5 Nov. 74, DRUGS, MORE ABOUT and The Scientology Handbook. Also called Cal-Mag Formula. [Purification: An Illustrated Answer to Drugs; Clear Body, Clear Mind; HCOB 5 Nov. 74; HCOB 6 Feb. 78]

Cal-Mag Formula: See Cal-Mag.

camel's back, the straw that broke the: n. Informal. the final thing that, when added to an unpleasant or bad situation, causes failure, ruin, etc. Also used in variations such as the straw that broke the pc's back.

camouflaged hole: n. a colloquial term for an apparent terminal that is not a terminal; a person who is pretending to be a terminal and pretending to put out energy on occasion, but actually does nothing but absorb energy. In an organization, this manifests itself as a hole in the org lineup that appears to be a post, yet it isn't a held post because its duties are not being done. It is therefore a hole people and actions fall into without knowing it is there. Camouflaged means ''disguised'' or made to appear something else. In this case a hole in the lineup is camouflaged by the fact that somebody appears to be holding it who isn't. Somebody has the post title, but doesn't do the duties or actions that go with it. ''And a camouflaged hole is worse than no head of company.'' [Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 16 Nov. 55; Lecture 2 Nov. 56; Lecture 2 Mar. 72 (#1); HCO PL 25 Apr. 70; HCO PL 10 Sept. 70]

campaign bar: n. a rectangular bar made of tight-woven colored cloth on a brass backing which can be pinned to a uniform. These bars are awarded to Sea Org members for specific contributions to the continued expansion and success of the Sea Organization. Also called service insignia. [FO 2327RF, 16 Jan. 74]

CAN: n., m. an abbreviation for Canada (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

canceller: n. a phrase used in Book One Dianetics to prevent accidental positive suggestion which can occur if the preclear is suggestible or in a permanent light hypnotic trance (many people go through life in such a trance). Dianetics is not hypnotism: hypnotism installs engrams, Dianetics removes them. The auditor therefore makes a contract with the preclear at the beginning of each Book One session that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the preclear or used by him in any way. This contract is called the canceller. A canceller is worded more or less as follows: ''In the future, when I utter the word cancelled, everything which I have said to you while you are in a therapy session will be cancelled and will have no force with you. Any suggestion I have made to you will be without force when I say the word cancelled. Do you understand?'' The word cancelled is then said to the preclear immediately before

he is permitted to open his eyes at the end of the session. ''Don't fail to give a canceller at every session's beginning and use it at every session's end.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

canned heat: n. Informal. alcohol fuel packaged in small cans to be used for heating, as in portable stoves. Due to its alcoholic content, it has been used by bums as a cheap substitute for liquor. Also called jellied alcohol.

canned list: See list, prepared.

cans: n. steel cans with tin plating which are used as electrodes with the E-Meter. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. The preclear must be able to hold the can comfortably and have maximum skin contact in order for the meter to read properly; therefore, cans for the E-Meter are manufactured in many different sizes, from very large for people with big hands, to very tiny for children's hands. Called ''cans'' because earlier auditors made electrodes out of tin cans that soup or other canned foods came in. ''The pc is seated in the chair furthest from the door and is asked to pick up the cans.'' Also called electrodes. [Understanding the E-Meter; The Book of E-Meter Drills; Introducing the E-Meter; HCOB 21 Jan. 77RB; HCOB 7 Feb. 79RA; HCOB 26 June 78RA; Film: How to Set Up the Session and the E-Meter; Film: False TA]

can squeeze: n. 1. an action done at the beginning of each session to obtain the correct sensitivity setting for the preclear on the E-Meter. The auditor has the preclear squeeze the E-Meter cans (electrodes) and adjusts the sensitivity knob until the squeeze gives about a third-of-a-dial drop. This establishes the proper sensitivity for the session. ''The auditor notes the pc's can squeeze before session start.'' [The Book of E-Meter Drills; E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 7 Feb. 79RA; HCOB 8 Dec. 62] 2. a check on the state of the preclear's havingness done by getting the preclear to squeeze the cans and observing the amount of reaction on the E-Meter needle. This test is used in establishing the correct Havingness Process for the preclear or, by comparison with an earlier squeeze, to see if a process needs to be run to repair his havingness. ''Havingness is tested on the needle with can squeezes.'' [E-Meter Essentials]

can't-have: n. a depriving of substance or action or things; denial of something to oneself or someone else. ''Individuals even begin to run a can't-have on themselves and do not produce.'' Also, can't have. [HCO PL 12 May 72R; HCOB 22 Oct. 72; HCOB 9 Dec. 71RD] Compare to ENFORCED OVERT-HAVE.

cap: n. a public relations event or action. Getting a hall in a university dedicated to LRH or presenting a What Is Scientology? book to a congressman would be examples of capers. [HCO PL 27 Feb. 74]

Captain: See Commanding Officer.

cards and spades, give (someone): v. Informal. to allow an advantage; to outdo despite an advantage. From the scores kept in the card game of ''casino,'' in which one gets points for having the majority of the cards and the majority of the spades at the end of the game. ''We could have given him cards and spades and probably beaten him at his own game if we applied our own wits to it.'' [Lecture 18 July 57]

carrier wave: n. a flow of current that can be influenced by other things and can carry other things. For example, when a person holds the two electrodes of an E-Meter, the meter passes a tiny flow of electrical energy through the preclear. This flow can be influenced by shifts in the electrical field around the preclear as he looks at mental image pictures, thus causing a reaction on the E-Meter needle. ''The carrier wave becomes partially blocked.'' [Understanding the E-Meter; Film: How the E-Meter Works; Film: Body Motion Reads]

CAS: Church of American Science.

case: n. a general term for a person being treated or helped. It also refers to his condition, which is monitored by the content of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. ''Use the processes which

improve the preclear's case.'' [Science of Survival; Scientology; The Fundamentals of Thought]

case analysis: n. a procedure used by the auditor to determine where the preclear's attention (at current state of case) is fixed on the track and to restore the preclear's determinism over those places. Case analysis establishes two things: (a) What is going on with the case and (b) What should be done with it. The exact steps are: (1) discover what the pc is sitting in, (2) get the lies off, (3) locate and indicate the charge. ''Case analysis has, really, for its sole purpose, handling the present time problems as they arise.'' [Lecture 5 Dec. 63; Lecture 25 Feb. 64; HCOB 28 Feb. 59 I; HCOB 26 Nov. 63]

Case Assessment Form: n. a previous name for the Original Assessment Sheet.

case, black (or black field): See black V.

case, bypassed: n. a person who did not get all of the auditing he should have gotten to complete a specific level before going on to his next level, especially a person who did not make lower levels before New OT I, yet started on the OT levels anyway. [HCOB 23 Dec. 71RB; HCOB 13 Sept. 72]

Case Categories 1—4: See Staff Case Categories 1—4.

case, circuit: See case, control.

case, coffin: n. a preclear who lies with arms folded in the position of a dead person, as if laid out for burial. Such a case does not roll or go into fetal position when running prenatal engrams. The condition is caused by severe shock over a death, or the death of an ally or loved one, with the preclear in the valence of the dead person. ''The auditor may discover that the preclear dramatizes secondaries, which is to say that the preclear may be a 'coffin case,' which lies in the position of a dead man, with arms folded.'' Also called corpse case. [Science of Survival; Lecture 22 July 50; Lecture 26 Sept. 50; PAB 50, 15 Apr. 55; HCOB 6 May 72]

case, continuous overt: n. a person who, while receiving auditing, commits antisocial acts daily. [HCOB 4 Apr. 65; HCOB/PL 5 Feb. 77]

case, control: n. a case which is heavily burdened with control circuitry. The characteristic of such cases is that they are occluded—which is to say that they are studying the significance of things, that they always think before they look, that they want to know before they go, that they are relatively motionless in space, and that they are holding motion in many ways. This individual has circuits which say things like, ''You have got to fight it down,'' ''You have got to keep yourself in hand.'' Thus he puts controls on everything, including his own emotions and automatic machinery. ''And you get the control case, who believes that the only thing he can possibly do is control with energy.'' Also called circuit case or circuitry case. [Notes on the Lectures; Science of Survival; Self Analysis; Lecture 28 Nov. 50; PAB 19, Feb. 54; Lecture 2 Feb. 54 (#1); Lecture 31 May 54; Lecture 25 June 54] See also CIRCUIT, CONTROL.

case, corpse: See case, coffin.

Case Cracker Rundown: n. an auditing rundown consisting of a set of exact steps done to help a bogged case so it is running well. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

''case, dog'': n. a slang term for a case which isn't running well. This is not an actual type of case, but is a condition caused by incompetent programing or C/Sing, out-TRs, bad metering, Auditor's Code breaks and bad lists. [HCOB 19 Mar. 71 I; HCOB 15 June 72]

case, drug: n. 1. a case that has been long and habitually on drugs, medicine or alcohol. Such cases seldom run on any other type of engram, seldom go backtrack well and are subject to somatic, emotional and perceptic shut-offs requiring the effects of the drugs to be addressed before any other type of Dianetics running will be effective. [HCOB 19 May 69RB; HCOB 15 July 71RD III] 2. a case that seeks in processing the delusions or madness which exhilarated them on drugs. [HCOB 25 Nov. 71 II]

case, false pianola: n. a case with very highly supercharged control circuitry who will run on the track, evidently has very good recall,

has visio and sonic, but 60 percent of the material he gives the auditor is strictly dub-in. The trouble with this case is that "I" isn't even there. [Notes on the Lectures]

case file: See pc folder.

case, foreign-language: n. 1. a person who is studying or getting audited in English, but whose native language is not English. "For a foreign-language case (where the pc's native language is not English) you will also need a dual dictionary for that language and English." [HCOB 9 Aug. 78 II] 2. a person whose parents or other relatives, nurses, etc., spoke a foreign language when he was a child, resulting in his engram bank containing phrases in a different language than he now speaks. This can cause a strange sort of holdup in a case where the auditor will be unable to get anything to clear or make sense in the prenatal area, and sometimes in childhood as well. The auditor must now deal with a person who does not know the language, who may not have sonic recall and yet has an engram bank full of data which once had meaning and really is his basic language. "He may be encountering a 'foreign-language case.'" [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 14 June 50; Lecture 4 July 50]

case gain: n. any case betterment according to the preclear. "A real case gain consists of a balanced doingness, havingness and beingness." [Lecture 16 Feb. 61; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63]

case, heavily charged: n. a case with a very heavy burden of secondaries. [Science of Survival]

case, institutional: See institutional case.

case, invisible: n. a case that has an invisible field and cannot see facsimiles or mock-ups. Such cases do not see anything when they close their eyes; everything is invisible. "Loss is practically the totality of all black cases, invisible cases, spinning cases." [Lecture 16 May 57 (#2); Lecture 30 Nov. 59 (#1); PAB 154, 15 Feb. 59]

case, Junior: n. a case that has specific problems in processing due to having the same name as a parent. For example, if the preclear's name is George and his father's name was also George, then references to his father in the preclear's engram bank will be taken to be comments about the preclear himself. Example: Mother says, "I hate George!" "That means Junior," says the engram, though Mother meant Father. "Do not take on a Junior case for your first case if you can avoid it." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

case level: See State of Case Scale.

case, motivatorish: n. a case that gives nothing but motivators in answer to requests for missed withholds or overts. The person is well aware that each motivator answer is not truly real, but reactively he is incapable of looking at the cause side of the picture and considers any effort on the part of anyone to attempt to get him to do so is an effort on the part of that person to punish him or to make him guilty. About 8 percent of all Scientology cases come under this heading. [HCOB 12 July 62]

case, "no overts": n. a case that "has never committed any overts" or "has never done anything bad." Such a person might, for example, never seem to have anything on Flow 2 of a process. [HCOB 22 Oct. 70 II]

case, occluded: See black V.

Case Officer: n. [1965—1971] the head of the Case Section in the Department of Review, who was responsible for handling case reviews. [Lecture 29 June 65; HCOB 14 June 65; HCO PL 26 June 65]

Case of Sergeant Grischa, The: n. Literature. a novel written in 1927 by German novelist Arnold Zweig (1887—1968) about a Russian prisoner of war, Sergeant Grischa Paprotkin, who escapes from a prison in Germany. He takes the identity of a dead Russian soldier, is recaptured by the Germans and sentenced to death as a spy. Although his identity is cleared up, he is still executed as an example.

case, pianola: n. a case that runs easily, with the person in valence and running out all the perceptics as they occur in the engram. This case has sonic recall, visio recall and no pain shut-offs. It is called a "pianola case" because it plays itself, similar to a

pianola (a type of piano fitted with apparatus that enables it to play automatically). ''Pianola cases are easy to handle.'' [Lecture 4 July 50 (#1); Lecture 23 Sept. 50 (#2); Lecture 21 Nov. 50 (#2); Lecture 22 Nov. 50 (#2)]

case, pretended death: n. a case who has come to a point where he considers the environment so fraught with menace that nothing in the environment has any intent save to kill him and that death is immediate. He has insufficient energy or reason remaining to even appeal for help and, indeed, he considers there is no person or object to which he can so appeal, and so he attempts to demonstrate to anything in the environment that it has won and that he is already dead. ''The auditor who can get a pretended death case to open and close its eyes is achieving remarkable results.'' [Science of Survival]

case progress sheet: n. a sheet previously included as part of an auditor's administration on a case, which listed all the levels of processing and training the preclear had achieved while moving up the Grade Chart, as well as any incidental rundowns and setup actions the preclear had. The purpose of the sheet was to give at a glance the preclear's progress to OT. This sheet is not part of modern auditor administration, its purpose being served by the Folder Summary and FES Summary.

case remedy: See remedy.

case, resistive: n. a case which does not advance properly in auditing due to one or more of a list of specific types of outnesses. The first analysis of types of resistive cases, included in the Class VIII materials in 1968, listed seven different types: (1) unaudited cases (lies about grades, etc.); (2) drug cases (who seek in processing the delusions or madness which exhilarated them on drugs); (3) former-therapy cases (in this or past lives); (4) out-of-valence cases; (5) cases who continue to commit overts on Scientology; (6) cases ''audited'' with their ruds or grades out; (7) seriously physically ill cases (where the illness makes too much present time problem in PT). Several other categories were later added to this list, and all of the reasons a case can become resistive and their handlings are now covered in HCOB 30 June 71RD I, EXPANDED GREEN FORM 40RF. [HCOB 7 Apr. 70RE; HCOB 30 June 70RA; HCOB 30 June 71RD I; HCOB 28 Sept. 71; HCOB 25 Nov. 71 II; HCOB 8 Dec. 78R II]

cases, get (or come) down to: v. Informal. to come to the point; attend to the facts or the matter at hand. ''Now let's in this last fifteen minutes really get down to cases on two-way communication.'' [Lecture 1 Nov. 54]

Case Sup: Case Supervisor.

case supervise: v. to engage in the actions of case supervision, studying the worksheets for each individual session and providing Case Supervisor instructions to the auditor to ensure that standard tech is being applied and the preclear is winning. ''Never try to case supervise (C/S) an illegible worksheet as you'll only run into headaches.'' [HCOB 3 May 83; HCOB 8 Oct. 68 II]

case supervision: n. the technology and practice of supervising the auditing of others, done by a Case Supervisor. ''Case supervision is done against the thoroughness and exactness of technical application.'' [HCOB 3 May 83; HCOB 29 July 69]

Case Supervisor: n. a highly trained auditor who is also trained to supervise the auditing done by others and direct the specific actions to be done on each case. The Case Supervisor is there to efficiently and effectively order the right action based on a survey of the case, and then see that it is done. He directs the auditors on what actions are done for each individual preclear under his care and ensures that the application of the technology of auditing is 100 percent correct. The product the Case Supervisor is after is the preclear's (or pre-OT's) case gain. ''A Case Supervisor has to know his standard tech forwards and backwards.'' [HCOB 15 Nov. 69 II; HCOB 16 June 70; HCOB 3 May 83] Abbr. C/S, Case Sup.

Case Supervisor Correction List: n. a prepared list designed to clean up any bypassed charge a Case Supervisor may have on his post and

locate the individual reasons he has for not fully applying case supervision tech. [The Book of Case of Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 12 Nov. 80R I]

case, theetie-weetie: n. a case that is high on the Oxford Capacity Analysis profile yet makes no progress; a "sweetness and light" case at the extreme top of the OCA graph, who will go to graph bottom before the case starts up again, as though the profile were a cylinder which when it goes off the top, then appears on the bottom. This occurs when people are in "serene" valences (meaning they are wholly overwhelmed as a thetan). In a theetie-weetie case, the valence is all the way up at Tone 40, but the preclear is all the way down below minus 8. The preclear thus operates in a totally psychotic way while being totally serene. [Lecture 12 May 61; HCOB 5 June 61; HCOB 12 July 62]

Case V: See black V.

case, valence: n. a person who shifts from one identity to another; the schizophrenic of psychiatry. [Science of Survival] See also VALENCE.

case, wide-open: n. 1. a slang term used sarcastically to describe a case who recalls with vivid perception things that never happened; a case with delusive but clear recalls of nonfactual material. [Lecture 7 Jan. 52 (#2); Lecture 23 June 52 (#1); Lecture 2 Oct. 53 (#1); PAB 8, Aug. 53; PAB 19, Feb. 54] 2. (June—Nov. 51) a case possessed of full perception except somatic, which is probably light even to the point of anesthesia. Wide open does not refer to a high-tone individual but to one below 2.5 who should be easy to work but is often inaccessible, and who finds it difficult to regain a somatic but simple to regain perception; a case that is in valence, with sonic and visio, although highly charged. Being too weak structurally to cover up charge, this case stays in its own valence though that valence is too painful to bear. In the wide-open case, a tremendously heavily charged track brings the individual into a psychotic level. The inability of the mind to occlude and encyst charge gives us the strange picture of an individual who can move on the track and who can run through engrams and who has sonic and visio but who is psychotic. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Science of Survival]

cash in one's chips: See chips, pass in one's.

Castle: See Saint Hill Castle.

catastrophes: n. a form of dev-t which occurs by lack of prediction of a possible circumstance. Those things planned for do not become catastrophes. Catastrophes usually follow a period of excessive dev-t. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

catatonia: n. Psychiatry. a form of schizophrenia in which a person is lying still, stiff and unmoving. [Lecture 13 Oct. 64; Lecture 29 Oct. 75]

catatonic: m. Psychiatry. 1. of or pertaining to catatonia. n. 2. a person in a state of catatonia.

catatonic schizophrenia: See catatonia.

cat, breed of: See breed of cat.

catch one's eye: See eye, catch one's.

cat jumps, the way the: n. Informal. the course of events; what is going to happen. From the phrase see how the cat jumps, which means to await the course of events, but see what is going to happen before passing an opinion, supporting a course of action or committing oneself. There are many variations of this phrase, such as see why the cat jumps, see which way the cat jumps, etc.

cat out of the bag, let the: v. Informal. to let a secret be found out. The expression cat's out of the bag goes back to the eighth century when it was illegal to sell and eat pork, thus people bought pigs in bags under the cover of darkness. Dishonest farmers would often place a cat in the bag instead of a pig. When the customer returned home and opened the bag to inspect his purchase, he would literally let the cat out of the bag.

causation: n. the imposition of time and space upon objects, people, self, events and individuals. Causation is the highest attainment which can be envisaged by the thetan, but this is not necessarily **the highest possible attainment, and much higher levels may be**

envisonable by the thetan when he has attained high on the level of causation. ''Scientology is an effort to study and understand life from its highest possible causation, origin, destination.''

[Scientology 8-80; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 8 Oct. 54 (#2)]

cause: n. the point of emanation of a communication; the source-point of an impulse or particle; a potential source of a flow. Cause is one's own decision, command or postulate of action. It is the intentional impelling of an idea or particle to make or to cross a distance. The person throwing a ball is cause; the person catching the ball is effect. Also called cause-point and source-point. [The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 9 Mar. 54; Lecture 22 Apr. 54; Lecture 30 Dec. 57; PAB 86, 29 May 56; Film: The Cycle of Communication] Compare to EFFECT. Abbr. C.

cause-distance-effect: See communication.

cause-point: See cause.

Cause Resurgence Rundown: n. an auditing program that can bring about a tremendous boost to a person's levels of cause and control.

Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization, when released.

[Grade Chart]

cave-in: n. an instance of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that one cannot function causatively. ''However, such cave-ins, while dramatic, are very easy to remedy even though they must be remedied with accuracy.'' [HCOB 30 Dec. 62R; LRH Definition Notes]

cave in: v. to experience mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that one cannot function causatively; the individual is quite effect. Cave in is a US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris. ''But, of course, you can give a student so many flunks that he just caves in.'' [Lecture 16 Jan. 63; LRH Definition Notes]

CBO: Central Bureaux Order.

CC: 1. Celebrity Centre. 2. Clearing Course.

CCB: Central Computer Bank.

CCH 0: n. [1957—1958] a procedure consisting of various rudiments done at the beginning of an auditing session to put the preclear into a condition to be audited. [HCOB 11 June 57; Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; HCOB 4 Dec. 57; HCOB 7 Dec. 57; HCOB 21 Jan. 58 I; PAB 133, 1 Apr. 58; HCOB 28 July 58; HCOB 15 Oct. 58]

CCH 0b: n. an auditing process using a nine-way bracket to clear help on the preclear. [HCOB 6 Feb. 58]

CCH 1: n. a CCH process called Give Me That Hand, in which the auditor has the preclear give his hand to the auditor. The purpose of this process is to demonstrate to the preclear that control of his body is possible, despite revolt of circuits, and invite the preclear to directly control it. The process command was originally ''Give me your hand'' and was changed to ''Give me that hand'' in 1958. [Lecture 7 July 57 (#2); HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 133, 1 Apr. 58; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 1 Dec. 65; HCOB 8 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

CCH 2: n. a CCH process called Tone 40 8-C, in which the auditor and preclear are ambulant, the auditor directing the preclear with exact commands in certain physical actions. The purpose of this is to demonstrate to the preclear that his body can be directly controlled and thus invite him to control it. [Lecture 7 July 57 (#2); HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 134, 15 Apr. 58; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 8 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

CCH 3: n. a CCH process called Hand Space Mimicry, in which an auditor makes a motion with his hands and has the preclear follow and contribute to this motion. Its purpose is to develop reality on the auditor and to get the preclear into communication by control plus duplication. The process used for CCH 3 was originally Book Mimicry (now CCH 4). [Lecture 7 July 57 (#2); HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 134, 15 Apr. 58; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 1 Dec. 65; HCOB 8 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

CCH 4: n. a CCH process called Book Mimicry, in which an auditor makes a simple or complex motion with a book and then has the preclear

- duplicate the motion. Its purpose is to bring up the preclear's communication with control and duplication. The process used for CCH 4 was originally Hand Space Mimicry (now CCH 3). [Lecture 7 July 57 (#2); HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 134, 15 Apr. 58; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 1 Dec. 65; HCOB 8 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]
- CCH 5: n. a CCH process called Location by Contact, in which the auditor has the preclear touch a number of objects. The purpose of this process is to give the preclear orientation and havingness and to improve his perception. (In previous issues of the CCHs as they were being developed, there was another process which appeared as CCH 5; today CCH 5 is Location by Contact.) [HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 135, 1 May 58; HCOB 30 Sept. 71 VI; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]
- CCH 6: n. a CCH process called Body-Room Contact, in which the auditor and preclear move around the room and the auditor has the preclear alternate touching objects in the room and parts of his body. Its purpose is to establish the orientation and increase the havingness of the preclear and to give him in particular a reality on his own body. (In previous issues of the CCHs as they were being developed, there were several other processes which appeared as CCH 6; today CCH 6 is Body-Room Contact.) [HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 135, 1 May 58; HCOB 30 Sept. 71 VI; HCOB 29 Oct. 72; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]
- CCH 7: n. a CCH process called Contact by Duplication, in which auditor and preclear are ambulant and the auditor has the preclear alternate touching a table and a body part. This process is used to heighten perception, orient the preclear and raise the preclear's havingness. (In previous issues of the CCHs as they were being developed, there were several other processes which appeared as CCH 7; today, CCH 7 is Contact by Duplication.) [HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 135, 1 May 58; HCOB 30 Sept. 71 VI; HCOB 29 Oct. 72; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]
- CCH 8: n. a CCH process called Trio, which consists of three questions about things the preclear can have or can't have, will permit to remain, or can dispense with. Its purpose is to remedy havingness objectively. (In previous issues of the CCHs as they were being developed, there were several other processes which appeared as CCH 8; today, CCH 8 is Trio.) Originally called Terrible Trio. [HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 135, 1 May 58; HCOB 29 Oct. 72; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III; HCOB 1 Apr. 90]
- CCH 9: n. a CCH process called Tone 40 "Keep it from going away," in which the auditor has the preclear walk over to objects and keep them from going away. Its purpose is to increase havingness of the preclear and bring about his ability to keep things from going away, which ability lost, accounts for the possession of psychosomatic illness. (In previous issues of the CCHs as they were being developed, there were several other processes which appeared as CCH 9; today, CCH 9 is Tone 40 "Keep it from going away.") [HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 135, 1 May 58; HCOB 29 Oct. 72; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III; HCOB 1 Apr. 90]
- CCH 10: n. a CCH process called Tone 40 "Hold it still," in which the auditor has the preclear touch and hold objects still. Its purpose is to improve an individual's ability to make things more solid and to assert his control over his environment. [HCOB 11 June 57; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III; HCOB 1 Apr. 90]
- CCHR: Citizens Commission on Human Rights.
- CCHs: n. Communication, Control and Havingness processes, a series of physical (not thinkingness) processes which help bring a preclear into present time. It is the reverse of "mental" auditing in that it gets the preclear's attention exterior from the bank and on present time by using communication, control and havingness. "The CCHs are easily done (when they're done right)." [Lecture 4 Feb. 57; Lecture 6 June 61; Lecture 23 June 61; Lecture 17 Apr. 62 (#2); Lecture 15 May 62 (#2); HCO Training Bulletin 6 Feb. 57; PAB 122, 15 Oct. 57; Article 29 Oct. 57; HCOB 5 Apr. 62; HCOB 23 Aug. 65]
- CCRD: Clear Certainty Rundown.
- CDEINR: curious, desire, enforce, inhibit, no, refused. See also CDEI SCALE.
- CDEI Scale: n. an expansion of the DEI (Desire-Enforce-Inhibit) Scale done in 1952 which added Curiosity to the beginning of the scale. It

describes the cycle in which curiosity brings one into a state of desire, desire brings one into a state of enforcement, and enforcement brings one into a state of inhibition. Application of this scale in auditing and in life uncovered several more steps in the cycle, and the scale was further expanded in later years. The full scale is: Know, Unknow, Curious, Desire, Enforce, Inhibit, No and Refused. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 6 Nov. 56; Lecture 4 Jan. 57; Lecture 1 Feb. 62; Lecture 8 Aug. 63; HCOB 18 Sept. 67] See also DEI SCALE.

CECS: Committee for Examination, Certification and Services.

Cedars: n. a shortened version of "Cedars of Lebanon Hospital," the original name of the buildings housing the Scientology base in Los Angeles, California. [HCO PL 6 Jan. 79]

celebrity: n. any person who is important in his field or an opinion leader, or his entourage, business associates, family or friends, with particular attention to the arts, sports and management and government. [HCO PL 23 May 76R]

Celebrity: n. the magazine of the Church of Scientology Celebrity Centre International.

Celebrity Centre: n. a type of Scientology church that is specifically geared to provide Scientology services to artists and other professionals. By example and through their art, celebrities influence millions. To support their endeavors, Celebrity Centre churches assist and support the many artists in Scientology who are actively involved in addressing the problems of illiteracy, drug abuse, crime and other social ills. Celebrity Centres deliver the same services as Class V organizations, but additionally provide special services which help celebrities apply Scientology principles in their chosen fields. Celebrity Centre International, located in Los Angeles, California, is the largest of the Celebrity Centres, and it provides ecclesiastical guidance to the other Celebrity Centre churches around the world. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 70; HCO PL 28 Oct. 73] Abbr. CC.

cell: n. a unit of life which is seeking to survive and only to survive. A cell is matter and energy animated and motivated in space and time by theta. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics]

CenO: m. a designation used on issues from 1959 to 1964 which indicated distribution to all staff of Central Organizations only, plus HCO Area Sec, HCO Continental and HCO Worldwide. [HCO PL 22 May 59 (cancelled); HCO PL 2 July 64]

CenOCon: m. a designation used on issues in May and June 1959 which indicated distribution to Association Secretaries or Organization Secretaries of Central Organizations only, not staff; also to HCO Area Sec, HCO Continental, HCO Worldwide. In June 1959, the designation was broadened to indicate distribution to every staff member of a Central Organization. This designation was discontinued in 1964. [HCO PL 22 May 59 (cancelled); Lecture 2 Sept. 62 (#1); HCO PL 2 July 64]

sensor: n. Psychoanalysis. the force which represses ideas, impulses and feelings, and prevents them from entering consciousness in their original, undisguised forms. "And he's not frightened of the horrible censor who stands over with a lion skin on and a club in his hand that Freud put there." [Lecture 4 Feb. 64]

center: n. 1. Hubbard Guidance Center. 2. an auditor training facility run by an associate. 3. a mission.

center line, below: m. lower than the center line on an Oxford Capacity Analysis graph.

center of control: See control center.

Central: m. [Feb. — July 1959] a designation on issues which indicated distribution to HCO Area Offices only, not city offices.

Central Bureaux Order: n. an issue type distributed to Sea Org bureaux personnel and Sea Org org executives only. CBOs regulate the organization and activity of Sea Org bureaux and their offices. They are black ink on white paper. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. CBO.

Central Computer Bank: n. a large computer facility maintained by the

International Network of Computer Organized Management (INCOMM), which provides management with data collected by way of computerized reports, routing forms, statistics, etc., sent to it. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 66RA I; HCO PL 23 Nov. 85] Abbr. CCB.

Central Files: n. 1. a file system which contains pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything (a book, service, etc.) from the organization. The Central Files are kept in the Dissemination Division. These files are vital to the org's survival, as they provide addresses for mailings, data the Registrar uses to contact and sign people up, and a full record of everything relating to comm with a person, including letters, invoices for services, phone notes, etc. 'The functions that MUST be covered for the org's basic survival are form of the org. Reception, registration and Central Files.' [HCO PL 23 Sept. 64; LRH ED 49RA Int, 9 Dec. 69] See also CF FOLDER. 2. Central Files Section. Abbr. CF.

Central Files Section: n. the section of a Scientology organization which keeps the Central Files accurate and up-to-date. [HCO PL 23 Sept. 64; Org Board] Abbr. CF.

Central Marketing Unit: n. an earlier name for the Planetary Dissemination Org. Abbr. CMU.

Central Office of LRH Executive Directive: n. an issue type established in 1973 to publish the orders, programs and actions of units in the Office of LRH on Flag (the Central Office of LRH). Printed in blue ink on yellow or buff paper. [COLRHED 1R, 1 Nov. 73] Abbr. COLRHED.

Central Organization: n. a Scientology organization which delivers services below the level of a Saint Hill. Central Organizations today are known as Class V organizations. [Lecture 28 Dec. 58; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I]

Centre Magazine: n. the mission journal, a publication of Scientology Missions International.

cert: certificate.

certainty: n. knowingness. One is certain on a plus or minus basis and can be equally certain on either. One can be certain a thing is not real or he can be equally certain that it is real. There are three sides to this. One is certain that a thing is his own illusion: this is the highest level. One is certain that a thing is a mest universe reality (illusion). One can be certain that a thing is a delusion. Any certainty is a knowingness. Knowingness is sanity. Thus we have three routes of certainty by which to approach knowingness.

'Certainty, then, is clarity of observation.' [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; A New Slant on Life; Lecture 15 Jan. 54; Lecture 26 Jan. 54 (#2); PAB 4, June 53; JOS 16-G, June 53]

Certainty: n. the magazine of the Church of Scientology in London, England, started in 1954. LRH wrote many articles published in this magazine from 1955 to 1968. 'All general releases of data go out in Certainty and no other printed way.' [HASI PL 31 Oct. 58]

Certainty Assessment: n. a printed questionnaire used in 1954 and 1955 and designed to be sent out to individuals in Central Files on whom insufficient data existed to give the Letter Registrar any reality on the person. The Certainty Assessment asked the person to write the greatest certainty they had about 115 items ranging from 'yourself,' 'enthusiasm' and 'children' to 'Scientology,' 'L. Ron Hubbard' and 'processing,' then directed them to do a short Locational.

Certainty Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which one runs positive and negative certainties on a subject, such as 'There is something,' 'There is nothing.' Certainty Processing helps to resolve fixations, chronic somatics and 'maybes.' [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability]

certificate: n. an award given to designate Dianetics and Scientology study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree since it signalizes competence whereas degrees ordinarily symbolize merely time spent in theoretical study and impart no index of skill. 'A professional auditor's certificate must continue to mean honesty, results and adherence to the codes.' [Article, 20 May 54; Ability 88M, Jan. 59; The Auditor 2, 1964]

Abbr. cert.

certificate course: See certification course.

certificate, permanent: n. a certificate validated by C&A with a gold seal which signifies that (a) for an auditor training level, the auditor has completed an internship or has had formal auditing experience and has demonstrated that he can produce flubless results; or (b) for an administrative course, the person has demonstrated that he can apply the materials studied by producing an honest, actual statistic in the materials studied. [HCOB 13 Aug. 72RB]

certificate, provisional: n. the certificate given to a student who has completed the requirements for certain courses, such as auditor training courses, and has attested to completion at Certifications and Awards. This certificate has Provisional plainly on it. Provisional certificates expire after one year if not validated. [HCOB 13 Aug. 72RB]

Certificates and Awards: See Certifications and Awards.

certificate, validated: See certificate, permanent.

Certification: See Certifications and Awards.

certification course: n. the course on which an auditor learned the theory of an auditor class, after which he would apply that theory on the classification course. Also called certificate course. [HCO PL 5 May 65 I; HCOB 22 Sept. 65] Compare to CLASSIFICATION COURSE.

certification exam: n. an examination on the theory of a course which consists of: (1) assurance the student has covered the broad body of data; (2) assurance the student can parrot the star-rated bits quickly; and (3) the student is not all at sea about the principles of the level and why it is a level; (4) the student can demonstrate the principles. [HCO PL 10 Feb. 66]

Certifications and Awards: n. the portion of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization which issues and records valid attestations of skill, state and merit honestly deserved, attained or earned by beings, activities or areas. All certification of students and preclears is done by Certifications and Awards. Previously a department on its own, Certifications and Awards is now a section in the Department of Validity. Also called Certificates and Awards and Certification. [HCO PL 31 July 65; HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; Org Board] Abbr. C&A; Certs and Awards.

Certs and Awards: Certifications and Awards.

CF: 1. Central Files. 2. Central Files Section.

CF folder: n. a folder in the Central Files of an organization that contains all correspondence to and from a specific person and includes any pertinent data about that person, such as what services he has done, his address, etc. There is a folder for every person who has ever bought anything from an organization. ''And the CF folder is an interesting item all by itself because it is the body of the opposite number, the magic body of the person who is in the field.'' [Lecture 16 Dec. 58; Lecture 2 Feb. 59; HCO PL 23 Sept. 64]

CF-Promotion Liaison: n. [1958—1965] the post in the Department of Promotion and Registration of a Scientology organization responsible for selecting hot files from Central Files and getting them written to by the Registrar, and selecting files of people ARC broken with the organization from Central Files and getting them cared for by the Assistant Registrar. [Lecture 16 Dec. 58; Sec ED 100, 11 Feb. 59; Sec ED 331, 16 Mar. 60]

CGI: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: corrected gross income, as defined in HCO PL 17 Feb. 71-1RB, HANDLING OF BOUNCED CHECKS AND REFUNDS.

chain: n. a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter; a series of recordings of similar incidents. A chain of incidents makes up a whole adventure or activity related by the same subject, general location or people, understood to take place in a long time period: weeks, months, years or even billions or trillions of years. Engram chains contain engrams, secondaries and locks, and the bottom of the chain is a basic. Other chains (for example, an overt chain) are constructed in the same way, made up of similar incidents or a repetition of similar acts strung out in time,

plotted from a basic up to present time. ''Engrams exist in chains, and there may be anywhere from one to forty, or a hundred engrams on one chain.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 21 Feb. 62; Lecture 27 Mar. 62; Lecture 26 June 62 (#2); Lecture 21 July 66; HCOB 1 Mar. 62; HCOB 21 Mar. 62; HCOB 15 May 63; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I; HCOB 9 July 78RA]

Chain Scanning: n. an experimental procedure used in 1950 and 1951 in which phrases were pulled out of early engrams and scanned up through the rest of the bank to present time. For example, one might find the phrase ''I hate you'' in an engram, then have the preclear pick up the phrase ''I hate you'' in other incidents all the way up the bank. This was an effort to run pain in wholesale quantities from a case, which was discontinued as it was found not to work. [Science of Survival; Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 19 Dec. 50]

change: n. 1. a shift of location in space, or the redirection of energy. ''Tolerance of change has an awful lot to do with how fast the result occurs.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 5 Oct. 55; Lecture 26 May 61] —v. 2. to make a change (in someone or something) or to experience a change. ''What pc could change is fine. What could change pc terrible.'' [HCOB 20 Aug. 56]

change of characteristic: n. a needle reaction on the E-Meter in which the needle, on a certain question, shifts into a different action than it was doing before. For example, the needle is doing a pattern of small rises and falls. The auditor asks a question, it stops moving. The auditor asks another question, the needle resumes idly rising and falling as before. That stop is a change of characteristic. Or the needle is stopped while asking a long series of questions but suddenly does a small dance. Change of characteristic occurs when one hits on something in the preclear's bank, and it occurs only when and each time one asks that exact question. ''Another guide is change of characteristic of the needle.'' [Lecture 7 May 61, SHSBC-1; E-Meter Essentials; Film: E-Meter Reads Drill Film]

Change of Space Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes used on exteriorized preclears which consists of rapid spotting of or changing into various locations where the preclear has been in difficulty. Its goal is bringing the preclear up to present time in all mest spaces. Also called Change Processing. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 29 Oct. 53; Article, 10 Apr. 54]

Change Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes dealing with change. There are many versions of change processes which address a person changing himself, changing others, failure to change, changing location, etc. [Lecture 30 Oct. 53 (#2); Lecture 6 Feb. 59 (#2); PAB 8, Aug. 53; PAB 10, Sept. 53; HCOB 27 Apr. 61; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 V]

channel skips: n. a form of dev-t in which something is not forwarded on channels but skips vital points and if acted on confuses the area of the points skipped. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

chaos: n. total disorder or confusion; all points in motion, no point fixed. Chaos and bad control have the same definition: start, stop and change without causation; no end of cycle, no intention or knowingness, no goal. [Lecture 7 Oct. 54; Lecture 30 Apr. 55; LRH Definition Notes]

chaos merchant: See suppressive person.

Chaplain: n. the post in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ministering to others, giving succor (aid, help, relief) to those who have been wronged and comforting those whose burdens have been too great. When preclears and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. The Chaplain, while without actual authority to order remedies, may call cases of obvious mishandling to the attention of the appropriate department or section so it does get handled. The Chaplain also holds services where required, regularly on Sunday, or marriages, christenings or funerals. On the current org board the Chaplain is in the Public Servicing Division, but on earlier boards, his office was in the Technical Division and the Qualifications Division. [HCO PL 2 Aug. 65 II; HCO PL 2 Sept. 68; HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; Org Board]

Chaplain Interview: n. an interview done by the Chaplain on people who

feel wronged, ARC broken public who have fallen off the Bridge or are about to, and people whose burdens appear to be too great. If they feel they cannot be heard anywhere else they always have recourse to the Chaplain. They mainly want to be heard and acknowledged. Half of the time or more the Chaplain does nothing, but he does listen. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 81R II]

Chaplain's Court: n. a hearing held by the Chaplain (or a minister assigned to assist the Chaplain as arbiter) to resolve civil matters of dispute between individuals. Staff personnel, preclears, students and Scientologists may utilize Chaplain's Courts to resolve their own personal disputes or legal affairs. A Chaplain's Court does not handle ethics matters. 'Knowingly false statements made in Knowledge Reports, when proven false beyond any reasonable doubt with intent to cause trouble, may become the subject of a Chaplain's Court with damages awarded.' [HCO PL 5 Aug. 66RA II; HCO PL 22 July 82]

charge: n. 1. the energy being held in present time in relation to an incident or chain of incidents; the anger, fear, grief or apathy contained as misemotion in the case. Charge is harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind as a result of conflicts and unpleasant experiences the person has had. The word charge comes from the terminology of batteries: It is the stored energy or stored or re-creatable potentials of energy on the time track, and is the electrical impulse on the case that activates the meter. Charge is also used to indicate the misemotion released in running an incident — for example, the amount of grief a person would spill if he ran a secondary. In other words, it is an outburst withheld or outbursting. 'He released a lot of charge.' [Science of Survival; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Introducing the E-Meter; Understanding the E-Meter; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; Lecture 24 Apr. 62; HCOB 8 June 63R; HCOB 27 May 70R; HCOB 15 July 78RA] —v. 2. to create, accumulate or restimulate charge (often with up). 'Entheta by itself can charge up a case to the point where the case will behave in certain definite ways regardless of the command content of the engram.' [Science of Survival; HCOB 8 June 63R]

charge, bypassed: n. mental energy or mass that has been restimulated, but not destimulated or erased; charge that has been restimulated, but overlooked by both preclear and auditor. For example, A is a lock which occurred just a week ago and B is an engram of thirty years ago. The auditor touches on A, and B goes into restimulation out of the preclear's consciousness. This causes an irritated, ARC breaky, upset feeling in the preclear. '... one must not pursue an auditing cycle during an ARC break, but may only locate and indicate the bypassed charge.' [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II; HCOB 10 June 72 I] Abbr. BPC. See also CHARGE.

charged: m. having charge connected with. 'I never run a pc on things that aren't charged.' [HCOB 3 Dec. 78]

Charge of the Light Brigade, The: n. Literature. a poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809—1892) that celebrates the heroism of a British cavalry brigade in its doomed assault on much larger forces. See also BALAKLAVA and YOURS IS NOT TO QUESTION WHY.

charge the moon: v. Informal. to demand an exorbitant price. 'Medicos, surgeons, psychiatrists, psychoanalysts charge the moon for nothing or even for damage.' [HCO PL 23 May 65 II]

Chart of Attitudes: n. a chart which contains the major difficulties (''buttons'') people have. It shows the attitudes towards life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears. The chart consists of twelve columns with positive attitudes at the top of each column (such as ''Survives,'', ''Right,'', ''Fully Responsible,'', etc.), negative attitudes at the bottom (such as ''Dead,'', ''Wrong,'', ''No Responsibility,'', etc.) and a gradient scale in between. [Handbook for Preclears; JOS 2-G, Sept. 52]

Chart of Human Evaluation: n. a chart which displays the various characteristics of people at different levels of the Tone Scale, by which one can precisely evaluate human behavior and predict what a person will do. Its forty-three columns each cover a different aspect of character or behavior (such as affinity, handling of

communication, attitude toward children and courage level), and detail how people at different levels of the Tone Scale will deal with that subject or action. The full chart is included in the book Science of Survival. [Science of Survival; Self Analysis; Film: The Tone Scale]

checked F/N: n. a floating needle that ``checks`` or slows up briefly and then continues. This means that the auditor has a hot item. Also called a slowed F/N. [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 4 Dec. 78; Film: E-Meter Reads Drill Film]

checking goals: See goals check.

checklist: n. a list of actions or inspections to ready an activity or machinery or object for use or estimate the needful repairs or corrections. (This is sometimes erroneously called a ``checksheet,`` but that word is reserved for study steps.) ``They make sure that red POs and EPOs for the correct items are submitted and not neglected, usually verified against a checklist.`` [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCO PL 4 Nov. 70R IV] Compare to CHECKSHEET.

checkout: n. the action of verifying a student's knowledge of materials studied. This can be done by asking questions about materials read, reviewing the student's demonstration of their use, checking his proficiency on a drill, etc. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R] See also STAR-RATE CHECKOUT.

check out: v. to give (a student) a checkout. ``Two students studying the same subject who are paired to check out or help each other are said to be 'twinned.'`` [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

checkouts, high-crime: See high-crime checkouts.

check run: n. 1. a check on the actual performance of a student or apprentice. A person called a check-runner runs (meaning performs, observes, reports) a check on the student or apprentice during the actual actions of the student or apprentice. Example: a student is supposed to be able to start and stop a steam engine. In his examination, the check-runner orders him to start and stop a steam engine and observes whether he does it correctly by the book or write-up the student studied. As a note, it would not be the opinion of the check-runner, but an actual checked-off list taken from the study materials of the student and each one would be passed or flunked. ``. . . the best thing to do is to act as the center of a block of teams and do their check runs for them.`` [Lecture 16 June 50; LRH Definition Notes] —v. 2. to do a check run. ``Your best bet as far as carrying people through to a cleared state is by starting, opening and check running teams.`` [Lecture 4 July 50]

checks, hand (or pass) in one's: See chips, pass in one's.

checksheet: n. 1. a form which sets out the exact sequence of items to be studied or done by a student, in order, item by item, on a course. It lists all the materials of the course in order to be studied with a place for the student (or the person checking the student out in the case of a star-rate checkout) to put his initial and the date as each item on the checksheet is studied, performed or checked out. The items are selected to add up to the required knowledge of the subject. They are arranged in the sequence necessary to a gradient of increasing knowledge of the subject. When the checksheet is fully initialed, it is complete, meaning the student may now take an examination and be granted the award for completion. Some checksheets are required to be gone through more than once before completion is granted. ``The checksheet is the program that the student follows to complete that course.`` [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCO PL 21 July 81R I] —v. 2. to compile a checksheet (for a specific function or body of data). ``While every effort will be made . . . to checksheet and assist and do the basic work . . .`` [HCO PL 15 Sept. 70R] Abbr. chksht, cksht.

checksheet material: See materials.

Check Type One: n. a form used by the Director of Processing to interview a preclear before the preclear was audited on an intensive in which SOP Goals might be employed. The check consists of questions about help, control, connections, physical condition and intentions. Also called D of P Check Type One. [HCO PL 25 Apr. 61 I] Abbr. CT1.

chemical assist: See Guk.

``chemical release``: n. an enforced moment or period of release which

is surrounded in mass, brought about by drugs or alcohol. Chemical releases are deadly because they give the sensation of release while actually pulling in mass. 'These 'chemical releases' give us a lot of trouble unless (a) detected and (b) rehabbed.' [HCOB 23 Sept. 68 I]

Cheshire cat: n. Literature. a constantly grinning cat who appears and disappears in the book Alice in Wonderland. See also ALICE IN WONDERLAND.

Chf: chief.

Chief Missionaire: n. the post in a Sea Org management org responsible for running the Missionaire Unit and manning Sea Org missions. [FO 1802RB, 18 Feb. 69]

Chief Officer: n. the post in a Sea Org organization which is equivalent to the Organization Executive Secretary in a Class V Organization. [HCO PL 30 Nov. 64RB; HCO PL 9 May 74]

Child Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics concerned with the application of Dianetics principles and procedures to children. [Child Dianetics]

Chilocco: See Narconon.

Chinaman of Königsberg: See Great Chinaman of Königsberg.

chin-chin: Informal. n. 1. light conversation; chitchat. 'Any one of these people would sit down and have a chin-chin with one another and settle their affairs and compare things.' [Lecture 24 Mar. 64] —v. 2. to engage in such conversation. 'And the doctor would tell me enough about this—we'd sit around and chin-chin—and he'd tell me enough about this that I finally got interested.' [Lecture 8 June 65]

Chinese drill: See Chinese school.

Chinese ladyfinger firecracker: n. Popular culture. a small, slender type of firecracker.

Chinese school: n. 1. a vocal participation teaching method modeled on that used in Chinese schools, in which the teacher stands before the class with a pointer and taps a chart or org board while saying each part of it, and the class repeats the part in unison (all together) in response to the teacher. It is a very lively, loud affair, and sounds like chanting. The two steps to this are: A. The instructor taps and says what it is. Then asks the class what it is and they chant the answer. B. When the class has learned by being told and repeating, the instructor now taps with the pointer and asks and the class chants the correct answer. 'Anything can be taught by Chinese school that is to be learned by rote.' [HCO PL 14 May 70; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72 III; HCO PL 13 May 72 I] —v. 2. to drill using Chinese school. 'Cloud types, pictures to be named in a foreign language, even slides of airplane types, anything can be Chinese schooled that is to be learned verbatim.' Also, Chinese drill. [HCOB 13 May 72]

chips, hand in one's: v. Informal. to quit or die. The allusion is to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips (small disks used to represent money) to the banker in exchange for cash. There are many variations of this phrase, such as pass in one's chips, throw in one's chips, hand in one's checks, etc.

chit¹: n. 1. an ethics report. '... return the chit and explanation to the originator asking for the chit to be withdrawn.' [HCO PL 15 Dec. 65 I] —v. 2. to write a chit (on). '... they must chit students who bring a body and ask for unusual solutions . . .' [HCO PL 1 July 65 I]

chit²: n. 1. a short letter or note; a written message or memorandum. 'Have a valid Qual Okay to Audit chit for that rundown or action . . .' [HCOB 3 Aug. 90] 2. any receipt, voucher, or similar document, especially of an informal nature.

chitter-chatter: n. Informal. light rapid talk, especially of trivial matters.

chksht: checksheet.

chops, lick one's: v. Informal. to think about something pleasant; to enjoy the thought of something. The expression refers to the action of a dog or other animal licking its chops (the area around the mouth) at the sight of food or after having eaten. 'You could just

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clam, happy as a: See happy as a clam (at high tide).

clapboard: See clapstick.

clapstick: n. Motion Pictures. a small board with a hinged stick attached, that is clapped down at the beginning of the filming of a shot. The board includes data on the shot so that it can be identified. The picture and sound of the clap are used later in synchronizing sound and image in the editing of the film. Also called a clapboard.

Class 0: n. an auditor classification that currently signifies completion of the Hubbard Recognized Scientologist Course (Level 0), which qualifies the auditor to audit a preclear through Grade 0. Class 0 was first introduced in 1963. Between 1963 and 1965, the training and requirements of this class changed periodically with the development of the technology, but it generally covered communication skills and basic Scientology processes. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

class: n. 1. the level of classification of an auditor, achieved through completion of an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which teaches an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. The materials covered at each class of training has changed over the years. For more data on a specific class, see individual definitions of each. ''No auditor may use processes on anyone above his or her class.'' [The Auditor 2, 1964; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I] —m. 2. (cap.) the designation of a person's or organization's class. The levels of training are from 0 to XII. An auditor trained up to Level V would be called a Class V Auditor. A Scientology organization which can deliver auditing and training services through Level V would be called a Class V organization. ''A real Class VIII Auditor cannot be compared with a Class IV or VI.'' [The Auditor 2, 1964; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; HCOB 23 Jan. 75; Grade Chart] Abbr. Cl.

Class A: n. the Sea Org dress blue uniform, consisting of double-breasted navy-blue jackets with matching pants for men, or skirts for women. For data on the insignia worn on Sea Org uniforms, see appendix. [FO 3883R, 7 Aug. 86]

Class Chart: See Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

classification: n. the practice of requiring certain actions to be done or conditions to be attained before an individual is classified for a particular training level and allowed to progress up. ''The professional auditor starts in and he gets his training one way or the other and he hangs on through this or that and he finally gets a classification and so on.'' [Lecture 14 Apr. 64; The Auditor 107, 1975]

Classification and Gradation Chart: See Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

classification course: n. the practical course on which an auditor applies the theory that he learned on the certification course by auditing someone on the processes of that grade. [HCO PL 5 May 65 I; HCOB 22 Sept. 65] Compare to CERTIFICATION COURSE.

classification exam: n. an examination on the practical part of a course which consists of making sure the student can: (1) go through the motions of an auditor for that level; (2) answer up to some practical questions about what to do; (3) show evidence of having released a preclear at that level and in very proper, uncopied report. [HCO PL 10 Feb. 66]

Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates: n. the route to Clear and the states beyond, also called The Bridge to Total Freedom or The Bridge. Classification means that there are certain actions required to be done or conditions to be attained before an individual is classified for a particular training level and allowed to progress up. Gradation means a gradual grade up, just as there are grades to a road or there are grades to steps. Awareness refers to one's own awareness, which improves as one progresses up. On the right side of this chart there are various

steps called the States of Release. The left-hand side of the chart describes the very important steps of training on which one gains the knowledge and abilities necessary to deliver the Grades of Release to another. It is a guide for the individual from the point where he first becomes dimly aware of a Scientologist or Scientology, and shows him how and where he should move up in order to make it. Scientology contains the entire map for getting the individual through all the various points on this gradation scale and for getting him across the Bridge to higher states of existence. Also called Class Chart, Classification and Gradation Chart, Gradation Chart, Gradation Scale, Grade Chart or Level Chart. [HCO PL 5 May 65 I; The Auditor 107, 1975]

Class I: n. an auditor classification that currently signifies completion of the Hubbard Trained Scientologist Course (Level I), which qualifies the auditor to audit a preclear through Grade I. Class I was first introduced in 1961. From 1961 to 1964, it was the designation for a beginning auditor who was qualified to audit only certain processes. It has been Hubbard Trained Scientologist since May 1965. [HCO PL 29 Sept. 61; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCO PL 5 May 65 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

Class Ia: n. [1962—1963] an auditor classification where one learned the basics of Scientology, its history, the Auditor's Code, Axioms, the ARC triangle and Tone Scale. [Lecture 15 May 62; HCO PL 21 May 62 I; HCOB 1 Jan. 63]

Class Ib: n. [1962—1963] an auditor classification where one learned formal auditing, both theory and practical, using all the basics of auditing, the TRs and the E-Meter. [Lecture 15 May 62; HCO PL 21 May 62 I; HCOB 1 Jan. 63]

Class Ic: n. [1962—1963] an auditor classification where one could audit the upper-grade repetitive processes. [Lecture 22 May 62]

Class II: n. an auditor classification that currently signifies completion of the Hubbard Certified Auditor Course (Level II), which qualifies the auditor to audit a preclear through Grade II. Class II was first introduced in 1961. From 1961 to 1964, this class represented a higher level of training and skill than Class I, and was awarded to auditors who had passed certain requirements, which changed with the development of the technology. It has been Hubbard Certified Auditor since May 1965. [HCO PL 29 Sept. 61; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCO PL 5 May 65 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

Class IIa: n. [1962—1963] an auditor classification which from May to September 1962 required that the auditor be able to audit Prepchecking and CCHs; changed in mid-September 1962 to cover Problems Intensive. [HCO PL 21 May 62; HCO PL 17 Sept. 62R; HCOB 1 Jan. 63]

Class IIb: n. [1962—1963] an auditor classification requiring a complete command of the fundamentals of sessions and E-Meters at an advanced level. [HCO PL 21 May 62; HCOB 1 Jan. 63]

Class IIc: n. [1962] an auditor classification requiring that the auditor attain a theoretical and practical level command of processes for this lifetime and be able to audit a skilled Model Session with Havingness and be able to keep all rudiments in. [HCO PL 21 May 62]

Class IId: n. [1962] an auditor classification where the auditor was expected to acquire a high-level skill in handling the CCHs and Prepchecking and administer these perfectly in an auditing session. [HCO PL 21 May 62]

Class III: n. an auditor classification that currently signifies completion of the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course (Level III), which qualifies the auditor to audit a preclear through Grade III. Class III was first introduced in 1961. From 1961 to 1964, it represented a professional auditor who had proven his skill on higher-level auditing procedures. It has been Hubbard Professional Auditor since May 1965. [HCO PL 29 Sept. 61; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCO PL 5 May 65 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

Class IIIa: n. [1962] an auditor classification requiring the theoretical

and practical command of the basics of assessment. [HCO PL 21 May 62]

Class IIIb: n. [1962] an auditor classification requiring high-level command of the theory and practical aspects of Class III skills and be able to audit by assessment. [HCO PL 21 May 62]

Class IIIc: n. [1962] an auditor classification requiring high-level command of Routine 3 processes and to audit them with skill. [HCO PL 21 May 62]

Class IV: n. an auditor classification that currently signifies completion of the Hubbard Advanced Auditor Course (Level IV), which qualifies the auditor to audit a preclear through Grade IV. Class IV was first introduced in 1961. From 1961 to 1964, it represented an auditor who was trained in clearing techniques. It has been Hubbard Advanced Auditor since May 1965. [HCO PL 29 Sept. 61; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCO PL 5 May 65 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

Class IV organization: n. [1965—1990] a type of Scientology church that delivered auditing and training services up to Class IV. In 1990, Class IV orgs became Class V orgs. See also CLASS.

Class V: n. an auditor classification that currently signifies completion of the Hubbard New Era Dianetics Auditor Course, which qualifies the auditor to audit a preclear through New Era Dianetics. Class V was originally introduced in 1963 as the Hubbard Advanced Auditor Course, covering techniques for auditing implants and whole track incidents. In 1965, it became the Hubbard Validated Auditor Course. It has been the Hubbard New Era Dianetics Auditor Course since 1978. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

Class V Grad: Hubbard Class V Graduate Auditor.

Class V organization: n. the first echelon of Scientology churches, providing beginning and intermediate Dianetics and Scientology training and auditing to the public. Class V organizations deliver auditing through Clear and Sunshine Rundown, and train auditors up to the level of Class V Graduate Auditor. They also provide other services such as training on Technical Specialist Courses, the Hubbard Key to Life Course and the Hubbard Life Orientation Course. They have the authority to train and ordain Scientology ministers. Also called a Scientology organization, to distinguish it from Sea Org organizations. See also CLASS.

Class VA Graduate: Hubbard Expanded Dianetics Specialist Auditor.

Class VI: n. an auditor classification that signifies completion of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (Hubbard Senior Scientologist). [HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

Class VII: n. an auditor classification that signifies completion of the Hubbard Graduate Auditor Course. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor No. 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; Grade Chart]

Class VIII: n. an auditor classification introduced in 1968 with the Class VIII Course, which teaches the entire subject of Scientology in its exact standard practical applications from ARC Straightwire to OTs. The graduate of this course was called a Hubbard Standard Technical Specialist until 1990, when the name was changed to Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech. [HCOB 26 Aug. 68 II; Grade Chart]

Class VIII Course: n. a training course on which an auditor gains complete mastery of auditing technology and trains in the precise standard of application for any case. Below Class VIII, an auditor learns different styles of auditing, processes, techniques and theory. On the Class VIII Course, an auditor learns to totally align all this knowledge into a simple but wholly effective ability to achieve stellar auditing results on any preclear. [HCOB 26 Aug. 68 II; HCOB 23 Jan. 75; Grade Chart]

Class VIII C/S-6: See C/S-6.

Class VIII Drug Rundown: See Drug Rundown.

Class IX: n. an auditor classification introduced in 1970, which taught advanced procedures and developments which had come out since the Class VIII Course. Its end result was ability to audit advanced

procedures and special rundowns. A Class IX Auditor was called a Hubbard Advanced Technical Specialist until 1986, when it was reclassified as a NED for OTs Auditor and was renamed Hubbard Advanced Courses Specialist. [HCOB 23 Dec. 70]

Class X: n. the auditor training course which teaches an auditor to deliver L 10, or an auditor who has completed this course. Delivered only to contracted Sea Org staff at the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

Class XI: n. the auditor training course which teaches an auditor to deliver L 11 and L 11 Expanded, or an auditor who has completed this course. Delivered only to contracted Sea Org staff at the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

Class XII: n. the highest-level auditor training course, which teaches an auditor to deliver L 12, or an auditor who has completed this course. Delivered only to contracted Sea Org staff at the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

clay demo: n. 1. clay demonstration. — v. 2. to demonstrate (something) by doing a clay demonstration. ''Have him clay demo why it might be advantageous to put things back in the same place he found them.'' [HCO PL 14 Feb. 80]

clay demonstration: n. a training activity done by students as a means of clarifying materials, adding mass to the significance of the materials and working things out. The student demonstrates a word or auditing action or situation by making a model out of clay, labeling each part with small strips of paper. Once it is completed, the whole demonstration gets a label which says what it is. Any part of the mind, any term, idea, action or situation in Scientology can be demonstrated in clay. ''It is important that Supervisors and students know how to do clay demonstrations and do them correctly.'' [Pro TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; HCOB 11 Oct. 67; HCOB 10 Dec. 70RA I; HCO PL 23 July 81R I; HCOB 10 Jan. 84; HCOB 27 Oct. 89; HCOB 12 Apr. 90] Abbr. clay demo.

clay, do (something) in: v. to make a clay demonstration of (something). ''Things the student is weak on are done in clay.'' [HCOB 17 Aug. 64; HCOB 22 Oct. 68R]

clay feet: n. Informal. a defect or weakness in an apparently sound character; said of someone hitherto held in high regard, or someone in an important position who shows disappointing weaknesses of character. The allusion is to a Bible passage describing an image seen in a dream: The image's head was of gold, breast and arms of silver, belly and thighs of brass, legs of iron, and the feet were part iron and part clay. In the dream, the feet of the image, made of inferior material, were shattered by a stone, then the whole image broke and the pieces were carried away by the wind. ''And they sat there in shocked horror and looked at those clay feet.'' [Lecture 19 July 66]

clay pigeon: n. Slang. a person in a situation where he can be taken advantage of by others. The term comes from the sport of trapshooting, in which a device called a trap is used to hurl disks of baked clay or other material (called clay pigeons) into the air as targets for shooting. ''If one has no personal statistic, he is in a bad position and a very eligible clay pigeon if something goes wrong.'' [HCO PL 24 Feb. 72]

clay representation: n. a model made by someone receiving Clay Table Processing to get his thoughts down in clay in answer to an auditing command. A clay representation is directly related to the person on one dynamic or another (as different from a clay demonstration used to clear up a concept or procedure in study). ''When the pc finishes the clay representation, call the Supervisor over to inspect it.'' [Professional TR Course Clay Table Processing Picture Book; HCOB 26 Oct. 89; HCOB 27 Oct. 89; HCOB 12 Apr. 90]

Clay Table: Clay Table Processing.

clay table: n. 1. any platform at which a student, standing or sitting, can work comfortably while doing clay demonstrations or clay representations. [HCOB 17 Aug. 64; HCOB 10 Dec. 70RA I] 2. clay table training.

Clay Table Clearing: n. a type of Clay Table Processing used to achieve

the preclear's rehabilitation and raised IQ in various fields. In Clay Table Clearing, the auditor gets the preclear to name a subject or activity in which the preclear has desired to improve himself, finds a term in that subject that the preclear didn't understand, and has the preclear represent the term in clay. The entire effort by the auditor is to help the preclear regain confidence in being able to achieve things by removing the misunderstandings which prevented that achievement. 'Do not confuse getting one word defined by two-way comm with Clay Table Clearing.' Also called Clay Table IQ Processing. [HCOB 17 Aug. 64; HCOB 18 Aug. 64; HCOB 27 Sept. 64]

Clay Table De-PTSing: n. a type of Clay Table Processing which addresses PTSness on a fundamental level. It can be done on the Key to Life Course or by an Ethics Officer or by an auditor in the HGC. The requirements are that the person administering it must first have had it run on himself and have done the Key to Life Course successfully. [HCOB 28 Aug. 79 I (confidential)]

Clay Table Healing: n. a type of Clay Table Processing used to get rid of physical discomfort of psychosomatic origin. In Clay Table Healing, the auditor has the preclear name the condition the preclear wants to handle, determine which body part seems most closely associated with the condition and then has the preclear do clay representations of that body part and anything that should be near it. The whole process is flat when the condition has vanished. 'Clay Table Healing is a study in repetition and simplicity for an auditor.' [HCOB 17 Aug. 64; HCOB 18 Aug. 64; HCOB 9 Sept. 64 I]

Clay Table IQ Processing: See Clay Table Clearing.

Clay Table Processing: n. a type of processing in which the preclear carries out each command by making models out of clay. 'In all Clay Table Processing the pc handles the mass.' Also called Clay Table. [HCOB 17 Aug. 64; HCOB 27 Oct. 89]

Clay Table Processing Repair List: n. a prepared list done to remedy errors or bugs that may occur in Clay Table Processing; its list designation is LCTR. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Oct. 89]

Clay Table Track Analysis: n. a training activity done by auditors learning to run Goals Problem Masses; not an auditing action. [HCOB 18 Aug. 64]

clay table training: n. the technology or action of making clay demonstrations as part of a study activity. 'Clay table training is a vital part of the course curriculum.' [HCOB 11 Oct. 67; HCOB 21 Nov. 71R II]

clean: v. 1. to address (a read on a question, subject or item) until it is no longer reacting on the E-Meter. 'Clean all instant needle reactions which occur by reason of this question.' [HCOB 9 Oct. 61; HCOB 10 May 62] —m. 2. producing no instant needle reaction. 'When the question is seen to be clean, the question is left.' [HCOB 9 Oct. 61; HCOB 24 June 62; HCOB 9 Sept. 63] —n. 3. something that is clean; something that has already been handled or grasped. 'But don't clean cleans and don't leave slows or speeded rises either.' [HCOB 30 Dec. 62R; HCOB 1 Sept. 63; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

clean a clean: v. 1. to attempt to find or handle something on the E-Meter that hasn't read and isn't there; to attempt to handle something the preclear has already grasped. Example: Ask "Do you have a present time problem?" No needle reaction. Ask the preclear for the present time problem that hasn't read. This is impossible for the preclear to answer. That would be cleaning a clean. [HCOB 4 July 62 I; HCOB 4 Aug. 63; HCOB 9 Sept. 63; HCO PL 16 Apr. 65 I; HCOB 15 July 78RA] 2. to do something that is already done or to order something to be done that is already done. Also called double clean. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II] See also CLEAN.

clean as a whistle: See whistle, slick as a.

clean hands: n. Slang. freedom from guilt or dishonesty. 'A person can be helped by Scientology only when he has clean hands with it.' [HCOB/PL 10 Mar. 82]

Clean Ship Program: n. a cleaning program which was first done on the Apollo, and has become a part of a Sea Org org's schedule as a regular weekly action of doing a thorough cleaning of all the spaces

in the organization.

cleaning station: n. an area of the organization assigned to a specific staff member who is responsible for cleaning it and keeping it tidy and unenmested. Every staff member in a Scientology organization has a cleaning station (usually his own work area), with a cleaning stations list drawn up to cover all areas of the org. ''The HAS sees that cleaning station lists are issued and that cleaning stations are in fact attended.'' [HCO PL 11 Dec. 69R I; HCO PL 16 Aug. 74RA]

clean needle: n. an E-Meter needle which flows, producing no pattern or erratic motions of the smallest kind, with the auditor sitting looking at it and doing nothing. A clean needle is not just something that doesn't react to a particular question. It's a lovely slow flow, usually a slow pleasant rise, and less usually, a slow fall. It has total uniform speed. There is not the faintest tick in it. There is not the faintest speedup. There is nothing. A ''clean needle'' simply means the needle isn't dirty or isn't reacting and is used to show that a preclear doesn't have a dirty needle. ''And a clean needle looks like molasses being poured out of a bucket by a statue.'' [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 13 Dec. 62, SHSBC-251; HCOB 30 Dec. 62R; Film: E-Meter Reads]

Clear: n. the name of a state achieved through auditing, or a person who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. The term Clear comes from the name of a button on an adding machine. When you push it, all the hidden answers in the machine clear and the machine can be used for a proper computation. So long as the button is not pressed, the machine adds all old answers to all new efforts to compute, and wrong answers result. A Clear is a being who has been cleared of wrong or useless answers which keep a person from living or thinking. He is at willing and knowing cause over his own life, his body and his surroundings. He has no reactive, or stimulus-response, mind and can be at cause knowingly and at will over mental matter, energy, space and time as regards the first dynamic (survival for self). ''He is called a 'Clear' because his basic personality, his self-determinism, his education and experience have been cleared of aberrative shadows.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Book of Case Remedies; Science of Survival; Ability 66, Feb. 58; Ability 68, Feb. 58; The Auditor, No. 27, 1967; HCOB 9 Feb. 66; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 24 Sept. 78RC III; HCOB 14 Dec. 81; HCOB 27 Mar. 84; HCOB 4 May 94]

clear: v. 1. to bring a person, through auditing, to the state of Clear; to release all the physical pain and painful emotion from the life of an individual or, as in Group Dianetics, a society. Clearing is a gradient process of finding places where attention is fixed and restoring the ability of the preclear to place and remove attention under his own determinism. ''... the auditor will find the case steadily improving until it is released or fully cleared.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; HCOB 28 Feb. 59 I]
2. to desensitize or release a thought impression or a series of impressions or observations in the past, or a postulate, an emotion, an effort or an entire facsimile. The preclear either releases his hold on the facsimile (memory) or the facsimile itself is desensitized. The word is taken from electronic computers or common office adding machines and describes an action similar to clearing past computations from the machine. ''... attempting, with thought, to clear the case of all postulates, evaluations, goals and judgments in the current lifetime.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms]
3. to verify that the preclear understands exactly the auditing question being asked or the command being given. This is done by clearing in turn each word in the command in backwards sequence, then asking the meaning of the command itself. ''Always when running a process newly or whenever the preclear is confused about the meaning of the commands, clear the commands with the preclear, using the dictionary if necessary.'' [Lecture 16 July 58; Lecture 12 June 63; HCOB 14 July 58; HCOB 28 July 58; HCOB 28 Feb. 59' III; HCOB 14 Nov. 65; HCOB 9 Aug. 78 II]
4. to address a certain rudiment, button, E-Meter reaction, auditing question, etc., until any charge

connected with it is handled. ''If you get a reaction, you clear that reaction, not the pc's whole life.'' [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 26 May 54 (#3); Lecture 24 June 54; Lecture 7 June 54 (#1); HCOB 25 May 61; HCOB 8 June 61R; HCO PL 12 Sept. 61] 5. to arrive at a conceptual understanding of (a word), through study and application of its definition and related data as given in a dictionary. The exact procedure for clearing a word is covered in HCOB 23 Mar. 78RB, Word Clearing Series 59RB, CLEARING WORDS. It is called ''clearing'' a word because when you know the meaning it is clear to you and you understand it. ''To clear a word, one looks it up in a good dictionary.'' [Key to Life Course; HCOB 23 Mar. 78RB] See also CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

Clear bracelet: n. a silver identification bracelet with the S and double triangle (Scientology symbol) on it which can be worn by a person who has achieved the state of Clear. [HCO PL 12 Aug. 63]

Clear Certainty Rundown: n. the auditing action done to establish whether or not the state of Clear has been achieved by an individual, when this appears likely, and to ensure that the state is properly rehabilitated and acknowledged when it has been achieved. Released in 1978 to replace the Dianetic Clear Special Intensive, this rundown gives an individual certainty of his state. [HCOB 24 Sept. 78RC III; HCO PL 1 May 79RB; HCOB 17 Nov. 85R; Grade Chart] Abbr. CCRD.

cleared: m. released from the effects of the reactive mind. ''As would be delineated by Child Dianetics, the best way to guarantee a sane child is to provide it with cleared parents.'' [The Dynamics of Life]

cleared cannibal: n. a slang term for a person who has been cleared or improved through auditing, but whose experiential track is such that he would continue to commit contrasurvival actions. The term comes from the idea of clearing a cannibal: A cannibal who was educated into eating missionaries, cleared of all his engrams, would not quit eating missionaries, though he would be as rational as possible about eating missionaries and it would be easier to reeducate him on the subject. [Science of Survival; HCOB 20 Feb. 74R]

Cleared Theta Clear: n. a person who has achieved, through auditing, a state in which he is able to create his own universe; or, living in the mest universe, is able to create illusions perceivable by others at will, to handle mest universe objects without mechanical means and to have and feel no need of bodies or even the mest universe to keep himself and his friends interested in existence. A Cleared Theta Clear is a thetan who is completely rehabilitated and can do everything a thetan should do, such as move mest and control others from a distance; one who has full recall of everything and full ability as a thetan. [Scientology: A History of Man; Scientology 8-80; Scientology 8-8008].

cleared word: n. a word which has been cleared to the point of full conceptual understanding by clearing each of the common meanings of that word plus any technical or specialized meanings of that word that pertain to the subject being handled. [HCOB 7 Sept. 74; HCOB 23 Mar. 78RB] See also CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

Clear Expansion Committee: n. a group with the purpose of coordinating all Scientologists and Scientology groups and uniting their efforts to clear their area through broad scale dissemination and delivery of the tech. The Clear Expansion Committee is made up of executives from the organizations and missions in the area, as well as the chairmen or I/Cs of the various field groups and committees, such as the OT Committee Chairman, Auditors Association Secretary, Volunteer Minister In-Charge and others. The Chairman of the Committee is automatically the executive of the highest level org in the area. The Clear Expansion Committee coordinates and runs the various projects being done by each of the field activities in an area so that major forward progress is accomplished in getting people onto service and the tech delivered in the field.

Clear, first-goal (second-goal, third-goal, etc.): n. [1962-1963] a person who had had one GPM (or two GPMs for a second-goal Clear, three for a third-goal Clear, etc.) fully handled in auditing. [HCOB

19 July 62; HCOB 23 Mar. 63; HCOB 1 June 63; HCOB 9 July 63]

Clearing Course: n. the name of a course taught at Advanced Organizations on which a person who has not gone Clear on New Era Dianetics, Solo audits to the state of Clear. [HCO PL 23 Nov. 69 II; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; Grade Chart] Abbr. CC.

Clear News: n. a newsletter for Clears and OTs issued from 1969 to 1979 by AOLA.

Clear OT: n. a specific release state sometimes achieved on L 10 or the OT levels. [HCOB 2 Aug. 71R II]

Clear Procedure: n. any of several procedures developed in 1957 and 1958 designed to take a preclear from the lowest levels up to the state of Clear. [Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; HCOB 4 Dec. 57; HCOB 28 July 58; HCOB 15 Oct. 58]

Clear read: n. the position on the E-Meter tone arm of 2.0 for females or 3.0 for males, where the body alone registers on the E-Meter. This can be seen in a very low-toned preclear who is not able to influence his mind or body at all, and thus it reads the same as a dead body, or in a very high-toned person where mental mass is not impinging on the thetan, and thus the meter is only registering the body. Called "Clear read" because when a person's reactive mind is erased, its mass no longer registers on the E-Meter. "Tell such students to watch that tone arm for reading at Clear read and watch the needle . . ." [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 2 Jan. 60 (#2); Lecture 5 Jan. 60 (#2); Lecture 7 Feb. 61; Ability 68, late Feb. 58; HCOB 3 Apr. 66]

Clearwater: n. the city in Florida where the Flag Land Base is located. Abbr. CW.

cleft stick: n. Informal. a position in which advance and retreat are alike impossible; a dilemma; a fix. "Now you're in a cleft stick. Now what do you do?" [Lecture 30 Mar. 72]

Clinical Course: See Advanced Clinical Course.

Clinical Procedure: n. the original name of Standard Operating Procedure 8-C.

clinical unit: See Advanced Clinical Course.

clipping book: n. a book which contains copies of all ads, news stories, photographs and even commercials relating to one item. Such books are usually quite large, like big scrapbooks. A clipping book kept up for any one item gives one at once all the materials from which to (a) quote, (b) make up similar campaigns and (c) analyze the success, or lack of it, of a campaign so as to adjust the next campaign for a similar item. The difference between a press book and a clipping book is that a press book is designed to tell of or sell a PR's client, whereas a clipping book contains all sorts of data relating to any one item. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 65 III; HCO PL 19 Sept. 88]

CLO: Continental Liaison Office.

clock, fix one's: v. Informal. to thwart or frustrate (someone), engineer (someone's) failure. "Running him on the wrong items would really fix his clock." [Lecture 28 Nov. 61]

close terminals: v. to fail to hold and impose the distance between oneself and another terminal. For example, a preclear is asked to spot London, and he points in an entirely incorrect position and direction. He may have a picture of London sitting right in front of him, and yet he is being audited in South Africa. He will spot this picture as the location of London. London has snapped (closed) terminals upon him or he has snapped terminals upon London. In other words, there is no distance between the spot where he is and where London is. One can also close terminals with valences or with other people and things. When one begins to identify, one has "closed terminals" too closely, and believes one terminal is another terminal. Lack of mass is one explanation of why the terminal snap occurs. Fear of and resistance to the thing is the actual reason why it closes terminals. "You know, just as soon as you can get somebody fighting a terminal, closing terminals with it, why he'll sooner or later shift valence on his opinion." Also called collapse terminals or snap terminals. [Lecture 23 Mar. 53; Lecture 23 Apr. 54; Lecture 19 May 54; Lecture 5 Oct. 54; Lecture 17 Oct. 56;

Lecture 13 Apr. 57; PAB 51, 29 Apr. 55; PAB 63, 14 Oct. 55]
close the door: v. Informal. to take a determined and uncompromising obstructive position. ''Closing the door on any possibility of incorrect technology.'' [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65]
closure of terminals: n. the action or an instance of closing terminals. ''Resistance to a thing brings about, one way or the other, a closure of terminals with the thing to such a degree that an individual then obeys it and doesn't know he's obeying it or what he is obeying.'' Also called valence closure. [Lecture 31 Oct. 56; Lecture 13 Apr. 57; PAB 128, 15 Jan. 58]
CMO: Commodore's Messenger Org.
CMOI: Commodore's Messenger Org International. See Commodore's Messenger Org.
CMO Int: Commodore's Messenger Org International. See Commodore's Messenger Org.
CMO IXU: Commodore's Messenger Org International Extension Unit, the enforcement and execution arm of the Watchdog Committee located at the Flag Command Bureaux.
CMU: Central Marketing Unit.
CNCC: Continental Network Coordination Committee. See Network Coordination Committee.
CO: 1. Commanding Officer. 2. Continental Order.
coach: n. 1. someone who works with a student to help him achieve the purpose of a drill or understand some part of the course he is studying. In a drill, the coach is there to ensure that the student does the drill correctly and will be able to handle the subject or situation being drilled when he encounters it under real conditions and circumstances. A coach helping a student on the theory part of his course would have the student define all the words, give all the rules and do demonstrations of the concepts covered in his materials to ensure he fully understands them. The intention of the coach is that the student become a more able person and have a greater understanding of that on which he is being coached. ''Whenever you correct the student as a coach, just don't do it with no reason, with no purpose.'' [Ability 54, Sept. 57; HCO PL 4 Oct. 64; HCOB 24 May 68] —v. 2. to act as a coach. ''Coach with reality.'' [Ability 54, Sept. 57; HCO PL 4 Oct. 64; HCOB 24 May 68]
coaching, muzzled: n. a method of coaching in which the coach says 'fine' when he thinks what the student is doing is fine, and otherwise says nothing. [HCOB 29 Sept. 59 II]
Coal Hill: n. History. a man-made 210-foot-high mound on which the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty committed suicide in the face of the invading Manchus (a Mongolian people who conquered China in the 17th century).
coals to Newcastle: See Newcastle, carry coals to.
coast pilot: n. Nautical. a manual published for sailors by a government, containing descriptions of coastal waters, harbor facilities, etc., for a specific area. ''Now, if you want to go into hysterics sometime, read coast pilots.'' [Lecture 18 Aug. 66]
co-audit: v. 1. to audit as a member of a team in which two people audit each other alternately. Co-auditing is short for ''cooperative auditing.'' ''You can come in, get trained and co-audit under supervision up to the point of Clear.'' [Science of Survival; Ability 62, Dec. 57; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 28 May 80RA] —n. 2. a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Scientology and/or Dianetics processing. ''The co-audit is an early Scientology and Dianetics innovation.'' [HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; HCOB 28 May 80RA] 3. a scheduled activity or course where teams of two people audit each other. This can be a professional co-audit between auditors trained on the skills of a level who are auditing each other on that level, or a nonprofessional co-audit in which people are instructed in the rudiments of auditing and then co-audit under the supervision of a trained auditor. ''Professional co-audits have long been a favored and highly successful method whereby Scientologists can move up the auditing and training sides of the Bridge.'' [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 28 May 80RA]
co-auditor: n. one half of a co-auditing team; one who audits another co-

auditor under supervision and after training at a given level. ''Co-auditors are twinned according to comparable case and training level.'' [Science of Survival; The Auditor 2, 1964; HCOB 29 May 80RA]

co-audit, professional: n. a co-audit between auditors trained on the skills of a level who are auditing each other on that level. [HCOB 28 May 80RA]

Co-audit Supervisor: n. a Course Supervisor who has also been trained to supervise co-auditing. He must be tech trained to a level which enables him to handle the materials being co-audited. [HCOB 29 May 80RA]

Co-audit TRs: n. TRs given to those who are not yet on the professional training route but who are training to give and receive auditing on a co-audit basis on rundowns and other co-audits designed for the nonprofessional. They are the same drills done on professional auditor training courses, but they are done on an easy gradient, cycling through the TRs and getting a bit stiffer each time through. The student on Co-audit TRs is coached and supervised to some good wins, to where he gets the hang of it, and left at that; these TRs are not done to make a professional auditor. [HCOB 30 May 80R]

COB: Chairman of the Board (Religious Technology Center). See Religious Technology Center.

cocked hat, knock (someone or something) into a: v. Informal. to beat or defeat (someone or something) completely; to be of much higher quality or value than (someone or something). A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the eighteenth century. It was made by folding the edge of the round hat worn in the seventeenth century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely. ''Make the changes he says unless it knocks the whole thing into a cocked hat, and then delicately point this out.'' [Lecture 2 Oct. 62]

coco: n. Informal. the head. ''There shouldn't be any question in your coco but what—that is it.'' [Lecture 21 Aug. 62]

Code: Auditor's Code.

Code break: Auditor's Code break.

Code of a Scientologist: n. a code which governs the activity of a Scientologist as regards the society, providing guidelines in dealing with the press and in fighting for human rights and justice through social reform. The full code is included in the appendix. ''That is just what kind of a communication line we've got to the society; the Code of a Scientologist keeps it a clean line.'' [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 6 Oct. 54; Lecture 15 Apr. 59; PAB 41, 10 Dec. 54; PAB 87, 5 June 56]

Code of a Sea Org Member: n. a code consisting of eighteen points covering the attitude, behavior and competence expected of a Sea Org Member, which every Sea Org Member works to uphold. [FO 3281R, 7 Jan. 73]

Code of Hammurabi: See Hammurabi, Code of.

Code of Honor: n. an ethical code in Scientology, which is not enforced but is practiced on an entirely self-determined basis, consisting of the following points: (1) Never desert a comrade in need, in danger or in trouble. (2) Never withdraw allegiance once granted. (3) Never desert a group to which you owe your support. (4) Never disparage yourself or minimize your strength or power. (5) Never need praise, approval or sympathy. (6) Never compromise with your own reality. (7) Never permit your affinity to be alloyed. (8) Do not give or receive communication unless you yourself desire it. (9) Your self-determinism and your honor are more important than your immediate life. (10) Your integrity to yourself is more important than your body. (11) Never regret yesterday. Life is in you today, and you make your tomorrow. (12) Never fear to hurt another in a just cause. (13) Don't desire to be liked or admired. (14) Be your own adviser, keep your own counsel and select your own decisions. (15) Be true to your own goals. ''The Code of Honor clearly states conditions of acceptable comradeship amongst those fighting on one side against

something which they conceive should be remedied.' [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; PAB 40, 26 Nov. 54] See also ETHICAL CODE.

coffee and cakes: n. Informal. money; income to purchase the good things of life, material pleasures and enjoyment. A variation of cakes and ale. 'And that makes for coffee and cakes, promotion, higher pay, better working quarters and tools for all those who earned them.' [HCO PL 6 Mar. 66 I]

coffee grinder: See Facsimile One.

coffee shop auditing: See auditing, coffee shop.

coffin case: See case, coffin.

C of S: Church of Scientology.

cog: cognition, cognite.

cognite: v. to have a cognition. 'Done correctly the pc's good indicators come in at once, the pc cognites, the meter reacts very well . . .' [HCOB 24 Nov. 65] Abbr. cog.

cognition: n. a realization about life; an increased understanding of something; awareness of awareness. A cognition is a realization about which the preclear feels relieved. In a session, it is usually stated by the preclear. Example: An individual has been studious since age five. Preclear is run on studiousness. Preclear says, 'Well, I'll be darned!' Auditor says, 'What happened?' Preclear says, 'I have been studious since I was five years of age! This is remarkable in view of the fact that until this very moment I never had the slightest notion that I was being studious. Remarkable.' A cognition is a preclear origination indicating he has 'come to realize.' It's a 'What do you know? I . . .' statement. 'Cognition is of the highest importance in processing.' [Lecture 28 Apr. 59 (#1); Lecture 5 July 61; LRH Definition Notes; Ability Major 6, Sept. 55; HCOB 20 Feb. 70; HCOB 26 Apr. 71 I; HCOB 15 July 78RA] Abbr. cog.

cognition surge: n. a release of electrical charge which goes along with a person having a cognition. [Lecture 7 June 61]

cogwheel, slip a: v. Informal. to make a mistake. 'But I'm pointing that out in TR 0 that you can very easily, very easily slip a cogwheel here.' [Lecture 16 Jan. 63]

coins: n. the potential an organization or portion of an organization has and can 'spend' in order to get out its valuable final product. For example, a Supervisor's potential production would be measured in terms of Supervisor minutes; an auditor's production would be measured in hours spent in the auditing chair, etc. 'Auditing and Supervisor and study hours are coins which if not spent, can then never be spent as the time has gone.' [Lecture 24 Jan. 71; HCO PL 12 July 71]

cold: n. an extreme stillness. All temperature is based on the phenomena of motion. If one has motion, one has temperature; if one doesn't have motion, one doesn't have temperature. Thus, extreme cold would be extreme motionlessness. [Lecture 20 Sept. 61; Lecture 21 Dec. 61]

cold-pressed: m. Health. produced through extraction by pressure without the use of heat; used in describing some types of oil.

collapse terminals: See close terminals.

collar button, two whoops and a: See two whoops and a collar button.

collar on backwards, put one's: v. Informal. to wear a reversed collar (a stiff, narrow, bandlike white collar fastened at the back of the neck, worn by certain members of the clergy).

collar ornament: n. Military. a pin insignia worn on the collar of a military uniform to show rank or training specialty, such as communications, medical, engineering, etc.

collective-think: See bank agreement.

collective thought agreement: n. the consensus of thought in a collection of individuals, as opposed to an individual's own thought or ideas.

College: n. since 1965, the College of Scientology, the section in a Saint Hill organization where the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course is taught. In the 1950s there were various Scientology training establishments called 'College,' such as the Hubbard College in Wichita, Kansas, the Hubbard Professional College in Phoenix, Arizona and the American College of Personnel Efficiency in Dublin,

Ireland. [PAB 50, 15 Apr. 55; HCOB 3 Nov. 58; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I; HCO PL 15 Mar. 66]

College of Scientology: See College.

Collier's magazine: n. Journalism. a US weekly magazine founded in 1888 by Peter Fenelon Collier (1846—1909).

color coding: n. the practice of using colored tape on the folders of preclears and pre-OTs on confidential levels to show what level of auditing they are on. Tape of the correct color flash for the level of auditing the pc is on in that folder is placed diagonally across the top right-hand corner of the folder and also on the folder spine, from the front cover around to the back, a few inches from the bottom. The colors are as follows: Red—Ls rundowns; Dark Green—Clear and R6EW; Gold—New OT I, OT II, OT III and New OT IV; Gold and Red—New OT V; Gold and Purple—New OT VI and New OT VII; Gold and Blue—New OT VIII and above. [HCOB 29 Oct. 87]

color flash system: n. 1. a system in which different colors are used for the issues and despatches of each division in an organization: Division 1—gold (also called goldenrod), Division 2—light pink or violet, Division 3—deep pink, Division 4—green, Division 5—gray, Division 6—canary or buff, Division 7—blue, also white. Flash means "something which distinguishes." It is derived from the military use of the word as a colored patch of cloth on a uniform, etc., such as distinguishing emblems of units, etc. [HCOB 28 Apr. 65 I; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66 III] 2. [1958] a system in which different types of despatches, reports, etc., were put on different colors of paper to indicate what type of despatch or report it was. [HCOB 30 July 58; HCO PL 12 Sept. 58]

color-visio and tone-audio: n. the ability to imagine in terms of color motion pictures with sound. [Article, Winter 49/Spring 50]

color wheel: n. Art. a chart showing a continuous circle of colors, normally consisting of twelve hues (yellow, yellow-orange, orange, red-orange, red, red-violet, violet, blue-violet, blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green). The sequence of the colors is that of the rainbow or natural spectrum, and their relative positions on the circle are used to determine color combinations that create specific types of effects, such as harmony, contrast, etc.

COLRHED: Central Office of LRH Executive Directive.

Columbia University: n. Education. a leading university in liberal arts and professional studies, located in New York City.

comanome: n. an early name for an engram. Comanome means "unconscious law" in Greek. [Article, Winter 49/Spring 50]

Combat Information Center: n. Military. an agency found on most major combat vessels which coordinates the activities of naval departments and divisions during preparations for battle and in actual battle. The Combat Information Center (abbreviated CIC) is the sensory center of the ship, the place in which tactical information is gathered and evaluated, and action coordinated. Specifically, CIC is charged with the responsibility of gathering all possible information concerning friendly or enemy ships or aircraft within range of the ship's equipment, evaluating this information, delivering parts of the evaluated information to appropriate stations aboard ship and controlling tactical units. Abbr. CIC.

combination terminal: See terminal, combined.

combination valence: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a valence which has all the characteristics of the terminal and opposition terminal. [Lecture 25 Jan. 62]

combined terminal: See terminal, combined.

come alive: v. (of items which were previously null or reading poorly) to begin reading well. This occurs because the preclear, by being audited, increases his ability to confront, thus items which were previously beyond his reach (and did not read well) are now available and can be run easily. [HCOB 29 Apr. 69]

come down on (someone or something) like a ton of bricks: See ton of bricks, come down on (someone or something) like a.

come down to cases: See cases, get (or come) down to.

come-on: n. Slang. 1. something offered as an inducement, to attract or allure; enticement; inducement. "In an ad or flier you don't try to

enforce understanding on the reader. That violates come-on. [HCO PL 25 June 78; HCO PL 26 Sept. 79 III] —m. 2. of or using come-on. One can also put this type of come-on promotion in books one sells so the person buying the book is put into mystery and doesn't just end on a win by reading that one book alone. [HCO PL 25 June 78] Compare to END—OFF DISSEMINATION.

coming or going, not know whether one is: v. Informal. to be confused; to not know what one is doing or should do. And he is psychotic, he's crazy, he doesn't know whether he is coming or going. [PAB 119, 1 Sept. 57]

comm: communication.

Comm: communicator.

command: See auditing command.

command channel: See command line.

command comm cycle: n. the comm cycle that occurs between someone issuing an order and the person who receives it: HE WHO GIVES THE ORDER GETS AN ANSWER. Orders are never routed off the lines before they reach the originator of the order. To do so creates an atmosphere of noncompliance. The originator knowing only that he has never heard, thinks the order has not been done, or is forced to listen to rumor, or has to use other lines to get the data. The command comm cycle therefore includes a compliance report, sent by the person who executed the order to the originator, so the originator gets an answer and knows his order was complied with. [HCO PL 26 Jan. 69]

Commanding Officer: n. the head of a Sea Org organization. The Commanding Officer in a Sea Org service org is equivalent to the Executive Director in a Class V organization. Also called Captain. [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R I] Abbr. CO.

Commanding Officer interview: See Executive Director Interview.

command intention: n. the broad targets set for the whole group by the executives over the group; with such targets set and known, heads of divisions and departments can back up command intention by pushing the main programs heavily in addition to routine actions. Have you worked out what command intention (not orders but intention) is for your post? [HCO PL 12 Mar. 71 II; FO 3793-8, 21 Sept. 80]

command line: n. a line on which authority flows. It is vertical. A command line is used upward for unusual permission or authorizations or information or important actions or compliances. Downward it is used for orders. Command lines must exist in an organization so people know who is boss. Also called command channel. [PAB 78, 3 Apr. 56; HCO PL 25 Oct. 71 (#1); HCO PL 1 Apr. 72; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

command phrases: n. a general term that encompasses both aberrative and action phrases. See also ABERRATIVE PHRASES and ACTION PHRASES.

commands, aberrative: See aberrative phrases.

command somatic: See somatic, command.

comm basket: n. any of the three baskets ('in,' 'pending' or 'out') of a comm station. Also called communication basket. [HASI PL 6 Nov. 58; HCO PL 9 Feb. 64]

comm bridge: communication bridge.

Comm Center: n. a central location in a Scientology organization which contains a basket for each staff member (or, in larger orgs, one for each division), used for the receipt and distribution of despatches. Make your daily pickups to and from the Comm Center, or see that this has been done by the Internal Comm Flow Officer. Also called Communication Center. [HCO PL 25 Apr. 63R; HCO PL 23 Aug. 65; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66 III]

comm channel: communication channel. See communication line.

Comm Course: Communication Course.

Comm Course TRs: n. TRs 0—4, as done on the Communication Course. See also COMMUNICATION COURSE and TR.

comm cycle additive: n. an additive to the auditing communication cycle. [HCO PL 1 July 65 II] See also ADDITIVE and AUDITING COMMUNICATION CYCLE.

commendable: n. a good action. The term was coined as a noun in Scientologese as we had a word for a bad deed ('overt'), but there was no single word to express a good action. Every person in the

Sea Org has done a 'commendable' in joining the Sea Org.' [FO 2610, 27 Oct. 70]

comment: n. in doing TRs, a statement or remark made by the coach which is aimed only at the student or the room, as opposed to an origination. [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II] See also ORIGINATION.

Comm Ev: n. 1. Committee of Evidence. —v. 2. (l.c.) convene a Committee of Evidence on (someone). 'To remove a person from post and then give him a court or comm ev him is out of sequence.' [HCO PL 24 Feb. 72]

comm formula unused: n. a form of dev-t which consists of failing to answer the question asked, which can triple traffic. All orders out—answers in are on the comm formula. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

commissar: n. Politics. formerly, the head of a government department in the Soviet Union.

Committee for Examination, Certification and Services: n. [1954—1955] an organization set up within the HASI to guarantee the good practice of Scientology by all its practitioners everywhere. It had programs of examination and retraining to increase auditors' skills and results. It was the body of principal authority and court of appeals of Scientology and controlled the issue of all certificates. [Lecture 30 Dec. 54 (#1); Ability Major 1, Mar. 55] Abbr. CECS.

Committee of Evidence: n. a part of the Scientology ethics and justice system which is a fact-finding body composed of impartial persons properly convened by a convening authority to hear evidence from persons it calls before it, arrive at a finding and make a full report and recommendation to its convening authority for his or her action. It is convened on the subject of a known crime or high crime. The committee is composed of a chairman, secretary and two to five committee members appointed by the convening authority. A Committee of Evidence is considered the most severe form of ethics action in Scientology. 'I have been working for some time on a system of justice acceptable to Scientologists and have evolved one in 'Committees of Evidence.' [HCO PL 7 Sept. 63; HCO PL 29 Apr. 65 III; HCO PL 4 June 66] Abbr. Comm Ev.

Committee of Evidence, Civil: n. a part of the Scientology ethics and justice system in which disputes between Scientologists or portions of Scientology are brought before a one-person committee. Both contenders must abide by the findings of the committee and award of any money or damages or return of property. There is no further appeal. A Civil Committee of Evidence follows the same procedure and has the same rights as any other Committee of Evidence. [HCO PL 17 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 31 Mar. 65]

Committee of Evidence, Review: n. a Committee of Evidence that is convened at the request of the interested party to review the findings of an earlier Committee of Evidence. It cannot itself change any of the findings of the first Committee of Evidence but can make recommendations to the convening authority that a new committee be convened or that the penalty be changed. Also called Committee of Evidence for Review. [HCO PL 7 Sept. 63]

Committee of Examination and Services: See Committee for Examination, Certification and Services.

comm lag: n. 1. communication lag. —v. 2. to manifest communication lag. 'The coach is not bound after starting to answer the student's question but may comm lag or give a commenting-type answer to throw the student off.' [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II]

comm member: n. the holder of the same post in another org. '... any staff member or executive may find his senior comm member on the Saint Hill staff and communicate directly . . .' [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 I]

comm-member system: n. a direct communications system between the staff member of one org and only the exact staff post in another org without vias. It is governed by direct policies and regulations and its own technology of handling matters, as given in HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II, THE COMM—MEMBER SYSTEM ROUTING POLICIES SECTION. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II] See also ROUTING, A—D.

Commodore: n. L. Ron Hubbard. Commodore is the highest post and rank in the Sea Organization. This is above the rank of Captain, as the

Commodore was the commanding officer of the whole Sea Org flotilla, not just one ship. This post and rank has only been held by L. Ron Hubbard. [FO 1, 12 Aug. 67; FO 79, 31 Aug. 67]

Commodore's Messenger: See Commodore's Messenger Org.

Commodore's Messenger Org: n. the enforcement and execution arm of the Watchdog Committee. The Commodore's Messenger Org earned its name on the flagship Apollo, where its original members acted as messengers for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. The CMO's functions have changed and expanded over the years, but the name has been retained, showing its connection to source. CMO units exist in each continental area, to inspect and verify compliance with WDC orders, and to provide WDC with information it needs to fulfill its purpose of putting management units there and seeing that they manage. These individual CMO units are operated by CMO International, the senior CMO organization. [FO 3729, 15 Sept. 78; CBO 843, 28 Feb. 89] Abbr. CMO.

Commodore's Staff: n. [1967—1980] the personal staff of L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization, which consisted of household staff and stewards as well as the Commodore's Staff Aides (CS-1, CS-2, etc.). Each of the Aides handled specific functions, including overseeing the activities of their opposite-numbered divisions in Scientology organizations around the world. Their primary purpose was to forward the actions and targets established by the Commodore and to assist him in accomplishing these. The Commodore's Staff Aides were the forerunners of the current Aides in the Flag Bureaux. [FO 795, 30 May 68; FO 802, 30 May 68; FO 1490, 18 Oct. 68; OODs 17 Nov. 68; CBO 918, 27 May 92] Abbr. CS.

Commodore's Staff Captain: n. [1970—1979] the leading officer of the Commodore's Staff, whose duty it was to keep Commodore's Staff, the orgs and personnel working and productive. Also called Staff Captain. [FO 2369, 4 Mar. 70; FO 3188R, 4 June 72; FO 3750, 15 May 79]

common coin: n. Informal. something that is current through being commonly mentioned, discussed or accepted. 'We have seen philosophy become a very unimportant subject, where once it was a very common coin among the people.' [Dianetics 55!]

comm station: n. a set of three baskets ('in,' 'pending' and 'out') used by individual staff members in Scientology organizations for the handling and routing of despatches, messages and letters. 'A neat and uniform handling of one's comm station is appreciated.' Also called communication station. [HASI PL 6 Nov. 58; HCO PL 20 Dec. 58 I; HCO PL 9 Feb. 64]

comm system: n. the system of handling communication in a Scientology organization, which consists of the Comm Center, three-basket system, despatch format and exact lines on which to route particles. Also called communication system. [HCO PL 20 Dec. 58 I; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66 III]

communication: n. 1. the exchange (giving and receiving) of ideas or objects across space. The use of sounds and words is highly specialized communication, but all perception is communication—sight, hearing, tactile, etc. Communication is an action or method of transmitting or receiving knowledge or ideas. It is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with attention and duplication WITH UNDERSTANDING. The component parts of communication are consideration, intention, attention, cause, source-point, distance, effect, receipt-point, duplication, the velocity of the impulse or particle, nothingness or somethingness. A communication, by definition, does not need to be two-way. When a communication is returned, the formula is repeated, with the receipt-point now becoming a source-point and the former source-point now becoming a receipt-point. 'There is outflowing communication and inflowing communication.' [Dianetics 55!; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, 'The Axioms of Scientology'; A New Slant on Life;

Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 17 Aug. 51; Lecture 19 May 52; Lecture 5 July 59; PAB 44, 21 Jan. 55; HCOB 5 Apr. 73; HCOB 15 July 78RA; Film: The Cycle of Communication] 2. a particle or impulse proceeding from a source-point across a distance to a receipt-point; a message or particle going through distance in a certain direction between two exact points. ''And finally the guy got the communication and gave me an answer.'' [Lecture 9 Dec. 53; Lecture 6 Jan. 54; Lecture 12 May 54; Lecture 5 June 54; Lecture 26 July 54; Film: The Cycle of Communication] Abbr. C; comm.

communication basket: See comm basket.

communication bridge: n. an action or operation in the field of communication to connect two disrelated items. In auditing, a communication bridge is used to close off the process one is running, maintain ARC and open up the new process on which one is about to embark. It is actually a series of three contracts in a row. The first contract is to stop the process which is being run; the next contract establishes the fact that an auditing session is going on and is continuing; the third contract is simply the agreement of the preclear to run a new process. A communication bridge is used so that a preclear will not be startled by change, for if one changes too rapidly in a session, one sticks the preclear in the session every time. The full use of the communication bridge can smooth out and render unaberrative any change of subjects or proceedings in auditing. ''When the preclear has actually gained a new understanding of what he himself or life is all about, the auditor takes that point to throw in a communication bridge and change the process.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 11 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 1 Sept. 56 (#4); Lecture 15 May 57; Operational Bulletin No. 12, 10 Jan. 56; PAB 88, 12 June 56; PAB 151, 1 Jan. 59] Abbr. comm bridge.

Communication Center: See Comm Center.

communication channel: See communication line.

communication, compulsive: n. an outflow which is not pertinent to the surrounding terminals and situation; an outflow which is not in reality with the existing reality. Also called obsessive communication. [Dianetics 55!]

Communication Course: n. a basic course consisting of drills on the different parts of the communication formula (TRs 0—IV), which develops the ability to effectively communicate with others and is a fundamental part of auditor training. Also called Comm Course. [Lecture 5 July 57 (#1); Ability 48, June 57; HCOB 8 June 57; HCO Training Bulletin 17 July 57; PAB 147, 1 Nov. 58; HCOB 25 Mar. 59; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; RJ 33, Holidays 81/82]

communication cycle: n. a communication action that proceeds through all of its points from a beginning to a conclusion; a completed communication, including origination of the communication, receipt of the communication, and answer or acknowledgment of the communication. It is the action of an idea, concept or message proceeding from a cause-point to a receipt-point, following the communication formula. It is called a communication cycle because it is a cycle of action. Example: Joe originates a communication addressed to Bill. Bill then receives Joe's communication and sends back an answer or acknowledgment, thus ending the cycle. ''How can you have a communication cycle where the communication is not fully detected and is not understood?'' Also called cycle of communication. [Dianetics 55!; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 24 July 63; Film: The Cycle of Communication] Abbr. comm cycle.

communication formula: See communication.

communication lag: n. the length of time intervening between the posing of a question, or origination of a statement, and the exact moment that question or original statement is answered, no matter whether silence or talk or incorrect answers occur during the interim. In this society it would be how long does it take you to get an answer to the question you asked or agreement or disagreement with the statement you made as you made it? It is also the length of time between the giving of an auditing command and the moment when a

preclear carries out the exact command correctly. It does not matter what intervenes: the preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. In other words, communication is not taking place during this interval. ''It will be found that the communication lag lengthens and shortens on a repeated question.'' [Dianetics 55!; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 25 Mar. 53; Lecture 20 Oct. 53 (#1); Lecture 5 Oct. 54; Lecture 22 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; Lecture 12 June 62 (#2); JOS 13-G, Apr. 53; PAB 42, 24 Dec. 54; PAB 43, 7 Jan. 55; Ability Major 4, July 55; PAB 88, 12 June 56; HCOB 4 May 72] Abbr. comm lag.

communication line: n. the line on which particles flow; any sequence through which a message of any character may go. ''A strong, theta (reason bearing) communication line has a way of maintaining its own life and defending itself from interference.'' [How to Live Though an Executive; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

communication line, solid: n. a communication line which includes physical contact. [Lecture 11 Feb. 57; Lecture 17 July 57]

communication, obsessive: See communication, compulsive.

communication particle: See particle.

Communication Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes that deal with communication or increase the preclear's ability to handle communication. [The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 28 May 59; Lecture 5 July 59 (#2); PAB 54, 10 June 55; HCO Training Bulletin 6 Feb. 57; HCOB 21 July 59; HCOB 7 Aug. 59; HCOB 25 Sept. 59; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 II]

communications: n. 1. the study and practice of interchanging ideas, individual to individual, individual to group, group to individual and group to group. [How to Live Though an Executive] 2. (cap.) Department of Communications.

Communications Officer: n. [1964—1965] the post at Saint Hill that was responsible for relaying public, mail, etc., that was received or sent by Saint Hill. Formerly called Reception, this post was in charge of the Communications Unit, its functions, personnel, equipment and material. This post title was no longer used after the introduction of the seven division org board in May 1965. [HCO PL 18 June 54; HCO PL 15 Mar. 65 I]

Communications Release: See Release, Communications.

communication station: See comm station.

communication system: See comm system.

communication, two-way: n. a two-way cycle of communication. It is actually two consecutive (one following the other) communication cycles between the same terminals with opposite directions. Example: Joe originates a communication to Bill which is received by Bill and it is completed and acknowledged. Bill then originates a communication to Joe which is received by Joe and it is completed and acknowledged, thus completing the two-way communication cycle. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. ''When a work of painting, music or other form attains two-way communication, it is truly art.'' [Professional TRS Clay Table Processing Picture Book; HCOB 26 Sept. 77R]

Communicator: HCO Communicator.

communicator: n. one who keeps communication lines moving or controlled for an executive. The communicator is to help the executive free his or her time for essential post actions, rest or recreation, and to prolong the term of appointment of the executive by safeguarding against overload. The communicator is responsible for policing unusual and unnecessary traffic on the executive's lines and for ensuring that the executive's orders are complied with. ''The communicator handles all communications of whatever kind, in and out.'' [HCO PL 16 Nov. 66; HCO PL 2 Dec. 68] Abbr. Comm.

comp: 1. completion. 2. compilation.

comparable magnitude: n. similar importance. ''... a datum requires a datum of comparable magnitude in order to be evaluated.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 1 Mar. 57; PAB 126, 15 Dec. 57]

compartment the question: v. to read a question word by word and phrase by phrase to a pre-clear to see if any one word or any one phrase falls on the E-Meter rather than the question as a whole. This technique can be used to explore prior reads occurring at the exact end of minor thoughts contained in a question, in order to find different data not related to the whole thought. [Lecture 16 Aug. 61; HCO PL 13 Sept. 61 II; HCOB 28 Sept. 61; HCO PL 23 Oct. 61 II; HCOB 25 May 62].

competence: n. the ability to control and operate the things in the environment and the environment itself. Competence is the estimation of effort—being able to observe and estimate, by observation, the distance a particle must travel and the speed of its travel. It is the ability to predict particles in relationship to each other, where they will be in relationship to each other before they are in that position, and to predict the area or point or spot in space where an occurrence will or will not take place. ''Competence is increased in the individual and the group by successes.'' [Lecture 26 Oct. 53; Lecture 22 Dec. 53; Lecture 18 Jan. 54; Lecture 19 Jan. 54; HCO PL 30 Dec. 70; HCO PL 25 Jan. 71]

complement: n. the officially allowed number of persons and the officially designated posts for an activity, whether an org or a ship. The dictionary defines a complement as simply a full list of the officers and men of a ship. This falls so far short of the actual definition that it generates confusion. In an org which is not doing well, one may find not enough personnel and too many personnel. One may also find that the personnel there are not posted onto the post necessary to be held. Designating the post necessary to be held is what is meant by ''assigning a complement.'' It is the full list of posts which must be held in an organization and where they belong on the org board. ''Big paper org board with new complement to be gotten up at once in HCO.'' [Lecture 4 Mar. 72 (#2); HCO PL 8 Nov. 71R II; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72 III]

complement board: See organizing board, complement.

complement organizing board: See organizing board, complement.

complete: v. 1. to make whole, entire or perfect; to end after satisfying all demands or requirements. ''Failure to complete the pc totally and utterly on any level can cost us our friends.'' [HCO PL 19 Mar. 72 I; HCOB 19 Apr. 72] —m. 2. finished or done after satisfying all demands or requirements. ''The pc was complete on her Flag auditing at this time and went back to her home.'' [HCOB 19 Apr. 72; HCOB 22 Oct. 72]

complete case: n. a case on which the lowest incomplete Grade Chart action has been completed, and then each higher level has been completed in turn on up the Grade Chart. [HCOB 26 Aug. 70R]

completed staff work: n. an assembled package of information on any given situation, plan or emergency, forwarded to an executive sufficiently complete to require from the executive only an ''Approved'' or ''Disapproved.'' Completed staff work is an assembled despatch or packet which: (1) states the situation, (2) gives all the data necessary to its solution, (3) advises a solution, and (4) contains a line for approval or disapproval by the executive with his signature. If a CSW is not complete, the executive sends it back to the originator with the letters ''CSWP'' on it, meaning ''Complete the staff work, please.'' ''To invent policies or supplement policies without sending them through channels as completed staff work . . . will break down the Scientology lines in that area.'' [HCO PL 4 Sept. 59 I; HCO PL 17 Nov. 64 I] Abbr. CSW.

complete list: See Listing and Nulling.

complete planning: See program.

completion: n. the completing of a specific course or an auditing grade, meaning it has been started, worked through and has successfully ended with an award in the Qualifications Division. Also, a person who has completed a certain course or auditing grade. ''At course completion all students are presented the certificate for that course.'' [Auditor 5, Nov. 64; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

compliance report: n. a report of compliance; a report to the originator of an order that the order has been done and is a completed cycle.

It is not a cycle begun; it is not a cycle in progress; it is a cycle completed and reported back to the originator as done. A compliance report is in standard despatch form routed through the usual channels. It is headed at the top of the page in the middle ``COMPLIANCE REPORT.'' It includes a brief, concise description of what was done. It has clipped to it all the original orders so that the originator and communicators on the lines can see at a glance what was ordered and comparing this with what was done, see that it is in fact a compliance, a completed cycle. Any other relevant information or evidence is also clipped behind, such as a carbon of a letter written if that was what was ordered. The evidence included must be data that records a ``done'' so somebody else can know it is done: copies of the actual material required by the order and procured, or photographs of it, ticket stubs, receipts, a signed note stating the time and place some action was carried out, etc. The compliance report also contains an attestation that what was done has been completed, such as ``Order attached completed.'' It is addressed and goes to the person originating the order, via any communicator who logs it as a compliance. [HCO PL 26 Jan. 69; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] Abbr. CR.

composition: n. any or all of the actions necessary to integrate and give meaning to a message; the arrangement of objects and people in a scene to forward the message. One could be very scholarly and say the definition is: that arrangement of shapes, spaces, colors and perspectives requisite to convey or communicate the message and feeling of a picture. [LRH Definition Notes]

comptometer: n. Business. a calculating machine. From the name of a machine invented in 1887 by D. E. Felt, American inventor, designed to perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

compulsion: n. an engramic command that a person must do something; something a preclear feels compelled to do. For example, a person might have the basic purpose and personality to be a sailor, but have an engram which says he has to be a schoolteacher. He will feel compelled to teach school even though it's not really what he wants to do. ``One who insists upon the tenet that the personality consists only of neuroses, compulsions and repressions is not only rather silly, but is extremely dangerous to those around him.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Lecture 22 June 50 (#2); Article, Oct. 50; HCO PL 10 Oct. 61; HCOB 24 June 78RA] Compare to REPRESSION.

compulsive communication: See communication, compulsive.

computation: n. 1. that aberrated evaluation and postulate that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed. The computation thus may mean that one must entertain in order to be alive or that one must be dignified in order to succeed or that one must own much in order to live. ``. . . it's got some aberrated computation that 'all horses sleep in beds' and therefore, in any attempt to build a stable, equips it with beds.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 6 Dec. 66] 2. the resolution of problems; taking the maybes out of existence. A computation in its purest sense is $2 \times 2 = 4$. ``Good reasoning is good computation.'' [Lecture 20 May 52; Lecture 21 May 52; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; Article, Jan. 51]

computational altitude: See altitude, computational.

computer: n. an electronic machine for making calculations, storing and analyzing information fed into it, and controlling machinery automatically. A computer is not something which ``eases the work'' or ``saves time'' or ``permits staff to do other things.'' It is a tool with mammoth capabilities. Computers can keep track of things and operate to catch things which, undone, wreck things. They can keep track of stats, demand programs and keep track of their effectiveness. A computer can detect very early noncompliance both in writing and getting done programs. It can contribute enormously to operational speed in its ability to rapidly relay information over long distances, its ability to keep constant and accurate track of thousands of individual data and actions, and its capacity for rapid data collection and evaluation for action. ``What's happened

on this planet, obviously, is that they think the computer will think—when it can't—and so they don't do enough thinking for the computer in terms of developing uses for it and putting these into action.' [HCO PL 25 Jan. 69; HCO PL 18 Aug. 82R I; HCO PL 16 Feb. 84]

computer user: n. somebody who knows how to get data into the computer and out of it, not a typist or someone who simply feeds in data. A computer user knows that the computer can be made to do work, and he is running that computer for blood. 'Computer users are themselves fully responsible for the use and care of any equipment assigned to them.' [HCO PL 16 Feb. 84; HCO PL 23 Nov. 85]

computing psychotic: See psychotic, computing.

con: control.

concentrate—shift attention process: n. a process with commands which ask the preclear what his attention was concentrated upon, and when his attention was shifted. [HCOB 23 Mar. 61]

concept: n. a thought devoid of symbols, pictures, words or sounds. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol.

'Words and grammar are subordinate to and are there to serve ideas and concepts.' [The New Grammar]

conception sequence: See sperm sequence.

Concept Processes/Processing: See Concept Running.

Concept Running: n. a type of auditing which uses concepts and ideas to address not individual incidents, but whole strings of similar incidents. 'All Concept Running is productive of considerable result . . .' Also called Concept Processes/Processing.

[Scientology 8-80; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 7 Aug. 52 (#1); JOS 2-G, Sept. 52; HCOB 14 July 60]

conceptual understanding: n. the comprehension of the concept of something. Symbols such as words are only substitutes for concepts and are used to communicate these concepts. Failure to realize this can result in very literal thinking and a total failure to grasp the concept being communicated. For example, when someone shouts, 'Watch out! That car is going to run you down!' the literal person thinks, 'That-car-is-going-to-run-me-down,' and by that time it's too late. To such people the word 'car' is firmly associated with the solid object—a car. They do not get the concept of a fast-moving vehicle which transports people and things from one place to another, which would be the conceptual understanding. 'People who are literal rather than literate simply haven't achieved conceptual understanding.' [The New Grammar; HCOB 13 Oct. 79]

Conclusion Processes/Processing: See Postulate Processes/Processing.

condition: n. an operating state. An organization or its parts or an individual passes through various states of existence. These, if not handled properly, bring about shrinkage and misery and worry and death. If handled properly, they bring about stability, expansion, influence and well-being. In the MEST universe there are formulas connected with these operating states, each with a number of exact steps. The formulas for these are the monitoring formulas for livingness. The different conditions formulas make up a scale which shows the condition or state, which is to say the degree of success or survival of an individual, his post, a division, etc., at any one particular time and as compared to other times. The conditions, ranged from highest to lowest are Power, Power Change, Affluence, Normal Operation, Emergency, Danger, Non-Existence, Liability, Doubt, Enemy, Treason and Confusion. These conditions flow, one to the next, and within each one there is a flow from one step of one condition to the next step of that condition. They apply to a universe, a civilization, an org, a portion of an org or a person alike. 'The staff of the org are correctly applying the conditions of their post.' Also called an ethics condition. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 28 Sept. 82; HCO PL 31 July 83R I; HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R V]

conditional target: See target, conditional.

condition formula: See condition.

Condition I: n. a mode of operation used on board a ship when a situation of dangerous operation exists, where all hands are required and the

leading specialists for each job are on duty. For example, Condition I would be called for a dangerous approach to a harbor, a dangerous pass crowded with ships, dangerous waters, a bad storm at its height. Situations of similar urgency on land can also be handled with Condition I operation. It is used when a situation is touch and go, or may be. [FO 2464, 7 June 70; FO 2674, 24 Dec. 70]

Condition II: n. a mode of operation used on board a ship when an emergency situation exists, or where an emergency may occur, and half the ship (port or starboard watch) is called up to handle it. If they are on for four hours, they are relieved by the other watch—four on, four off. The best person in that watch for a post is assigned to the post in that watch. Condition II would be called on a ship for continuing storms, bad seas, lots of ships about, anchoring, a touchy but not really dangerous harbor approach or docking. Situations of similar urgency on land could also be handled with Condition II operation. [FO 2464, 7 June 70; FO 2674, 24 Dec. 70]

Condition III: n. a mode of operation used on board a ship when conditions are normal—smooth sea, simple anchoring, etc. In Condition III, only one-third of the ship is on duty. Watches are usually four hours on, eight hours off. There can be several watches if many officers and people are available. [FO 2464, 7 June 70; FO 2674, 24 Dec. 70]

Condition VI: n. a mode of operation used on board a ship for normal conditions at sea, which consists of six watches rather than three, with each watch controlling the ship at sea for two hours on a rotation basis. [FO 2674, 24 Dec. 70]

conditioning: n. Psychology. a process of establishing new behavior as a result of psychological modifications of responses to stimuli. For example, a person could sound a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After this procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented. ''Psychology was mad when it invented conditioning, because there is no such thing as conditioning.'' [Lecture 14 Apr. 59]

Conditions by Dynamics: n. a procedure, fully described in HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I, Establishment Officer Series 14, ETHICS, which is used to help a person get his ethics in by examining each of his dynamics in light of the conditions. [HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I]

conditions, lower: See lower conditions.

conditions of exchange: See exchange, conditions of.

conditions of existence: n. 1. be, do and have. See BEINGNESS; DOINGNESS; HAVINGNESS. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 83, 8 May 56] 2. as-isness, alter-isness, isness and not-isness. See AS-ISNESS; ALTER-ISNESS; ISNESS; NOT-ISNESS. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 26 Oct. 54]

Conditions Order: n. an order issued by an executive to a junior which assigns or improves a condition. Any executive may assign any condition and improve any condition he assigns to any person immediately junior to him on the command channel or within his own office or area. The Conditions Order is issued on divisional flash color paper, not goldenrod. [HCO PL 5 Jan. 68 II]

conference: n. a meeting of certain staff members to work out what to do about a situation, get program clearance, go over products for the day or week, etc. The usual conferences found in Scientology orgs are product conferences, program conferences, establishment conferences and divisional conferences, etc. They should be run per HCO PL 9 Apr. 70, CONFERENCE HATS. ''If a conference is held, it should be to determine what to do about a situation, not to act as a legal body.'' [HCO PL 21 Jan. 66; HCO PL 9 Apr. 70; HCO PL 25 Oct. 71 I; HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R]

Confessional: n. a type of Scientology counseling which remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. Most Confessionals are aimed at transgressions against the mores of the group. They address the now-I'm-supposed-tos which the individual has transgressed against (violated) and help a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships. A Confessional helps

one face up to his responsibilities in his group and the society, and puts him back into communication with his fellow man, his family and the world at large. 'Our Confessional relieves the being of the encumbrances which keep his awareness as a being limited to the physical aspects of life.' Also called a Security Check or Processing Check. [Lecture 16 Jan. 62; Lecture 26 Sept. 61; HCOB 21 June 60; HCO PL 7 July 61R II; HCOB 24 Jan. 77; HCOB 30 Nov. 78R] Compare to HCO CONFSSIONAL.

Confessional Auditor Analysis Checklist: n. an analysis list used to isolate and remedy the reasons for repeating goofs and lack of results in a Confessional auditor. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 31 July 90]

Confessional form: n. a prepared set of questions used in auditing a Confessional. Standard published Confessional forms cover many different subjects, and these can also be added to by preparing additional questions to address specific areas. 'If an already published Confessional form applies to the pc's condition or situation, it may be used.' Also called a Confessional list. [HCOB 1 Mar. 77 II; HCOB 1 Mar. 77 III; HCOB 1 May 91 XIV]

confessional formulary: n. a designation on the outside of Scientology pc folders which indicates that these folders contain materials related to the practice of our religion. A formulary is a book containing prescribed forms used in the service of a church.

Confessional list: See Confessional form.

Confessional Repair List: n. the prepared list to use for repairing a Confessional, whether done as auditing or as an HCO Confessional. It is also for use in handling bypassed charge from other overt/withhold actions such as O/W write-ups. The original designation for this list was the L-CR. In subsequent revisions it was called the L1R, L1RA, LCRB, LCRC, LCRD and, since 1986, the LCRE. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 23 July 80R; HCOB/PL 2 Mar. 84R]

confront: v. 1. to face without flinching or avoiding and thus to be able to be aware. 'To be happy, one only must be able to confront, which is to say, experience, those things that are.' [HCOB 1 Mar. 59 II; HCOB 4 Jan. 73] —n. 2. the ability to be there comfortably and perceive; the ability of the individual to face up, look at, stand in front of, be near, see, visualize or otherwise perceive something. 'Now, you should look on confront as a willingness, and duplication as an ability.' [Lecture 19 June 63; Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 31 Oct. 59; HCOB 2 June 71]

Confronting Bullbaited: n. the name of the training drill TR 0 Bullbait.

Confrontingness techniques: See Confront Processes/Processing.

Confronting Preclear: n. the name of the training drill TR 0.

Confront Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which the preclear is persuaded to confront things at his own gradient scale of willingness. A Confront Process should move the preclear on the track, going further and further into the past and easier and easier into present time, and the preclear's pictures should improve on such a process. 'The Confront Process gets the pc to present time from areas on the track where his attention was fixed by an earlier process.' Also called Confrontingness techniques. [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 5 Nov. 56; Lecture 19 Sept. 61; Article 10 Oct. 56; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 23 Sept. 60; HCOB 28 Sept. 60; HCOB 6 Oct. 60R]

Confusion: n. 1. the condition of a person or area where there is no real production, only disorder or confusion. In a condition of Confusion, the being or area will be in a state of random motion. 'In order to get out of Confusion one has to find out where he is.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 9 Feb. 74R] 2. Confusion Formula.

confusion: n. any set of factors or circumstances which do not seem to have any immediate solution. More broadly, a confusion in this universe is random motion or an uncontrolled randomness. All a confusion is is unpatterned flow. The particles collide, bounce off each other and stay IN the area. Thus there is no product as to have a product something must flow OUT. A confusion is a confusion only

so long as all particles are in motion. A confusion is only a confusion so long as no factor is clearly defined or understood. ''Confusion is the basic cause of stupidity.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; The Problems of Work; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 13 Sept. 70 II]

confusion and the stable datum: See stable datum, doctrine of.

Confusion Formula: n. the formula to be applied when a being or area is in Confusion. It is important that the person who is in Confusion be cleared up on the definition of confusion before the formula itself is started. The formula is: Find out where you are. Though this formula on its own has proven very successful, there are some additional steps which may be needed to get a person or area fully out of the condition. The additional formula for the condition of Confusion is: (1) Locational on the area in which one is. (2) Comparing where one is to other areas where one was. (3) Repeat step 1. Where a person is in Confusion and his own nest or the nest of his post is messed up or in a state of disorder, the Expanded Confusion Formula is done. It consists of all the above steps with the following additions: (4) The checklist given in HCO PL 14 Feb. 80, ORDER VERSUS DISORDER, lists all the points that need to be checked for and handled in order to get the basics of organization in on an individual or area, and all these points are checked for and handled as part of the Expanded Confusion Formula. Each point is checked and any handling needed for that point is done right away before continuing with the checklist. (5) Repeat step 1 (Locational). A group which is in Confusion would apply the Confusion Formula for a group: Find out what you are. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 9 Feb. 74R; HCO PL 10 Jan. 91]:

Confusion Formula for a group: See Confusion Formula.

congress: n. an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by L. Ron Hubbard, and others were based on his taped lectures or films on a particular subject. In addition to lectures, congresses included auditing demonstrations, group processing, meetings, planning, seminars and co-audits for attendees. ''The new divisions run congresses and PEs for their income.'' [Ability 59, Nov. 57; HCO Exec Ltr 12 Oct. 64; LRH ED 647 Int, 26 Oct. 67]

Connectedness: n. a process in which the auditor has the preclear look around and find what he could be connected with. This is run in terms of the preclear making the object connect with himself, not connecting himself with the object. This helps remedy the condition in which a person has disconnected himself to some degree from present time. Example: ''What in this room could you connect with yourself?'' ''The reason Connectedness works is because it is the basic process on association.'' Also called Connection Process. [Lecture 16 Nov. 56; Lecture 5 July 58 (#3); HCO Training Bulletin 30 Nov. 56; HCOB 20 Aug. 56; HCO Processing Sheet 20 Sept. 56; HCO Training Bulletin 6 Feb. 57; PAB 117, 1 Aug. 57; Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

Connection Process: See Connectedness.

Conning Officer: n. a post on a ship with the purpose of assisting the Captain by acting as his deputy on the bridge and safely conning the vessel toward its destination. The Conning Officer accomplishes this by: (a) keeping the ship plotted and exactly located at all times; (b) giving other ships and any danger or hazard a wide berth; and (c) training, directing and leading his bridge team of professional specialists that produce their VFPs flawlessly. The Conning Officer

is in command on the bridge, answerable only to the Captain. He is totally responsible for the safety of the ship, the comfort and stability of the vessel while underway, and its economical progress towards its destination. "Con" stands for and is short for "control." The Conning Officer is the senior officer on the bridge watch who is in total control of the vessel when underway. [Sea Watch Picture Book]

consciousness: *n.* awareness of now. "The engram enters when consciousness is absent." [Dynamics of Life; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

conservation of energy: *n.* Physics. the law which states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be converted. For example, a cyclist converts food into energy, then uses the energy to pedal a bicycle which converts the energy into forward motion. [Dianetics 55!; Lecture 26 Oct. 54]

conservatism: *n.* a very low harmonic of serenity. At this level, persuasion and social graces are employed to invite the participation of others. Safety, security and somewhat better survival conditions are the arguments used along this level of the Tone Scale. Conservatism expresses itself as a cautiousness about receiving or uttering truths and, in our society, a shortsighted program of social lying in order to "avoid hurting people's feelings." Conservatism is at 3.0 on the Tone Scale. [Science of Survival; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 5 Dec. 52 (#2); HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]

Conservative: *n.* Politics. a member of the Conservative Party in Great Britain. Traditionally associated with the preservation of existing institutions and forms of government, the Conservative Party also advocates private ownership as opposed to socialism.

consideration: *n.* 1. an enduring or continuing postulate; a fixed or continuing idea or opinion. The word consideration includes such things as postulates, commands, thoughts, worries, etc. A consideration can be originated by the person himself, or can be assumed by him through agreement with an existing postulate. "Energy itself stems from a consideration." [Lecture 13 Jan. 55; PAB 123, 1 Nov. 57] 2. the quality of considering (thinking, believing, supposing, postulating); the act of making considerations. "Consideration is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; PAB 82, 1 May 56]

Consultant: *n.* 1. a title which can be used by a registrar. "All you have to do is see the Consultant." [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO Info Letter 14 Apr. 61] 2. [1957] an Instructor who was on duty sporadically or from time to time but not routinely in any one place. [HCO Training Bulletin 17 May 57]

cont: continent; continental.

Contact Assist: *n.* the most common assist used for accidents and injuries. Before the assist is started, any first aid and physical actions needed are taken. Then the injured person goes or is taken to the area where the injury occurred. If the accident involved a hot object, it is allowed to cool first; if the current was on, it is turned off before doing the assist. The person gets into the same

position he was in before the accident happened and moves slowly through the accident just like it happened. He duplicates exactly what happened at the time of the injury by touching the exact spot where the injury occurred with his injured body part, gently touching the thing that hurt him. For example, if he pricked his finger on a thorn in the rose garden, he gently touches the same part of the same finger that was pricked to the same exact thorn. This is repeated over and over again until the exact somatic turns on and then blows off (pain gone) accompanied by a cognition. The exact procedure for this assist is given in The Scientology Handbook. ''Contact Assists can be done solo (by oneself) . . .'' [Assists Processing Handbook; HCOB 9 Oct. 67RA; HCOB 2 Apr. 69RA; Film: Assists]

Contact by Duplication: n. the process name of CCH 7.

contagion of aberration: n. the action of aberrations being passed from one person to another. Like germs, aberrations carry forward from individual to individual, from parents to child. The mechanics are simple. People under stress, if aberrated, dramatize engrams. Such dramatization may involve injuring another person and rendering him more or less ''unconscious.'' The unconscious person then receives the dramatization as an engram. People on operating tables, under anesthetic, are subjected to the more or less aberrated conversation of those present; this conversation enters into the ''unconscious'' person as an engram. Similarly, at the scene of accidents, the emergency nature of the experience may excite people into dramatizations, and if a person is ''unconscious'' because of the accident, an engram is received. Through such incidents and others of similar nature, aberrations are passed from person to person. ''In the larger sphere of society, contagion of aberration is extremely dangerous and cannot but be considered as a vital factor in undermining the health of that society.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

continent: n. one of the geographical areas in which Scientology organizations have been grouped in order to facilitate management and communication. These do not directly correspond with the physical continents of earth. There is an individual Church management unit for each of these continental areas which provides guidance and support to the churches in its area. Abbr. cont.

Continental Director: n. [1961—1965] the post responsible for overseeing a continental group of organizations and increasing Scientology activity in that continental area. The functions of this post are now covered by the Continental Liaison Office. [HCO PL 23 Feb. 61; HCO PL 14 Jan. 64 II; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I; Sec ED 3 Int, 13 Mar. 65]

Continental Information Center: See Control Information Center.

Continental Justice Chief: See International Justice Chief.

Continental Liaison Office: n. a Sea Org management organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in a specific continental area. It is an execution arm for the Flag Command Bureaux, ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area. Its function is to get programs and orders executed for the Flag Command Bureaux in its individual orgs and units and to debug where programs and Flag orders won't go in. The Continental Liaison Offices

duplicate the organizational pattern of the Flag Command Bureaux for the continental area, including Flag Operations Liaison Offices and continental offices for Scientology Missions International, World Institute for Scientology Enterprises, Association for Better Living and Education. [HCO PL 22 July 71R; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. CLO.

Continental Liaison Officer: n. [1967] a staff member who served at Worldwide as a representative for a specific continental area. [HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II; HCO PL 8 Sept. 67 II; HCO PL 18 Oct. 67 II; HCO PL 19 Oct. 67 II]

Continental Liaison Officer: n. [1967] either of a pair of representatives for a continental area who served at Worldwide: the HCO Continental Liaison Officer, who was the liaison for Divs 7, 1 and 2 of the orgs in a specific continental area; and the Org Continental Liaison Officer, who represented Divs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the orgs in that area. The Continental Liaison Officer was not there to issue orders to the orgs in his continent; he was at the service of those orgs. A Continental Liaison Officer was appointed by his continental area and served for a period of six months as that continent's representative and comm point at WW. [HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II; HCO PL 8 Sept. 67 II; HCO PL 18 Oct. 67 II]

continental magazine: n. a magazine published each month by a Continental Org or continental area and sent to every person in its Central Files. Also called national magazine. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 66RA]

Continental Network Coordination Committee: See Network Coordination Committee.

Continental Order: n. an issue type used by the Continental Captain or the Commanding Officer of a FOLO and distributed to all Sea Org personnel in the area. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. CO.

continental org: n. the senior org in a continental area, which takes responsibility for its own area and also for the other orgs in its continental area. For example, the Los Angeles Day org is the continental org for the continental area of the Western United States, and Toronto Day is the continental org for Canada. In certain areas, a continental org might form up a continental Technical Training Corps to train delivery personnel for the other orgs in its continental area. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 14 Sept. 65]

Continental Pubs Liaison Office: n. one of the continental offices of the Publications Organizations (Bridge Publications for the Western Hemisphere, and New Era Publications for the rest of the world) which exists as part of the Continental Liaison Office for that continent, headed by the Continental Pubs Liaison Officer. The Continental Pubs Liaison Offices ensure the sales of books and materials in their continental area through orgs and missions, trade lines and by direct mail order. [HCO PL 10 July 79R I] Abbr. CPLO.

Continental Training Organization: n. the part of a Continental Liaison Office which trains staff from orgs in its continental area on administrative courses such as the Organization Executive Course. It also runs a cramming unit where org staff members receive hating and correction on a rotational basis so they become proficient in the application of the LRH policies for their posts. Abbr. CTO.

continuing overt act: See overt act, continuing.

continuous missed withhold: See withhold, continuous missed.

continuous overt act: See overt act, continuous.

continuous overt case: See case, continuous overt.

contrary facts: n. an outpoint which consists of two statements made on one subject which are contrary to each other. This illogic could be classified as a falsehood, since one of them must be false. But in doing data analysis one cannot offhand distinguish which is the false fact. Thus it becomes a special outpoint. Example: "I am a Swiss citizen" as a statement from someone who has had a German passport found in his baggage. When two "facts" are contrary or contradictory, we may not know which is true but we do know they can't both be true. Issued by the same organization, even from two different people in that organization, two contradictory "facts" qualifies as an outpoint. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 70]

contrasurvival engram: See engram, contrasurvival.

control: n. the ability and willingness to start, change or stop something at will or determine its fate or future. The definition of the word "something" includes any being, idea, matter, energy, space, time, form or existence. Control is positive direction in starting, changing and stopping one's activities, body and environment. If one can start something, change its position in space or existence in time and stop it, all at will, he can be said to control it, whatever it may be. Good control is certain, positive, predictable. There is no such thing as bad control, only nonpositive control. Control is either well done or not done. If a person is controlling something he is controlling it. If he is controlling it poorly he is not controlling it. A machine which is being run well is controlled. A machine which is not being run well is not being controlled. Therefore, bad control is actually a not-control. "Part of understanding and ability is control." [Dianetics 55!; The Problems of Work; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 8 Mar. 57; Lecture 25 Mar. 57; Film: The Cycle of Communication] Abbr. C.

control case: See case, control.

control center: n. the "awareness of awareness unit" of the mind. This is not part of the brain but part of the mind, the brain being physiological. The control center of the organism is the contact point between theta and the physical universe, and is that center which is aware of being aware and which has charge of and responsibility for the organism along all its dynamics. Also called center of control. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; DAB Vol. 2, No. 6, Dec. 51]

control circuit: See circuit, control.

Control-Communication-Havingness Processes: See CCHs.

Control Information Center: n. a unit in the Data Branch of a management organization which organizes and supplies the data needed in managing and evaluating orgs, fills specific data requests and ensures the data collected by the Data Branch is used by executives. The Control Information Center in a Continental Liaison Office is also called a Continental Information Center. [HCO PL 22 July 71R; FO 3170, 13 Apr. 72; CEO 311RA, 14 Nov. 73] Abbr. CIC.

Control Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which the preclear's physical actions are controlled in order to do the process. Their purpose is to place the preclear's body and actions

under the auditor's control to invite control of them by the preclear. ''Remember that emphasis on all Control Processes is on stop.'' [HCOB 20 Aug. 56; Article, 31 Aug. — 3 Sept. 56; PAB 106, 15 Feb. 57; Article, 29 Oct. 57; HCOB 18 Jan. 58; HCOB 3 July 59]
control transfer: See transfer, control.

Control Trio: n. a three-stage process which helps the preclear to get his own thinkingness under control. This process is an undercut to Trio (CCH 8). [Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; HCO Training Bulletin 3 Sept. 57; PAB 120, 15 Sept. 57; PAB 136, 15 May 58; PAB 137, 1 June 58; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III] See also CCH 8.

convening authority: n. that duly appointed official of Scientology who appoints and convenes a Committee of Evidence or other justice body to assist him in carrying out and justly exercising his or her authority, and who approves, mitigates or disapproves the findings and recommendations of the justice body he or she appoints. ''The findings of a Board of Investigation are sent to the convening authority and from this orders can be issued or the convening authority can request action or policy from higher authority.'' [HCO PL 7 Sept. 63; HCO PL 29 Apr. 65 III; HCO PL 4 June 66]

conversation: n. the process of alternating outflowing and inflowing communication. [Dianetics 55!]

coo: British slang. an interjection used to express surprise or amazement. ''They say, 'Coo!' you see, it's some terrific cognition, you know?'' [Lecture 12 May 61]

Cook's: n. Business. Thomas Cook and Sons, a prominent British travel agency.

Cook's tour: n. Informal. a complete and detailed viewing, especially when regarded as excessive. From the British travel agency Thomas Cook and Sons. ''He's granted the auditor permission to do a conducted Cook's tour through the bank . . .'' [Lecture 31 Aug. 61]

cook with gas: v. Informal. to succeed, do very well; to act or think correctly.

coordination: n. the practice or action of conceiving or overseeing a strategic plan into the tactical version and at the lower echelon coordinating the actions of those who will do the actual things necessary to carry it out so that they all align in one direction. '' . . . the proper coordination of activities within the group to attain maximal efficiency with minimal effort to attain determined goals.'' [HCO PL 9 Jan. 51; HCO PL 22 Aug. 82]

Coordinator: n. [Aug. 1965 — Sept. 1967] the designation for the heads of the three departments in the Executive Division Worldwide. They had the ranks and privileges of directors of departments. [HCO PL 16 Dec. 65 II; HCO PL 20 Jan. 66 II; HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II]

cope: v. 1. to handle whatever comes up. The regular English definition is ''to deal successfully with a difficult situation.'' We use it to mean ''to handle any old way whatever comes up, to handle it successfully and somehow.'' While it is perfectly all right to cope, one must organize things while he copes. If one remains in cope, the demand to cope increases. ''One in actual practice has to cope while organizing.'' [HCO PL 22 Sept. 70] — n. 2. a state or condition of coping; the process of finding and correcting outpoints without ever discovering a Why and without organizing any return to the ideal scene. ''In other words departures from hats has led into total cope

and it is steadily worsening.'" [HCO PL 21 Sept. 70; HCO PL 22 Sept. 70]

Cope Officer: See HCO Cope Officer.

copperplate: n. Writing. a fine, elegant style of handwriting.

cops and robbers: n. Informal. a children's game in which players enact the pursuit and capture of thieves by policemen.

copy¹: n. another one of something, just like the first one, occupying a different space. A copy is a duplicate of something which is distinguished from being a perfect duplicate in that it does not necessarily occupy the same space, same time, or use the same energies as the original. "He would make the preclear make two or three copies and push them in one at a time until the preclear could remedy his havingness with ease." [Lecture 13 Jan. 55; PAB 50, 15 Apr. 55] —v. 2. to make a copy (of something). "He copies each one many times till he is satisfied that his copy is exact in all respects with the original in the physical universe." [Lecture 18 Oct. 54] Compare to DUPLICATE, PERFECT.

copy²: n. the written materials or words in a promotional piece, advertisement, etc. "It is possible to do promotion and write copy that is alive and interesting, that attracts and is in good taste." [HCO PL 5 Sept. 79; HCO PL 26 Sept. 79 III]

copy master: n. a master of a lecture that is used for making other copies.

corn: n. Informal. 1. something that is silly or stupid. "Scholarly language is simply a method of toning up straight corn." [Lecture 18 Dec. 52] 2. whiskey distilled from corn. "So, leaving them with my bottle of corn, I went upstairs . . ." Also called corn whiskey. [Lecture 2 Jan. 60]

corn and games: n. Informal. free food and entertainment; reference to the practice in ancient Rome of feeding the people and providing official public amusement (circuses in the arena) in an attempt to prevent unrest. "Human rights do not mean corn and games." [Freedom, 1 Mar. 69]

Cornell: n. Education. Cornell University, a private university in New York which is known for its medical college and school of nursing.

corny: m. Informal. silly or stupid. "The case was running along okay and the auditor ran—made some corny Dianetic errors." [Lecture 6 Nov. 75]

Corporal: n. Military. the name of a surface-to-surface guided missile which travels at a speed of more than 9,200 miles an hour.

corpse case: See case, coffin.

corrected gross income: n. the amount of the total income for a week that is available to the org for use. There are certain items that are counted as part of the gross income that would not be used by the org in determining the financial planning amount. For example, the money from book sales would not be put into the regular allocation as that money goes into the HCO Book Account. Other items that would be subtracted from the total income to get the corrected gross income figure would be sales tax, bounced checks, non-org service items such as personal phone calls, rents, etc. The allocation of the org is determined from the corrected gross income! [HCO PL 17 Feb. 71-1RB; HCO PL 26 Oct. 75] Abbr. CGI.

Correction: See Department of Correction.

Correction Form: See LRH Comm Correction Form.

correction list: See list, correction.

correct (lists): See verify/correct (lists).

correct relative importance: n. a pluspoint which consists of the important and unimportant being correctly sorted out. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

correct source: n. a pluspoint which consists of something not coming from the wrong source. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

correct target: n. a pluspoint which consists of something not going in some direction that would be wrong for the situation. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

correct time: See expected time period.

costing: n. a precise art by which the total expenses of the organization administration and production must be adequately covered in the pricing of a product or service, allowing for all losses and errors in delivery, and adequate to produce a reserve. [HCO PL 14 Dec. 70]

coterm: combined terminal. See terminal, combined.

count, down for the: m. Informal. utterly defeated; ruined. From the count of ten made over a downed boxer. ''He went right down for the count.'' [Lecture 2 Jan. 60]

counter-effort: n. an effort which opposes an individual's efforts, counters his survival or overrides his decisions; the effort of the environment (physical) against the individual. For example, one individual hits another; the individual who is doing the striking is putting out the effort, the individual who is receiving it receives that blow as a counter-effort. ''Every thought or computation has behind it a physical observation or effort or counter-effort.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 6 Mar. 52; HCO PL 1 Oct. 70]

counter-emotion: n. the emotion which greets an individual's emotion; any emotion that is countering an existing emotion. For example, if one walks into a room where he knows people have been talking about him or where a quarrel has been occurring, he will receive that emotion as counter-emotion. Any emotion could counter any emotion. Love can counter anger and hate can counter boredom and so forth. ''The duelist begins with joy in competence of sword handling and before long, because of the counter-emotion he receives from his practice of the art, conceives disgust for competence.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 13 Dec. 66]

counter-intention: n. any intention which counters (opposes) another intention. For example, Joe wants to become a musician (intention). His father wants him to become a doctor (counter-intention). [HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III] Abbr. CI.

counter-policy: n. illegal policy set at unauthorized levels. ''So speed up your courses by wiping out the counter-policy.'' [HCO PL 6 Dec. 70; HCOB 23 Dec. 70]

counter-thought: n. a concept which is in conflict with one's own concepts; a thought which is counter to (opposes) one's own thought. ''Live a while around somebody low on the scale and your thoughts get swamped by counter-thoughts.'' [Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 9 May 52]

courage: n. a confident reachingness; the theta force necessary to overcome obstacles in surviving. Courage could be summed up in: one, being willing to cause something and two, going ahead to achieve the

effect one has postulated against any and all odds. [Science of Survival; Lecture 13 Dec. 52; Lecture 26 Jan. 54]

courier mission: n. a type of Sea Org mission in which a courier goes out to escort or carry people or things to ensure safe arrival. Courier Mission Orders are usually the same pattern but need rewriting when new routes are used. [FO 2936, 31 Aug. 71]

Course Administrator: n. the post in the Technical Division of a Scientology organization responsible for ensuring that all the materials needed for the courses delivered by the organization are available for the students. He is in charge of the course materials and records. He has very exact duties in keeping up course administration and handing out and getting back materials and not losing any to damage or carelessness. He helps the Course Supervisor keep all bodies correctly arranged, placed or routed and keeps all course materials, folders, records, checksheets, invoices and despatches handled, filled out and properly filed. [HCO PL 16 May 69; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 16 Mar. 71R I]

course checksheet: See checksheet.

course materials: See materials.

course pack: See pack.

Course Secretary: n. [1963—1965] the post at Saint Hill which handled all students in general as individuals, acting as Dean of Students. This post also handled lecture, TV and film arrangements and programs, as well as handling graduate students after their departure in matters of information, training and practice rights and activities in any actions not covered by license. [HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]

Course Sup: See Course Supervisor.

Course Supervisor: n. the person in charge of a course and its students. The job of the Course Supervisor is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied in a standard and effective manner. Earlier called an Instructor. Also called Sup., Super., Supervisor. [HCO PL 28 May 64; HCO PL 5 May 65 II; HCO PL 16 Oct. 68; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

Course Supervisor Correction List: n. a prepared list designed to help locate the individual reasons a Supervisor has for not fully applying study tech in supervision. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 27 Mar. 72RA II; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

Court of Ethics: n. a part of the Scientology ethics and justice system in which an offender is summoned before a presiding officer who directs discipline. It is convened solely on statistics and known evidence of misdemeanors or crimes against the Scientology ethics codes. Discipline may be in the form of taking the person off training and processing for a specified period of weeks or months, an amends petition to be submitted, suspension for a specified number of weeks, repayment of loans or debts, restitution of wrongs, or damages to be paid another of an equitable sum commensurate with the loss. ''A Court of Ethics may be convened by any Ethics Officer.'' [HCO PL 26 May 65 III]

Coventry, sent to: v. Informal. to be ostracized or exiled. The expression dates from the English Civil War in the seventeenth century between King Charles I and Parliament, when Coventry, a city in central England, was a Parliamentary stronghold. The soldiers of the king were so disliked by the citizens there that when they were

captured in neighboring towns, they were sent to Coventry, where it was known that the people would ignore them, not speak to them and carry on as if they were not there.

covert auditing: n. an attempt to audit someone while "talking" to them "without the person knowing about it." This of course is nonsense since auditing results are best achieved in a session and a session depends upon a self-determined agreement to be audited. [HCOB 17 Oct. 64 II]

covert hostility: n. an emotion below hate and resentment on the Tone Scale, in which the hatred of the individual has been socially and individually censured to a point where it has been suppressed, and the individual no longer dares demonstrate hate as such. He yet possesses sufficient energy to express some feeling on the matter, and so what hatred he feels comes forth covertly. All manner of subterfuges may be resorted to. The person may claim to love others and to have the good of others as his foremost interest; yet, at the same moment, he works, unconsciously or otherwise, to injure or destroy the lives and reputations of people and also to destroy property. Covert hostility is at 1.1 on the Tone Scale. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Science of Survival; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]

cowboy in the black hat: See black hat.

cowboy in the white hat: See white hat.

cows come home, till the: n. Informal. endlessly; for an immeasurable period. From the slow way a cow returns when it is time for it to be milked.

CPIO: 1. Continental Pubs Liaison Office. 2. Continental Pubs Liaison Officer. See Continental Pubs Liaison Office.

CR0000-: a designation used in the numbering of five specific drills (CR0000-1 through 5) designed to increase a person's auditing abilities. They were originally compiled from LRH notes and lectures for use in Cramming, and the CR in the title stands for Cramming. In addition to their use in Cramming, these drills have wide application in the training of auditors and are used on Academy courses, along with the other E-Meter drills, to gradually increase a student auditor's ability to handle standard auditing procedure. They can be found in The Book of E-Meter Drills. [The Book of E-Meter Drills]

CR: compliance report.

CRA: communication, reality, affinity.

crack out of the box, first: See first crack out of the box.

crack the back of: v. Informal. to overcome; to defeat. A variation of break the back of, which comes from the idea that the back of something is what supports or protects it; therefore to break or crack the back of something would be to destroy its support.

cram: v. 1. to give corrective instruction to someone who is having trouble with a subject or flubbing an action. Cramming consists of finding the reason for the outness and addressing it with Why finding, Word Clearing, drilling, etc., as needed until the situation is corrected and the person can standardly handle the area or action he was flubbing on. "Qual crams the auditors and C/Ses and Supervisors." [HCO PL 30 Aug. 74R II; HCOB 26 Sept. 74] —n. 2. the act or an instance of cramming someone. ". . . requiring the cram be completed or the actual outness found and corrected." [HCOB

8 Dec. 71R] 3. a cramming order. ''The copy of the cram goes in the folder of the pc on whom the error was made.'' [HCOB 10 Nov. 87]

Cramming: n. the unit in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or supervising. This is also where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. The Cramming Unit is divided into Admin Cramming and Tech Cramming sub-units. ''Any student who flunks an examination is sent to Cramming.'' [HCO PL 14 Sept. 65 I; HCO PL 10 Nov. 65; HCO PL 16 Jan. 66R; HCO PL 20 July 66RB; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 26 Sept. 74; Org Board]

Cramming Officer: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for isolating and correcting real causes for staff and student misapplication of technology or policy and for seeing that the correct data is known, cleared of misunderstandings and drilled to confident certainty, thus ensuring the technical honesty of the organization. Also called Cram Off. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; Org Board]

cramming order: n. an order directing a person who has made an error to go to Cramming for correction on that point as well as any basics in that area which might be out. ''The Qual Sec makes sure that the cramming orders are done and that the flubs are corrected.'' [HCOB 12 Dec. 71; HCOB 26 Sept. 74; HCOB 10 Nov. 87]

Cramming Repair Assessment List: n. a prepared list used to repair an auditor, staff member or even an org or area which has been bogged by miscramming or a botched cram. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 2 June 78RC; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA] Abbr. CRL.

Cram Off: Cramming Officer.

Crashing Mis-U: n. the one principal misunderstood that is preventing a given cycle of action from completing. A Crashing Mis-U is not your ordinary, common, garden-variety of misunderstood word. It's called a Crashing Mis-U because it crashes a subject and crashes a person. It is directly on the subject or in an area related to the subject that is giving a person trouble and it totally blocks the person's understanding of the subject and stops any cycles of action or products on that line. Finding and clearing a Crashing Mis-U makes it possible for a person to produce the products he wasn't able to produce before and to complete the cycles of action related to that product. [HCOB 17 June 79; HCOB 7 July 79; HCOB 16 July 79; HCOB 23 Aug. 79 I]

Crashing Mis-U Repair List: n. a prepared list used in the event of a bog or trouble during or after Crashing Mis-U Finding. While it is usually used during or directly after Crashing Mis-U Finding when an immediate repair action is needed, it can also be used after a Crashing Mis-U has been found but the person is still not completing cycles of action or getting products. Its list designation is LC1R. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 18 June 79R]

crazy, like: m. Informal. very much, hard, fast, etc. ''And, man, that thing will persist like crazy.'' Also, like mad. [Lecture 21 Aug. 82]

crazy, stark, staring: See stark, staring mad,

creak: n. in some auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a nonoptimum reaction in which a person feels like things are out of plumb or he is in a twist; a stiffness turns on where things feel like they are out of line. In a creak, there is no energy flowing; it is not going hotter or colder or anything of this sort.—it is an unchanging situation. It would be like a person getting the lower part of his jaw caught at one side of a vice and the upper temple of the other side of the head caught in the other side of the vice with somebody gradually and quietly tightening up the screw between the two, and the head won't go into that shape easily but it's trying to. A creak can occur when something locks up on a lie, and it can be handled by undoing the lie that turned it on. ''This isn't what turns on the creaks.'' [Lecture 26 Sept. 63; Lecture 29 Oct. 63; Lecture 18 Feb. 64 (confid.); HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

create: v. 1. to make, manufacture, construct, postulate, bring into beingness; the beginning of a cycle of action. ''In order to get the preclear in good condition we would have to put him into some kind of a condition so that he could create.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 49, 1 Apr. 55; PAB 82, 1 May 56] —n. 2. the action of creating. ''Create is bad only when one does not take responsibility for the creation.'' [HCOB 11 Feb. 60] See also CYCLE OF ACTION.

create—counter-create: v. to create something against a creation; to create one thing and then create something else against it; to destroy; the end of an actual cycle of action. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56] See also CYCLE OF ACTION, ACTUAL.

create-create-create: v. to create again continuously one moment after the next; to survive; part of the actual cycle of action. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56] See also CYCLE OF ACTION, ACTUAL.

Create Processes/Processing: See Creative Processes/Processing.

creative imagination: See imagination.

Creative Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which the preclear makes out of energy of his own creation, various forms, objects, distances, spaces, etc., called ''mock-ups.'' Because it sometimes caused the preclear's bank to become more solid, the use of Creative Processing was discontinued in the early 1960s. Also called Create Processes/Processing. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 3 Nov. 54; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; HCOB 11 Feb. 60]

crime: n. 1. the reduction of the survival level along any one of the eight dynamics. Crime is the action of the insane or the action of attempting seizure of product without support. Example: Robbers who do not support a community seek to rob from it supporting funds. ''Society punishes crime only when it considers the crime to be intentional.'' [Science of Survival; Introduction to Scientology Ethics; PAB 28, 11 June 54; HCO PL 25 Mar. 71; HCO PL 9 July 80R] 2. in the Scientology Ethics Codes, an offense normally considered as criminal; an act or omission which is more serious than a misdemeanor, but not as serious as a high crime. The full list of offenses treated as crimes in Scientology can be found in the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. ''Crimes are punished by convening Courts of Ethics or Committees of Evidence and

may not be handled by direct discipline.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 7 Mar. 65RA III] Compare to ERROR, HIGH CRIME and MISDEMEANOR.

Crime Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member about any crime noted or suspected but, if suspicion only, it must be so stated. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

criminal: n. one who is motivated by evil intentions and who has committed so many harmful overt acts that he considers such activities ordinary. A criminal exists for the first dynamic alone. He cannot see that the other man is alive, therefore there is no liability in taking anything away from him or killing him. He has no responsibility, because he knows the other fellow isn't there. He knows that the body is just a machine, so everybody's being silly to insist the body be treated with anything but harshness. He is frantically attempting to create an effect long after he knows he cannot. He cannot then create decent effects, only violent effects. Neither can he work (do). The criminal is unable to think of the other fellow, unable to determine his own actions, is unable to follow orders, unable to make things grow, is unable to determine the difference between good and evil, is unable to think at all on the future. Anybody has some of these, the criminal has all of them. 'The criminal will never make it unless he reforms; the liar will never be happy or satisfied with himself until he begins dealing in truth.' [Dianetics 55!; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 30 Dec. 54 (#1); Lecture 5 Oct. 56 (#2); HCO PL 9 July 80R; HCOB 15 Sept. 81] —m. 2. of, like or pertaining to criminals; tending toward or committing crimes. 'Where insane and criminal individuals operate unchecked in the community, justice is uncertain and harsh.' [HCO PL 14 Dec. 70]

criminal mind: n. a criminal's think in accusing others of things which he himself is doing. It is inconceivable to the criminal that anyone could possibly be decent or honest or do a selfless act. It would do no good whatever to try to convince him, for he knows all men are like himself. He only sees others as he himself is. 'Any experienced law enforcement officer knows more about the criminal mind than any '12 year educated psychiatrist' or '6 year educated psychologist.' [Freedom, 23 June 69; HCOB 15 Sept. 81]

Criminon: n. a criminal rehabilitation program which addresses the underlying causes of criminality, using portions of the Narconon program to handle an individual's drug problems, and The Way to Happiness common-sense moral program to restore his self-esteem. Criminon means "without crime." The Criminon program can truly rehabilitate criminals and return them to society as productive members. Criminon receives direction and programs from ABLE. See also NARCONON and WAY TO HAPPINESS FOUNDATION, THE.

Criss Cross: n. a technique used in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, in which the auditor gets new reliable items from the preclear by opposing the last reliable item found. It is called "criss cross" because it goes back and forth from the items the preclear has been (terminals) to the items he has opposed (opposition terminals). [Lecture 9 Jan. 62; Lecture 23 Oct. 62; HCO Info Letter 9 Jan. 62; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R]

critical thought: n. a symptom of an overt act having been committed. A

critical thought is not the overt itself; it is just a symptom.

Under such critical thoughts, a real overt lies undetected. [Lecture 1 Sept. 64; HCOB 7 Sept. 64 II] See also JUSTIFICATION.

CRL: Cramming Repair Assessment List.

cropper, come a: v. Informal. to fail; to suffer a serious setback.

Originally, to take a heavy fall from a horse, striking the ground with one's whole body length. "Cropper" comes from the expression "neck and crop," meaning all of a horse, from neck to cropped tail, which by extension came to mean "completely; entirely." "If you don't feel you have an actual command of the information and you're pretending to have an actual command of the information, your session will come a cropper every time." [Lecture 31 Aug. '61]

cross, bear one's: v. Informal. to bear one's own burden or troubles; to keep on even though one suffers or has problems. The expression is an allusion to the law that the person condemned to be crucified was to carry his cross to the place of execution.

cross engram: See engram, cross.

cross-hat: v. to tell someone consistently he should be doing something other than what he is doing. For example, a man who is a taxi driver has a wife who constantly tells him he should be a bank president — she is "hatting" him as a bank president all the time. As a result, his taxi business goes to pieces and they start going broke. Cross-hatting has the effect of de-hatting or mis-hatting the person, and is apparently some kind of an effort to get people to fail. [Lecture 5 Mar. 72 (#2)]

cross orders: n. a form of dev-t in which juniors issue so many orders unknown to a senior and across his lines that a senior's orders are obscured or lost. Things get very confused, very active but nonproductive. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

crossover: n. the area in the center of a Goals Problem Mass, where the terminals run from neutral against the goal until in opposition to the goal, and where the opposition terminals run from neutral on the goal until in complete agreement with the goal; the area of a GPM containing the reliable items which cause the preclear to become an opponent of his own goal. "In other words the point of the crossover can be monitored by whether or not the pc liked having this goal and living with it." [Lecture 12 Dec. 63; HCOB 8 Apr. 63 II; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

cross targets: n. a form of dev-t in which a senior's target system is neglected due to conflicting targets being set on lower levels. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

cross-transferring: n. the destructive practice of shifting several posts because one is shifted, and making such shifts across divisions. For example, a Qual staff member is made the Public Relations Officer; a steward is transferred to Qual; an HCO person is transferred to steward — three transfers all to fill one gap. In practice, somebody new should be fed into Division 6 and a Div 6 person promoted to Public Relations Officer. [FO 2127, 6 Oct. 69]

cross we have to bear: See cross, bear one's.

C routing: See routing, C.

crow, eat: v. Informal. to be forced to admit to having made a mistake, as by retracting an emphatic statement; to suffer humiliation. The expression arose from an incident during an armistice in the war

between Britain and the US in 1812. An American, having crossed the British lines by mistake while out hunting, brought down a crow. A British officer who heard the shot determined to punish the hunter. The officer was unarmed, but gained possession of the American's gun by praising his marksmanship and asking to see his weapon. Covering the American with his own gun, the British officer declared him guilty of trespass and ordered him to take a bite out of the crow. The American was forced to obey. However, when the officer returned the gun and told him to go, the American in his turn covered him and compelled him to eat the remainder of the crow. '' . . . when I did accept major or basic suggestions and used them, we went astray and I repented and eventually had to 'eat crow.' '' [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65]

crs: course.

C/S: n. 1. Case Supervisor. 2. a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear or pre-OT; an exact plan for the coming session. ''In reviewing a folder, the first thing to do is to look at the C/S to see if it was done.'' [HCOB 8 Oct. 68 II; HCOB 25 June 70; HCOB 24 Jan. 77; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA; Film: How to Set Up the Session and the E-Meter] —v. 3. to case supervise. ''In C/Sing any one session, the C/S must fit it into the overall programed auditing.'' [HCOB 8 Oct. 68 II; HCOB 3 May 83]

C/S-1: n. a general C/S (Case Supervisor direction) which covers the actions necessary to orient the preclear to the basic factors of auditing, or a type of auditing or handling, and thus prepares him to receive that action. Examples: Dianetics C/S-1, Scientology C/S-1, PTS C/S-1. [HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

CS-1, CS-2, etc.: See Commodore's Staff.

C/S-6: n. the sixth of a series of Class VIII Case Supervisor actions used to remedy specific symptoms. C/S-6 consists of a prepcheck on basic Dianetics and Scientology concepts, done to handle charge on previous bad auditing. [HCOB 8 Sept. 71R II]

C/S 53: n. short for Case Supervisor Series 53, the basic prepared list used by auditors to get a TA up or down into normal range or to correct case outnesses. It contains every element that could be wrong with the mind. It can be used to debug a program or a session, or to analyze a case for programing. Originally issued in 1971, the list has been updated numerous times based on new discoveries; the version in use since 1986 is the C/S 53RM. There are two forms of this list—the short form for preclears who know the terms and a long form for preclears who are unindoctrinated (they are the same lists, but the short form gives an abbreviated version of the full question contained in the long form). Also called Hi-Lo TA Assessment C/S. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Nov. 73RF I; HCOB 24 Nov. 73RE II; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 30 Oct. 78R II; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R]

C/S 53 Long Form: See C/S 53.

C/S 53 Short Form: See C/S 53.

C/S 79 interview: n. a metered PTS interview done per HCOB 24 Apr. 72 I, C/S Series 79, PTS INTERVIEWS, which asks about persons who are hostile or antagonistic to the preclear, groups that are anti-Scientology, people who have harmed the preclear, things that the preclear thinks are suppressive to himself, locations that are suppressive to the preclear and past life things and beings

suppressive to the preclear. [HCOB 24 Apr. 72 I]

CSC: Commodore's Staff Captain.

CSI: Church of Scientology International.

C/S in the chair: v. to attempt to work out what to run on a preclear while in the chair auditing him, as opposed to having and following a written Case Supervisor instruction for the session. This is very poor form as it leads to Q and A. [HCOB 23 Aug. 71]

CSP: Clean Ship Program.

C/S Page: See Page.

C/S Series 25 line: n. the auditor—Case Supervisor line described in C/S Series 25, in which the auditor writes up all of his sessions at the end of the day, and the Case Supervisor, who comes in late in the day, C/Ses them in the evening so that the folders are ready again by the next morning. [HCOB 5 Mar. 71]

C/S Series 53: See C/S 53.

CST: Church of Spiritual Technology.

CSW: completed staff work.

CSWP: "Complete the staff work, please." See also COMPLETED STAFF WORK.

CT1: See Check Type One.

CT: conditional target. See target, conditional.

CTO: Continental Training Organization.

C trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

cuff, off the: m. Informal. without preparation; in an offhand manner. The expression refers to the practice of a person, about to give a public address, writing words on the cuff of his shirt to remind himself of the matters he wishes to cover in his speech. ". . . I'll just give it to you off the cuff as though I were auditing it." [Lecture 21 Feb. 63]

culture: n. the pattern (if any) of life in the society. All factors of the society, social, educational, economic, etc., whether creative or destructive. The culture might be said to be the theta body of the society. [Science of Survival]

Cup Final: n. Sports. the last and deciding match in a contest which awards an ornamental cup to the winner, such as the Davis Cup in tennis and the America's Cup in sailboat racing. In England, the Cup Final is usually understood to refer to football (soccer).

curve: n. Sports. in the American game of baseball, a ball which is pitched in such a way that it veers unexpectedly to one side rather than going straight toward the batter. Used figuratively to mean a trick or deception.

curve, dropping: See emotional curve.

curve, throw (someone) a: v. Informal. to give an unexpected contrary meaning; to shift reality; to deceive. "So, school is expert at throwing curves until one begins to wonder whether or not school ever has education in mind." [Lecture 4 Aug. 64] See also CURVE.

cut and run: n. Informal. to abandon an unfavorable situation. In the days when anchors were lowered on hemp ropes rather than metal cable, this phrase meant "cut the rope and escape in a hurry," as, for example, when an enemy was approaching. "You've got to know when to cut and run." [Lecture 25 July 63]

cutative: n. 1. a coined word for the act of shortening something, leaving parts of it out or cutting it down, or the end product of such actions. "Deliver Scientology not a cutative." [HCO PL 30 May

70; HCO PL 26 Sept. 70 III] —m. 2. shortened; cut down; having parts left out. ''... relayed on a cutative basis—a few words left off or a qualifying sentence dropped . . .'' [HCO PL 30 May 70; HCO PL 6 Dec. 70]

CVB: Claims Verification Board.

CW: n. abbreviation for Clearwater, Florida, the location of the Flag Land Base.

cycle¹: n. 1. a span of time with a beginning and an end; a section of the totality of time with a beginning and an end. ''We are in a fantastic position, at the right time and place, to halt this cycle of decay and start a new one on Earth.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56; HCOB 23 June 60] 2. a similar or related series of doingsnesses. ''... a basic purpose occurs before a cycle of lifetimes,'' [Lecture 12 June 62] 3. cycle of action.

cycle²: v. of a list in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, to go in cycles (e.g., DR, R/S, DR, clean, DR, R/S, DR, clean, etc.) and never complete, instead of the needle going clean and the list completing. ''Now, a wrong way to list cycles.'' [Lecture 15 Jan. 63 (#1); HCOB 30 Dec. 62R; HCOB 3 Jan. 63]

cycle of action: n. the sequence that an action goes through, wherein the action is started, is continued for as long as is required and then is completed as planned. A cycle of action is the completed change of position from one established point in space to another, or of condition through a span of time. The formula of a cycle of action relating to a change of position is: start-change-stop. The formula of a cycle of action related to a condition is: creation-growth-conservation-decay and death or destruction of energy or matter in a space. ''I have now discovered that: A MISUNDERSTOOD on any given subject CAN PREVENT THE COMPLETION OF A CYCLE OF ACTION related to that subject.'' Also called action cycle and cycle of motion. [Scientology 8-8008; Problems of Work; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 6 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 20 Oct. 53 (#2); Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#1); Lecture 13 Oct. 64; PAB 82, 1 May 56; HCOB 11 Feb. 60; HCOB 7 Apr. 64; The Auditor 39, 1968; HCO PL 26 Mar. 79RB; HCOB 17 June 79]

cycle of action, actual: n. the activities which comprise a cycle of action: create, create-create-create, create—counter-create, no creation, nothingness. Each and every one of the activities in the cycle of action is actually creative. For example, the cycle of action contains an apparency of survival, but this is actually only a continuous creation. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought] See also CYCLE OF ACTION. Compare to CYCLE OF ACTION, APPARENT.

cycle of action, apparent: n. the activities which appear to make up the cycle of action, because they are broadly agreed upon: create, survive, destroy. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought] See also CYCLE OF ACTION. Compare to CYCLE OF ACTION, ACTUAL.

cycle of communication: See communication cycle.

cycle of motion: See cycle of action.

cycle of the Rock: See Rock, cycle of.

cyclic process: n. a repetitive process which causes the preclear to cycle on the time track, as in recall-type processes. By ''cycle on

the time track'' is meant that when the preclear is asked repetitively to recall a particular type of incident, his first answers will probably be relatively close to present time, and then will be further and further back into the past until at some point they will begin to progress forward into the future and will come close to present time again, when they will once more turn around and go into the past, then come back up to present time, etc. For example, if the auditing command is ''Recall a moment of studiousness,'' the preclear will give the time a day or so ago when he was studious, then a time a year or so ago when he was studious, then a time when he was a child when he was studious, then a time when he was sixteen when he was studious, then a time last year when he was studious, then a time three days ago when he was studious, then a time two years ago when he was studious, then a time when he was three years old when he was studious, then a time when he was eight years old when he was studious, then a time yesterday when he was studious and so forth. In other words, the preclear sweeps up and down the time track. [Ability Major 4, July 55; HCOB 29 Sept. 65 I]

cycling through TRs: See TRs, cycling through.

cylinders, not hitting on all: m. Informal. not operating properly. From an automobile engine, where one or more spark plugs fail to ignite (miss) and the explosions which should occur in the cylinder in order to provide the car with power don't happen, or happen at the wrong time. The more this occurs, the worse the car will run. ''Now, we know very well from our experience what we can object to and clear up in somebody's head who isn't hitting on all cylinders.'' [Lecture 20 Jan. 55]

- D: 1. dynamic. 2. desire. 3. Doctor. 4. date. 5. deputy. 6. director. 7. n. Education. the lowest passing grade given to a student in a school or college.
- DA: 1. dead agent. —m. 2. used to dead agent an enemy's lies. 'A DA pack which proves by authentic document that any hostile ideas or stories being circulated are false lies.' [HCO PL 17 Mar. 74R]
- DAB: Dianetic Auditor's Bulletin.
- Daily Express: n. Journalism. one of the leading English newspapers, established in 1900.
- Daily Mail, The: n. Journalism. a leading London newspaper first printed in 1896.
- daily report: n. a report of production and actions taken during the day, made by a Sea Org member to the Commanding Officer of his organization, or by a missionary to the terminal running the mission. [FO 1593RA, 20 Nov. 68; FO 2574, 28 Sept. 70] Abbr. DR.
- Damage Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member who has noticed anything that has been damaged which includes the name of the person in charge of that thing or in charge of cleaning it. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]
- damn the torpedos: n. History. an exclamation made by David Farragut (1801—1870), and officer in the Union navy in the American Civil War. Warned of mines, called torpedoes, in the water ahead, Farragut said, "Damn the torpedoes! Captain Drayton, go ahead!"
- Danger: n. 1. the condition of a person or area which is applied or assigned when a statistic plunges downward very steeply, when an Emergency condition has continued too long or when a senior executive suddenly finds himself or herself wearing the hat of head of the activity because it is in trouble. A Danger condition is also created, intentionally or unintentionally, when an executive gives orders to personnel on a bypass of their direct seniors, when juniors accept orders from executives who are not their direct seniors, or when an executive does the work of a post on a bypass of the person who is responsible for it. 'This made some orgs and people remain in or below Danger and made it very hard for them to get above that state.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 16 Jan. 66R; HCO PL 19 Jan. 66 I; HCO PL 19 Jan. 66 III; HCO PL 1 Feb. 66 II; HCO PL 9 Apr. 72R] 2. Danger Formula.
- Danger Assessment: See Trouble Area Questionnaire.
- Danger Formula: n. any of the three related formulas used to handle the condition of Danger: the First Dynamic Danger Formula, Junior Danger Formula and Senior Danger Formula. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 9 Apr. 72R; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 85]
- Danger Formula, First Dynamic: n. the condition formula which enables an individual who has a Danger condition in some area of his life to get his own ethics in. Though it is generally used administratively as part of the Junior Danger Formula, it, as itself, is totally applicable to any individual. The steps of the formula are: (1) Bypass habits or normal routines. (2) Handle the situation and any danger in it. (3) Assign self a Danger condition. (4) Get in your own personal ethics by finding what you are doing that is out-ethics and use self-discipline to correct it and get honest and straight. (5) Reorganize your life so that the dangerous situation is not continually happening to you. (6) Formulate and adopt firm policy that will hereafter detect and prevent the same situation from continuing to occur. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 3 May 72R; HCO PL 9 Apr. 72R; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 85]
- Danger Formula, Junior: n. the First Dynamic Danger Formula applied by a junior or staff member of an area assigned Danger. It can also be done by a junior if his own personal statistic is in a condition of Danger, regardless of any senior's intervention and without waiting for anyone to assign it to him. Where a Danger condition is assigned to a junior, request that he or she or the entire activity write up his or her overt acts and withholds and any known out-ethics situation and turn them in at a certain stated time on a basis that

the penalty for them will be lessened but if discovered later after the deadline it will be doubled. Also called the Second Danger Formula. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 9 Apr. 72R; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 85]

Danger Formula, Senior: n. the formula a senior, himself, applies when he assigns a post or area under him a condition of Danger. The steps of this formula are: (1) Bypass (ignore the junior normally in charge of the activity and handle it personally). (2) Handle the situation and any danger in it. (3) Assign the area where it had to be handled a Danger condition. (4) Assign each individual connected with the Danger condition a First Dynamic Danger condition and enforce and ensure that they follow the formula completely, and if they do not do so, do a full Ethics investigation and take all actions indicated. (5) Reorganize the activity so that the situation does not repeat. (6) Recommend any firm policy that will hereafter detect and/or prevent the condition from recurring. Also called the First Danger Formula or Original Danger Formula. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 16 Jan. 66R; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67; HCO PL 9 Apr. 72R; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 85]

dangerous auditor: n. an auditor who consistently does things upsetting to a preclear's case. Certain exact specific actions or omissions make an auditor dangerous, such as breaking the Auditor's Code, auditing past floating needles, ceasing to audit a process before the needle has gone free, continuing to audit past an ARC break without caring for the ARC break, consistently having hostile and derogatory opinions about his preclears, etc. The dangerous auditor will not flatten anything or pull a withhold because he is afraid to find out, afraid to be startled, afraid to discover something, afraid of what he will discover. He thinks the thing to do is a good, safe job that won't upset anybody, and he thinks the way to accomplish that is to never find anything out or let anything be revealed. In truth, he is missing withholds and thus ARC breaking his preclears and driving them out of Scientology. [Lecture 20 Feb. 62; Lecture 19 Mar. 62 (#1); HCOB 8 Mar. 62; HCOB 15 Mar. 62; HCOB 12 Feb. 66]

Data: n. the portion of the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs which does data collection and the condensation, evaluation and distribution of the data. On different org boards, Data has been variously a bureau and a branch, but its functions have been the same. [Lecture 17 Nov. 70; HCO PL 22 July 71R]

data: See datum.

data altitude: See altitude, data.

data analysis: n. the action of grading all the data on a subject or area for outpoints. By studying and isolating the principles that make a situation illogical, one can then see what is necessary to be logical. Data analysis subjects data and therefore situations to tests which establish any falsity or truth. "Data analysis is necessary to any logic system and always will be." [HCO PL 12 May 70; HCO PL 15 May 70 I; HCO PL 30 June 70; HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II] See also SITUATION ANALYSIS.

Data and Power of Choice drill: n. a method of instruction used to show a person that he can remember something or reject it, so as to give him power of choice over data. The exact procedure for this drill can be found in The Basic Study Manual. [Lecture 25 Oct. 56 (#3)]

Data Branch: See Data.

Data Bureau: See Data.

Data Files: n. files containing copies of all reports and data sent in by individual organizations—telexes, staff reports, Medical Officer reports, finance reports, surveys, personnel records, observations, any and all data—maintained at the Flag Bureaux for all orgs internationally and the Continental Liaison Offices for the orgs in a specific continental area. These files are used by org management terminals in doing evaluations and giving direction to orgs. [HCO PL 22 July 71R; FBDL 192R, 11 June 72]

data in same classification: n. a pluspoint which consists of data from two or more different classes of materials not being introduced as the same class. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

data proven factual: n. a pluspoint which consists of data being found to be factual, which is to say, true and valid. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

Data Series: n. a series of policy letters written by L. Ron Hubbard

which deal with logic, illogic, proper evaluation of data, and how to detect and handle the causes of good and bad situations within groups and organizations. The administrative technology described in these policy letters is applied to find what is logical by ferreting out what is illogical, using this to reveal the greatest outness which, when remedied, will resolve the scene. ''Locating and isolating situations (problems) in an organization is the technique of the Data Series.'' [HCO PL 31 July 83R I; HCO PL 16 Mar. 71 IV]

Data Series Evaluator's Course: *n.* a course which covers the technology of evaluation as contained in the Data Series policy letters. There was originally one Data Series Evaluator's Course which was done by anyone who wanted to learn the technology of the Data Series. In 1990, that course was replaced by two new checksheets covering the Data Series: The Hubbard Elementary Data Series Evaluator's Course, which can be done at any service organization, and the Hubbard Executive Data Series Evaluator's Course, which can only be done at the Flag Service Organization. ''Do the Data Series Evaluator's Course so you can evaluate your position and get the real Why on what is going on.'' [HCO PL 13 Jan. 79]

data trail: *n.* a brief summary in an evaluation of the ''strings pulled'' on the outpoint or pluspoint route to finally get the Why. ''Each of them had failed to use the data trail to find the situation.'' [HCO PL 18 July 74; HCO PL 17 Feb. 72]

date: *v.* to help the preclear spot the exact time something happened. ''... find an incident and date it.'' [Lecture 18 July 63; HCOB 15 Nov. 78] See also DATE/LOCATE.

date flash: *n.* a technique used to discover whether a preclear is in or out of present time. The auditor says to the preclear, ''When I snap my fingers, a date will flash. Give me the first response which comes into your mind, '' (snap!). The preclear then gives the first date which comes into his mind. A new preclear will ordinarily give the second or third answer which comes to him, and therefore the auditor must ask whether this was the first number. The preclear may give the present date, but on further questioning may admit that some earlier date flashed first and that he corrected it. The first date that came to mind is where the bulk of the preclear's attention units are located on the time track. [Science of Survival] See also FLASH ANSWER.

dateline: *n.* a certain date up to which all bills are paid. Paying by dateline means paying all the bills behind a certain date and none closer to present time than that date. [HCO PL 28 Jan. 65]

dateline: See Sunday—Monday line.

Date/Locate: *n.* 1. an auditing procedure used to get the exact time and place a specific thing happened in order to allow the preclear to blow the mass and energy connected with the occurrence which has hung him up at that point. ''While Date/Locate is a precise action, it is by no means a rote procedure.'' [HCOB 15 Nov. 78; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R] —*v.* 2. (lc) to apply the procedure of Date/Locate (to something). ''Date/locate the flat point.'' [HCOB 29 Oct. 71RA; HCOB 15 Nov. 78] Abbr. D/L.

datum: *n.* 1. a symbol of matter, energy, space or time, or any combination thereof, in any universe, or the matter, energy, space or time itself, or any combination thereof, in any universe. A datum would be anything of which one could become aware, whether the thing existed or whether he created it. The plural of datum is ''data.'' ''A datum is not a facsimile.'' [Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#2)] 2. a fact, graph, statement, decision, action, description which is supposedly true. ''A single datum or subject has to have a datum or subject with which to compare it before it can be fully understood.'' [HCO PL 12 May 70; HCO PL 15 May 70 I]

dawn, light begins to: *n.* Informal. something begins to come clear or be understood. ''Then some light began to dawn here and there and they started to make it.'' [Auditor No. 1, May 64]

Day: Day org.

daylights out of: See living daylights out of.

Day org: *n.* a Scientology service organization that generally runs from 9:00 a.m. — 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Many Scientology service organizations have two sets of staff—one which covers the weekdays

(Day org) and the other which works evenings and weekends (Foundation org). The term is often used in conjunction with a location, such as Austin Day or Boston Day org. 'During Day org hours the Day org executives have full possession and use of the org premises and facilities.' [HCO PL 11 Aug. 72 II] Compare to FOUNDATION.ORG.

DB: degraded being.

DCG: Dianetics Counseling Group.

DCI: Distribution/Center, Incorporated.

D/CO: Deputy Commanding Officer. See also DEPUTY and COMMANDING OFFICER.

D/CO D and E: Deputy Commanding Officer for Delivery and Exchange. See Deputy Executive Director for Delivery and Exchange.

D/COI: Deputy Commanding Officer Internal.

DCSI: Dianetic Clear Special Intensive.

DD: Doctor of Divinity.

D/D/ED: Deputy Deputy Executive Director.

dead agent: v. a public relations slang term which means to prove an enemy's utterances false. It comes from the book The Art of War by the Chinese author Sun Tzu, in which one of the types of agents used in warfare is called a "dead agent" because he tells lies to the enemy and when they find out they kill him—or at least cease to believe him. Dead agenting consists of disproving utterly a false statement with documents or demonstration or display. This causes the source of the lie, and any other statements from that source, to be discarded. 'When somebody comes up with an outrageous lie, the PR has to think right away, 'How do I dead agent this?'' [HCO PL 13 Aug. 70 II; HCO PL 11 May 71 III; HCO PL 21 Nov. 72 I; HCO PL 20 Sept. 88] —m. 2. used to dead agent an enemy's lies. 'Dead agent packs must be complete for the scene.' [HCO PL 17 Mar. 74R] Abbr. DA.

dead agent caper: n. the use of dead agenting to disprove lies being circulated by an enemy. 'Per the dead agent caper, you want to know who told him that lie, and you want a document that controverts what he is saying.' [HCO PL 11 May 71 III; HCO PL 20 Sept. 88]

dead as a mackerel: m. Informal. very dead; completely and absolutely nonresponsive. There are many variations of this phrase, such as dead as a doornail, dead as a flounder, dead as a herring, etc.; and intensifications of it such as deader than a field mouse, etc.

dead file: n. a category of Ethics files where letters from the public which are nasty, choppy (critical or insulting), nattery or rumormongery are filed. Such letters are not answered—they are only sent to dead file. The dead file is organized by sections of the area or the world and alphabetical in those sections; thus when an area is enturbulated or one is looking for a suppressive person, the dead file can be consulted for possible candidates. 'The dead file is the best possible file for tracing trouble in an investigation.' [HCO PL 7 June 65 II]

dead-file: v. to route a letter or report to dead file and discontinue communication with its originator. 'It is important not to dead-file a Scientologist for reporting a bad breach of ethics.' [HCO PL 7 June 65 II]

dead horse: n. a listing and nulling list on which no item can be found. The term comes from the phrase "currying a dead horse," which refers to the fact that no amount of grooming can make a dead horse less dead. 'The question didn't read (which causes a dead horse).' [Lecture 27 Nov. 62; Lecture 18 Nov. 75; HCOB 1 Aug. 68; HCOB 23 Sept. 68 II; HCOB 27 May 70R]

dead-horse: v. to produce no item in Listing and Nulling. '... the question read to begin with—didn't dead-horse.' [Lecture 27 Sept. 68]

dead horse, beat a: v. Informal. to try to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. The expression comes from the idea of a person beating a horse to make it move even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless. 'I'm beating a dead horse to death, now, don't you see, because this is not—it's not that complicated.' [Lecture 2 July 64]

dead-in: See dead in his head.

dead in his head: m. interiorized; unable to exteriorize. As most preclears associate themselves with thought, only when they can think a thought without plowing anew into mass can they exteriorize.

Difficult exteriorization or exteriorization with bad consequences is all caused by a person's considerations of thought being matter, self being matter, etc. The "dead-in-his-head" case is totally associating all thought with mass. As he is audited, he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations. Also called dead-in. [Lecture 19 Jan. 55; Lecture 23 Oct. 56; Lecture 29 Nov. 56; Lecture 23 Jan. 57; Lecture 27 Oct. 64; HCOB 17 Mar. 60]

deadly quartet: n. classes of processes designed to handle these four points: (1) help factor, (2) control factor, (3) preclear communication factor, (4) interest factor. Unless these four points are present in a session, it is improbable in a great number of cases that any real, lasting gain will be made. "Any way you handle them the deadly quartet must be present before auditing, or even interest in Scientology, can exist." [HCOB 21 Apr. 60 II]

dead thetan: n. a preclear who thinks of himself as dead and is totally incapable of influencing the E-Meter, and who thus reads the same on the meter as a dead body (2.0 for a female, 3.0 for a male), without tone arm motion and with a tight needle. The term "dead thetan" is also used to refer to the tone arm position and needle characteristic of such a preclear. "And you pick him up on the meter, he's sitting exactly at 2.0, dead thetan." [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 7 May 61, SHSBC-1; Lecture 28 Aug. 63, SHSBC-329; Lecture 9 Oct. 62, SHSBC-225] Compare to CLEAR READ.

dead to rights: m. Informal. in the very act of committing a crime, offense or mistake.

deafness: n. the individual simply shutting out sounds. Some deafness is occasioned by entirely mechanical trouble with the recording mechanism, but most deafness, particularly when partial, is psychosomatic or caused by mental aberration. [Self Analysis]

Dean of Scientology: See Doctor of Scientology.

Dean of Technology: n. a title, created in 1976, awarded to a Case Supervisor who has met the minimum qualifications of a Senior Case Supervisor and who also has a uniform record of case supervision, whose case level is to the class of his org, and who has done the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and the Class VIII Course. A Case Supervisor meeting these requirements is issued a gold certificate bearing the title "Dean of Technology." [HCO PL 24 Oct. 76R III; HCOB 24 Jan. 77]

Dear Alice: n. the name of the training drill TR 1.

Dear Souls area: n. a whole track incident involving a saccharine-sweet sort of a universe, characterized by lots of enforced ARC. The people in this universe are the ones who set up the Fly Trap (a theta trap made of a gummy material) to catch thetans. After a thetan is caught, they take him out of the trap, being very sweet to him, and explain to him how it was all for his own good, teach him to be good and never do anything bad, and educate him to be religious. The thetan eventually escapes. [Lecture 26 June 52 (#1); Lecture 8 Dec. 53 (#2); Lecture 13 Dec. 53 (#1); Lecture 31 Oct. 55 (#1); Lecture 3 Nov. 55 (#2); Lecture 27 June 58] See also FLY TRAP.

death: n. the phenomenon that occurs when the physical organism has received enough duress internally or externally to bring about an exteriorization of the thetan to a complete abandonment of the physical organism. The accumulation of physical pain, losses and general enturbulences culminate finally in a deterioration of the organism, and the only solution is death—life's operation of disposing of an outmoded and unwanted organism so that new organisms can be born and can flourish. Basically all that happens when a person dies is that a separation occurs between the thetan and the body. "An ultimate wrongness for the organism would be death." [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Self Analysis; Lecture 30 June 54; Article, Jan. 51]

debrief: n. 1. a procedure done in the Action Branch when a Sea Org missionary returns from mission, having him answer certain questions requesting full data on the exact particulars of the mission, including differences between the state of the org and that given in the evaluation and Mission Orders, any ethics matters spotted, who cooperated well in the org, etc. The primary use of this data is evaluation. "Even a very old debrief is valuable to confirm mission successes and states of orgs from firsthand experience and observation." [CBO 366, 28 Dec. 74] —v. 2. to

administer a debrief to, or receive a debrief as, a returning
missionaire. ''Experienced missionaires usually debrief themselves
in writing while en route back.'' [CBO 366, 28 Dec. 74]

debug: v. 1. to get the snarls or stops out of something. ''The whole
object of this checklist is to debug a lack of products and
accomplishments of an org or post.'' [HCOB/PL 23 Aug. 79R I; HCO PL
23 Aug. 79R II] —n. 2. the action or an instance of debugging
something. ''It may be necessary to do this debug on the HAS or any
person responsible for getting the product of staff members who
produce.'' [HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R I] —m. 3. of or pertaining to a
debug. ''This sequence must be followed in any debug action.'' [HCO
PL 23 Aug. 79R II]

debug evaluation: See evaluation, debug.

debug tech: n. a system for finding and resolving the bugs in a
production area. It consists of inspection and handling steps which
detect and address the situations which might be standing in the way
of production. It is used to debug program targets, programs, a lack
of completion of the cycles of action which lead to production and,
in short, whenever there is any insufficiency of viable products
coming from an area, org or individual. ''These 'stops' are easily
handled using this debug tech and the public person gotten back on
lines.'' [HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R II]

Debug Tech Checklist: n. a list of things that could be standing in the
way of production, used in conjunction with HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R I,
DEBUG TECH, to get stalled production unstalled and production
occurring. The checklist can be assessed on a meter or be used
administratively off the meter. The only restriction on the
administrative use of the list is that three sections must be turned
over to a qualified auditor who checks them using an E-Meter. [The
Book of Case Remedies; HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R II]

decertification: n. the cancellation of an auditor's certificates, a
measure taken by HCO when these conditions exist: (a) the auditor
has consistently refused supervised processing; and (b) the auditor
has committed antisocial acts liable for prosecution under criminal
law; or (c) continues to associate with a decertified auditor and
balk efforts of HCO to bring the person into an HGC for auditing.
[HCOB 22 May 60]

Deck Project Force: n. an Estates Project Force on a ship. [FO 3192RA, 16
June 72] Abbr. DPF. See also ESTATES PROJECT FORCE.

declare: n. 1. a preclear or pre-OT's action of attesting to a state
attained through auditing. The preclear or pre-OT who knows he made
it on an action must be sent to Examinations and then Certifications
and Awards to attest. A declare completes his cycle of action and is
a vital part of the action. ''Declares for these lower Release
grades can be confirmed by Qual and even declared by Certs and
Awards by a small note from the Director of Certs and Awards.''
[HCOB 20 Sept. 66; HCOB 19 June 71 II] —v. 2. to attest to a state
attained through auditing, or to administer such an attest cycle (to
someone). ''The Examiner can put the pc on a meter, can give the pc
the end phenomena of the grade he is there to declare in print or
ask it and ask if he has attained it.'' [HCOB 19 June 71 II; LRH ED
103 Int, 21 May 70]

declare: n. 1. a suppressive declare order. —v. 2. to label a person or
group suppressive. ''... valid contributions have been made to the
community; the person has totally ceased those actions for which he
was declared, etc.'' [HCO PL 7 Mar. 65RA III]

Declare?: n. a code used in preclear folders which means ''Preclear has
reached a grade or Release. Please look at preclear and if okay,
pass on to Certs and Awards.'' The folder is then reviewed, and if
okay, the preclear is sent to Certs and Awards to attest. [HCO PL 4
July 65]

declare order: See suppressive declare order.

D/ED: Deputy Executive Director.

DED: n. short for DEserved action; something the preclear does to another
dynamic and for which he has no motivator—i.e., he punishes or hurts
or wrecks something the like of which has never hurt him. Something
that somebody did without provocation to somebody else. Now he must
justify the incident. He will use things which didn't happen to him.
He claims that the object of his injury really deserved it, hence
the word, which is a sarcasm. ''... with a DED he came to think of

himself as being fair game for anything or anyone because now he deserved to have something happen to him." Also called an unmotivated act. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; Individual Track Map, 1952] See also DED—DEDEX.

D/ED D and E: Deputy Executive Director for Delivery and Exchange.

DED—DEDEX: n. short for DEserved action—DEserved action EXposed (or EXplained). The DED—DEDEX is an overt—motivator sequence that went backwards. The overt act—motivator sequence means that something happened to an individual and then he made it happen to somebody else. A DED—DEDEX is where the individual, without provocation, does something to somebody else, then he has to explain it. For example, a person walks up to someone, picks up a baseball bat and hits the fellow in the head with it. He tries to explain that by saying it happened to him. Later on, it will probably happen to him—he'll get himself into some sort of an arrangement whereby he gets hit on the head with a bat. And then he'll say this came first, which gives him a reason for having hit the other fellow with a bat. It's illogical that he would do this to anybody unless it were done to him first, so he makes it logical by flipping the time. "... look for the DED—DEDEX on the same subject." [Scientology: A History of Man; PAB 18, late Jan. 54; Lecture 4 Jan. 59 (#2); Lecture 9 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 14 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 23 Apr. 59 (#1); Lecture 6 Dec. 66]

DEDEX: n. short for DEserved action EXposed (or EXplained); an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a DED. It is always on the same chain or subject, is always after the DED. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the preclear is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him. One would think he was murdered by the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. The preclear uses the DEDEX to explain why his own overt act was deserved. It doesn't add up, but he'll try to make it add up. "He tries to get a DEDEX and he works hard to get this DEDEX." Also called a justifier. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 10 Dec. 52 (#1); Lecture 21 Oct. 53] See also DED—DEDEX.

deep processing: See processing, deep.

deep-six, give (someone) the: v. Informal. to dispose of (someone); to reject (someone). The term is originally nautical and meant to throw someone overboard or give someone a burial at sea, suggesting throwing someone into water six fathoms (thirty-six feet) deep. "He was at Oxford, and they gave him the deep-six." [Lecture 18 Aug. 66]

definition, action: n. a definition which delineates cause and potential change of state of being by cause of existence, inexistence, action, inaction, purpose or lack of purpose. Example: "Table: You use this thing to put things on. It sits on the floor and it's a piece of furniture. Sometimes people sit on it, but not always. And you build one by putting four legs together and putting a top on." Also called a dynamic definition. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Logics"; Lecture 8 Oct. 51 (#1); Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#2); Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#4)]

definition, associative: n. a definition which declares likeness to existing states of being or not-being. Example: "Table: 'A piece of furniture.'" [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Logics"; Lecture 8 Oct. 51 (#1); Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#2); Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#4)]

definition, descriptive: n. a definition which classifies by characteristics, by describing existing states of being. Example: "Table: It has a flat top, it sits on the floor, it has four legs." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Logics"; Lecture 8 Oct. 51 (#1); Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#2); Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#4)]

definition, differentiative: n. a definition which compares unlikeness to existing states of being or not being. Example: "Table: It has four legs and a high top, unlike a chair which has a low top and four legs. It is made out of wood, which means it is different from a microphone." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Logics"; Lecture 8 Oct. 51 (#1); Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#2); Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#4)]

definition, dynamic: See definition, action.

definition, false: n. a totally wrong definition; a definition that has no relationship to the actual meaning of the word or symbol

whatsoever. Example: The person reads or hears the word "cat" and thinks that "cat" means "box." [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, homonymic: n. a wrong definition brought about by confusing a word with one of its homonyms. (A homonym is a word that is used to designate several different things which have totally different meanings; or a homonym can be one of two or more words that have the same sound, sometimes the same spelling, but differ in meaning.) Example: The person reads the sentence "I like to box." The person understands this sentence to mean that someone likes to put things in "containers." The person has the right meaning for the word "box," but he has the wrong word! There is another word "box" which is being used in the sentence he has just read and means "to fight with the fists, to engage in boxing." [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, incomplete: n. a definition that is inadequate. Example: The person reads the word "office" and thinks it means "room." The definition of the word "office" is "the building, room or series of rooms in which the affairs of a business, professional person, branch of government, etc., are carried on." The person's definition is incomplete for the word "office." [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, incorrect: n. a definition that is not right but may have some relationship to the word or symbol or be in a similar category. Example: The person reads or hears the word "computer" and thinks it is "typewriter." This is an incorrect meaning for "computer" even though a typewriter and a computer are both types of machines. [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, invented: n. a version of a false definition in which a person has made up the definition for himself or has been given an invented definition. Not knowing the actual definition, he invents one for it. This is sometimes difficult to detect because he is certain he knows it; after all, he invented it himself. Example: The person when very young was always called a "girl" by his pals when he refused to do anything daring. He invents the definition of "girl" to be "a cowardly person." [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, mechanical: n. a definition which defines in terms of distance and position. Mechanical in this sense means "interpreting or explaining the phenomena of the universe by referring to causally determined physical forces; mechanistic." A being can put out objects to view (or anchor points) and also put out points which will view them, even while the being himself is elsewhere. Thus one can achieve space. Mechanical also applies to "acting or performing like a machine—automatic." Thus a "mechanical definition" would be one which defined in terms of space or location such as "the car over by the old oak tree" or "the man who lives in the big house." Here "the old oak tree" and "the big house" are fixed objects and the unfixed objects ("car," "man") are a sort of viewpoint. One has identified things by location. [LRH Definition Notes]

definition, missing: See definition, omitted.

definition, no: n. a "not-understood" word or symbol. Example: The person reads the sentence "The business produced no lucre." No understanding occurs, as he has no definition for "lucre." The word means "riches; money; chiefly a scornful word, as in filthy lucre." It isn't that he has the word incorrectly, unsuitably or any other way defined; he has no definition for it at all. He has never looked it up and gotten it defined. Thus he does not understand it. The definition does not exist for him until he looks it up and gets it clearly understood. [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, omitted: n. a definition of a word that the person is missing or is omitted from the dictionary he is using. Example: The person hears the line "The food here is too rich." This person knows two definitions for the word "rich." He knows that "rich" means "having much money, land, goods, etc." and "wealthy people." Neither of these definitions make much sense to him in the sentence he has just heard. He cannot understand what food could have to do with having a lot of money. Omitted definitions can come about from using dinky dictionaries. If the person had looked up "rich" in a small paperback dictionary, he would probably still be stuck with his misunderstood. A dinky dictionary probably will not give him the definition he needs. In order to understand the word he would have

to get a good-sized dictionary to ensure it gives him the omitted definition which is "(of food) containing a large proportion of fat, butter, eggs or spices, etc." Also called a missing definition. [HCOB 17 July 79RB I] See also DINKY DICTIONARY.

Definition Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes addressed to definitions of words in Scientology or previous subjects of study, in which the auditor asks the preclear to define certain terms. It has the purpose of rapidly clearing "held-down fives" (jammed thinking because of misunderstood or misapplied datums) preventing someone from getting on with auditing or Scientology. [Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55; HCOB 12 Nov. 64]

definition, rejected: n. a definition of a word which a person will not accept. The reasons why he will not accept it are usually based on emotional reactions connected with it. The person finds the definition degrading to himself or his friends or group in some imagined way or restimulative to him in some fashion. Although he may have a total misunderstanding on the word, he may refuse to have it explained or look it up. Example: The person refuses to look up the word "mathematics." He doesn't know what it means, he doesn't want to know what it means, and he won't have anything to do with it. A discussion of why he refuses to look it up discloses that he was expelled from school because he flunked with violence his first month of his first course in mathematics. If he were to realize that he flunked because he didn't know what he was supposed to study, he would then be willing to look the word up. [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, substitute: n. a synonym used for the definition of a word. A synonym is not a definition. A synonym is a word having a meaning similar to that of another word. Example: The person reads the word "portly" and thinks the definition of the word is "fat." "Fat" is a synonym for the word "portly." The person has a misunderstanding because the word "portly" means "large and heavy in a dignified and stately way." The person does not have the full meaning of "portly" if he thinks it just means "fat." [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

definition, unsuitable: n. a definition that does not fit the word as it is used in the context of the sentence one has heard or read. Example: The person hears the sentence "I am dressing a turkey." The person's understanding of "dressing" is "putting clothes on." That is one definition of dressing but it is an unsuitable definition for the word as it is used in the sentence he has heard. Because he has an unsuitable definition, he thinks someone is putting clothes on a turkey. As a result the sentence he has heard doesn't really make sense to him. The definition of "dressing" that correctly applies in the sentence he has heard is "to prepare for use as food, by making ready to cook, or by cooking." [HCOB 17 July 79RB I]

deflation: n. Economics. a lessening of the amount of money in circulation, resulting in a relatively sharp and sudden rise in its value and a fall in prices. A deflation exists where there are more goods in circulation than there is money to buy them. [Lecture 22 Oct. 55; Freedom article, Apr. 66]

degradation: n. an inability to handle force; lack of pride because one's force is gone; powerlessness; having to use effort and not being able to use a postulate. Degradation is a gradient scale of having elected something else cause and then having failed to control it—naturally, because it's been elected cause—and asking it for a license to survive to such a marked degree that when it fails to grant a license to survive, one is demoted. [Lecture 3 Dec. 52 (#1); Lecture 15 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 14 Jan. 53 (#2); Lecture 11 Jan. 54 (#3)]

degrade: n. the act of degrading something by reducing it in quality or value, or that which has been degraded in this fashion. "In promotion, a quality degrade would be a poorly designed piece or a sloppy printing job . . ." [HCO PL 19 Sept. 79]

degraded being: n. a person who is at effect to such a degree that he or she avoids orders or instructions in any possible covert or overt way because orders of any kind are confused with painful indoctrinations in the past. Degraded beings, taking a cue from SP associates, instinctively resent, hate and seek to obstruct any person in charge of anything or any big being. "Anyone issuing

sensible orders is the first one resented by a degraded being." [HCO PL 22 Mar. 67 I; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 67 II] Abbr. DB.

degrader: n. an incident or a chain of incidents whereby a low-toned person seeks to bring down the tone of a higher-toned person. The actual intent of the low-toned person is to get another low enough so that the latter can be helped. The low-toned person believes he cannot be of assistance to anything higher on the scale than himself. Therefore he will attempt to reduce the tone of another and then, when he has him well down by degrading him, he will be able to assist, becomes sympathetic and conducts himself properly until, of course, the person is up again. [Scientology: A History of Man]

DEI cycle: See DEI Scale.

DEI Scale: n. a scale consisting of the points Desire, Enforce and Inhibit. A person desires something, he has to have it (Enforce), he can't have it (Inhibit). This cycle is repeated over and over in that order as one goes down the Tone Scale, and therefore repeated in reverse order as one finds a preclear rising. In running almost any process it will be discovered that what the preclear is currently desiring will shortly be inhibited by the preclear, and what is being inhibited will shortly be enforced by the preclear, and what is being enforced by the preclear will shortly be desired by the preclear, and this in turn will again be inhibited by the preclear, and so forth. Going down the scale, each lower step is an explanation to justify having failed with the upper level. This scale was later expanded, and is now called the CDEI Scale. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 12 Dec. 52; Lecture 15 Dec. 52; Lecture 18 Dec. 52; Lecture 25 June 54; Lecture 12 Oct. 54; Lecture 23 Apr. 54; Lecture 25 Oct. 54; Lecture 31 Oct. 56; Lecture 22 Nov. 56; HCOB 13 Oct. 59] See also CDEI SCALE.

dekludge: v. to get rid of kludge. See also KLUDGE.

deliver: v. to provide good case gains to preclears and students, good reality and useful knowledge and skill to every student. "The only reason orgs exist is to sell and deliver materials and service to the public and get in public to sell and deliver to." [HCO PL 28 Feb. 65 I; HCO PL 31 Jan. 83]

delivery: n. the action of providing Dianetics and Scientology materials and services to the public. "Promotion without adequate delivery of service or commodity will eventually fail to deliver income." [HCO PL 28 Feb. 65 I; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I; HCO PL 31 Jan. 83]

delivery org: See service org.

delusion: n. 1. a type of imagination which is not known by the individual to be imaginary; something forced upon one by his aberrations. Delusion is a reality for one person out of agreement with others. "At night the child is hounded by nightmares and delusions . . ." Also called hallucination. [Science of Survival; Self Analysis; Lecture 28 July 66; JOS 14-G, Apr. 53] 2. somebody else's illusion; things (energies and matter) not of one's own creation or of the mest universe which locate one in time and space. A delusion is that which somebody else makes and tries to push off on one as an arbitrary necessary experience. "You could probably get a lot of ideas out of delusion, but it's unimportant." Also called hallucination. [Self Analysis; Lecture 30 Oct. 52 (#2); Lecture 6 Nov. 52; Lecture 2 Dec. 52 (#2)] Compare to ILLUSION.

dementia praecox: n. Psychiatry. an obsolete term for schizophrenia. Dementia means "deterioration of mental faculties," and praecox means "premature."

demo: demonstrate; demonstration.

demo kit: n. a collection of various small objects such as corks, caps, paper clips, pen tops, rubber bands, etc., which can be used by a student to demonstrate an idea or principle. By moving the objects in the demo kit with his hands, the student can show a concept or action. Such a demonstration provides mass and space and helps the student to envision what he is studying. The basic use of the demo kit is during a checkout to demonstrate understanding. "If a student ran into something he couldn't quite figure out, a demo kit would assist him to understand it." [HCO PL 23 July 81R I; HCOB 10 Jan. 84] See also DEMONSTRATE.

demon: demon circuit. See circuit, demon.

demon circuit: See circuit, demon.

demonstrate: v. to explain or make clear using examples, experiments,

etc. In Scientology training, a student demonstrates ideas and principles to gain a better understanding of them or to show that he understands them when receiving a checkout. This is done through the use of clay demonstrations or a demo kit or by sketching. The word comes from the Latin demonstrare, to point out, show, prove. "The student demonstrates an idea or principle with his hands, the paper clips on his desk, etc." [HCO PL 23 July 81R I; HCOB 10 Jan. 84; HCOB 12 Apr. 90] Abbr. demo.

demonstration: n. the action of demonstrating something as part of Scientology training. [HCO PL 23 July 81R I; HCOB 10 Jan. 84; HCOB 12 Apr. 90] Abbr. demo.

denyer: n. an action phrase which, literally translated, means that the engram does not exist. A denyer obscures a part of the time track by implying it is not there or is elsewhere or should not be viewed. Any phrase that would deny a person knowledge of something would be classified as a denyer. Examples: "I'm not here," "This is getting nowhere," "I must not talk about it," "I can't remember," "There isn't anything here." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 16 Nov. 61; HCOB 15 May 63]

DEO: Dissemination Establishment Officer. See Establishment Officer.

dep: department.

department: n. one of the portions of a division on a seven-division or nine-division organizing board, which is made up of a number of sections and is responsible for performing specific functions. A department is headed by a director. For example, the Department of Training is part of the Technical Division, and is headed by the Director of Training. On organizing boards which were extant before the release of the seven-division org board in 1965 (such as the six-department org board), the departments are the major portions of the organization, as there are no divisions on these boards. "The first principle of an executive is to accomplish the goals of the organization and department." [Lecture 1 Jan. 61 (#3); HCO PL 19 Sept. 58; HCO PL 26 Aug. 59; HCO PL 28 May 64; HCO PL 28 Feb. 66; Org Board] Abbr. dep; dept.

Department 1: 1. [1969 —] Department of Routing and Personnel. 2.

[1965 — 1969] Department of Routing, Appearances and Personnel.

Department 2: Department of Communications.

Department 3: Department of Inspections and Reports.

Department 4: 1. [1980 —] Department of Promotion and Marketing. 2.

[1976 — 1980] Department of Promotion and Publications, which combined the earlier functions of the Department of Promotion and the Department of Publications together in one department. 3.

[1965 — 1975] Department of Promotion.

Department 5: 1. [1980 —] Department of Publications. 2. [1976 — 1980] Department of Procurement, which contained Central Files, Addresso, the Letter Registrars and the Advanced Scheduling Registrars. 3.

[1965 — 1975] Department of Publications.

Department 6: Department of Registration.

Department 7: Department of Income.

Department 8: Department of Disbursements.

Department 9: Department of Records, Assets and Materiel.

Department 10: 1. [1965 — 1971, 1972 —] Department of Tech Services. 2.

[1971 — 1972] Department of Special Cases.

Department 11: Department of Training.

Department 12: Department of Processing.

Department 13: 1. [1974 —] Department of Validity. 2. [1970 — 1974]

Department of Personnel Enhancement.

Department 14: Department of Personnel Enhancement.

Department 15: 1. [1970 —] Department of Correction. 2. [1965 — 1970]

Department of Review.

Department 16: formerly the Department of Public Servicing, expanded to a full division (Public Servicing Division) with four departments in 1980.

Department 16A: Department of Public Book Sales.

Department 16B: Department of Body Routing.

Department 16C: Department of Public Contact.

Department 16D: Department of Introductory Services.

Department 17: formerly the Department of Public Information, expanded to a full division (Public Contact Division) with three departments in

1980.

Department 17A: Department of Public Registration.

Department 17B: Department of the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation.

Department 17C: Department of Public Services.

Department 17D: Department of the Chaplain.

Department 18: formerly the Department of Clearing, expanded to a full division (Field Control Division) with three departments in 1980.

Department 18A: Department of Public Relations.

Department 18B: Department of Clearing.

Department 18C: Department of Success.

Department 19: Office of the Executive Director.

Department 20: [1983 —] Department of Special Affairs.

Department 21: [1965 — 1969, 1971 —] Office of LRH.

Department 25: [1969 — 1971] Office of the Public Executive Secretary.

Department 26: [1969 — 1971] Office of the HCO Executive Secretary and Org Executive Secretary.

Department 27: [1969 — 1971] Office of LRH.

departmental mini program: See mini program.

Department of Accounts: n. [1963 — 1965] the department in a Scientology organization responsible for receiving, safeguarding and expending the funds of the organization in such a manner that its business affairs were kept in good shape. The head of this department was the Director of Accounts. Also called Accounts, Accounting Department. [HCOB 9 Nov. 56; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II] Abbr. Accts.

Department of Body Routing: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for body routing new public into the organization. The Department of Body Routing is Department 16B. It is part of the Public Contact Division and is headed by the Director of Body Routing. [HCO PL 23 Feb. 91; Org Board]

Department of Business: n. [1958 — 1959] the department of the Founding Church of Scientology in Washington, DC, responsible for keeping the business affairs of the organization in good order and making sure income exceeded outgo. [FC PL 9 Oct. 58; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59]

Department of Certifications and Awards: See Certifications and Awards.

Department of Clearing: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for activating and controlling individuals (such as field staff members) and groups in the field who in turn get Scientology to the public. The Department of Clearing is Department 18B. It is part of the Field Control Division and is headed by the Director of Clearing. [Org Board]

Department of Communications: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for the routing and delivery of all internal organization despatches and comm particles, incoming and outgoing mail and telexes, and transportation. The Department of Communications is Department 2. It is part of the HCO Division and is headed by the Director of Communications (Dir Comm). [HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 25 Feb. 66 I; Org Board]

Department of Correction: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for ensuring that staff, students and auditors are corrected on any misapplication of Scientology technology (using cramming), and that interns are able to audit flublessly. This department also includes the Qual Library, the Qual Consultant and the Case Review Unit (which handles Review actions on preclears). The Department of Correction is Department 15. It is part of the Qualifications Division and is headed by the Director of Correction. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 74; HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; Org Board]

Department of Disbursements: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for making up and maintaining files of all business done with firms or individuals by the organization, doing the organization's purchasing and paying all bills according to financial planning. The Department of Disbursements is Department 8. It is part of the Treasury Division and is headed by the Director of Disbursements. [HCO PL 6 May 64 I; Org Board]

Department of Estimations: n. [May — Nov. 1965] the department in the Technical Division of a Scientology organization which performed the functions of the Department of Technical Services. The head of this department was the Director of Estimations. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II] Abbr. Est.

Department of Examinations: n. [1965 — 1970] the department in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible

for ensuring that the technical results of the organization were excellent and consistent, that preclears and students were without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel was reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continued to be excellent and consistent. The head of this department was the Director of Examinations. [HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 31 July 65] Abbr. Exams.

Department of Field Activities: n. [Apr. —Nov. 1965] the department in the Distribution Division of a Scientology organization responsible for guiding field programs (as opposed to handling individuals and groups in the field, which was the function of the Department of Clearing). The head of this department was the Director of Field Activities. [HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 31 May 65 II]

Department of Government Relations: See Department of Official Affairs.

Department of Income: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for invoicing all income, maintaining accounts folders accurately and keeping them current, sending out statements and collecting all credit owed the organization. The Department of Income is Department 7. It is part of the Treasury Division and is headed by the Director of Income. [HCO PL 6 May 64 I; Org Board]

Department of Inspections and Reports: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for inspecting projects and orders for completion and reporting to those executives who issued them; collecting and graphing statistics and keeping them honest; isolating individuals who are stopping proper organizational flows and handling them with ethics technology, removing any blocks to expansion off the organization's lines. The Department of Inspections and Reports is Department 3. It is part of the HCO Division and is headed by the Director of Inspections and Reports (Dir I&R). [HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 17 Jan. 66 II; HCO PL 6 Dec. 69 I; Org Board] Abbr. I&R.

Department of Introductory Services: n. the department in a Scientology organization which delivers introductory services such as films, lectures, demonstrations and testing to new public to get them interested in continuing in Dianetics and Scientology. The Department of Introductory Services is Department 16D. It is part of the Public Contact Division and is headed by the Director of Introductory Services. [Org Board]

Department of Materiel: n. [1958—1965] the department in a Scientology organization responsible for the inventory, existence and good repair and usage of the physical objects of the organization. This department also did all the purchasing for the organization and was responsible for the cleanliness and repair of all the org's mest. The head of this department was the Director of Materiel. [FC PL 9 Oct. 58; Sec ED 79, 7 Mar. 59; HCO PL 26 May 59; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 3 Apr. 65] Abbr. M; Mat.

Department of Official Affairs: n. a department of the Executive Division in a Scientology organization established in 1961 to better the public representation, legal position and government acceptance of Scientology; duties which are now, and since 1983 have been, the function of the Department of Special Affairs. Originally (1960) called the Department of Government Relations. [Sec ED 342, 12 Aug. 60; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 13 Mar. 61 I; HCO PL 13 Mar. 61 II]

Department of Personal Enhancement: See Department of Personnel Enhancement.

Department of Personnel Efficiency: See Personnel Efficiency Foundation.

Department of Personnel Enhancement: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for the training and processing of staff, resulting in effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff members obtaining their products. The Department of Personnel Enhancement was Department 13 from 1970 to 1974 when it became Department 14. It is part of the Qualifications Division and is headed by the Staff Section Officer (SSO). Also called Department of Personal Enhancement. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; HCO PL 16 Feb. 72; HCO PL 29 Dec. 74; Org Board]

Department of Processing: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for delivering processing to preclears; the HGC. The Department of Processing is Department 12. It is part of the Technical Division and is headed by the Director of Processing (D of P). [HCO PL 26 May 59; HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 14 Oct. 70; HCOB 5

Mar. 71; Org. Board]

- Department of Product Validity:** n. [1970—1971] the department in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization which included the Examinations Section, Product Correction Section and Certs and Awards Section.
- Department of Promotion:** n. [1965—1975] the name of the department of a Scientology organization which is now called the Department of Promotion and Marketing. [HCO PL 31 Mar. 65] Abbr. Prom. See also DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION AND MARKETING.
- Department of Promotion and Marketing:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for producing informative promotion (handouts, brochures, magazines, etc.) on all services and items the organization delivers and for completed, effective marketing campaigns that llood public into the org for service. The Department of Promotion and Marketing is Department 4. It is part of the Dissemination Division and is headed by the Director of Promotion and Marketing (DPM). [Org Board]
- Department of Promotion and Registration:** n. [1958—1965] the department in a Scientology organization responsible for reaching individual aspirants for training and processing by various communication means such as letters, phone, telegram and, in particular, personal contact. Its functions also included public lecturing and broad public contact by means of advertisement. [HCO PL 26 May 59; HCO PL 26 Aug. 59; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCOB 25 Apr. 60; HCO PL 3 Apr. 65] Abbr. PrR; Prom Reg.
- Department of Publications:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for selling and delivering books; LRH recorded lectures, E-Meters, insignia, and hat and course packs to the public. The Department of Publications is Department 5. It is part of the Dissemination Division and is headed by the Bookstore Officer (BSO). [HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 28 May 72; Org Board]
- Department of Public Book Sales:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for getting books sold and delivered into raw public hands through book promotion and advertising, phone and mail-order actions, field staff member and staff book sales units, retail store distribution and other book outlets. The Department of Public Book Sales is Department 16A. It is part of the Public Contact Division and is headed by the Director of Public Book Sales. [Org Board]
- Department of Public Contact:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for contacting new people through promotion, advertising, personal contact and events, making them aware of the existence and availability of Dianetics and Scientology and routing them into the Department of Introductory Services. The Department of Public Contact is Department 16C. It is part of the Public Contact Division and is headed by the Director of Public Contact. [Org Board]
- Department of Public Registration:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for signing up public for basic Dianetics and Scientology services. The Department of Public Registration is Department 17A. It is part of the Public Servicing Division and is headed by the Director of Public Registration. [HCO PL 13 Jan. 1980; Org Board]
- Department of Public Relations:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for favorable public recognition of Dianetics and Scientology in the area by means of PR area control asserted and maintained. This is accomplished by way of standard PR activities with the media and the community, and internally in the organization itself. The Department of Public Relations is Department 18A. It is part of the Field Control Division and is headed by the Director of Public Relations. [Org Board]
- Department of Public Services:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for delivering basic Scientology courses and processing services to new and existing public, resulting in active Scientologists. The Department of Public Services is Department 17C. It is part of the Public Servicing Division and is headed by the Director of Public Services. [Org Board]
- Department of Records, Assets and Materiel:** n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for keeping complete records of org financial transactions, and for safeguarding and preserving the

assets of the organization. The Department of Records, Assets and Materiel is Department 9. It is part of the Treasury Division and is headed by the Director of Records, Assets and Materiel (Dir RAM).

[Org Board] Abbr. RAM.

Department of Registration: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for signing up public for Dianetics and Scientology training and processing services. It maintains a complete Central File for every individual who has purchased a book or service from the organization and sends letters enlightening these public on their next service. It maintains an up-to-date address list and sees that this list is used to mail out the organization's magazine regularly, and schedules public in advance to arrive in the organization to start their services. The Department of Registration is Department 6. It is part of the Dissemination Division and is headed by the Director of Registration (Dir Reg). [HCO PL 21 Sept. 65 VI; Org Board]

Department of Review: n. [1965—1970] the department in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for correcting any nonoptimum result of the organization, such as students who had fallen short of qualification or preclears who needed additional or repair auditing before being considered complete. It was also expected to advise ways and means, based on actual experience in the department, to safeguard against any continued poor result from any technical personnel or the function of the organization. The functions of this department are now found in the Department of Correction. [HCO PL 3 Apr. 1965; HCO PL 10 Nov. 65] Abbr. Rev.

Department of Routing and Personnel: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for hiring, posting and hatting new personnel for the organization, for keeping all key organization functions manned and for routing public and incoming particles to the correct organizational terminal for handling. The Department of Routing and Personnel is Department 1. It is part of the HCO Division and is headed by the Director of Routing and Personnel (Dir RAP). [HCO PL 11 Dec. 69R I; Org Board] Abbr. RAP.

Department of Routing, Appearances and Personnel: n. [1965—1969] the department in a Scientology organization responsible for the procurement and hatting of personnel, correct routing of individuals and communication particles, and the appearances of the org premises and staff. This department became the Department of Routing and Personnel in 1969, when the function of overseeing appearances was moved to Division 6, Department of Public Relations. [HCO PL 17 Jan. 66 II; HCO PL 11 Dec. 69R] Abbr. RAP.

Department of Schedules: n. a previous name for the Department of Tech Services.

Department of Special Affairs: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for handling the public relations and legal affairs of the org. The Department of Special Affairs is Department 20. It is part of the Executive Division and is headed by the Director of Special Affairs (DSA). [Org Board]

Department of Special Cases: n. [1971—1972] Department 10 of the Technical Division, which was established primarily to handle drug cases and unburden the HGC. [HCOB 3 June 71; ED 35 FAO, 21 May 71]

Department of Success: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for collecting and making known the successes of the org, and for ensuring that Scientologists in the area are actively applying Scientology toward the creation of a new civilization. The Department of Success is Department 18C. It is part of the Field Control Division and is headed by the Director of Success. [Org Board]

Department of Tech Services: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for providing superlative service to every student and preclear and to the Departments of Training and Processing so that sufficient materials, equipment, routing, assignments and admin are flawlessly handled resulting in inflow of more students and preclears. The Department of Tech Services is Department 10. It is part of the Technical Division and is headed by the Director of Tech Services (DTS). [HCO PL 8 Nov. 69; HCO PL 14 Oct. 70; Org Board]

Department of the Chaplain: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for handling people who have upsets with

the organization or with each other, and for delivering ministerial services such as christenings, marriages, marital counseling, Sunday services and funerals. The Department of the Chaplain is Department 17D. It is part of the Public Servicing Division and is headed by the Chaplain. [HCO PL 29 Aug. 79R I; HCO PL 29 Aug. 79R II; Org Board]

Department of the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation: n. the department in a Scientology organization which delivers Dianetics training and auditing to the public, resulting in people active in Dianetics. The Department of the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation is Department 17B. It is part of the Public Servicing Division and is headed by the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation Director (HDF Dir). [Org Board]

Department of Training: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for ensuring that students are effectively trained and graduated from their courses. The Department of Training is Department 11. It is part of the Technical Division and is headed by the Director of Training (D of T). [Article 20 May 54; HCO PL 26 May 59; HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; Org Board]

Department of Validity: n. the department in a Scientology organization responsible for Qual reception and invoicing, for examining students and preclears to ensure they have actually made it, and for issuing certificates to those who have. The Department of Validity is Department 13. It is part of the Qualifications Division and is headed by the Director of Validity. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; HCO PL 29 Dec. 74; Org Board]

dept: department.

deputy: n. a person empowered to act for another. Deputy is derived from deputare which was Late Latin for "to allot." For example, when a senior executive post is overloaded or there is a specific area which requires special attention, a deputy can be assigned to pick up certain duties for the executive over the area. One instance of this can be found in the D/ED for Delivery and Exchange. There could be just about as many such deputies as there are individual functions that could be given them. Another type of deputy is a person assigned to a post where it is already filled by another. In this case, the deputy is a second in command who acts in the absence of the actual appointed person. "Deputy" in a post title means "in the place of," or in some cases, "filling in until an appointment is actually made." [HCO PL 18 Nov. 65 I; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I]

Deputy Commanding Officer Internal: n. the post in a Scientology management organization that handles internal matters within the organization (keeping the organization itself functioning, overseeing personnel matters, ethics, estates functions, etc.), so the Commanding Officer can keep his attention outward on the external production of the organization, ensuring the orgs under his care are being properly managed and are producing. [FO 3841R, 6 Feb. 82] Abbr. D/COI.

Deputy Deputy Executive Director: n. a post in the Executive Division in the late 1970s that specialized in debugging and obtaining products in Divisions 3, 4, 5 and 6. These functions are now held by the Organization Executive Secretary. [LRH ED 285 Int, 26 Sept. 76] Abbr. D/D/ED.

Deputy Executive Director: n. 1. the deputy of the Executive Director. See also DEPUTY. 2. a post in the Executive Division in the late 1970s that specialized in debugging and obtaining products in Divisions 7, 1 and 2. These functions are now held by the HCO Executive Secretary. [LRH ED 285 Int, 26 Sept. 76]

Deputy Executive Director for Delivery and Exchange: n. the deputy of the Executive Director whose key function is to see that the org operates at the highest level of exchange. He makes sure the public gets signed up and serviced. He is a product officer who names, wants and gets promotion, sales, call-in, delivery itself and resign occurring. In a Sea Org organization, this post is called the Deputy Commanding Officer for Delivery and Exchange. Previously (before Nov. 1982) called the Service Product Officer. [HCO PL 30 Nov. 82; Org Board] Abbr. D/ED (or CO) D and E.

Deputy Flag Banking Officer for Marketing of Org Resources for Exchange: n. the deputy of the Flag Banking Officer responsible for the safeguarding, marketing and promotion of LRH books, E-Meters,

recorded LRH lectures, other audiovisual properties and insignia in order to get these materials into public hands, and for the proper marketing, exhibition and use of films in an org. [HCO PL 27 July 82R; HCO PL 3 Sept. 82; Org Board] Abbr. D/FBO; D/FBO for MORE; D/FBO MORE.

deputy system: n. a system in which every post in an organization is assigned a deputy who works on that post for a greater or lesser period before the post is turned over and the appointment is made. When the deputy is totally familiar, he becomes the person on the post. [HCO PL 14 Dec. 70] See also APPRENTICESHIP.

derailer: n. an action phrase which "throws the preclear off the track" and makes him lose touch with his time track. This is a very serious phrase since it can make a schizophrenic, and something of this sort is always to be found in schizophrenia. Some derailers throw a preclear into other valences which have no proper time track, some merely remove time, some throw him bodily out of time. Examples: "I don't have any time," "You're behind the times." "I'm beside myself" means that he is now two people, one beside the other. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

descriptive: m. representing or delineating by a picture or figure. "If we were to use a duck's survival dynamic in a descriptive graph, we would see the duck seeking a high survival level and man would be a part of the duck's suppressor." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

Description Processing: n. a type of auditing in which the auditor asks the preclear, "How does _____ seem to you now?" over and over, putting into the blank any difficulty the preclear is having. This process uses as-ness in present time to remedy the restimulations beheld by the thetan. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 28 Oct. 54; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

descriptive definition: See definition, descriptive.

design: n. the artful format of a promotional piece that will interest and lead the viewer to involvement in and finally desire to act (to attain, to meet a challenge, to acquire, to achieve, etc.). A design should (a) attract, (b) interest and (c) deliver the message. "You want a design that, in itself, communicates — a design that talks." [HCO PL 5 Sept. 79; HCO PL 6 Sept. 79]

Desire-Enforcement-Inhibit Scale: See DEI Scale.

despatch: n. 1. a written message, particularly an official communication. In the Scientology despatch system, a despatch has a specific format: date in top right corner; post title being sent to in top left corner, with post title being sent from underneath it; text of message; complimentary close; signature. This form is used so that when the despatch is ready to be returned, an arrow can be drawn pointing to the post it is going back to, eliminating the need to write the post title. "Handle your despatches daily." Also called dispatch. [HCO PL 4 Jan. 66 III; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] —v. 2. to send a despatch (to someone). "Despatch HCO Secretary whenever a person goes on or goes off a post." [HCO PL 27 Jan. 58; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

destimulate: v. to take away or alleviate restimulation (in someone or something). This does not mean the erasure of the original incident; it means simply the knockout of the point of restimulation. [Lecture 15 July 50; Lecture 4 Nov. 50 (#2); Lecture 28 Aug. 63; Lecture 10 Mar. 64; Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 17 Oct. 64 III]

destimulation: n. the action of destimulating something, or the condition of being destimulated. "Destimulation results in a temporary recovery for an indefinite period (which is nonetheless a recovery)." [Lecture 28 Aug. 63; Lecture 10 Mar. 64; HCOB 24 Aug. 64; HCOB 16 Aug. 70R] Compare to KEY-OUT.

destroy: v. to create something against a creation of something else, or to cease creating something. "So long as we believe that we have to destroy with force in order to destroy at all, as long as we think in terms of destruction, we have chaos." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56]

destruction: n. create—counter-create, or no creation. Destruction is (in terms of action) a creation of something against something else. For example, a wall is seen standing. To be apparent, it is necessary that the wall be constantly created. The act of "destruction" is to exert against the wall another creativeness, that is, the action

or activity of knocking the wall down. There is another "type of destruction" and this is no more creation. By no longer being a party to the wall's creation, the wall can cease to exist for one. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 82, 1 May 56]

detached: n. 1. chronically out of valence to the point of no case gain. [HCOB 10 Sept. 68 II] 2. taking no responsibility for anything in life; detached from existence. [Lecture 4 Nov. 64]

determinism: n. power of choice; power of decision; the ability to determine the course of or the decision about. "The test here is whether or not an individual possesses the power to be at his own determinism." [Dianetics 55!; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 20 May 52; Lecture 29 Oct. 55; HCOB 12 July 80R]

developed traffic: See dev-t.

dev-t: n. short for developed traffic. "Developed" traffic does not mean usual and necessary traffic. It means unusual and unnecessary traffic. The symbol dev-t means on a despatch, "This despatch exists only because its originator has not handled a situation, problem or an executive order." It also means "Responsibility for your post very low." Also it means "You should be handling this without further traffic." It also means "You are manufacturing new traffic because you aren't handling old traffic." Every time traffic is developed somebody has flubbed. A full list of the different types of dev-t is included in the Appendix. "Probably your most fruitful source of dev-t is your own double work." [Problems of Work; HCO PL 2 July 59 II; HCO PL 19 Aug. 59 III; HCO PL 30 Apr. 65] —v. 2. to create dev-t. "You can get a situation where you have enough people in the whole org to run an org but a third are overloaded and the rest dev-ting around." [HCO PL 29 Aug. 70 II]

dev-t log: n. a log kept by each staff member in which he writes down the name of anyone he is getting dev-t from. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72 III]

dev-t merchant: n. a person who is on a post and is apparently very busy, but no production happens; someone who doesn't really do the duties or produce the products of the post he is on. Such a person can't be at cause over the job and will only destroy the post (as witness the way someone has to do the dev-t merchant's work as well as their own—dead post). "You have to have three staff members extra for every dev-t merchant you have on staff." [Lecture 4 Mar. 72 (#1); HCO PL 18 Oct. 59]

Dev-t Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member concerning some type of dev-t, stating from whom to whom and the subject of the dev-t. A full list of the types of dev-t is included in the appendix. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

D/FBO: Deputy Flag Banking Officer for Marketing of Org Resources for Exchange.

D/FBO for MORE: Deputy Flag Banking Officer for Marketing of Org Resources for Exchange.

D/FBO MORE: Deputy Flag Banking Officer for Marketing of Org Resources for Exchange.

DH: double-hatted.

Dharma: n. Religion. the name of a legendary Hindu sage and of a body of scientific-philosophical-religious truth, written about 600 b.c. The Dharma rose up in Asia and its doctrines were spread to hundreds of millions of people by the founder of Buddhism, Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca 563—483 b.c.). The word means knowingness, or lookingness. [Lecture 22 Jan. 61 (#2)]

dialectic materialism: n. Philosophy. in logic, "dialectic" is the action and reaction between opposites, out of which a new synthesis (harmony of the two opposites) emerges. This was an idea originated by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Hegel (1770—1831). "Materialism" is a philosophy which maintains that there is nothing in the universe but matter, that mind is a phenomenon of matter and that there is no ground for assuming a spiritual first cause. "Dialectical materialism" was an adaptation of these ideas by German revolutionary leader and founder of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818—1883), into his own "general laws of motion which govern the evolution of nature and society." He held that a conflict of opposites in human society is the evolutionary process by which a classless society would eventually be reached.

Diana: n. the first Sea Org vessel, acquired in late 1966. Originally

named Enchanter.

Dianazene: n. a vitamin and mineral formula developed in the 1950s to make the intake of niacin more effective in handling reactions to radiation or radiation sickness. Research has shown that Dianazene apparently runs out radiation and proofs a person up against the effects of radiation to some degree. ''Dianazene (for radiation) fails utterly when all ingredients are pressed together into one tablet.'' [All About Radiation; Lecture 29 Nov. 56 (#2); Lecture 13 Apr. 57 (#2); Lecture 19 July 61; HCOB 27 Dec. 65]

Dianetic assessment list: n. a list of somatics/items used in auditing Dianetics. This can be a list given by the preclear and written down by the auditor with the meter reads marked, or a New Era Dianetics preassessment done using the Preassessment List, HCOB 11 July 78. ''When writing up a session in which Dianetic assessment lists (including Preassessment Lists) were made or used, they are paper-clipped (not stapled) under that session's worksheets.'' [HCOB 9 Nov. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

Dianetic Assist: n. an assist done by a trained auditor using an E-Meter, which consists of running out the physically painful experience the person has just undergone—accident, illness, operation or emotional shock. This erases the psychic trauma and speeds healing to a remarkable degree if done properly. A Dianetic Assist run, for instance, immediately after a dental operation takes all the shock out of the operation. ''Shock occasioned by operations and accidents is rendered less dangerous, according to observation, by the Dianetic Assist.'' Also called auditing assist. [Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Assists Processing Handbook; HCOB 23 Feb. 61; HCOB 2 Apr. 69RA; HCOB 5 Apr. 69; Film: Assists]

Dianetic Auditor Course: See Hubbard Dianetics Auditor.

Dianetic Auditor's Bulletin: n. a periodical publication issued in the early 1950s to keep auditors up to date on Dianetics developments and research. Abbr. DAB.

Dianetic Axioms: See Axioms.

Dianetic Case Completion: n. in Standard Dianetics, a preclear whose Dianetic auditing was complete—a well and happy human being. ''She attested to Dianetic Case Completion.'' [HCOB 14 Sept. 72] Compare to NEW ERA DIANETICS CASE COMPLETION.

Dianetic Clear: See Clear.

Dianetic Clear Special Intensive: [1978—1985] n. an auditing action designed to rehabilitate the state of Clear, when it was achieved in Dianetics or New Era Dianetics auditing. It was replaced in 1985, after new technical discoveries, by the Clear Certainty Rundown. [HCOB 17 Nov. 85R; HCOB 2 Dec. 85R] Abbr. DCSI.

Dianetic C/S-1: n. a general Case Supervisor direction which covers the actions necessary to orient a preclear to the basic factors of Dianetics auditing and thus prepares him to receive auditing. This can be for preclears new to Dianetics or for preclears who have misunderstands, who try to be psychoanalytic cases or who don't catch on. ''The Dianetic C/S-1 can usually be completed in one session.'' [HCOB 9 July 78RA]

Dianetic Drug Rundown: See Drug Rundown.

Dianetic Flow Table: See Dianetic Full Flow Table.

Dianetic Full Flow Table: n. a chronological list of all Dianetic items run, from earliest to latest, plotting whether each flow was run to end phenomena (EP) or not. A Dianetic Full Flow Table is vital for a New Era Dianetics Auditor as it tells him at a glance the state of every Dianetic item that the pc has run, if it has been run before and whether or not each flow was taken to EP. [HCOB 8 Nov. 72RA; HCOB 13 Nov. 87] Abbr. FFT, FF Table.

Dianeticist: n. a person who applies Dianetics technology and principles to himself and others. ''The Dianeticists did the strange thing of being able to get a person to remember from birth right on up to about three years.'' [Lecture 7 Oct. 56 (#1)]

Dianetic item: See item, Dianetic.

Dianetic list: See Dianetic assessment list.

Dianetic Prepared Assessment Rundown: n. a New Era Dianetics rundown which uses a prepared list of somatics to help in locating Dianetic items which can then be run. The rundown is complete when the prepared list no longer gives reads and only F/Ns. Previously called

Prepared Assessment Form. [HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 1 July 78]

Dianetic Release: See Release, Dianetic.

Dianetic Remedies: n. specific actions used in New Era Dianetics to handle preclears who go anaten or dope off in session even though they are well rested beforehand, and to handle high TA caused by chains left in restimulation by reason of not taking them to a full Dianetic end phenomena. [HCOB 24 July 78]

Dianetic reverie: See reverie.

Dianetics: n. a methodology developed by L. Ron Hubbard to address and handle the effects of the spirit on the body. Its application can help alleviate such ailments as unwanted sensations and emotions, irrational fears and psychosomatic illnesses. Dianetics comes from the Greek words dia, meaning "through" and nous, meaning "soul." It is most accurately described as "what the soul is doing to the body through the mind." "Dianetics is a way of handling the energy of which life is made in such a way as to bring about a greater efficiency in the organism and in the spiritual life of the individual." [Science of Survival; Lecture 15 May 51; HCO Info Ltr 14 Apr. 61 I; HCO PL 23 May 69; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCO PL 20 Sept. 81; Film: Orientation Film] Abbr. Dn.

Dianetics and Int Rundown Repair List: n. a prepared list which includes the most frequent Dianetic errors; the key list of Dianetic auditing and the Dianetic standby in case of trouble. As the Int Rundown is also Dianetics, while doing it, one uses this repair list for trouble. Its designation is L3RH. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 11 Apr. 71RE; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

Dianetics Counseling Group: n. a group organized to deliver Dianetics auditing in the field, consisting of auditors and administrative personnel organized as a team to cover all the technical and administrative hats necessary for successful high-volume delivery of auditing. [HCOB 28 May 69 II] Abbr. DCG.

Dianetics C/S-1: See C/S-1.

Dianetic Specialist: See Hubbard Expanded Dianetics Specialist.

Dianetics Release: See Release, Dianetic.

Dianetics Seminar: See Hubbard Dianetics Seminar.

Dianetics symbol: n. a symbol whose basic form is the Greek letter delta, made up of alternating stripes. The dark stripes are green, which stands for growth. The light stripes are yellow, for life. The four green stripes represent the four dynamics described in Dianetics: the urge to survive as self, family, group and mankind. This symbol was designed in 1950 and has since been in use. A color illustration of the Dianetics symbol is included in the appendix. [LRH Definition Notes; HCOB 23 Aug. 65]

Dianetics Training Drills: n. a series of six drills that train a student in the fundamentals of auditing Dianetics. The first four of these drills (TRs 101, 102, 103 and 104) were originally developed in 1969 when it was found that all failed Dianetics sessions resulted from nonstandard auditing, the main goofs being auditors' failure to give the next command, forgetting the commands in session or giving a wrong command. The drills were updated in 1978 for use in New Era Dianetics, and two new drills covering New Era Dianetics preassessment (TRs 100 and 100A) were added. The student auditor doing these drills learns first how to do the preassessment procedure (TRs 100 and 100A), then practices giving all the R3RA commands until he can give them accurately without any slightest comm lag (TR 101). He then drills giving a Dianetics session—first with a doll (TR 102), then with a coach (TR 103), and finally bull-baited (TR 104). He passes the final drill when he is totally competent, exact and correct in all commands, procedures, auditing actions and session admin with excellent TRs and no slightest variation from or additives to New Era Dianetics. Also called Dianetic TRs. [HCOB 17 July 69RB; HCOB 31 Mar. 70; HCOB 24 Jan. 77]

Dianetics Triples: See Dianetics and flow.

Dianetic Student Rescue Intensive: n. a processing action which takes up and handles any and all somatics connected with the subject of study. It is an optional step done as a part of New Era Dianetics if the preclear is having any trouble with study. It is not a substitute for proper Word Clearing of Dianetic, Scientology and earlier courses and training, but it does make the latter much more effective. [HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 2 July 78]

Dianetic Track Repair: See L3RH Rundown.

Dianetic TRs: See Dianetics Training Drills.

Dianometry: n. that branch of Dianetics which measures thought capacity, computational ability and the rationality of the human mind. By its axioms and tests can be established the intelligence, the persistency, the ability, the aberrations and existing or potential insanity of an individual. Dianometry means "thought measurement," derived from the Greek word for thought and the Latin word for mensuration. The technology of Dianometry is covered in an article entitled "Dianometry: Your Ability and State of Mind," which can be found in Technical Bulletins Volume I. "In Dianometry we are establishing, for purposes of therapy, the errors of computation to which the mind is liable and weighting the worth of the mind when freed from errors." [Lecture 13 June 63; Lecture 23 July 54 (#5); Article, Jan. 51]

diapasons: n. Music. the two principal stops of an organ covering the instrument's complete range and producing its characteristic tone quality. See also STOP.

dichotomy: n. a positive—negative pair; a pair of opposites, such as black—white, good—evil, love—hate; two things which, when interplayed, cause action. It is a specialized term which means the positive and negative poles expressed in livingness. The term was taken from the field of botany, where it means "branching characterized by successive forking into two approximately equal divisions," derived from Greek dikhotomos, "divided in two." It is an effort to express in the field of language and human behavior the positive and negative quality of poles as one would find in electricity. "Here we have appearance and disappearance as a dichotomy . . ." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 4 Sept. 52; Lecture 2 Dec. 52 (#1); Lecture 11 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 28 July 54; Lecture 13 Jan. 55]

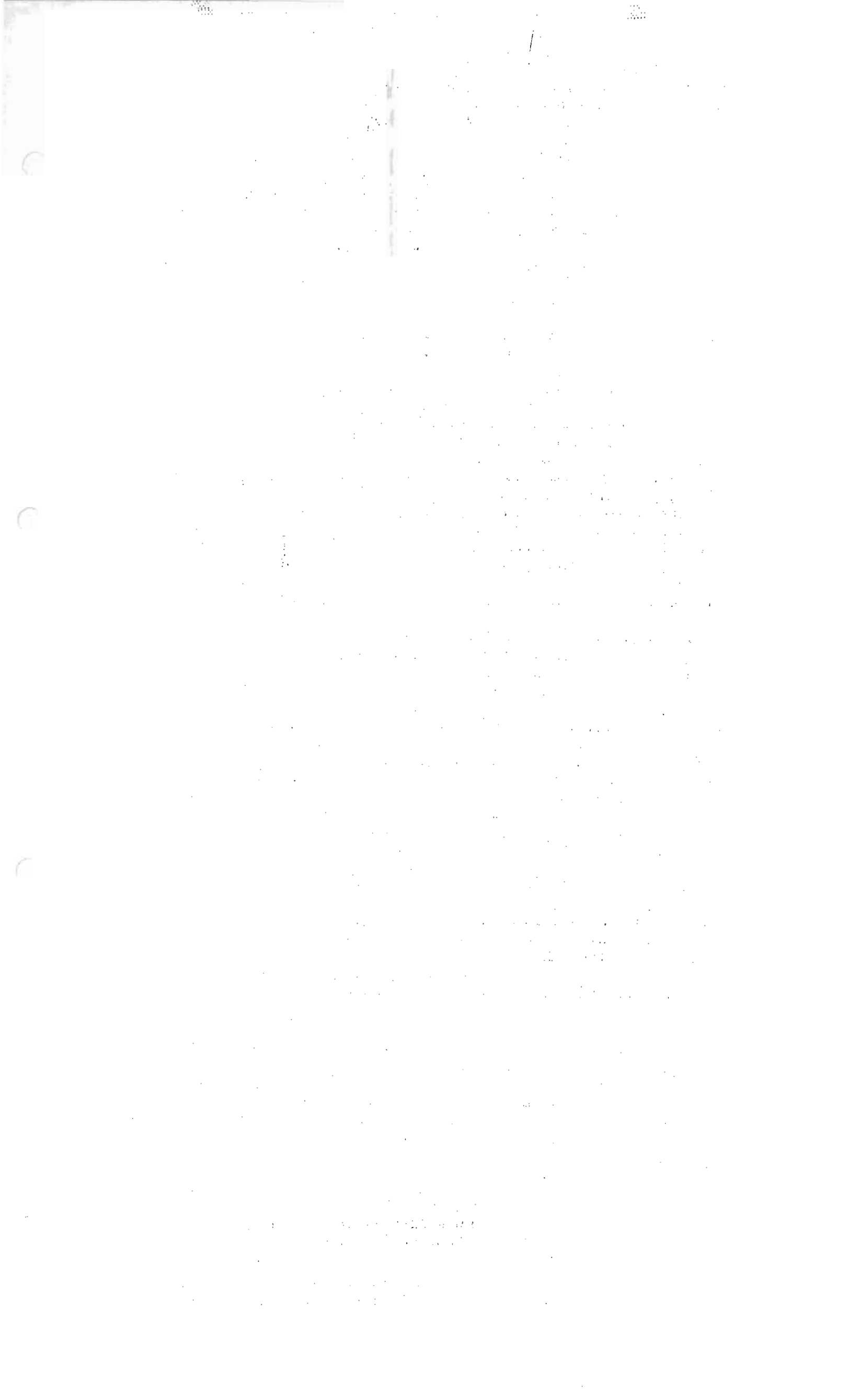
dictionary, dinky: n. a small dictionary that gives definitions inadequate for a real understanding of the word. This is different than a simple, well-expressed dictionary. Dinky means "small, insignificant." "Dinky dictionaries" are the kind you can fit in your pocket. They are usually paperback and sold at magazine counters in drugstores and grocery stores. Entire definitions are sometimes found to be missing from such dictionaries—they omit alternative definitions and technical definitions. They also give circular definitions: Like "CAT: An animal." "ANIMAL: A cat." They do not give enough meaning to escape the circle. The words are too few and even common words are often missing. "So the dinky dictionary may fit in your pocket but not in your mind." [HCOB 13 Feb. 81R; HCOB 19 June 72; HCOB 30 Jan. 73RE]

differences are different: n. a pluspoint which consists of things which should be different being different, not made to be identical or similar. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

differentiate: v. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, to do differentiation of a list. [HCO Info Letter 22 Jan. 62] See also DIFFERENTIATION.

differentiation¹: n. that process which imposes space between two or more anchor points; the ability to locate things in time and space. So long as an individual can "tell the difference" between one person and another, one object and another, he is sane. As soon as he begins to confuse his wife with his mother or his coat with his father's coat, he is on the road toward insanity. Differentiation is at the top of the Tone Scale and is a condition of the highest level of sanity and individuality. "The greatest ability of thought is differentiation." [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 4 July 52; Lecture 19 Dec. 53; Article, 1952; PAB 63, 16 Oct. 55] Compare to ASSOCIATION and IDENTIFICATION.

differentiation²: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a step in which the auditor reads each item on the list to the preclear and has the preclear look at it to decide if it belongs on the list or not. This step is done with the preclear off the meter. Any items the preclear wants taken off the list are taken off, and any items he or she wants to add to the list are added as part of this step. "To do differentiation, the pc must be in-session." [HCO Info Letter 22 Jan. 62; HCO Info Letter 1 Feb. 62]



differentiative definition: See definition, differentiative.

dig (some) pay dirt: See pay dirt, dig some.

dilettante: n. one who interests himself in an art or science merely as a pastime and without serious study. Dilettantism is supposed to mean "good at many things." But one can extend its meaning to "unprofessional at everything." In an org, this manifests itself with "people should live a little." "One needs a rest from Scientology." "One should do something else, too." It also manifests itself in nonconsecutive scheduling, part-time students, "because things are different in this town and people can come only two nights . . ." Dilettantism in an org is an indicator of out-ethics. [A New Slant on Life; HCO PL 16 May 65 II]

dilettantism: See dilettante.

Dillinger: n. History. John Dillinger (1902—1934), American gangster who was declared Public Enemy Number One by the FBI in 1933 for his role in a string of bank robberies and at least three murders. He died in a gun battle with FBI agents in front of a theater in Chicago.

Dimaphon: n. Trademark. a brand of dictation machine used by LRH in the 1950s and 1960s.

dimension point: n. any point in a space or at the boundaries of space. Any energy has as its basic particle a dimension point. The dimension point can be of different kinds and substances. It can combine in various ways, it can take on forms, become objects. It can flow as energy. A particle of admiration or a particle of force are alike dimension points. "The second action of beingness is to extend from the viewpoint, points to view, which are dimension points." [Scientology 8-8008]

dinky dictionary: See dictionary, dinky.

dip: See fall.

diplomate: n. Education. a person who has received a diploma, especially a doctor, engineer, etc., who has been certified as a specialist by a board within the appropriate profession. ". . . he becomes a diplomate or something like that through having thoroughly studied and passed examinations on the writings of Freud." [Lecture 30 July 64]

dir: director.

Dir Comm: See Department of Communications.

direct auditing list: See list, direct auditing.

directive listing: See listing, directive.

director: n. a post in a Scientology organization that heads a department. For example, the Director of Communications is head of the Department of Communications. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I] Abbr. D; dir.

Director of Administration: n. [1957—1964] the executive in a Scientology organization in charge of personnel, Central Files, procurement, registration, materiel and accounts. Also called Administrator. [HCO PL 5 Dec. 62 II; FC PL 1 Apr. 57 II; Sec ED 5, 16 Dec. 58]

direct-style auditing: See auditing, direct-style.

direct valence: See valence, exchanged.

Dir I&R: See Department of Inspections and Reports.

Dir RAP: See Department of Routing and Personnel.

Dir Reg: See Department of Registration.

dirty needle: n. an erratic agitation of the E-Meter needle which is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping, and tends to be persistent. It is not limited in size. A dirty needle is caused by one of three things: (a) the auditor's TRs are bad; (b) the auditor is breaking the Auditor's Code; (c) the preclear has withhelds he does not wish known. "A real dirty needle is constant and continues." Also called a double tick or a scratchy needle. [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 3 May 62R; HCOB 12 Sept. 62R; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 30 Dec. 62R; HCOB 3 Sept. 78; HCOB 18 Apr. 68; HCOB 6 Sept. 78 I; Film: E-Meter Reads] Abbr. DN.

dirty read: n. an instant agitation of an E-Meter needle in response to a major thought. It is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping, and is not limited in size. Unlike the dirty needle, it does not persist. "Select the one with the biggest dirty read . . ." [HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 23 Nov. 62] Abbr. DR.

Dirty Thirty: n. a colloquial name for Procedure 30 and, by extension, for Opening Procedure by Duplication (which was the first step of Procedure 30). [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 11 Oct. 54;

Lecture 6 June 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#1); PAB 48, 18 Mar. 55]

Disability Rundown: n. a New Era Dianetics rundown which addresses and handles anything the pc considers a disability; mental, physical or otherwise. This can include anything from a withered foot to being too small to not being able to learn French. The rundown is complete when all reading disabilities have been handled and the preclear says there are no more. [HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 29 June 78]

Disagreement Check: n. an auditing procedure which helps a person find disagreements he has which could be adversely affecting his performance on post or in life. '' . . . with C/S okay, the person may be given a Disagreement Check . . . '' [HCOB 22 Mar. 72RA; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 85; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 V]

disassociate: v. to misidentify; to engage in disassociation. ''You'll find a preclear after a while will, on some subject, disassociate.'' [Lecture 26 Feb. 57; PAB 123, 1 Nov. 57]

disassociation: n. misidentification; a condition in which a person can't recognize a thing for itself, or two things which should be seen to be similar are seen to be madly different. Someone who couldn't connect the idea of cooking with Mother or the idea of a hand with the body could be said to be disassociated. The person isn't answering or connecting up anything he's saying or feeling with what is occurring in his vicinity. Such a person would insist that an ashtray wasn't an ashtray, but was a camel. ''You see, he doesn't any longer have identification or association: he has misidentification, which is disassociation . . . '' [Lecture 20 Oct. 53 (#1); Lecture 26 Feb. 57 (#1); Lecture 28 Feb. 57; Lecture 7 Aug. 63; PAB 123, 1 Nov. 57]

disaster: n. a circumstance or situation that is crippling and may adversely affect a whole or a part of an org. A heavy continual expenditure may result in a disaster. Any gross divisional statistic going down and staying down is courting disaster. A disaster could be said to be a totality of outpoints in final and sudden culmination. It is something that was not predicted and prepared for. ''Drills, when done, avert or handle disasters.'' [HCO PL 31 Oct. 66 I; HCO PL 7 July 70; OODs Vol. II, No. 6, 6 Jan. 69]

disb: disbursement.

disbursement files: n. folders used in the Treasury Division to hold all bills and correspondence from creditors. Every creditor, whether paid in cash or check, whether submitting a bill or not, is given a folder in the disbursement files and all correspondence of a business nature with that creditor, whether concerned with money or not, comes to the disbursement files. All bills received are first filed in the disbursement files, then the file is reviewed as a whole when the time comes to pay bills. Purchase orders are also filed in the disbursement files once the purchase has been made. [HCO PL 28 Jan. 65; HCO PL 26 Nov. 65R; HCO PL 6 May 64 I]

disbursement voucher: n. a form giving evidence to the paying out of money. In a Scientology organization, a four-part disbursement voucher is used to record all transactions in which money is paid out by the org, clearly stating what the payment is for. The original goes to the person or firm being paid, a copy goes in the disbursement file for that company or person, a copy goes into a set of trays used for posting the breakdown of the amounts for each type of activity and one copy is carefully kept in numerical sequence and put in the weekly income report envelope. [HCO PL 6 May 64 I] Abbr. DV.

discharge: v. 1. to run out; to remove the charge (from an incident). ''The analytical mind of the preclear is shut down whenever he reaches an engram and he is then unable to pursue it and recount it enough times to discharge it without auditor assistance.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; HCOB 2 June 71 I; Lecture 28 August 63] —n. 2. the action or an instance of releasing charge. ''Emotional discharges are most certainly located by asking for them time after time, returning the patient over the part of the track where the charge is expected to lie.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

disconnect: v. to exercise one's right not to communicate with someone, one of the most fundamental rights of man. If an individual attempting to improve his life through Scientology is encountering persistent opposition from a close associate, his spiritual

advancement is impeded. In order to resolve such a situation, the Scientologist either handles (which means to smooth out the situation with the other person by applying the technology of communication) or, as a last resort when all attempts to handle have failed, he may decide to disconnect from the person until the antagonism ceases. This basic principle of handle or disconnect exists in any group and is no different than any other society or organization or religion down through thousands of years.

[Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCOB 10 Sept. 83]

disconnection: n. a self-determined decision made by an individual that he is not going to be connected to another; a severing of a communication line. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCOB 10 Sept. 83] See also DISCONNECT.

disestablish: v. to take apart what is put there, from dis-, "take apart," and establish, "put there." Thus disestablish means to take out terminals and tear things up. Example: An executive spends months building up a producing Qualifications Division. The Qual Sec is suddenly ripped off without replacement and apprenticing the replacement. The division collapses. There went months of work. It would have been far more economical to have a Qual Sec In-Training under that Qual Sec for a month or two before the transfer. [HCO PL 7 July 71; HCO PL 14 Mar. 72 II]

dishabile: n. Informal. a state of disarray or disorder. From the French déshabiller, which means "to undress." "But for some reason or other this fellow's knee, a month or two later, is still in a bad state of dishabile . . ." [Lecture 5 Mar. 64]

dishonest: m. disposed to lie, cheat, defraud or deceive. "This group believes that honest people have rights and that dishonest people have sacrificed their rights by being dishonest." [HCO PL 20 Oct. 61RB; HCO PL 3 May 72R]

dishonesty: n. the action of seeking advantage for oneself or one's group at the expense of some other person or group; seeking an illegitimate advantage ("illegitimate" because it violates somebody's survival too much). "The source of out-tech is only laziness and dishonesty." [Lecture 13 Aug. 51 (#2); HCO PL 20 Oct. 61RB; HCOB 26 Oct. 75]

dispatch: See despatch.

dispersal: n. a specialized multiple flow. A dispersal is, primarily, a number of flows extending from a common center, and the best example of a dispersal is an explosion. There is also such a thing as an in-dispersal, where the flows are all traveling toward a common center. One might call this an implosion. Dispersal is not the name of a pattern so much as the name of the behavior of particles in space. They could be coming down to a point in the middle, which would be implosion, or going out from this point, which would be explosion. "Fear is a dispersal of energy." [Scientology 8-80; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 23 Sept. 52 (#3); Lecture 5 Dec. 52 (#3)]

dissem: 1. dissemination. 2. (cap.) Dissemination Division.

Dissem Div: Dissemination Division.

Dissem Drill: Dissemination Drill.

dissemination: n. the action of spreading or scattering broadly. By dissemination in a Scientology organization we mean making broadly known the materials, services and results of Dianetics and Scientology through books, promotional material, letters, films or other media or activities, including word of mouth. It comes from the Latin word disseminare, which means "to sow apart." "The first interest, regardless of emergencies, is promotion and dissemination." [HCO PL 10 Aug. 59 II; HCO PL 1 Sept. 79; HCO PL 28 Apr. 60]

dissemination, come-on: See come-on.

Dissemination Division: n. the division of a Scientology organization responsible for the marketing and wide dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology services, books and materials. It keeps Dianetics and Scientology publications in stock and available for sale and signs public up for the major services of Scientology training and auditing. The Dissemination Division is Division 2. Earlier called HCO Dissemination Division, as the functions of this division were done by the Hubbard Communications Office until 1965, when it was incorporated into the seven-division organizing board as Divisions 1 and 2. [LRH ED 167 Int, 16 Jan. 72; HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; Org Board]

Abbr. Dissem Div.

Dissemination Drill: n. a drill which consists not of any set patten or words, but of four steps (contact, handle, salvage or "save from ruin," and bring to understanding) which must be accomplished with an individual when disseminating to him or her. The purpose of the drill is to enable a Scientologist to disseminate effectively to individuals. The exact procedure is covered in HCO PL 23 Oct. 65, DISSEMINATION DRILL. [HCO PL 23 Oct. 65] Abbr. Dissem Drill.

dissemination, end-off: See end-off dissemination.

Dissemination Secretary: n. the head of the Dissemination Division in a Scientology organization. Earlier called the HCO Dissemination Secretary. [Org Board] Abbr. Dissem Sec.

Dissem Sec: Dissemination Secretary.

Dist: Distribution. See Distribution Division.

distribution: n. the action of putting something elsewhere so that it will grow there too. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69]

Distribution Center, Incorporated: n. [1956—1967] an organization that was set up in Silver Spring, Maryland (near Washington, DC) to distribute Dianetics and Scientology books and tapes. These functions have since been assumed by the Publications Orgs and Golden Era Productions. Originally called Silver Spring Business Service. [PAB 88, 12 June 56; HCO PL 25 Jan. 57 II; RJ 28, 24 Nov. 76] Abbr. DCI.

Distribution Division: n. on the seven-division org board, the division responsible for contacting new public and bringing them in for service. This division was expanded into the three Public Divisions on the nine-division org board. [ED 647 Int, 26 Oct. 67; HCO PL 26 Oct. 68] Abbr. Dist.

Distribution Secretary: n. the head of the Distribution Division in a Scientology organization.

District Office: n. [1962—1966] a small local Scientology office which was attached to a city office and had the purpose of introducing Scientology in its immediate area. It was set up and organized mainly to deliver co-auditing. [Lecture 22 Nov. 62 (#2); HCO PL 4 Jan. 63] Abbr. DO.

Div 6 Internal Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for Div 6es internationally and their internal functions. He is responsible for the activities of Div 6es in every department. He is also responsible for these Div 6es pulling in raw public and taking advantage of an active field being generated by the Fields Executive International. It is his responsibility that Division 6 remains a gateway into the org and that public pour into the org for Div 6 services and other major services of the org. [CBO 662RA, 5 Feb. 80; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. DSIEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

Div 7 Sec: Division 7 Secretary.

div: division.

dive: See fall.

division: n. 1. the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. For example, the distance from 4.0 to 3.0 would be one division, and the distance from 2.5 to 2.0 would be one-half of a division. Tone arm action is measured in divisions downward on the tone arm dial. "When the tone arm moves less than one-fourth of a division of the tone arm dial in twenty minutes, change the process." [Introducing the E-Meter; HCOB 25 May 61] Abbr. div. 2. a portion of a Scientology organization which covers a broad class of functions, such as all training and processing delivery or all public contact activities. A division is composed of several (usually three or four) departments and headed by a divisional secretary. For example, the Dissemination Division is headed by the Dissemination Secretary, and it is composed of three departments which handle promotion and marketing, publications and registration. "Every division is a production unit." [HCO PL 1 Sept. 65 VIII; Org Board] Abbr. div.

Division 1: HCO.

Division 2: Dissemination Division.

Division 3: Treasury Division.

Division 4: Technical Division.

Division 5: Qualifications Division.

Division 6: 1. the Distribution Division. 2. [1967—1970] the Public

Planning Division. 3. [1970—1971] the Public Relations Division.
Division 6A: Public Contact Division.
Division 6B: Public Services Division.
Division 6C: Field Control Division.
Division 7: 1. [1967—1970] the Public Activities Division. 2. [1970—1971] the Public Service Division.
Division 7: [1965—1967; 1971—] Executive Division.
Division 7 **Secretary**: n. the secretary who heads the Executive Division for purposes (of personnel, Ad Comm and admin. This post is the administrative senior to all other persons in the division (excepting only the Executive Director and the Executive Secretaries): he directs comm arrangements, is responsible for staff being on post, for pay, leave, ethics matters regarding Div 7 staff, personnel reports and supervision, for supplies, equipment, quarters and their state of cleanliness. [HCO PL 1 Mar. 66R II; HCO PL 20 Jan. 66 II; Org Board] Abbr. Div 7 **Sec.**
Division 8: 1. [1967—1970] the Success Division. 2. [1970—1971] the Public Sales Division.
Division 9: [1967—1971] Executive Division.
Divisional Order: n. an issue type used by each division to relay orders to its staff or to its opposite-numbered divisions. The order is followed by the place and org name, and is printed on the color flash of the division. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA]
Divisional Organizer: n. [1966—1967] a post located in the Worldwide and Continental Executive Divisions that represented one type of division in a specified area or sphere (i.e., international, continental or, if expansion warranted, area). The purpose of the post was to help LRH organize and maintain and supply the division represented (type) in the sphere designated (locales) with all needful data, policy, tech, programs, examinations, plans, courses and activities of every kind needful to the success of that type of division, and to organize and raise in efficiency that type of division in the locales for which the Divisional Organizer was responsible. [Lecture 1 Nov. 66; HCO PL 1 Nov. 66 I; HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II]
divisional secretary: n. a post in a Scientology org that heads a division and is responsible for the state and activities of that division. For example, the Qualifications Secretary is the head of the Qualifications Division. [HCO PL 21 Dec. 66 I; HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R I; Org Board]
Division Comm Center: See Comm Center.
dizziness: n. a feeling of disorientation which includes a spinniness as well as an out-of-balance feeling. [HCOB 19 Jan. 67]
DK: Denmark.
D/L: Date/Locate.
DMSMH: Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. See the list of books in the Appendix.
Dn: Dianetics.
DN: dirty needle.
DO: District Office.
doc: document.
doctor: n. a handyman desperately valuable in the specific fields of emergency surgery and repair (as needed after accidents), in obstetrics, in orthopedics and as epidemic police. [Article, Mar. 54]
doctorate: See Doctor of Scientology.
doctorate school: n. any of the Scientology organizations in the early 1950s which were qualified to teach the doctorate course, the highest-level auditor training course at that time. [Associate Newsletter 6, July 53; Associate Newsletter, 23 April 53]
Doctor of Divinity: n. [1954—1966] a degree awarded to auditors meeting specific requirements of training and application of Scientology, which was the equivalent of Doctor of Scientology. Divinity simply means ``knowingness'' or ``wisdom.'' [Lecture 30 Dec. 54 (#1); Article, 10 Mar. 54] Abbr. DD.
Doctor of Scientology: n. [1954—1966] a top-level auditor degree which has indicated different accomplishments at different times:
1953—1956: a degree granted to a Bachelor of Scientology who had completed a series of cases and had done a paper demonstrating his application of Scientology to one particular psychosomatic illness.
1956—1963: the degree earned for completion of the most advanced

auditor training course available at the time. The content and structure of this course changed as new technology was developed. 1963—1966: an honorary degree granted not for scholastic reasons but purely as an award to auditors who performed signal service to Scientology activities. In 1966, the title of 'doctor' was dropped, and all existing Doctors of Scientology were invited to apply for and receive the new certificate and title of 'Dean of Scientology.' [Associate Newsletter, 23 Apr. 53; Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56; HCO Technical Bulletin, 12 Sept. 56; HCOB 16 Dec. 58; HCOB 10 Mar. 59; HCOB 4 May 61; HCO PL 12 Aug. 63; HCO PL 14 Feb. 66] Abbr. DScn.

doctrine of the stable datum: See stable datum, doctrine of.

D of P: Director of Processing. See Department of Processing.

D of P Check Type One: See Check Type One.

D of P interview: n. an interview given to a preclear by the Director of Processing. A D of P interview is used to get data for the Case Supervisor which is not otherwise available to him for C/Sing and programing the case, or to give an R-factor to the preclear on what is going on in order to dispel a mystery for him. D of P interviews are done on a meter, and the worksheets from the interview are filed in the folder. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 81R II; HCOB 10 Nov. 87]

D of T: Director of Training. See Department of Training.

dog case: See 'case, dog.'

dog is hanged, when the last: See last dog is hanged, when the.

dog, last hung: See last hung dog.

dog preclear: See 'case, dog.'

dog's breakfast: n. Informal. a mess. 'If you go on the assumption that one and all want things to go right, you are going to make a dog's breakfast out of it.' [HCO PL 4 Oct. 68 II]

doing: See doingness.

doingness: n. the activity involved in accomplishing something; the action of creating an effect. By doing is meant action, function, accomplishment, the attainment of goals, the fulfilling of purpose or any change of position in space. 'In the decline of any state into slavery as in Greece, or into economic strangulation of the individual as in our modern Western society, doingness is more and more enforced and willingness to do is less and less in evidence.' [Scientology; The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 83, 8 May 56; HCOB 4 Feb. 60 I]

Do-It-Yourself Processing: n. another name for co-auditing. [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 I] See also CO-AUDIT.

doll: doll body.

doll body: n. a type of body used by thetans in some parts of space which can be animated easily by theta energy, is disposable and does not have the uncomfortable circumstance of being itself any more alive than any other mest. A true doll body has no machinery in it of any kind whatsoever. It is simply a metal sheath which doesn't rust and is usually quite impervious to temperature, and which the thetan can pick up and make walk around. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 7 Aug. 52 (#1); Lecture 17 Jan. 57; Lecture 17 Feb. 61; Lecture 16 Aug. 61]

doll drill: n. a drill in which a doll is used to represent a preclear. Dolls are used in drilling a student auditor on auditing actions and commands until he has them letter-perfect. They are also used in drilling the handling of actual processes, as a live coach should not play the role of 'preclear' on a real set of process commands. [HCOB 4 July 62 II; HCO PL 10 Feb. 66; HCOB 31 Mar. 70; Film: Use of a Doll in Auditing and TRs]

dominant: n. a person who is trying to dominate another individual or individuals; one who is seeking to control other people. [Lecture 24 Nov. 50 (2 lectures)]

domination: n. an individual's use of alarm, threats and the general promise of pain unless compliance is given by the others around him. Domination seeks by anger and outright criticism, accusations, and other mechanisms to pound another individual into submission by making him less. [Self Analysis; Science of Survival]

domination by nullification: n. the coward's method of domination. The person using it feels that he is less than the individual upon whom he is using it and has not the honesty or fortitude to admit the fact to himself. He then begins to pull the other individual 'down to size,' using small carping criticisms. The one who is seeking to

dominate strikes heavily at the point of pride and capability of his target and yet, if at any moment the target challenges the nullifier, the person using the mechanism claims he is doing so solely out of assistance and friendship or disavows completely that it has been done. This method of domination is covert, and quite often the person upon whom it is exerted remains unsuspecting beyond the fact that he knows he is very unhappy. It is far more damaging than outright domination. [Self Analysis]

``Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls``: Literature, reference to a part of the poem ``Devotions upon Emergent Occasions`` by English poet John Donne (1572?—1631). The section of the poem containing this line is: ``No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main . . . any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.`` It was once a tradition in some European towns to toll the church bell to announce a death.

doodle-daddle: v. Informal. 1. to engage in aimless or foolish actions. —n. 2. aimless or foolish actions. —m. 3. of or tending toward doodle-daddle.

dope: n. Informal. information or data. ``And I'm giving you straight dope and the best tools in these bulletins.`` [HCOB 25 May 61]

dope-off: See anaten.

dope off: v. to seem to go to sleep. ``Any org or course has on it some slow students or students who easily dope off while attempting to study . . .`` [HCOB 23 Nov. 69RB III]

double acknowledgment: n. an auditing error in which the preclear answers up, the auditor then acknowledges, and the preclear then finishes his answer, leaving the auditor with another acknowledgment to do (and also leaving the auditor with no session, as this misacknowledgment is a failure to end the cycle of a command). The correct sequence is: preclear answers, the preclear is sure he has answered and the auditor then acknowledges. This completes the auditing command cycle. ``Avoidance of double acknowledgment is vital if you ever hope to keep pc in-session.`` [HCOB 15 Sept. 58; HCOB 12 Nov. 59]

Double Body: n. an incident in which the preclear has one body in a trance in one place and another body here on Earth; pain and anesthetic or a serious accident can cause him to change to the other area with a shocking impact on the other body. The other body quite commonly dies or is deranged by this sudden impact. The preclear wakes up from unconsciousness on Earth and tells (or represses) the fact that he has died. Obviously, as the surgeon or doctor will attest, he didn't die; for the heart of the patient kept beating. Actually the patient flicked into the other body, transferred the shock and pain and killed it, then came back here and awakened. [Scientology: A History of Man]

double clean: See clean a clean.

double confront: n. a process in which the auditor has the preclear confront two different objects alternately; two-object confront. This process runs out feelings of hypnotism and brings the person up to actually confronting. [Lecture 6 Mar. 72 (#2)]

double flunk: See flunk, double.

double-hat: v. to hold two posts at the same time, or assign someone to two posts at the same time. This can take the form of ``level`` double-hatting, in which, for example, the Mimeo Files I/C is also the Mimeo Files Equipment I/C. So long as one does not have a hat in each of separate divisions and the hat is all in one division (and in a large org, all in one department), not too much strain and trouble will result. The other type of double-hatting can be called ``vertical`` double-hatting. In this, the head of an area also holds an I/C hat in his own area. We see this in ``held from above`` on org boards. This is very common. For example, the Tech Sec is also D of P, held from above. In a small org that isn't delivering, this would be usual; but in busy areas that produce, vertical double-hatting is a sure way to be under stress. The answer to it is to recruit, train, hat and man up the lower post so it produces, and move back up the org board. ``You could probably double-hat two production posts, but don't ever double-hat a production and an organization post.`` [Lecture 4 Mar. 72 (#1); HCO PL 20 July 78]

double-hatted: n. holding two posts at the same time. ''Report unfilled, double-hatted posts as held from above.'' [HCO PL 5 Feb. 69 III]
Abbr. DH. See also DOUBLE-HAT.

double question: n. a type of Q and A in which the auditor asks a question, the preclear answers and the auditor asks a question about the answer. [HCOB 24 May 62]

double terminal: n. 1. a group of two pairs of mock-ups in which one pair is identical to the other pair, used in Double Terminating. ''There are a number of processes which could include double terminals.'' [Scientology 8-8008] —v. 2. to run Double Terminating. ''... anything, in short, that could be run in Dianetics can be double-terminated.'' [PAB 1, 10 May 53]

Double Terminating: n. a form of Creative Processing in which the auditor has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then has him get another such pair beside the first pair. A double terminal may also consist of an unmatched pair such as a mock-up of a husband facing a wife and, parallel to this, the husband facing the wife again; or a person facing an inanimate object, and beside that pair, the same person as another mock-up facing the same object as another mock-up. The identical mock-ups thus set up will discharge one against the other like electrical poles. [The Creation of Human Ability; Article, Apr. 53; PAB 1, 10 May 53; PAB 2, May 53; JOS 16-G, June 53] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

double tick: See dirty needle.

Doubt: n. 1. the condition that exists when one cannot make up one's mind as to an individual, a group, org or project. ''A condition of DOUBT should be assigned any person who accepts and disciplines another unjustly on the basis of a report which subsequently turns out to have been false.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 6 Oct. 67R II; HCO PL 24 Feb. 69] 2. Doubt Formula.

Doubt Formula: n. the formula to be applied when a being or area is in a condition of Doubt: (1) Inform oneself honestly of the actual intentions and activities of that group, project or org, brushing aside all bias and rumor. (2) Examine the statistics of the individual, group, project or org. (3) Decide on the basis of ''the greatest good for the greatest number of dynamics'' whether or not it should be attacked, harmed or suppressed or helped. (4) Evaluate oneself or one's own group, project or org as to intentions and objectives. (5) Evaluate one's own or one's group, project or org's statistics. (6) Join or remain in or befriend the one which progresses toward the greatest good for the greatest number of dynamics and announce the fact publicly to both sides. (7) Do everything possible to improve the actions and statistics of the person, group, project or org one has remained in or joined. (8) Suffer on up through the conditions in the new group if one has changed sides, or the conditions of the group one has remained in if wavering from it has lowered one's status. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 6 Oct. 67R II]

down-bouncer: n. a type of bouncer which sends the preclear earlier on the time track. This type of phrase is one which tells the person to ''Get down'' or ''Get back'' and keeps the preclear below the actual incident in which he is held. Examples: ''Sit down,'' ''Get down,'' ''It's underneath,'' ''You're early.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 16 Nov. 61] See also BOUNCER.

down for the third time, go: v. Informal. to drown after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from a general, but false belief that a drowning man will rise to the surface for air three times before he finally sinks. Often used figuratively. ''We are a few and we have an enormous area to salvage that long ago went down for the third time.'' [HCO PL 12 Sept. 67]

down on one's luck: See luck, down on one's.

downscale: n. at or toward the lower end of any scale (e.g., the Tone Scale, a scale of professionalism, etc.) ''Downscale he takes a blame for the war having begun, and upscale he simply takes full responsibility for both sides.'' [Lecture 4 Oct. 53]

downstat: n. 1. one with low, declining statistics on his post or in some area of his life. ''So when you reward a downstat you not only deprive upstats, you also cave the downstat in!'' [HCO PL 8 Feb. 68 I; HCO PL 31 Jan. 69; HCO PL 3 May 72R; HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I] —m. 2.

of or having low or declining statistics. ''Some people have a METHOD of handling a down stat which is a fixed idea or cliché they use to handle all downstat situations in their lives.'' [HCO PL 8 Feb. 68 I] 3. characteristic of someone or something with low or declining statistics: messy, cluttered, of poor quality or appearance, dirty, not well taken care of. ''If an org and its staff display a downstat image, public confidence in Dianetics and Scientology is shaken.'' [HCO PL 17 June 69; HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 I]

DPF: Deck Project (Force).

DPM: Director of Promotion and Marketing. See Department of Promotion and Marketing.

DPV: Department of Product Validity. Sometimes used as a verb to refer to having a person's pc folder reviewed by the Department of Validity before allowing the preclear to attest to a completion; this is a nonstandard usage.

DR: 1. daily report. 2. dirty read.

dramatization: n. the act or an instance of dramatizing. ''As the general tone of the individual approaches the tone level of the engram under restimulation, dramatization becomes more severe.'' [The Dynamics of Life; HCO PL 19 Oct. 74]

dramatize: v. to act under the influence of past incidents as dictated by those incidents in the bank; to replay something now that happened in the past, out of its time and context and out of one's control. A person dramatizing an engram is duplicating its content, entire or in part, in his present time environment. The degree of dramatization is in direct ratio to the degree of the restimulation of the engrams causing it. At its most restimulated, the engram is running off verbatim and the individual is like an actor, puppetlike, playing his dictated part. Other types of incidents and pictures can also be dramatized: A person dramatizing withholds would be acting out withholding information now, when the actual withholds or incidents of withholding are in the past. ''This individual is all messed up because he's trying not to dramatize the engram in which he is stuck . . .'' [Dianetics; The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; Lecture 25 Oct. 56; Lecture 28 July 66; HCO PL 19 Oct. 74]

draw a longbow: See longbow, draw a.

dream: n. an effort to orient oneself; a pretended knowingness about location. The body goes to sleep, the individual is not oriented and he feels lost, so he mocks up some areas and circumstances to supplant body perception. This is what dreams and nightmares are. Dreams also follow a sudden loss; they are an effort to orient oneself and get something back. [Lecture 10 Jan. 57; Lecture 15 Aug. 61; Lecture 6 Sept. 61; Lecture 1 Jan. 62 (#1); HCOB 29 Mar. 65]

drift down: n. 1. an action of the E-Meter tone arm in which it gradually drifts down and lingers on and on at a lower read. This is not really tone arm action. The tone arm does not go up or down, back and forth, it just drifts slowly and evenly down over the first half hour period of the procedure and stays there. ''There is a phenomenon known as the 'drift down' which is not actual tone arm action.'' [HCOB 11 Apr. 62] —v. 2. (of an E-Meter tone arm) to gradually drift down and linger on and on at a lower read. ''TA high at start of interview and drifts down and F/Ns during interview.'' [HCOB 11 Apr. 62; HCOB 14 Sept. 72]

drift up: n. an action of the E-Meter tone arm in which it gradually rises up to a high read and stays there. This ''drift up'' is not actually tone arm motion. It is just the preclear's refusal to confront. [HCOB 11 Apr. 62] Compare to DRIFT DOWN.

drill: n. 1. a method of learning or training in which an action is done over and over until it is smooth, competent and professional. ''You make sure he understands the drill, and after that it is a matter of his DOING it.'' [HCOB ; FO 3232] —v. 2. to do a drill or drills. ''Fortunately, the vast majority of auditors have a high professional conscience and are willing to study, drill and do everything possible to perfect their tech.'' [HCOB 22 Jan. 77] —m. 3. of or for drilling. ''The coach only has the drill form and follows it exactly until the student auditor has each example down perfectly.'' [HCOB 29 Nov. 62 II]

drill list: See list, drill.

drop: See fall.

drop a ball: See ball, drop the.

drop into the hamper: See hamper, fall out of the.

drop of a hat, at the: m. Informal. on signal; immediately; without delay. From the American frontier practice of dropping a hat as a signal for a fight to begin, usually the only formality observed. Races are sometimes started by the downward sweep of a hat. ''For a country that once had the reputation for joining anything and everything, and at the drop of a hat, which is kind of natural to man, we have a condition where nobody is willing to join anything.'' [Lecture 31 Dec. 57]

dropped time: n. an outpost which consists of time that should be noted and isn't. This is a special case of an omitted datum. Dropped time has a peculiarly ferocious effect that adds up to utter lunacy. Examples: A news bulletin from 1814 and one from 1922 read consecutively without time assigned produces otherwise undetectable madness. A summary report of a situation containing events strung over half a year without saying so can provoke a reaction not in keeping with the current scene. [HCO PL 11 May 70; HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 III]

dropping emotional curve: See emotional curve.

D routing: See routing, D.

drug bomb: n. a vitamin formula containing B and C vitamins, magnesium and niacinamide, that helps alleviate drug withdrawal symptoms. The exact formula can be found in HCOB 25 Oct. 71, DRUG DRYING OUT, in Technical Bulletins, Volume IX. [HCOB 25 Oct. 71]

drug case: See case, drug.

drug history, heavy: n. a history of taking heavy drugs (LSD, angel dust, and other heavy street or medical drugs) or a drug history that is 'heavy' (of a sufficient volume to have brought about a biochemical situation physically). It is a matter of the type of drug consumed or of the frequency and volume of drug consumption that determines if a person has a heavy drug history. [HCOB 31 Mar. 81R]

drug personality: n. an artificial personality created by drugs. Drugs can apparently change the attitude of a person from his original personality to one secretly harboring hostilities and hatreds he does not permit to show on the surface. [Clear Body, Clear Mind: The Effective Purification Program; HCOB 6 Feb. 78]

Drug Rundown: n. a series of auditing actions addressing the effects of drugs, medicine and alcohol on a preclear or pre-OT. There are several types of Drug Rundowns found at different points on the Grade Chart, each using specific techniques to address and handle various aspects of cases affected by drugs. [HCOB 17 Oct. 69RB; HCOB 8 Sept. 71R II; HCOB 31 Aug. 74RA; HCOB 6 Feb. 78RD; HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 21 Dec. 80RA]

drugs: n. any of various chemical substances that affect the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addiction, such as (to name a few) tranquilizers, opium, cocaine, marijuana, peyote, amphetamine, and the psychiatrists' gifts to man, LSD and angel dust, which are the worst. Any medical drugs are included. Drugs are drugs. There are thousands of trade names and slang terms for these drugs. Alcohol is included as a drug and receives the same treatment in auditing. Drugs essentially are poisons. The degree they are taken determines the effect. A small amount gives a stimulant. A greater amount acts as a sedative. A larger amount acts as a poison and can kill one dead. ''It is possible to come off drugs without convulsions.'' [HCOB 28 Aug. 68 II; HCOB 15 July 71 III]

DSA: Director of Special Affairs. See Department of Special Affairs.

DScn: Doctor of Scientology.

DSIEI: Div 6 Internal Executive International.

D trait: See OCA graph.

DTS: Director of Tech Services. See Department of Tech Services.

dub-in: n. 1. any unknowingly created mental picture that appears to have been a record of the physical universe but is in fact only an altered copy of the time track. The term comes from the motion picture industry, where it means recording dialogue and various sounds and then integrating them into the film after it has been shot. ''It is very necessary that you understand what 'dub-in' is

and how it operates and manifests in running because the careless and unstudied individual will conceive that anything that assaults his reality should be called 'dub-in.' Also called garbage. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture Aug. 56; Lecture 6 Nov. 58; Lecture 11 June 63; PAB 99, 1 Nov. 56; HCOB 15 May 63] —m. 2. characterized by or made up of dub-in; imaginary. 'There is lack of visio recall, there is 'dub-in' visio.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Article, Jan. 51]

dub in: v. to imagine (something). 'People dub in a missing piece of sequence, for instance, instead of seeing that it is missing.' [HCO PL 18 May 70]

dummy: m. 1. simulating or replacing something but lacking its function. 'When a folder goes out of CF, a dummy folder is slipped back in, so marked as to tell where the real folder went.' [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II] —n. 2. a scrap paper expression of an idea for a promotional piece; it includes in the same package the written materials or words, all surveys used, captions, photos and art work. Dummies are never the size of the finished product. A dummy is merely a layout, sometimes very small and often made out of stationery paper, with the required page foldings so copy can be planned. 'You can't start making columns of printing (galleys) without somebody doing a design and dummy.' [HCO PL 26 Nov. 68; HCO PL 5 Sept. 79]

dummy auditing: See auditing, dummy.

dummy run: n. 1. a test of the flow lines of traffic, bodies, despatches, etc., done by actually sending people and particles along the lines to simulate real situations and circumstances. The results of the dummy run are used to straighten out the spaces and terminals so that a product can be gotten on the line. 'Work out the body and particle flows by dummy run and position the work space accordingly.' [HCO PL 26 Feb. 71 II; HCO PL 9 Mar. 71 II] —v. 2. to do a dummy run. 'Dummy run the lines until they're in.' [HCOB 25 Aug. 71]

dunnage: n. a slang term for extra and relatively meaningless talk aimed solely at staying in communication with the preclear. The term comes from the regular definition of dunnage, loose material laid beneath or wedged among objects carried by ship or rail to prevent injury from chafing or moisture or to provide ventilation. 'Throw your dunnage in when they've answered a question.' [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 5 Nov. 54; PAB 38, 29 Oct. 54]

duplicate: v. 1. to make a duplicate of; to achieve duplication of. 'The 'reasons why' 'the order is hard to duplicate' is the runoff of a confusion.' [Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 4 Jan. 54 (#2); Lecture 19 July 54 (#1); Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#3); Lecture 23 Jan. 57; HCO PL 19 Sept. 58; Film: The Cycle of Communication] —n. 2. a copy. 3. a perfect duplicate. See also DUPLICATE, PERFECT.

duplicate, perfect: n. an impulse or particle or idea which occupies the same space, the same time, with the same mass and the same energy as the original. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, 'The Axioms of Scientology'; Lecture 16 July 54]

duplication: n. the action of reproducing something exactly, which means either repeating the exact same cycle again or duplicating at receipt-point what was started at source-point. [Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 1 Nov. 54; Film: The Cycle of Communication]

Duplication Processes/Processing: n. 1. a class of processes which are used to establish communication and improve a preclear's ability to duplicate. Many of these processes consist of the preclear mimicking the auditor or performing the same action over and over again. [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 13 June 63; HCO Training Bulletin 6 Feb. 57; Article, 29 Oct. 57; HCOB 3 July 59] 2. a form of Creative Processing in which the preclear is shown a mest object, person or space and directed to duplicate it with a mock-up beside it. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 26 Oct. 53; Article 1 May 53; PAB 7, mid-Aug. 53] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

Duplicative Question: n. the name of the training drill TR 3.

duplstickers: n. mucilage-backed slips of paper that come on a roll, which can be used with carbon between them to make multiple copies of address labels. They can then be torn off the roll and pasted on

envelopes. ''Such lists of names are merely typed on slips (duplistickers).'' [HCO PL 23 Sept. 64; HCO PL 12 Jan. 66]

Dutton: Navigation. Commander Benjamin Dutton (1883—1937), author of a textbook on navigation and nautical astronomy (often referred to as Dutton's) first published in 1926 for the instruction of student officers at the US Naval Academy. The name refers to both the man and the book.

DV: disbursement voucher.

dwindling rock slam: See rock slam, dwindling.

dwindling spiral: n. a progressively worsening condition. A phenomenon which stems from the fact that the worse an individual (or group or society) gets, the more capacity it has to get worse. ''They go into this dizzy dwindling spiral.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 7 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 1 Dec. 50 (#1)]

dwindling spiral of control: n. the phenomenon of a person being unwilling to leave certain parts of the world uncontrolled, which results in his rapidly dropping downscale and getting into a situation where he is obsessively attempting to control things which he never will be able to control. He thus renders himself unhappy, begins to doubt his ability to control those things which he actually should be able to control, and so at length loses his ability to control anything. [The Problems of Work]

dynamic: n. 1. a surge of energy within us which is seeking to promote the survival of something; an urge, a thrust, a motion toward survival. The basic command "Survive!" is known as the survival dynamic. If we take a look at this dynamic through a magnifying glass, we find that in this one thrust there are eight thrusts, or eight dynamics. These are motives or motivations. They are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the physical universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. The first four of these dynamics were described and used in early Dianetics; the remaining four, although they had been known about and numbered since the beginning, came into full use with the development of Scientology. These eight dynamics embrace all the goals of survival an individual has and all the things for which he survives. The word dynamic comes from the Greek dunamis meaning ''power; strength.'' Each dynamic is an energetic urge in a certain direction; the urge to survive along a certain course. They could best be represented as a series of concentric circles wherein the first dynamic would be the center and each new dynamic would be successively a circle outside it. None of these dynamics is more or less important than another. It will be found, however, among individuals that each person stresses one of the dynamics more than the others, or may stress a combination of dynamics as more important than other combinations. For more information, see the definitions of each individual dynamic below, and the illustration of the eight dynamics in the appendix. ''The central dynamic of the individual is the urge toward survival.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 4 June 51; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 6 Apr. 55; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59] m. 2. existing as the motivating or driving force, physical or moral, in any field. ''The dynamic principle of existence is survival.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Abbr. D.

dynamic, first: n. the urge for individual survival, reason toward individual survival for oneself. This dynamic includes the individual plus his immediate possessions. It does not include any other people. It consists of the dynamic thrust to survive as an individual, to obtain pleasure as an individual and to avoid pain. It covers the general field of food, clothing and shelter, personal ambition and general individual purpose. It is the effort to attain the highest level of survival for the longest possible time for self. Here we have individuality expressed fully. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology:

The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!;
Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival,
Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct.
54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr.
59] Abbr. 1D.

dynamic, second: n. the urge toward survival through sex or children. The second dynamic embraces both the sexual act and the care and raising of children. It contains the family unit as well as anything that can be categorized as a family activity. It is man's urge toward survival as a future generation. On the first dynamic he is an individual. But by sex—procreation—he creates other individuals and future generations. This dynamic could also be described as creativity. Creativity is making things for the future, and the second dynamic includes any creativity. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59] Abbr. 2D.

dynamic, third: n. the urge to survive through a group of individuals or as a group. It is group survival, the group tending to take on a life and existence of its own. The third dynamic embraces the various units of the species of man, such as the association, the military company, the employees of a business, the social club, the political group, the people in the surrounding countryside, the nation and the race. It covers any kind of group, whether temporary or permanent, large or small. It is characterized by activity on the part of the individual to obtain and maintain the survival of the group of which he is a part. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59; Lecture 3 May 72] Abbr. 3D.

dynamic, fourth: n. the urge toward survival through the species to which one belongs. Man's fourth dynamic is the species of mankind, meaning both men and women. This is the urge toward survival through all mankind and as all mankind. Whereas the white race or the black race would be considered a third dynamic, all the races of man together would be considered the fourth dynamic. This dynamic is the effort to survive as a species. It is the interest in the species as such. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59] Abbr. 4D.

dynamic, fifth: n. the urge of the individual to survive as life and to cause all life to survive. This includes all living things whether vegetable or animal—the fish in the sea, the beasts of the field or of the forest, grass, trees, flowers or anything directly and intimately motivated by life. This is the effort to survive for any and every form of life. It is the interest in life as such. [The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59] Abbr. 5D.

dynamic, sixth: n. the urge toward existence as the physical universe. The physical universe is composed of matter, energy, space and time. In Scientology we take the first letter of each of these words and coin a word, MEST. The sixth dynamic is the drive of the individual to enhance the survival of all matter, energy, time and space. It is the urge to survive of the physical universe, by the physical

universe itself and with the help of the physical universe and each one of its component parts. [The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59] Abbr. 6D.

dynamic, seventh: n. the urge to survive as spiritual beings or the urge for life itself to survive. Anything spiritual, with or without identity, would come under the heading of the seventh dynamic. It includes one's beingness, the ability to create, the ability to cause survival or survive, the ability to destroy or pretend to be destroyed. A subheading of this dynamic is ideas and concepts and the desire to survive through these. The seventh dynamic is life source. This is separate from the physical universe and is the source of life itself. Thus there is an effort for the survival of life source. [The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59] Abbr. 7D.

dynamic, eighth: n. the urge towards survival through the Supreme Being or, more exactly, infinity. The infinity of the eighth dynamic simply means, in our terminology here, the "beingness of all." This is called the eighth dynamic because the symbol of infinity (∞) stood upright makes the numeral 8. It actually embraces the allness of all. [The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; A New Slant on Life; Dianetics 55!; Life Orientation Course; Supplement No. 1 to Science of Survival, Sept. 51; PAB 83, 8 May 56; Lecture 19 Nov. 51 (#1); Lecture 19 Oct. 54; Lecture 13 Apr. 55 (#1); Lecture 15 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 7 Apr. 59] Abbr. 8D.

dynamic, ninth: n. aesthetics. [Lecture 1 Dec. 52 (#2)]

Dynamic Assessment: n. an assessment done in session to find which of the eight dynamics gives the most change of pattern of the E-Meter needle, or the one that makes the needle drop, no matter how slightly. Once the dynamic has been located, the preclear is asked for any terminal he or she thinks would represent that dynamic. "Sometimes, as in old Dynamic Assessment, we cannot get clean falls on what we are looking for." [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 2 Nov. 61; HCOB 4 Feb. 60; HCOB 30 May 60; HCO Info Letter 1 Feb. 62; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 IV]

Dynamic Assessment by Rock Slam: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a technique used to find a rock slam on the preclear. It consists of a specific series of listing and assessing actions to find a charged part of one of the dynamics and then list the goals the preclear has that would be overts against that area. [Lecture 14 Aug. 62 (#1); Lecture 18 Sept. 62 (#2); Lecture 30 Oct. 62 (#1)]

Dynamic Clear: n. a Clear who has been cleared up on all dynamics rather than just the first. [Lecture 8 Feb. 62]

dynamic definition: See definition, action.

dynamic principle of existence: n. 1. (in Dianetics) the lowest common denominator of the finite universe: Survive! The goal of life can be considered to be infinite survival. Man, as a life form, can be demonstrated to obey in all his actions and purposes the one command "Survive!" It is not a new thought that man is surviving. It is a new thought that man is motivated only by survival. "A primary need, in arriving at a dynamic principle of existence, was to discover what one wanted to know about existence." Also called basic principle of existence. [Dianetics; The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science] 2. (in Scientology) the common denominator to all thetans: Create. This is something that all thetans are doing, one way or another. "The universe got created because the dynamic principle of existence, in Scientology, is create." [HCOB 31 Oct. 59; Lecture 7 Nov. 59 (#3); Lecture 3 Jan. 60 (#2)]

Dynamic Sort Out Assessment: n. an auditing rundown which finds and

handles charged areas on any dynamic. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

Dynamic Straightwire: n. a Straightwire process in which errors and charged terminals on the dynamics are found and addressed. ''Dynamic Straightwire, cleverly done, takes a case apart.'' [Science of Survival; Article, Sept. 51; Article, 16 Feb. 59; HCOB 16 Feb. 59; PAB 157, 1 Apr. 59; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 IV]

E: 1. effect. 2. enforce.

earlier beginning: n. an earlier starting point for an engram than the one the preclear has used in previous run-throughs of that engram. ''The auditor forgot to ask for earlier beginning . . .'' [HCOB 4 Apr. 71RB; HCOB 26 June 78RA II; HCOB 28 June 78RA] Abbr. E/B.

earlier-similar: n. 1. a similar incident, earlier in time. '' . . . you run it back to an earlier-similar . . .'' [Lecture 25 Sept. 68; Lecture 30 Sept. 68; HCOB 23 May 69R; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R] —m. 2. of or to an earlier-similar. ''It may happen that the word has to be taken earlier-similar before you can get it to F/N.'' [Lecture 30 Sept. 68; HCOB 23 May 69R; HCOB 30 June 71RC II; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R] —v. 3. to trace back to an earlier-similar. ''It may happen there is a chain and the word has to be earlier-similar.'' [HCOB 8 July 74R I] Abbr. E/S.

East Grinstead: n. the town in southern England where Saint Hill is located.

Eastman: n. the Eastman Kodak Company.

Eastman Kodak Company: n. Photography. a large manufacturer of photographic equipment, film and supplies founded by George Eastman (1854—1932), American inventor and industrialist.

eat crow: See crow, eat.

E/B: earlier beginning.

EC: Executive Council.

echo invalidation: n. an auditor error in listing, in which the preclear gives an item, the auditor calls it back to the preclear and says, ''That isn't it.'' The invalidation of each item makes the preclear very dizzy and very desperate. The preclear, sick and confused, starts plunging in desperation for the right item and goes swiftly down tone and out of session. The right way to do it is as follows: Preclear gives item. Auditor writes it down. All items are written down that the preclear gives. An auditor never repeats items to the preclear after the preclear says them. ''Don't begin echo invalidation.'' [HCOB 24 Apr. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 I]

echo metering: n. an auditor error of reconsulting the meter after the preclear volunteers a button or puts his own ruds in. This leaves the preclear's offering an undischarged charge. For example, the preclear says, ''You know, I just realized I suppressed this engram'' and the auditor says (looking for a read on the E-Meter), ''In this session has anything been suppressed?'' ''Has anything else been suppressed on the engram?'' ''Echo metering is miserable auditing.'' [HCOB 13 Apr. 64 I; HCOB 27 May 63; Lecture 25 June 63, SHSBC-306]

economics: n. the social science that studies the production, distribution and consumption (using) of commodities (things). Economics is basically a series of laws relating to exchange, goods and, in general, supply and demand and can take into account resources or lack of them. In actual practice, economics is quite firm and precise and predictable. The word originally meant ''the science or art of managing a house or household'' and that is still its first meaning. From this grew up a study of the whole community as a connected activity. The laws of economics can be found in Certainty, Vol. 13, No. 4, April 1966 in Technical Bulletins Volume VIII. ''Economics are as simple as they are not obscured and as confused as they are made to serve a selfish purpose.'' [Lecture 18 Jan. 71 (#2); Certainty, Vol. 13, No. 4, Apr. 66; HCO PL 27 Nov. 71 I; LRH Definition Notes]

ECT: electroconvulsive therapy.

ECWW: Executive Council Worldwide.

ED: 1. Executive Directive. 2. Executive Director.

ED Int: Executive Director International.

Edsel: n. Automobiles. a make of car released by the Ford Motor Co. in 1958. A vast sum was spent on research and advertising for the car, but only 35,000 of them were sold. The Edsel flopped dismally, and made Ford Motor Co. a laughing-stock.

Education: n. a whole track incident in which a thetan, after being caught in a theta trap and undergoing an incident or incidents designed to put him at effect, was given a complete education of a

hypnotic, stimulus-response variety. It was the type of education which makes a file-card system out of a thinking being. It is dramatized today in universities as it requires no skilled instruction. [Scientology: A History of Man]

education: n. the process of making new data available to the individual and causing his mind to attend to and use that data. It is the conveyance of ideas, patterns and creations from one person to another for knowing retention and conscious use by the second person, and it should be done in such a way as not to stultify or inhibit the use of the ideas or actions relayed. Education means learning or knowing or accomplishing the knowingness of a certain subject. If one is educated in a subject, then he knows that subject and is able to accomplish the actions and results which are taught in that subject. ''Education usually provides new areas of concentration in the environment of the individual and translates many of his unknowns into knowns.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 20 Jan. 58; Lecture 4 Aug. 64; Lecture 13 Aug. 64; HCOB 27 Apr. 71]

educational aberration: See aberration, educational.

Educational Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics which addresses the processes of getting data into the analytical memory banks, weighting and comparing data, computing, and placing the computed conclusions into action. It is not the study of how to get an A in a classroom of some authoritarian university, although it can include that too. It is the science of how to learn and how to teach in such a way as to preserve the alertness of the analytical mind and to make it possible for the individual to place into action a maximum of solutions based on a minimum of data. It contains the body of organized knowledge necessary to train minds to their optimum efficiency and to an optimum of skill and knowledge in the various branches of the works of man. ''Educational Dianetics concerns itself with all and any kind of teaching or learning, nonacademic and academic.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 29 Aug. 50; Lecture 11 Nov. 50 (#1)]

EE: Evaluation and Execution. See Office of Evaluation and Execution.

E EI: Establishment Executive International.

E Esto: Executive Establishment Officer.

effect: n. the receipt-point of an impulse or particle, and that which is received at receipt-point; a potential receipt of flow. For example, the person who catches a ball thrown to him is being an effect at that moment. The one who threw the ball was cause. ''He is never at any time an effect and he is as bad off as an individual who is effect all the time.'' Also called receipt-point. [The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 19 Nov. 53; Lecture 9 Mar. 54; Lecture 12 Mar. 54; Lecture 29 Mar. 54; Lecture 29 Oct. 55] Compare to CAUSE. Abbr. E.

Effect Scale: n. a scale which shows how much cause the individual dare be by measuring how much effect he is willing to suffer. At the top of the scale, the individual can give or receive any effect. At the bottom of the scale, he can receive no effects, but he still feels he must give a total effect. This scale can be found in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 14 Apr. 57; Lecture 25 July 57; Lecture 4 Apr. 59; HCOB 18 Sept. 67]

effort: n. force with direction, motion with purpose; very closely monitored force. Effort is making two things coincide at one point, or stop coinciding at a point, or change coincidence at a point. ''Thought plus effort is reason.'' [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Dianetics''; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 6 Mar. 52 (#1); Lecture 8 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 17 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 22 Dec. 53 (#2); Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Supplement No. 4 to Science of Survival; Feb. 52]

Effort Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes done by running moments of physical stress, either as simple efforts or counter-efforts or as whole precise incidents. For example, one finds where the facsimile of an effort is against the preclear and gets the preclear's effort against it. A pain or pressure turns on and, by constant reexperiencing, turns off. It is used to address incidents which contain physical pain or heavy stress of motion, such as injuries, accidents or illnesses. [Introductory and Demonstration]

Processes Handbook; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; DAB, Vol. 2, No. 4, Oct. 51; Article, Feb. 52]

8-A: Standard Operating Procedure 8-A.

8-C: n. 1. control. This term comes from the name of a well-known process dealing with control, Opening Procedure of 8-C. ''It will also be found that the Academy stays full only so long as tough, tight 8-C is run on the students . . .'' [Lecture 8 Oct. 54; HCO PL 6 Apr. 62; HCOB 23 Aug. 65] 2. Opening Procedure of 8-C. 3. Standard Operating Procedure 8-C. 4. the name of the training drill TR 6. —v. 5. to control. '' . . . 8-Cing co-audit teams into session.'' [HCOB 23 Aug. 65; HCOB 29 May 80RA]

8D: eighth dynamic. See dynamic, eighth.

8-D: Standard Operating Procedure 8-D.

8-L: Standard Operating Procedure 8-L.

8-O: Standard Operating Procedure 8-O.

8.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of exhilaration on the Tone Scale.

1812 Overture: See Overture of 1812.

8-80: n. a formula representing the electronics of human thought and beingness. The ''8-8'' stands for ''infinity-infinity'' upright, and the ''0'' represents the static, theta. [Scientology 8-80]

8-8008: n. a formula which states that the attainment of infinity is achieved by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the mest universe to a zero for oneself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. Infinity (8) stood upright makes the number eight: thus, Scientology 8-8008 is not just another number, but serves to fix into the mind of the individual a route by which he can rehabilitate himself, his abilities, his ethics and his goals. [Scientology 8-8008]

80: Technique 80.

88: Technique 88.

eighth dynamic: See dynamic, eighth.

eight-hour rule: n. [June—Oct. 1962] a rule which stated that staff members of Scientology organizations must not do more than eight hours private auditing for pay in any one week. Cancelled by the Johannesburg Rule (which states that staff members may not do any private auditing for pay) in October 1962. [HCO PL 21 June 62; HCO PL 16 Oct. 62]

elastic team tactics: n. the procedure of adjusting personnel to the flow of traffic in an area. The staff in the area are trained as specialists and then each is trained on every other post in the area. Then, when there is a heavy traffic flow in a particular section, staff from other areas can help handle the traffic and then return to their regular posts. [Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter]

electing an executioner: n. the action of an individual who decides he is tired of a certain game but doesn't want to have the responsibility of withdrawing from it: he begins looking for an agency that will ''knock him off'' so that he can exit the game. For example, a person who gets tired of his job starts doing things that will cause his boss to kick him out. He has elected his boss as an executioner. [Lecture 10 Jan. 57]

electricity: n. a flow of energy; an interchange of potential between two terminals. Electricity is a flow manifestation of force. [Understanding the E-Meter; Lecture 17 Dec. 53; Lecture 8 Jan. 54]

electric shock: n. Psychiatry. the practice of administering an electric shock to the head of a patient in a supposed effort to treat mental illness. There is no therapeutic reason for shocking anyone and there are no authentic cases on record of anyone having been cured of anything by shock. The reverse is true. Electric shock causes often irreparable harm to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability. It deranges the electronic field in the vicinity of the body and is always succeeded by bad health or physical difficulties and never does otherwise than hasten the death of the person. It has been stated by people using electric shock that if they were denied euthanasia they would at least use partial euthanasia in the form of electric shock, brain surgery and drugs. These treatments in some large percentage of cases, however, effect euthanasia as they were expected to do. [Scientology: The

Fundamentals of Thought; HCOB 11 Apr. 82]

electroconvulsive therapy: n. Psychiatry. the official name for electric shock treatment. Abbr. ECT.

electrodes: See cans.

electrometer: See E-Meter.

electronic attest: n. an intern's attestation of ability to audit with good presence, TRs and metering, accompanied by a tape or video recording of his auditing, which is then checked by the Intern Supervisor, Case Supervisor and Senior Case Supervisor before giving any final okay to audit for a class. 'Auditors using LRH tapes and electronic attest (and with OT Zero, TR 0, metering and Mis-Us cleaned up and ethics in) become very spectacular auditors in terms of results.' [HCO PL 8 Nov. 71RA I; HCOB 16 Aug. 72]

electronic field: See force field.

electronics: n. 1. the standards, skills and mensurations and items and conditions necessary to handle, guide, use, increase and decrease flows of the minute energy particles called electrons. [Scientology 8-80] 2. lower and cruder manifestations of the same order of actuality as thought. [Scientology 8-8008]

electronics people: n. groups of beings on the whole track who lived on heavy-gravity planets, and so developed and used electronics. [Lecture 27 June 52 (#1)] Compare to THOUGHT PEOPLE.

electropsychomèter: See E-Meter.

electrostencil: n. 1. a mimeograph stencil produced on a type of electronic machine. —v. 2. to make a mimeograph stencil using an electrostencil machine.

elementary Emergency Formula: See Emergency Formula, elementary.

elementary, my dear Watson: See Watson.

Elementary Straightwire: n. 1. a basic Straightwire process with two commands which ask the preclear for things he wouldn't mind remembering and things he wouldn't mind forgetting. 'So you have to know about two-way communication before you know about Elementary Straightwire.' [Lecture 5 Oct. 54 (#2); Lecture 7 Oct. 54; Lecture 10 Nov. 54; PAB 43, 7 Jan. 55; PAB 46, 18 Feb. 55] 2. ARC Straightwire.

elephant, see the: v. Informal. to gain knowledge by experience; to get experience of life; to see life, the world or the sights (as of a large city). In the military, it means to see combat, especially for the first time. The elephant has been used since the mid-1800s to mean 'a remarkable or astonishing sight or sights.' 'They used to take the young recruits out to battle so they could see the elephant.' [Lecture 3 Jan. 59]

Eligibility for Issue of OT Levels Check: n. a check that is done to ensure that a person is a valid candidate for OT levels, is not a security risk and is in good shape ethicswise for the Advanced Courses. Also called Eligibility for OT Levels Check. [HCOB 1 Dec. 78RB; Grade Chart]

Eligibility for OT Levels Check: See Eligibility for Issue of OT Levels Check.

Elite FSM: n. an FSM status awarded annually at the New Years' event for introducing a thousand new people to Scientology and getting them onto their first service during the year. Elite FSMs are awarded a platinum pin encrusted with two diamonds and a ruby. They also receive a special trophy.

Elizabeth: n. a city in northeastern New Jersey; location of the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation (1950—1951). [Lecture 4 Oct. 54; Lecture 8 Oct. 55 (#1); Lecture 4 July 57 (#1)]

EM: 1. E-Meter Instruction Film. 2. E-Meter drill.

Emanator: n. a whole track incident which centers around a large, glowing body of radioactive material that hangs magically in thin air, called an Emanator. It is a sort of a god, an all-knower, whose outpulse puts one into a trance. The story usually starts with the person 'volunteering' to come to Earth and do good. He walks into the presence of the Emanator and that is that. He has volunteered, perhaps, simply out of curiosity, wondering what is contained in that big building. His 'agreement' is enforced. He is told that they will keep his body safe for him. He 'agrees' to go help out and is transported by hypnotic transference. He reports back to his body between lives. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#1)] Compare to BODY IN PAWN.

embarrassment: n. a condition in which a person is there kind of apologizing for his presence and trying to disappear at the same time. [Lecture 28 July 54]

$E = mc^2$: Physics. a mathematical equation derived by physicist Albert Einstein (1879—1955). The equation is energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself).

Emergency: n. 1. the condition which applies when the statistics of an organization, department, portion of an organization or a person are seen to be declining or are unchanging. ''If one incorrectly states he is in Normal when he is actually in Emergency, he will drop to Danger.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 2 Nov. 82] 2. Emergency Formula.

emergency: n. an unpredicted circumstance which necessitates fast and unplanned handling. ''An emergency requires high-level, fast thinking, usually in the absence of complete data.'' [HCO PL 30 June 60]

Emergency Auditor: See Group Auditor, Assistant.

Emergency Formula: n. the formula to be applied in a condition of Emergency: (1) Promote. That applies to an organization. To an individual you had better say produce. That's the first action regardless of any other action, regardless of anything else, why, that is the first thing you have to put their attention on. The first broad, big action which you take is promote. Exactly what is promotion? Well, look it up in the dictionary. It is making things known; it is getting things out; it is getting oneself known, getting one's products out. (2) Change your operating basis. If for instance you went into a condition of Emergency and then you didn't change after you had promoted, you didn't make any changes in your operation, well, you just head for another condition of Emergency. So that has to be part of it; you had better change your operating basis; you had better do something to change the operating basis, because that operating basis led you into an Emergency, so you sure better change it. (3) Economize. (4) Then prepare to deliver. (5) Part of the condition of Emergency contains this little line—you have got to stiffen discipline or you have got to stiffen ethics. Organizationally when a condition of Emergency is assigned, supposing the activity doesn't come out of that emergency, regardless of what caused the emergency, supposing the activity just does not come out of the emergency, in spite of the fact they have been labeled in a condition of Emergency? They have been directed to follow the formula, they have been told to snap and pop and get that thing straightened out, and they are still found to be goofing. The statistic is going down and continues to go down. What do you do? There is only one thing left to do and that is discipline, because life itself is going to discipline the individual. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67]

Emergency Formula, elementary: n. the elementary formula for a down org in a condition of Emergency: (1) Promote Promote Promote. (2) Then change bad spots and reorganize. (3) Then economize, cut off all purchase orders except postage, communications and rent.* (4) Get ready to deliver to the people who will be coming in as a result of the promotion, and deliver. [HCO PL 1 Sept. 65R III]

Emergency Officer: n. a Sea Organization management post with the purpose of noting and getting handled promptly those things which are emergencies or will make emergencies if not handled. The Emergency Officer is posted in the Office of Evaluation and Execution, International Executive Strata and in the Operations Bureau at Flag and in Flag Operations Liaison Offices. [CBO 203RB, 3 July 72]

emergency purchase order: n. a purchase order not covered by the org's financial planning but vital to org credit or promotion or product. Such POs can be approved and activated, but 125 percent of the amount of an emergency PO must be deducted by the FBO from future allocation for the org (usually out of the next week's allocation). Also called Rush PO. [FO 2057, 12 July 69; HCO PL 10 Mar. 71RA]

Emergency, State of: n. a condition assigned when an org or portion of an org has consistently down statistics or numerous noncompliances or offenses. This can be assigned to a unit, subsection, section, department, division or the entire organization. It is not assigned to a person. The area assigned a State of Emergency must follow the

Emergency Formula closely. In addition to this, there are specific policies governing the handling of ethics, credit and personnel which must be adhered to until the condition is lifted, as covered in HCO PL 30 Apr. 65, EMERGENCY, STATE OF. The State of Emergency is a serious condition. It is not idly assigned and is assigned only after a steadily declining statistic or a series of noncompliances or offenses resulting in overwork for seniors of the org or near catastrophe. ''No new people may be hired on for the portion in a State of Emergency.'' [HCO PL 30 Apr. 65]

E-Meter: n. 1. an electronic device used in Dianetics and Scientology auditing to detect areas of spiritual distress or travail. The E-Meter works on a very easily understood principle. It passes a tiny, constant flow of electrical energy down the wires of the E-Meter leads, through the preclear who is holding electrodes (cans) and back up into the E-Meter. This flow (which is very small indeed—less than a flashlight battery) acts as a carrier wave. When the preclear thinks a thought, looks at a mental image picture or reexperiences an incident, he is moving and changing actual mental mass and energy. These changes in the preclear's mind influence the carrier wave, causing the needle on the E-Meter dial to move. These needle reactions help the auditor to locate and handle things which are troubling the preclear. The E-Meter is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is a religious artifact and can only be used by Scientology ministers or ministers in training. ''E-Meter'' is short for electrometer or electropsychometer. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter can be found in the appendix. ''The E-Meter is a sensitive but sturdy instrument.'' Also called meter. [Introducing the E-Meter; Have You Lived Before This Life?; Electropsychometric Auditing, June 1952; HCOB 23 Aug. 65; Film: Man, the Unfathomable; Film: History of the E-Meter; Film: Body Motion Reads; Film: E-Meter Reads]—v. 2. to find, address or handle using an E-Meter. ''They had actually E-Metered it out and it was line by line, paragraph by paragraph, right out of something some pc had told them.'' [Lecture 8 Nov. 59 (#3)]

E-Meter cans: See cans.

E-Meter check: See meter check.

E-Meter drill: n. any one of several numbered drills devised to train a student in the use of an E-Meter. These drills are contained in The Book of E-Meter Drills. [21st Advanced Clinical Course Training Drills; HCOB 30 Apr. 60; The Book of E-Meter Drills] Abbr. EM.

emotion: n. a response by wavelength affecting an individual or another which produces a sensation and a state of mind; the energy manifestation of affinity. Emotion is the bridge which is used by thought to effect effort. It is an organism manifestation of position on the Tone Scale which is rationally appropriate to the present time environment and which truly represents the present time position on the Tone Scale. ''Now, to most people emotion is the sensation of livingness.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Science of Survival; Lecture 4 Feb. 59; Lecture 6 Dec. 66] Compare to MISEMOTION.

emotional charge: See charge.

emotional curve: n. that drop or rise on the Tone Scale caused by failure to control on any dynamic or the receipt of an ally on any dynamic. The drop from any position above 2.0 to a position below 2.0 on the realization of failure or inadequacy is an emotional curve. It can occur in seconds or minutes or hours. The speed of its fall is an index of the severity of the failure. The reverse curve is the emotional curve rising from below 2.0 to above 2.0 in a short space of time. Also called dropping curve. ''The emotional curve utilizes the Tone Scale, as plotted against time, and the variations of emotion of the human being.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 14 Jan. 52 (#2); Lecture 11 Nov. 53 (#1)]

emotional scale: See Tone Scale.

Emotion Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which emotions are run in the same way as one would run engrams: the auditor has the preclear reexperience the emotion and a few perceptics over and over from beginning to end until the emotion is off the lock. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms]

emotion shut-off: See shut-off.

empirical: n. Science. established by observation, not by theory or reason. An empirical fact would be one which is true only because it is observed to be true. [Lecture 3 Oct. 61]

Enchanter: See Diana.

Encyclopaedia Britannica: n. Education. a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in the English language (1st edition printed 1771).

end cycle: v. to finish off; to bring to a finite stop (often used with on). ''Student may do anything at first to get his acknowledgment across but gradually is smoothed out until he can end cycle effortlessly.'' [Lecture 24 Nov. 53 (#2); HCOB 7 Feb. 71R]

End of Cycle Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which address the end of a cycle of action, such as destruction of something. It is a method of handling automaticities. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 22 Jan. 54 (#2); Lecture 26 Oct. 54; Lecture 24 Mar. 55; PAB 50, 15 Apr. 55]

End of Endless Drug Rundowns Repair List: n. an auditing rundown used to repair a Drug Rundown done by methods used prior to the development of New Era Dianetics. (Rarely, if ever, would it apply to a person audited on the NED Drug Rundown.) This action resolves the situation for a preclear who has been overaudited or misrun on drugs, who has had an endless Drug Rundown and/or who has bypassed charge on auditing on drugs. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 19 Sept. 78R I; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78]

End of Endless Int Repair Rundown: n. one of the remedies used to stabilize a preclear after exteriorization and permit him to be audited further. The rundown consists of running Int by recall by a very precise and simple method. It is used on Clears or OTs who need Int handling, and to handle any situation of endless ''repair of repair'' of Int. Also called End of Endless Int Rundown. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 12 Nov. 81RD; HCOB 24 Sept. 78RB I]

End of Endless Int Rundown: See End of Endless Int Repair Rundown.

end-off dissemination: n. the action of purveying random and little pieces of tech (to answer questions, show how a person's problem could be handled, show how the mind works, etc.) to a prospect and the public at large. This blunts a person's reach and ends the cycle. [HCO PL 25 June 78] Compare to COME-ON.

end of terminal: n. the other end of a communication line put out by the preclear, as addressed in certain processes. A communication line to anything has the preclear at one end and something at the other end. When the end of terminal is vacated, flow dams and the preclear must fix the vacated end to his own body. This is the mechanics behind the loss which brings about grief. ARC lines can be mocked up and handled in the routine of Creative Processing, which processes will resolve end of terminal difficulties. These terminals are quite visible to the thetan who sees them either wound around the body or extending to other bodies or reaching a considerable distance into space. The thetan can actually yank on these terminals, even those which go into space, and free the other end whether he perceives it or not, and so recover and dispose of such lines. [Scientology 8-8008] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

end phenomena: n. those indications in the preclear and E-Meter which show that a chain or process is ended; those indicators which are present when an action has been fully and correctly completed. There are different specified end phenomena for various processes and procedures in Dianetics and Scientology, as covered in the materials covering those actions. ''A new flow or a new process can be embarked upon, of course, when the end phenomena of the previous process is attained.'' [Clear Body, Clear Mind; HCOB 20 Feb. 70; HCOB 21 Mar. 74] Abbr. EP.

end ruds: end rudiments. See rudiments, end.

end ruds check: n. a series of questions (end rudiments) asked in session by a qualified auditor (Class II or above, or a Hubbard Senior Security Checker) after a person has completed an O/W write-up. This action is done both to ensure that the person has come clean and to pick up and handle any restimulation of overt/withhold chains or missed withholds which were beneath the person's awareness when writing up his O/Ws. It serves to fully end the cycle on the O/W

write-up. ''Get the person an end ruds check once the O/W write-up is complete.'' [HCOB/PL 2 Mar. 84R; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 85] See also RUDIMENTS, END.

end word: n. a word that comes on the end of each of a series of goals in Goals Problem Masses. For example, in the goal ''to catch catfish,'' ''catfish'' would be the end word. ''But I hadn't found the end word the pc was sitting in.'' [Lecture 4 Nov. 64] See also ROOT WORD.

Enemy: n. 1. the condition that exists when a person or area is an avowed and knowing enemy of an individual, a group, project or organization. ''It will be seen that the progress upward would be, in Confusion, find out where you are; in Treason, find out that you are; and for Enemy, find out who you are.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 9 Feb. 74R] 2. Enemy Formula.

Enemy Formula: n. the formula to be applied in a condition of Enemy: Find out who you really are. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 23 Oct. 67]

enemy line: n. a black propaganda technique used by people with destructive intentions to damage others; the enemy line is a series of worked-out or agreed-upon entheta statements about someone or something, spread by the PRs, media outlets and front groups of the enemy group originating the black propaganda campaign. These can always be traced as being a planned campaign by someone because the same perverted statements appear at widely separated points. [HCO PL 9 June 75]

energy: n. a potential of motion or power; the force or flow, or the potential force or flow, from something to something; the ability to accomplish work or the ability to make motion or movement; potential or actual motion or force. It consists of postulated particles in space. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 13 Dec. 66]

energy thief: n. an individual who, at least through his conversation, gives another individual to believe that the other individual has less energy. This person would also be a purpose thief, trying to say that purposes were not so good and the other individual shouldn't carry them on, he probably didn't have enough energy to do it, etc. One of the methods used by an energy thief is to sympathize with how hard the other person has to work, or to sympathize with other people's tiredness and so hang them up in tiredness. In olden times, such people might have been called vampires. [Lecture 14 May 54]

enforced-have: See enforced overt-have.

enforced overt-have: n. the action of making someone accept what they didn't want; forcing upon another a substance, action or thing not wanted or refused by the other. ''A person who is connected to a suppressive person, group or thing will dramatize a 'can't-have' or an 'enforced overt-have' on an org or staff members.'' Also, enforced-have, enforced have. [HCOB 9 Dec. 71RD; HCO PL 12 May 72R; HCOB 3 June 72RA; HCOB 22 Oct. 72] Compare to CAN'T-HAVE.

engine room telegraph: n. Nautical. a device with two indicators, one located on the bridge of a ship and one in the engine room, which are used to communicate the desired speeds of a ship. Each telegraph has a dial divided into sections corresponding to the different speeds of the ship. When a person on the bridge wishes to change speed, he moves an indicator on his dial to the speed desired. This causes the indicator on the engine room telegraph to move on the dial to that speed. The engineer sees that his indicator has moved and then moves the indicator on his telegraph to STOP to show that the order has been understood and is being executed. There is a bell connected to the telegraph in the engine room that rings any time the indicator is moved.

engram: n. a mental image picture which is a recording of a time of physical pain and unconsciousness. It must by definition have impact or injury as part of its content. Engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. They are recorded in the reactive mind when the analytical mind is shut down by physical pain, drugs or other means, and are not available to the analytical mind as experience. They have the purpose of steering the individual through supposed but usually nonexistent dangers, and act like

hidden command posts in the mind, forcing the individual into patterns of thinking and behavior which are not called for by a reasonable appraisal of the situation. The word engram comes from biology, meaning "a lasting memory trace on a cell." "Engrams are copies of the environment, not imaginary pictures." Also called heavy facsimile. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 17 Nov. 58; Lecture 21 July 66; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA] See also MIND, REACTIVE.

engram, apathy: See secondary.

engram, ARC: See secondary.

engram, "assist": See engram, manic.

engram bank: See bank.

engram, basic: See basic.

engram, break: n. a cross engram that results in a sudden loss of sanity or a "nervous breakdown" in an individual. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life] See also ENGRAM, CROSS.

engram chain: See chain.

engram, chronic: n. an engram which has been more or less continuously restimulated so that it has become an apparent portion of the individual. [The Dynamics of Life] Compare to ENGRAM, FLOATER.

engram command: See command phrase.

engram, contrasurvival: n. an engram which contains physical pain, painful emotion, all other perceptions and menace to the organism. A child knocked out and abused receives this type of engram. The contrasurvival engram contains apparent or actual antagonism. "The contrasurvival engram is to the dynamics like a logjam which dams a necessary river." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to ENGRAM, PROSURVIVAL.

engram, cross: n. a late engram, usually received during childhood or as an adult, which embraces more than one engram chain. The receipt of the cross engram, containing as it does the convergence of two or more engram chains, is often accompanied by a "nervous breakdown" or the sudden insanity of an individual. A cross engram may occur in a severe accident, in prolonged or severe illness under antagonistic circumstances or a nitrous oxide operation. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life]

engram-denyer: See denyer.

engram, floater: n. an engram that has not been restimulated and thus has not accumulated locks. It is not connected to a chain but is "floating" in the bank. [The Dynamics of Life; 5 July 50 (#1)] Compare to ENGRAM, CHRONIC.

engram, grief: See secondary.

engram, group: See group engram.

engram-grouper: See grouper.

engramic: m. of or pertaining to the making or receiving of an engram. "Any period of absence of analytical power during receipt of physical pain has some engramic potentiality." Also called engraphic. [The Dynamics of Life]

engramic lock: n. an incident that contains actual physical pain and unconsciousness on its own behalf, but is so similar to an earlier engram that it merely compounds the charge. For example, if a person hurt himself and something was said to him immediately afterwards which was very similar to a conversation in an earlier engram, the later incident would be an engramic lock. Also called lock engram. [Lecture 17 June 50 (#1); Lecture 24 July 50; Lecture 17 Aug. 50]

engramic thought: See thought, reactive.

engram, manic: n. a highly complimentary prosurvival engram; when restimulated, any compliment it contains will be obeyed to its most literal, fullest extent. The manic engram gives the individual a false "purpose" which might or might not be aligned with the individual's own purposes, and uses the native ability of the person to accomplish this. For example, suppose a person has an engram which says he will be a supersalesman. This brings about a furious and destructive effort on the part of the individual who, without this engram, could have better accomplished the same goal. Nervous, driving, energetic, he attacks problems of selling with an attitude which amounts to violence. But this is a dramatization, and when the

person can no longer obey the engram, its force of pain will turn on him. Whenever he doesn't sell, physical pain forces him to try again. In the end, his health will deteriorate and he will no longer be able to obey the engrammatic command to be a supersalesman. 'In the human mind, the engram assumes its most forceful 'assist' aspect in the manic, channeling and commanding the organism into some activity of wild violence and monomaniac concentration.' Also called an 'assist' engram or a manic. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Article, Oct. 50]

engram, painful emotion: See secondary.

engram, prosurvival: n. an engram which, by content only, not by any real aid to the individual who has it, pretends to assist survival. For example, phrases such as "I can't live without it," "It's beautiful," "He is a good guy" in an engram can make the engram seem valuable and thus make it difficult to discover and clear. 'The prosurvival engram alleges to assist (but does not actually assist) the dynamic on its way.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to ENGRAM, CONTRASURVIVAL.

engram, secondary: See secondary.

engram, sympathy: n. a prosurvival engram in which there is an actual defense of the person from danger by some ally. This can vary from a dramatic scene wherein somebody has been bent on killing the person and the ally has arrived, like the cavalry, in the nick of time, to the incident wherein the patient was simply saved (or assumed he was being saved) from destruction such as drowning, being run over, etc. Example: A small boy, much victimized by his parents, is extremely ill. His grandmother attends him and, while he is delirious, soothes him and tells him she will take care of him, that she will stay right there until he is well. This puts a high "survival" value on being sick. 'Late sympathy engrams have been discovered at fifty years of age.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life]

engram, terror: See secondary.

engraphic: See engrammatic.

ENIAC: n. Computer, Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer, the first large-scale electronic digital computer, completed in 1946.

enlarger: n. Photography, an instrument for making prints that are larger than the negative.

enmest: n. enturbulated mest; mest which was once organized but has been disordered, confused, made less usable or put into bad condition. For example, an old, run-down car could be classified as enmest. 'Enmest tends and acts in the direction of death.' [Science of Survival; Lecture 30 June 51; Lecture 19 Jan. 53 (#2); DAB Vol. 2, No. 5, Nov. 51]

enmested: m. affected by enmest; disordered, confused, etc. 'Qual space is badly enmested.' [HCOB 30 June 67; HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R II]

ensurance missionary: n. a Sea Org missionary who accompanies another mission but is on separate, pattern Mission Orders. He ensures that the mission is impinging on the area and doing its job. He does not interfere with the mission directly in the presence of others in the org. When others are present, he merely observes. Then when he has the mission alone, he gives them his criticism and rebriefs the mission as necessary, cleans up Mis-Us, gets rid of mission HE&R against itself or staff and cools off any flap by recoaching the mission to cool it off. He is there primarily to keep the mission complying with MOs and telexes, and also to make the mission go right. [FO 3527, 8 Jan. 75]

entheta: n. enturbulated theta; confused and chaotic theta; theta which is enturbulated with mest in an inharmonious combination. In terms of communication, entheta manifests itself as snaps and snarls, bad data and embroidered reports, or vicious and slanderous communications. Theta is reason; entheta could be called unreason or irrational thought. 'Data, not entheta, brings about action.' [Science of Survival; How to Live Though an Executive; Lecture 24 Sept. 63; HCO PL 26 May 59 I; HCO PL 7 June 65 II; PAB 65, 11 Nov. 55]

entheta letter: n. a letter containing insult, discourtesy, chop or nastiness about an organization, its personnel, Scientology or the principal figures in Scientology. En = enturbulated; theta = Greek for thought or life. An entheta letter's nastiness is aimed at the

org, its personnel, Scientology or the principal figures of Scientology. It is different from an ethics report. [HCO PL 7 June 65 II] See also ETHICS REPORT.

entity: n. a ridge that "thinks." Such entities are actually synthetics. They form a very complex pattern. They have geographical areas in the body which are standard, preclear to preclear. These areas answer up on an E-Meter like actual minds rather than compartments of a mind. "An entity favors the environment, not the preclear, and treats the preclear just like somebody in the environment treated the preclear." [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 11 Dec. 52 (#3); PAB 2, May 53]

enturbulate: v. to become, or to cause (someone or something) to become, turbulent or agitated and disturbed. ". . . he doesn't enturbulate down to his chronic level." [Lecture 15 Aug. 51 (#2); Lecture 25 June 52 (#1)]

enturbulated mest: See enmest.

enturbulated theta: See entheta.

enturbation: n. turbulence; commotion and upset. "They were dismissed or disciplined in an effort to solve enturbation." Also called enturbulence. [HCO PL 24 Feb. 69]

enturbulence: See enturbation.

environment: n. the surroundings of the preclear from moment to moment in particular or in general, including people, pets, mechanical objects, weather, culture, clothing or the Supreme Being. Anything he perceives or believes he perceives. The objective environment is the environment everyone agrees is there. The subjective environment is the environment the individual himself believes is there. They may not agree. "The effort of an organism is directed toward the control of the environment for all the dynamics." [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Science of Survival; Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics]

environmental aberration: See aberration, environmental.

environment, objective: n. the environment everyone agrees is there.

[Advanced Procedure and Axioms] Compare to ENVIRONMENT, SUBJECTIVE.

environment, present time: n. the whole area covering the preclear's life and livingness over a definite period. It may be the last day, the last week, the last year, depending on the preclear. [HCOB 16 Oct. 63]

environment, subjective: n. the environment the individual himself believes is there. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms] Compare to ENVIRONMENT, OBJECTIVE.

EO, E/O: 1. Ethics Officer. 2. Ethics Order.

EOS: end of session.

EP: end phenomena.

EPF: Estates Project Force.

epicenter: n. any of the successive command posts of a human organism on the evolutionary line, which remain structurally visible in the organism. Per the theory of epicenters, any point of reflex response in the body was an old command post or subcommand post. This would include, for example, the "funny bone" or any of the "judo-sensitive" spots: the sides of the neck, the inside of the wrist, the places the doctors tap to find out if there is a reflex. These epicenters stand along the nerve channels of the body and are like switchboards. They still command their immediate areas and, independently of the central command in the brain, can cause reaction in their area. Also called subbrain. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 10 Oct. 51 (#2); Lecture 11 Oct. 51 (#2); PAB 2, May 53]

epistemology: n. the study of knowledge. Thought, knowledge and life energy are the same order of magnitude and from the same source. They may be different facets of the same thing, but they are more or less the same thing. When you think of knowledge, you can think of it being life energy. When you think of thought, you can think of it being life energy. Thus, in studying knowledge, one is studying the theta viewpoint on the material universe. [Lecture 24 Sept. 51]

EPO: Estimated Purchase Order.

equity: n. any civil procedure holding citizens responsible to citizens which delivers decision to persons in accordance with the general expectancy in such cases. [A New Slant on Life; PAB 96, 15 Sept. 56]

erase: v. to bring about or undergo erasure. "If the engram is early, if

it has no material earlier which will suspend it, that engram will 'erase.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

erasing/solid: n. reference to a step in Dianetics procedure in which the auditor asks the preclear, "Is the incident erasing or going more solid?" "Never ask erasing/solid in the middle of an incident." [HCOB 26 June 78RA II; HCOB 28 June 78RA]

erasure: n. the action of erasing, rubbing out locks, secondaries or engrams; an apparent removal of the engram from the files of the engram bank and refileing in the standard bank as memory. It occurs when the postulate made during the basic incident on the chain is gotten off. "The erasure of engrams is, due to their content, capable of returning a marked degree of awareness and life to a person." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Have You Lived Before This Life?; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I; HCOB 9 July 78RA]

error: n. in the Scientology Ethics Codes, a minor unintentional omission or mistake; the least serious type of offense. The full list of offenses treated as errors in Scientology can be found in the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. "The offender may not be transferred or demoted or fined or suspended for committing an error." [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 7 Mar. 65RA III] Compare to CRIME, HIGH CRIME and MISDEMEANOR.

Error Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any error made. [HCO PL 1 May 65]

E/S: earlier-similar.

ES: Executive Secretary.

ES Comm: Executive Secretary's Communicator.

ESI: Executive Strata International. See Senior Executive Strata.

ES I: Executive Status One.

ES II: Executive Status Two.

ES III: Executive Status Three.

Espinol Confederacy: n. the old civilization in this sector to which Earth nominally belongs. Its whole title is "Espinol United Moons, Planets and Asteroids, This Quarter of the Universe Is Ours." [Lecture 9 July 63; Lecture 18 May 65; HCO Exec Letter 11 June 65]

Est: Estimations. See Department of Estimations.

est: See Auditing Repair List for People from est.

establish: v. to put (a unit, division, organization, etc.) there so that it is capable of producing and does produce high-volume, high-quality production with an absence of dev-t. Establishing something means training, org boarding, posting, hatting, getting lines followed and policy and tech known and practiced. It also encompasses quarters, files, lines, supplies, materiel and all things necessary to establishment. "If HCO establishes the org then all will be well." [Lecture 6 Mar. 72 (#1); HCO PL 7 June 71; HCO PL 31 Aug. 71; HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R I]

Establishment Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for the establishment of all Scientology orgs internationally. He is the immediate senior of the LRH Comm International. [CBO 636R, 30 Jan. 80; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. EEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

Establishment Officer: n. a post in a Scientology organization responsible for a specific portion of the org with the purpose of establishing and maintaining the establishment of that portion. Depending upon the size of the org, an Establishment Officer might cover several divisions, one division, or a portion of one division. The value of an Establishment Officer is measured by the increase in quality and quantity of production in the area he is responsible for, and the absence of dev-t. [Lecture 3 Mar. 72 (#1); Lecture 5 Mar. 72 (#2); HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R I] Abbr. Esto. See also ESTABLISH and ESTO SYSTEM.

Establishment Officer Conference: n. a conference held by the Exec Esto (or his deputy) which handles Esto matters, debugs Esto targets worked out by the CO/ED or Estos' projects, gets in reports of divisions and their personnel, hatting, supply, spaces, quarters, etc. It also handles financial planning using FP policy, in which the Esto must be proficient. [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R]

Establishment Officer In-Charge: n. an Establishment Officer who has Estos under him, in an activity that has five or less Estos; he does duties comparable to an Executive Establishment Officer for that activity. An activity does not have an Executive Establishment

Officer until it gets above this point (i.e., more than five Estos and an Esto I/C). [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R] Abbr. Esto I/C.

Establishment Officer's Establishment Officer: n. the post in a Scientology organization responsible for training and hating and checking out Estos, and for establishing the Esto system. He also runs the Esto course that makes Estos and is the Esto's Course Supervisor. In practice, the hats of Esto Org Officer and Esto's Esto Officer are held as one hat until an org is very large. The person who holds this post has to be a very good Course Supervisor who uses study tech like a master, as his flubs would carry through the whole Esto system. [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R] Abbr. Esto's Esto.

Establishment Officer system: See Esto system.

Estates: See Estates Branch.

Estates Branch: n. the portion of a Scientology organization which ensures that the buildings are kept posh and the quarters cared for. Estates Branch is responsible for the upkeep, maintenance and operationalness of all mechanical systems in the org, including plumbing, heating and any others, and for the operational state of all motors and machines of any kind on the premises, including vehicles. They are responsible for the routine maintenance, cleaning, repair and servicing of the org grounds, buildings and facilities, which includes landscaping and grounds, painting, carpentry work and any action that will restore or add to the asset value or usability of org premises and fixtures. The Estates Manager is also responsible for locating new premises as the org expands or needs new quarters and for obtaining approval on and securing such premises. Under the Estates Branch also comes new construction and all renovations of existing buildings. The Estates Branch is part of the Executive Division and is headed by the Estates Manager. Also called Estates. [HCO PL 16 Aug. 74RA; Org Board]

Estates Manager: n. the head of the Estates Branch in a Scientology organization. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 67 II; HCO PL 16 Aug. 74RA; Org Board]

Estates Project Force: n. a unit in a Continental Liaison Office for new Sea Org recruits who are just coming into the SO and getting in their basics before they go onto a post, for SO members who have never done SO basic training in an Estates Project Force or for untrained, unhatted SO members who are found by survey to be unutilized on post. The Estates Project Force is on a schedule of physical work and study of Sea Org basics. Its valuable final product is a competent Sea Org member. [FO 3192RA, 16 June 72] Abbr. EPF.

Estimated Purchase Order: n. a document submitted to Financial Planning in place of an actual and valid purchase order when the exact cost of a needed item is not yet known. It serves to hold aside the estimated amount needed until an actual purchase order with exact cost can be raised against it. An Estimated Purchase Order would also be used when an item costs too much for one FP allocation and requires several weeks or months of set aside funds in order to accumulate a sufficient amount to make the purchase. [HCO PL 4 Nov. 70R IV] Abbr. EPO.

estimation of effort: See competence.

Estimations: See Department of Estimations.

Esto: Establishment Officer.

Esto I/C: Establishment Officer In-Charge.

Esto Org Officer: Executive Establishment Officer Org Officer.

Esto's Esto: Establishment Officer's Establishment Officer.

Esto system: n. the establishment system used in Scientology organizations, in which Establishment Officers are assigned to areas of the org to get those areas manned and set up so that production can occur with a minimum of dev-t. The Esto system evolved from the product-org system where it was found that the HAS alone could not sufficiently establish the org. The Esto system is an extension of the original HCO system, as an Esto performs all the functions of HCO for the activity to which he is assigned plus his own tech of being an Esto. The Esto system and Esto technology is covered fully in the Establishment Officer Series policy letters, found in Management Series Volume 2. [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R] See also ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER.

ETH?: a code found in pc folders which means "This preclear may be an ethics case, roller coaster or no case gain," used as applicable

when the Case Supervisor is sending a preclear from the Tech Division to Review. [HCO PL 4 July 65]

ethic: See ethical code.

ethical code: n. a code of certain restrictions indulged in to better the manner of conduct of life, practiced on an entirely self-determined basis. It is not enforceable, is not to be enforced, but is a luxury of conduct. When an ethical code begins to be enforced, it becomes then a moral code, one of the heavily agreed-upon, policed codes of conduct of the society. A person conducts himself according to an ethical code because he wants to or because he feels he is proud enough or decent enough or civilized enough to so conduct himself. The Code of Honor is an ethical code. Also called an ethic. [Lecture 7 Nov. 52; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; HCO PL 15 Aug. 57R] See also CODE OF HONOR.

ethical conduct: n. conduct out of one's own sense of justice and honesty, including adherence to the moral codes of the society in which one lives. [Dianetics 55!; HCO PL 9 July 80R] See also ETHICAL CODE and ETHICS.

Ethics: Ethics Section.

ethics: n. the actions an individual takes on himself in order to accomplish optimum survival for himself and others on all dynamics. Ethics are reason, consisting of rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind, and the other dynamics taken collectively. It is a personal thing: when one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. The word comes from the Greek ethos, which means "character." "Ethics is so native to the individual that when it goes off the rails he will always seek to overcome his own lack of ethics." [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Science of Survival; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 3 May 72R; HCO PL 15 Nov. 72 II; HCO PL 9 July 80R; HCO PL 12 July 80R] Compare to JUSTICE and MORAL CODE.

Ethics Authority Section: n. the section in the Office of LRH in a Scientology organization that authorizes certain Ethics-type issues such as suppressive person declares, Committee of Evidence findings, petitions concerning ethics matters, etc. [HCO PL 29 Oct. 65; Org Board]

ethics bait: n. a person (or persons) in continual heavy ethics trouble or who is out-ethics. "Get in Conditions by Dynamics on the ethics bait." [HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I]

ethics chit: See ethics report.

Ethics Codes: n. a code of discipline which covers the actions and omissions considered as offenses in Scientology and the standard penalties for these, as well as providing for recourse from injustice. Each type of offense is listed in the code, subdivided into errors, misdemeanors, crimes and high crimes, and the correct handling for each type is laid out. The purpose of the code is to make the offenses and their penalties plain for everyone to see, with limits against overpunishment and recourse for those who are wronged. For more information, see Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO Exec Letter 18 Mar. 65; HCO PL 7 Mar. 65 III]

ethics condition: See condition.

Ethics E-Meter check: See meter check.

ethics file: n. a folder kept in HCO for an individual which includes his complete ethics record, such as ethics chits, Knowledge Reports, commendations, as well as copies of any justice actions taken on the person, such as Courts of Ethics or Committees of Evidence, with their results. "File carefully and call the lightning down on the person who gets a fat ethics file." Also called ethics folder. [HCO PL 11 May 65 I; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

ethics folder: See ethics file.

Ethics Hearing: n. a hearing convened by an Ethics Officer to obtain data for further action or inaction. The order is issued as an HCO Ethics Order. The time and place of the Ethics Hearing is stated in the order. The purpose of the hearing is stated. An Ethics Hearing has no power to discipline but may advise on consequences. "If doubt exists in the matter of whether or not a misdemeanor or crime or suppression has occurred, it will be usual to convene an Ethics Hearing . . ." [HCO PL 26 May 65 III]

Ethics Interrogatory: See interrogatory.

Ethics interview: See Ethics Officer/MAA interview.

Ethics investigation: n. the actions taken by the Ethics Section to handle a portion of an org that is enturbulated or not running smoothly. The technology of how this is done is quite precise. In a nutshell, (a) one finds an imperfect functioning of some portion of the org and then (b) finds something that one doesn't understand about it and then (c) interrogates by despatch the individuals in that portion connected with the imperfect functioning. For example, there might be down statistics in an area. These aren't understandable so Ethics would interrogate by sending interrogatories to the people concerned. In their answers there will be something that doesn't make sense at all, such as "We can't pay the bills because Josie has been on course." Ethics would then send interrogatories to the person who gave that answer and to Josie. Sooner or later some wild withhold or even a crime shows up when a person does this. A properly done Ethics investigation finds the real cause of no action in a portion of an org or continuous upset. [HCO PL 11 May 65 I; Lecture 18 Nov. 67]

Ethics Officer: n. the post in the HCO Division of a Scientology organization responsible for clearing the org and the public if need be of entheta and enturbulation so that Scientology can be done. The activities of the Ethics Officer consist of isolating individuals who are stopping proper flows by pulling withholds with ethics technology and by removing as necessary potential trouble sources and suppressive individuals off org comm lines and by generally enforcing ethics codes. [HCO PL 11 May 65 I; HCO PL 7 Dec. 69 II; HCO PL 23 Feb. 70; Org Board] Abbr. E/O.

Ethics Officer/MAA Interview: n. an interview done by the Ethics Officer or the MAA on a student, preclear or staff member. The Ethics Officer uses Confessionals, conditions, investigation tech and PTS/SP tech in order to get ethics in in his org or area so that Scientology can be done. Often, his job also entails doing an ethics interview on someone. Such an interview does not consist of just sitting down and talking to a person or arguing with him—the Ethics Officer uses the technologies of his post to find out what the exact situation is with the individual and get it handled. An example would be someone who was goofing and in trouble for not completing cycles of action. The Ethics Officer, upon checking the ethics files of this person, interviewing him and learning that this was the situation, would know that the probability is that the ethics handling needed is for going past misunderstood words in his work. With ethics in, the person could be word cleared, the misunderstood words found and he would then be able to complete the cycle of action. Also called Ethics interview. [HCOB 1 Apr. 81R II]

Ethics Order: n. a type of issue put out by HCO on goldenrod paper with blue ink, which has the purpose of informing Scientologists of ethics matters, correctly labeling suppressive persons as such, and handling civil disputes among Scientologists. [HCO PL 8 May 65 III; HCO PL 2 June 65 I; HCO PL 15 Aug. 66 II; LRH ED 39 Int, 23 Nov. 69]

ethics presence: n. the quality an executive must have to get compliance with his orders; an X quality made up partly of symbology, partly of force, some "now we're supposed to's" and endurance. The ability to appear and disappear mysteriously is also a part of it. An executive gets compliance because he has ethics presence and persistence and can get mad. The way he continues to have ethics presence is to be maximally right in his actions, decisions and dictates. [HCO PL 4 Oct. 68 II]

Ethics Program No. 1: n. a program written by LRH in 1969 and issued as LRH ED 39 Int, 23 Nov. 69, ETHICS PROGRAM NO. 1, which has the purpose of getting ethics protection for actual upstats and preventing oppressive influences on org staff members. It consists of a series of steps which include putting an Ethics Officer on post, having him review the data on all org staff to determine which ones qualify as Ethics Upstats and checking over field mission areas of enturbulence to get these handled. The full program can be found in Organization Executive Course Volume 1. [LRH ED 39RA Int, 23 Nov. 69]

ethics protection: n. the protection of a person who has up statistics in regard to any ethics action which might be taken against him. If a

person is doing his job (and his statistic will show that) ethics is considered to be in and the person is protected by Ethics. ''Instead of a general high condition protecting a downstat, real ethics protection should be given only upstats.'' [HCO PL 1 Sept. 65 VII; HCO PL 12 Jan. 69]

Ethics Repair List: n. a list developed to clean up an individual's past ethics or justice track, and any third and fourth dynamic engrams on ethics and justice. It is delivered as part of Super Power. [HCOB 5 Nov. 78 I]

ethics report: n. a report to Ethics concerning the misuse or abuse of technology or the misconduct of a Scientologist. There are a number of different types of ethics reports covering various offenses. They are written in despatch form to the Ethics Section of the Department of Inspections and Reports, with a copy to the person or portion of the org being reported on, sent by channels (B routing). ''... a person who has knowledge of another's overts or crimes against Scientology should have made out an ethics report...'' Also called ethics chit and staff member report. [HCO PL 7 June 65 II; HCO PL 1 May 65 I; HCO PL 10 Mar. 82]

Ethics Section: n. the section in a Scientology organization that enforces ethics policy so as to keep the area free from enturbulation and thus make it possible for all to achieve the full gains which Scientology technology has to offer. It exists primarily to see that people honestly make their grades and are trained as they should be and that no one is permitted to prevent good auditing and good training or to enturbulate the org so that it cannot occur and to make sure the org is there to give service in volume. [HCO PL 17 Jan. 66 II; HCO PL 18 June 68; HCO PL 23 Feb. 70; Org Board]

Ethics Upstat: n. the status assigned a Scientology org staff member who has been inspected and passed on the following points: (a) makes case gain; (b) good study record; (c) TA is not in unusual range high or low (above 4, below 2) and needle clean; (d) good post stats; (e) no current drug history or connections; (f) no past psychiatric history. ''The goal—every person on staff an Ethics Upstat.'' [LRH ED 39 Int, 23 Nov. 69; HCOB 1 Apr. 70]

Ethics Why: n. the ethics reason found below a Why. [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II]

ethnics: n. the beliefs, mores, customs, patterns of thought or racial or religious stable data in a certain area. Ethnics consist of what is right and what is wrong—the solution of good conduct. Ethnic values in an area consist of what the people consider wonderful, good, bad, awful, infinitely valuable, worthwhile, unacceptable, not wanted and hateful. ''The subject of appearance is actually an ethnic idea.'' [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69; HCO PL 12 Nov. 69; HCO PL 11 Sept. 88]

ethnic survey: n. a careful examination of the ethnics of an area. This is done by asking questions and looking into books and backgrounds of religions. By going out on a broad-scale basis and sampling enough of the population one can find out what the current ethnic is or what the people's basic ethnics really are. Ethnic surveys should be done to find out what the people like most and what they like least and to discover what they consider important about their own area or way of life. ''When doing ethnic surveys, you're studying human beings in the mass, not their personal prejudices.'' [HCO PL 5 Dec. 71R II; HCO PL 11 Sept. 88]

E trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

EU: n., m. an abbreviation for Europe (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

EUS: n., m. an abbreviation for Eastern United States (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

euthanasia: n. Health. originally, ''mercy killing,'' the act of putting to death painlessly or allowing to die (as by withholding extreme medical measures) a person or animal suffering from an incurable disease or condition. However, under the practice of psychiatry it has become ''the act of killing people considered a burden on society.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought]

eval: evaluate; evaluation.

evaluate: v. 1. to enforce one's reality or opinion on another; to engage in evaluation (often used with for). ''I promise not to evaluate for the preclear or tell him what he should think about his case in

session.' [HCOB 19 June 80] 2. to examine and determine the meaning of (test results). See also TEST EVALUATION. 3. to examine the evidence in order to determine the situation, so as to formulate policy or planning relating thereto; to do an evaluation. 'You evaluate when you've got some situation which is nonroutine and doesn't resolve and doesn't resolve to a debug.' [HCO PL 15 Mar. 77RA; HCO PL 14 Oct. 82] Abbr. eval.

evaluation: n. 1. the action of enforcing one's reality or opinion on another, specifically the action of telling a preclear what to think about his case. Evaluation for a person could be defined as the action of shaking his stable data without giving him further stable data with which he can agree or in which he can believe. [PAB 93, 24 July 56; HCOB 4 Aug. 60] 2. the interpretation of a test or series of tests. See also TEST EVALUATION. 3. the action of examining the evidence of an area or subject in order to determine a situation so as to formulate policy or planning relating thereto. This is done through an exact procedure laid out in the Data Series policy letters. A situation is found, the Why for that situation is discovered, an ideal scene is formulated for the area being evaluated, and steps are written up that, if done, will handle the situation and bring it closer to the ideal scene as stated in the evaluation. An evaluation can also be done when there is a much improved scene so that the reasons for this improvement are found and strengthened; this is called a pluspoint evaluation. 'The reason for and the final objective of any evaluation is the approach toward or attainment of the ideal scene.' [HCO PL 17 Feb. 72; HCO PL 25 Nov. 73 I; HCO PL 15 Mar. 77RA; HCO PL 14 Oct. 82] Abbr. eval.

evaluation, automatic: See test evaluation.

evaluation, debug: n. an evaluation done to debug a program target which is snarled up or halted. The perfect debug evaluation (a) gets the target done, (b) improves the area, (c) leaves no dregs of human emotion and reaction behind it. [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II]

evaluator: n. 1. a person who is trained in the use of the Data Series to evaluate situations. 'A veteran evaluator can toss off evaluations in an hour or two, mainly based on how long it takes him to dig up data.' [HCO PL 19 Mar. 72 II; HCO PL 15 Mar. 77RA] 2. (cap.) a Test Evaluator.

events in correct sequence: n. a pluspoint which consists of events being in actual sequence. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

evil: m. more destructive than constructive along any of the various dynamics; the opposite of good. A thing which does more destruction than construction is evil from the viewpoint of the individual, the future race, group, species, life or mest that it destroys. When an act is more destructive than constructive, it is evil. When an act assists succumbing more than it assists survival, it is an evil act in the proportion that it destroys. Those things may be classified as evil which tend to limit the dynamic thrust of the individual, his family, his group, his race or life in general in the dynamic drive, limited by the observation, the observer and his ability to observe. [Science of Survival; Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Dynamics of Life; Life Orientation Course] Compare to GOOD.

evil purpose: n. a destructive purpose, intention or postulate. Evil purposes are addressed on the False Purpose Rundown. 'The individual with an evil purpose has to withhold himself because he may do destructive things.' [HCOB 10 May 72; HCOB 9 June 84R; HCOB 1 May 91] Abbr. ev purp.

evolution: n. 1. any of four types of evolutionary tracks: Organism evolution through natural selection, accident and (evidence suggests) outright planning. Mest evolution, brought about through the agency of life organisms. Theta evolution, a postulated process of learning in theta as a whole or as entities. And present time ladder-of-support evolution, in which less complicated organisms support more complicated organisms. [Science of Survival] 2. Marching. any movement into a new formation.

ev purp: evil purpose.

exaggerator: n. an engramic command which gives the aspect of too much pain and too much emotion. For example, a preclear who weeps over the most trivial things might be found to have an exaggerator at work which commands that he be emotional about everything. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

exam: See Exam Report.

Exam Form: See Exam Report.

Examinations: See Department of Examinations.

Examiner: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for ensuring that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw for their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel is reported and handled so that the technical results of the organization continue to be excellent and consistent. The Examiner checks each preclear after every session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course. [HCO PL 2 June 65 II; HCO PL 31 July 65; HCO PL 13 Oct. 68RA; HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 21 Apr. 80R]

Examiner's 24-hour rule: See 24-hour rule.

Examiner's Form: See Exam Report.

Exam Report: n. a report made out by the Qual Examiner whenever a preclear comes to the Examiner after a session or on his own volition, which includes the preclear's name and grade, date, time, meter details, preclear's indicators and any preclear statement. Also called after-session exam, exam, Exam Form, Examiner's Form or Exam Report Form. [HCOB 19 June 70; HCO PL 8 Mar. 71 I; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

Exam Report, bad: n. an Exam Report accompanied by bad indicators, a nonoptimum statement or no F/N. ' 'This F/N VGIs at session end and the bad Exam Report do not agree.' ' [HCOB 22 Sept. 71; HCOB 30 Nov. 78R] Abbr. BER.

Exam Report Form: See Exam Report.

Exams: Examinations. See Department of Examinations.

Excalibur: n. 1. an unpublished work written by L. Ron Hubbard in the very late 1930s. It was a text on the physiological aspects and the philosophical postulates of problems connected with life and human behavior. Most of it has been released in HCOBs, PLs and books. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 1 Oct. 51 (#1); HCOB 17 Mar. 69; HCO PL 26 Apr. 70R] 2. a Sea Org vessel acquired in 1971, which served as a sea training vessel for Sea Org members and did goodwill tours on the west coast of the United States. Originally called the Asia.

exchange: n. the action of giving something valuable in order to get something valuable. Exchange can occur in many ways; currently it is done with money. If one performs a valuable service and exchanges it for goods, he does so through the item of money. Production can mean producing a service or an item that can be exchanged for goods and services. If an activity does not produce and deliver and exchange with other activities, no money is possible. [HCO PL 27 Nov. 71 I; HCO PL 3 Dec. 71; HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I] See also EXCHANGE, CONDITIONS OF.

Exchange by Dynamics: n. a procedure, fully described in HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I, Establishment Officer Series 14, ETHICS, which can be used to help a person work out the subject of exchange as it relates to all of his dynamics in relationship to every other dynamic. [HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I]

exchange, conditions of: n. four conditions or levels of exchange possible between an activity and the public it is servicing: (1) First consider a group which takes in money but does not deliver anything in exchange. This is called rip-off. It is the "exchange" condition of robbers, tax men, governments and other criminal elements. (2) Second is the condition of partial exchange. The group takes in orders or money for goods and then delivers part of it or a corrupted version of what was ordered. This is called short-changing or "running into debt" in that more and more is owed by the group. (3) The third condition is the exchange known, legally and in business practice, as "fair exchange." One takes in orders and money and delivers exactly what has been ordered. Most successful businesses and activities work on the basis of "fair exchange." (4) The fourth condition of exchange is not common but could be called exchange in abundance. Here one does not give two for one or free service but gives something more valuable than money was received for. Example: The group has diamonds for sale; an average diamond is ordered; the group delivers a blue-white diamond above

average. Also it delivers it promptly and with courtesy. [HCO PL 10 Sept. 82]

exchanged valence: See valence, exchanged.

exchange in abundance: See exchange, conditions of.

excuse my French: See French, excuse my.

ExDn: Expanded Dianetics.

exec: executive.

Exec Council: Executive Council.

Exec Dir: Executive Director.

Exec Esto: Executive Establishment Officer.

Exec Esto's MAA: See Executive Establishment Officer's MAA.

Exec Sec: Executive Secretary.

Exec Strata: Senior Executive Strata.

executive: n. one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization; one who obtains execution of duties, programs and actions in an organization to further the aims and purposes of that organization. An executive is a person who can obtain, train and use people, equipment and spaces to economically achieve valuable final products. In a Scientology organization this would refer to anyone in charge of an org, part of an org, a division, a department, a section or a unit. Executive is derived from the word "executor" which means "a person who gets something done or produced." The word comes from the Latin ex—completely + sequi—to follow, and means "to follow through to the end." ". . . it is very difficult for staff personnel to accomplish their duties when they do not have good executives to provide overall supervision and liaison amongst posts." [HCO PL 27 Aug. 58; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; HCO PL 5 Jan. 68 II; HCO PL 14 Dec. 70; HCO PL 29 Oct. 71 III; HCO PL 17 Jan. 82] Abbr. exec. See also LEADERSHIP.

Executive Correction List: n. a prepared list designed to help locate the individual reasons an executive has for not applying standard administrative tech and policy. It can be used to handle charge in the area of being an executive or difficulties as an executive. It could also be used to help clean up charge on a failed executive. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 23 Dec. 80R I]

Executive Council: n. the council composed of the senior executives of the org—the Executive Director and the Executive Secretaries and their Org Officers; the highest governing body of an organization. It is responsible for the org as a whole, and its actions include putting a functioning Advisory Council there, demanding delivery and income and getting it produced, long-range promotional planning and the actions of financial planning. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 68; HCO PL 21 Dec. 66 I; HCO PL 21 Dec. 66 II; HCO PL 23 June 75; HCO PL 31 Oct. 82] Abbr. EC; Exec Council.

Executive Council Worldwide: n. [1967—1971] the body that directed all Scientology orgs internationally (except Sea Org orgs) via continental Executive Councils and the org's own Executive Council. Its functions are now done by the Flag Bureaux. [ED 620 WW, 19 Oct. 67; ED 888 Int, 27 Feb. 68; HCO PL 31 Aug. 71 I; HCO PL 31 Aug. 71 II] Abbr. ECWW.

Executive Court of Ethics: n. a part of the Scientology ethics and justice system which has the same powers and disciplines as a Court of Ethics, but is convened on an executive of an organization (director, secretary or executive secretary). A Court of Ethics may not summons a director, a secretary or an executive secretary; this is done by an Executive Court of Ethics. The presiding person must be at or above the rank of the person summoned. [HCO PL 26 May 65 III]

Executive Directive: n. an issue type which contains immediate orders, programs, etc. Executive Directives are issued locally by the executives of an individual org or more broadly by management. They are named for the area they apply to. For example, ED SH would mean issued to Saint Hill. They are patterned after Executive Directives which were written by LRH (called LRH EDs). An ED decays in one year, at which time it can be revived by a new ED to continue it. [HCO PL 3 Mar. 70; HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA; Film: Where the Information Is] Abbr. ED.

Executive Director: n. 1. the executive responsible for controlling and running a Scientology service organization. (The equivalent post in a Sea Org organization is Commanding Officer.) [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R;

HCO PL 20 Sept. 73R; HCO PL 9 Jan. 80] 2. [1955—1966] the executive in charge of all Scientology organizations, held by L. Ron Hubbard. This post oversaw all HCO Secretaries, Organization Secretaries, Association Secretaries and all managers, and appointed all executive personnel in all organizations. [HCO PL 26 June 64; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; Org Board] Abbr. ED; Exec Dir.

Executive Director Directive: See Administrative Letter.

Executive Director International: n. the most senior management post in the Church of Scientology. ED International formulates the broad planning and programming for all Scientology organizations. His job is to coordinate all management activities and provide the planning and bright ideas that will lead to expansion. He is responsible for seeing that the function of coordination is performed all the way to org level, so that all activities in Scientology, on an international basis as well as in each individual organization, result in continuous expansion. The ED Int has under him, as his personal aides, the Senior Executive Strata, composed of the International Senior Executives, each one in charge of a key function of expansion internationally: establishment, books, marketing, materials, an active field, an influx of public, gross income, services, quality, call-in and audiovisual. [CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. ED Int.

Executive Director Interview: n. an interview done by an Executive Director (or Commanding Officer) when someone has completed a service. Before the person routes out of the org, the CO/ED interviews him to ensure he is a good product. This interview consists of the CO/ED congratulating the student or preclear, checking his indicators and chatting briefly with him on his future plans. If all okay, the CO/ED gives his approval that the person may go. If not satisfied, the student or pc would be routed to Qual to get straightened out, with the R-factor that he doesn't have permission to go because the CO/ED is not satisfied with the technical results. Another way that this line can be handled is for the CO/ED to see the final success story of the public person to give final approval for the person to leave the org. No public routes out of the org without the CO or ED's okay and a sign must be posted which makes this clear to the public. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 81R II]

Executive Division: n. the division of a Scientology organization that through short- and long-range planning and the execution of programs based on planning, keeps the organization viable and expanding by the use of the technologies of Dianetics and Scientology. It handles the public and legal affairs of the organization so that the organization can expand and ensures that LRH technical, administrative and ethics technologies are safeguarded and adhered to without deviation. From 1967 to 1971 the Executive Division was known as Division 9, with Departments 25, 26 and 27; today, the Executive Division is Division 7 (Departments 19, 20 and 21). [HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R V; HCO PL 2 Aug. 65 I; Org Board]

executive enturbulence: n. a form of dev-t which is the result of noncompliance and a failure to police dev-t on an executive's lines. An executive is seldom hit unless he has had noncompliance on his lines. He is almost never hit if he polices dev-t. When an executive is hit by a catastrophe, he should handle it and at once check up on dev-t and handle it. An executive should keep a daily log of dev-t and who and what every time he finds his lines heavy or there is a threatened catastrophe, and then handle the majority offenders. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

Executive Establishment Officer: n. the post in the Executive Division of a Scientology organization responsible for putting the org there to be run. He does this by getting Establishment Officers to establish divisions, the org staff and the materiel of the division. The Exec Esto is responsible for the quantity of establishment done and the quality and performance of all his Estos. Also called Establishment Officer In-Charge and Esto I/C. [Lecture 1 Mar. 72 (#1); HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R; HCO PL 10 Mar. 72; Org Board] Abbr. E Esto, Exec Esto. See also ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER.

Executive Establishment Officer Org Officer: n. the Exec Esto's deputy, who handles the Exec Esto's programs and the personal side of Estos (as opposed to their production). [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R] Abbr. Esto Org Officer. See also ORGANIZING OFFICER.

Executive Establishment Officer's MAA: n. the Master-at-Arms that the Exec Esto has in a large org, who musters the crew, conducts any exercises, does ethics investigations as needful (especially by the Exec Esto), and helps hat the Ethics Officers of the org. He does not replace the org Ethics Officers; he does other duties assigned. [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R]

Executive Ethics Hearing: n. a hearing convened on an executive of a Scientology organization (director, secretary or executive secretary) to obtain data for further ethics action or inaction, presided over by a person superior in rank to the executive summoned. [HCO PL 26 May 65 III]

Executive Secretary: n. one of the executives in a Scientology organization above the level of divisional secretary who is responsible for more than one division. There were originally two Executive Secretaries: the HCO Executive Secretary, over the first three divisions (Executive Division, Hubbard Communications Office [HCO] and Dissemination Division), and the Organization Executive Secretary over the other divisions (Treasury Division, Technical Division, Qualifications Division and Distribution Division). With the development of the nine-division organizing board, the Distribution Division was expanded into three separate divisions, and a third Executive Secretary came into being: the Public Executive Secretary, who is over the three Public Divisions (Public Contact Division, Public Servicing Division and Field Control Division). An Executive Secretary is responsible for the state and activities of his or her own divisions. He gets people to get the work done, and sees that they get it done. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; HCO PL 21 Dec. 66 I; HCO PL 19 Oct. 67 I; HCO PL 9 May 74; Org Board] Abbr. ES.

Executive Secretary's Communicator: n. [1966] a helper to an Executive Secretary in the International Executive Division at Worldwide who handled one type of division (for example, HCO or Dissemination or Technical Division) for the Executive Secretary. The full title was ``'(HCO or Org) Exec Sec Communicator for (division represented).'' The purpose of the post was to communicate for the Executive Secretary and help with that official's purpose by communicating on matters, and/or handling them, relating to the type of division represented, and to be responsible to the Executive Secretary for that type of division and to be responsible to the Executive Secretary for that gross divisional statistic. The original title of the post, from December 1965 to January 1966, was ``Adviser.'' [HCO PL 21 Jan. 66; HCO PL 1 Nov. 66 I] Abbr. ES Comm.

Executive Status One: n. the classification of an executive who has completed the Management Status One checksheet which consists of learning what each of the tools of management are and how to use these to manage an area and raise statistics. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II] Abbr. ES I.

Executive Status Two: n. the classification of an executive who has completed the Organization Executive Course, the Management Status Two checksheet and who has an adequate production record. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II] Abbr. ES II.

Executive Status Three: n. the classification of an executive who has completed the Organization Executive Course, Flag Executive Briefing Course, Management Status Three checksheet and who has a proven production record. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II] Abbr. ES III.

Executive Strata International: See Senior Executive Strata.

exhaustion: n. a condition which comes about when one has worked sufficiently long to restimulate some old injury. One of the characteristics of this injury will be exhaustion. [The Problems of Work]

exhilaration: n. the level of the Tone Scale at which an individual's concept of survival is so bountiful and he is yet so confident of his ability to reach such levels of survival, that he can take in a universe of goals and, within the limits of his skills and talents, accomplish them. Exhilaration was originally at 4.0 on the Tone Scale, and is at 8.0 on the Expanded Tone Scale. [Science of Survival]

exogenous: m. (of an illness) exteriorly generated; originated exterior to the organism. A disease thought to be caused by germs would be considered exogenous. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental

Health]

exp: expanded.

Expanded CDEI Scale: See CDEI Scale.

Expanded Confusion Formula: See Confusion Formula.

Expanded Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics which uses Dianetics in special ways for specific purposes. Some preclears, particularly heavy drug cases, or who have been given injurious psychiatric treatment or who are physically disabled or who are chronically ill or who have had trouble running engrams (to name a few), require a specially adapted technology. Expanded Dianetics is specifically adjusted to the preclear. It directly addresses and handles heavy areas of hidden charge and brings freedom from cruel impulses and chronic unwanted conditions. [HCOB 15 Apr. 72RA; HCOB 24 Jan. 77; HCOB 9 May 77 I; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78] Abbr. ExDn.

Expanded Dianetics Repair List: n. a prepared list used to repair any errors in Expanded Dianetics auditing. Its designation is L3 EXD. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 May 91 II]

Expanded Dianetics Specialist: See Hubbard Expanded Dianetics Specialist.

Expanded GITA: n. short for Expanded Give and Take, a process which involves having the preclear waste, accept under duress, desire and finally be able to take or leave alone each of the items on a list of certain factors which are more important to minds than others. 'Expanded GITA resolves scarcities.' Also called Extended GITA. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 5 Oct. 54; Article, 1953; JOS 16-G, June 53; PAB 8, Aug. 53; HCOB 7 May 72] See also GIVE AND TAKE PROCESSING.

Expanded Grades: See Grades, Expanded Lower.

Expanded Green Form 40: See Green Form 40.

Expanded Lower Grades: See Grades, Expanded Lower.

Expanded Non-Existence Formula: See Non-Existence Formula.

Expanded Tone Scale: See Tone Scale.

expansion formula: n. a formula which lays down the steps needed to expand an org or its business, given a good basic purpose and an area to expand into: direct a channel toward attainment, put something on it, remove distractions, barriers, noncompliance and opposition. 'To increase living and raise tone and heighten activity, one need only apply the expansion formula to living.' [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 III]

expected time period: n. a pluspoint which consists of events occurring or being done in the time one would reasonably expect them to be. Also called correct time. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

expeditor: See HCO Expeditor.

experience: n. the doingness of a beingness; a test or perception of existence. [Lecture 2 Dec. 52; Lecture 31 Jan. 62]

experiential track: n. the types of incidents a person has experienced and been part of on his past track. A person, for example, whose experiential track consisted of criminality could be audited, but he would also have to be educated on exchange and honest dealings before he would be able to lead a productive life. 'So, this guy is in a real fog because his experiential track leading up to this lifetime now does not permit him to predict anything in this lifetime.' [Lecture 15 Aug. 61; Lecture 4 Oct. 62 (#1); HCOB 20 Feb. 74R; HCOB 1 Nov. 74R; LRH Definition Notes]

Explorers Club: n. a private club founded in 1904 and based in New York City, which has the main object of promoting the science of exploration, and is dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the earth and outer space.

explosion: n. an outflow of energy, usually violent but not necessarily so, from a more or less common source point. An explosion is a mest universe mock-up of making space. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 25 May 54]

expulsion: n. the action of depriving someone of membership in Scientology, which is the most severe form of discipline used in Scientology. It is similar to the act of excommunication in other religions. It means that the person is no longer allowed the privileges of partaking of Scientology services or engaging in the activities of the Church. 'Do not practice or permit discipline or expulsion with no hope of amends.' [HCO PL 29 Apr. 65 III; HCO PL 16 Mar. 71 II]

ext: exterior; exteriorization.

ext: m. extended (used in auditor admin when extending a list). [HCOB 28 Nov. 87]

Ext Comm: External Comm.

extend (a list): n. to have the preclear give additional items so as to complete a list which has been nulled, but on which no item has been found. [HCOB 28 Nov. 87]

Extended GITA: See Expanded GITA.

extended hearing: See hyperhearing.

extended sight: See hypersight.

extension course: n. a course of instruction done by mail. In a Scientology organization, extension courses are available so anyone interested in learning the basics of Dianetics and Scientology may do so in his own home. Each course consists of a textbook and a series of lessons done on a glued-top tablet. The lessons are done by the student at home and then mailed in to the Extension Course Supervisor at a Scientology organization to be read and graded. The Supervisor lets the student know by return mail what the grade was and notes any sections of the book that need to be restudied. Extension courses are designed to search out the important things in Dianetics and Scientology and to increase one's familiarity with them. 'Extension courses are for everyone so everyone ought to enroll.' [HCO PL 5 Jan. 81RA]

exterior: m. out of the body; away from the body and aware of oneself as independent of a body, but still able to control and handle the body. 'Somebody would go exterior and then he would get more processing . . .' [Lecture 21 June 70] n. a condition of being exterior, or a person who is exterior. 'When he's exteriorized, and he says he's exteriorized and he is seeing the universe, and he can do this and that, he is a stable exterior.' [Lecture 14 Feb. 56 (#3)] Abbr. ext.

exteriorization: n. 1. the act of moving out of the body with or without full perception. [Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 4 Jan. 71RA; HCOB 24 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 4 Oct. 78] 2. [1950—1951] the phenomenon of a preclear, when returned to an incident, viewing the scene as though he were outside his body. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Notes on the Lectures; Science of Survival] Abbr. ext.

Exteriorization Intensive: See Interiorization Rundown.

Exteriorization—Interiorization Rundown: See Interiorization Rundown.

Exteriorization Rundown: See Interiorization Rundown.

exteriorize: v. to move or cause to move out of the body (as a spirit). 'Scientology lower grades sometimes exteriorize a person . . .' [Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 14 Dec. 81]

External Comm: n. the portion of the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs which is responsible for maintaining positive, speedy, economical and secure comm lines outside the organization with the accurate relay/receipt of telexes, freight, mail, bodies and logistics. On different org boards, External Comm has been variously a bureau and a branch, but its functions have been the same. [CBO 192RA, 24 May 72] Abbr. Ext Comm.

External Comm Branch: See External Comm.

External Comm Bureau: See External Comm.

External HCO Bureau: n. [1973—1978] the bureau in the Flag Bureaux responsible for established and functioning HCOs in orgs, and the statistics of HCOs internationally. The functions of this bureau were taken over by the Senior HCO Network in 1978. [FO 3313, 17 Apr. 73; FO 3313R, 3 Mar. 75; HCO PL 8 Nov. 78RB]

external purchase order: n. a purchase order written by Flag personnel to cover mission expenses or other Flag external cycles, which is taken directly out of the funds of a local organization and credited to the org's account of money owed Flag for management expenses. [HCO PL 6 Jan. 76RC; HCO PL 6 Jan. 76RC-1R]

Ext RD: Exteriorization Rundown. See Interiorization Rundown.

extreme conditions: n. very high upsurges and low falls; heavy Affluences or steep crashes in statistics. 'This is especially useful when extreme conditions suddenly occur in graphs—you use something like this.' [LRH ED 121 Int, 29 Aug. 70; CBO 557-6R, 13 Feb. 82]

extreme conditions pack: n. a pack assembled when an org falters—stats go down. An extreme conditions pack contains stats, dispatches, weekending reports, LRH Comm reports, anything filed for the last 30

to 60 days prior to the decline point. ''They're in business now to be able to give us extreme condition packs on anything.'' [Lecture 17 Nov. 70; CBO 2, 28 Aug. 70]

extroversion: n. the ability to look outward; the condition in which a person is looking out into the environment rather than in at himself. A person who is capable of looking at the world around him and seeing it quite real and quite bright is in a state of extroversion. ''If you want them educated, you are going to have to furnish them an extroversion factor adequate to the introversion factor attempted by education.'' [The Problems of Work; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 1 Sept. 56 (#2); Lecture 29 Dec. 51 (#2)]

extrovert: v. to arrive at or bring to a state of extroversion. ''And you'd really only run that long enough to extrovert the person so that he would be looking out into the environment instead of in at himself.'' [Lecture 29 Mar. 54]

EYE: n. the designation for the step of R3RA procedure that comes after ''H.'' R3RA consists of steps numbered 1 through 9 and A through ''EYE,'' written in this way rather than ''I'' so it can't be confused with step number 1. [HCOB 26 June 78RA II; HCOB 28 June 78RA; HCOB 20 Sept. 78R III]

eye, catch one's: v. Informal. to attract one's attention.

eye, meet the: v. Informal. to come into notice.

eye, more to (something) than meets the: n. Informal. an idea, opinion, person, etc., is more important, worthy of notice, etc., than at first can be seen.

eye of the needle: See needle, eye of the.

eye trail: n. the trail that the eye follows when looking at a design or layout—where it starts and where it goes. The eye trail should pull the viewer involuntarily through the formula ''attract-interest-message.'' ''In composition you are working not only with the mood of the piece but with the eye trail.'' [HCO PL 6 Sept. 79] See also DESIGN.

F: 1. fall. 2. female.

F0: See flow.

F1: See flow.

F2: See flow.

F3: See flow.

fabricator: See lie factory.

facility differential: n. the worth of an executive to an organization.

When a senior executive has the ability to greatly raise statistics, and when this ability has been demonstrated, that executive should have facilities. This ability is often discoverable by the absence of the executive from post for a period or when the executive is pulled off by emergencies. In such a time the statistics of the org may sink. The degree the statistics fall is the "facility differential" of that executive. It is worth that much to the org in facilities to have the executive on post. Facilities normally include: (a) those that unburden lines, (b) those that speed lines, (c) those that gather data, (d) those that compile, (e) those that buy leisure, (f) those that defend, (g) those that extend longevity on the job. [HCO PL 16 Nov. 66]

Fac One: Facsimile One.

facsimile: See mental image picture.

facsimile, heavy: See engram.

Facsimile One: n. a whole track incident in which a machine is leveled at a person and a push-pull wave is played over him, first on his left side, then on his right and back and forth from side to side, laying in a bone-deep somatic. The "coffee grinder" or "Fac One camera," as this machine is called, is a two-handled, portable, camera-like projector which, when turned, emits a heavy push-pull electronic wave in a series of stuttering "baps." After this treatment is done, the preclear is dumped in scalding water, then immediately in ice water. Then the preclear is put in a chair and whirled around. He was quite swollen after the pummeling of the waves and was generally kept in a badly run (but quite modern) hospital for a few days. Sometimes he was given several treatments and after the first one would report back on schedule for the next. The incident is called "Facsimile One" not because it is the earliest incident on the track, but because it was the first proven-up whole track incident. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 18 Sept. 62 (#2); Lecture 1 Oct. 53 (#2)] Abbr. Fac One.

fact: n. something that can be proven to exist by visible evidence; solidified and agreed-upon knowingness. "If opinion instead of facts are used in solving problems then one comes up with insane solutions." [Lecture 19 Nov. 54; HCO PL 26 Apr. 70R]

Factors, The: n. a series of thirty concisely stated discoveries which comprise a summation of the considerations and examination of the human spirit and the material universe completed by L. Ron Hubbard between 1923 and 1953 a.d. The Factors can be found in the book Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics and in The Creation of Human Ability. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; The Creation of Human Ability]

Factual Havingness: n. an Objective Process which addresses the preclear's havingness. Its purpose is to bring about the preclear's ability to have, or not have, his present time environment and to permit him to alter his considerations of what he has, what he would continue and what he would permit to vanish. "Factual Havingness can resolve present time problems, which are always and only threats of loss." [HCOB 12 Sept. 58 II; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 3 Feb. 59; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 11 Feb. 60]

faculty psychology: n. Psychology. an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding "faculties" (from Latin facultas, a capacity) which, exercised them. Thus the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of "understanding" or of "reason," the process of volition was referred to the faculty of "will," and so on. Faculty psychology thus deals with the various zones of perception and thinkingness and attention and feelingness, and can be called the psychology of the senses and perceptions. [Lecture 8 Aug. 61;

Lecture 1 Sept. 64]

''fade-away'' questions: n. questions to which, because of the characteristics of the mind, there is no possible answer. One of these is ''Give me an unknown time.'' As soon as the preclear starts to answer such a question, he has of course as-is-ed a certain amount of unknownness and will know the time. There are relatively few of these questions. Also called ''fader'' questions. [The Creation of Human Ability; PAB 43, 7 Jan. 55]

''fader'' questions: See ''fade-away'' questions.

''failed'' case: n. a case which appears to be no-case-gain, slow-case-gain or chronically sick, but really just hasn't been handled with standard tech. There are no failed cases. There are only failed C/Ses and auditors. [HCOB 26 Oct. 75]

Failed Help Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which address times in the past when the preclear has failed to help himself or others or when he has not received help. [HCOB 3 Nov. 60; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

failure: n. the action or an instance of intending to do something and accomplishing something else. The entire anatomy of failure is only that one's postulates or intentions are reversed in action. For example, one might say offhand that a person who ran a car into a stone wall would have a failure. However, this is simply a social belief that one should not run cars into the wall. Running a car into the wall is not a failure without the addition of postulates. If one had the intention to run the car into the wall and then ran it into the wall, there would be no failure involved. However, if one did not intend to run the car into the wall and yet ran it into the wall, this would be a failure. ''Failure is a gradient scale of death.'' Also called a lose. [A New Slant on Life; PAB 91; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought]

failure to complete a cycle of action and referral: n. a form of dev-t which consists of doing double work. One picks up a despatch or a piece of work, looks it over and then puts it aside to do later, then later picks it up and reads it again and only then does one do it. This of course doubles one's traffic just like that. One can keep a comm line in endless foment by pretending that the easiest way not to work is to not handle things or to refer things. Everything one doesn't handle comes back and bites. Everything one refers has to be done when it comes back to one. Complete the action, do it now. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

failure to get an order clarified: n. a form of dev-t in which a person accepting or relaying an order does not fully understand what is required, and is thus operating with an uncertainty. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

failure to record an order: n. a form of dev-t which consists of failing to make an adequate record of an order given, losing or misplacing the order. The original orders being lost or not recorded at all, wrong items are purchased, incorrect actions are taken, cross orders are given, and a tremendous waste of executive time and money occurs straightening the matter out. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

failure to terminatedly handle, referral: n. a form of dev-t which consists of failing to terminatedly handle situations rapidly. The fault of an organization's waffle, waffle, waffle, Joe won't take responsibility for it, it's got to go someplace else, and all that sort of thing, is that it continues a situation. One should specialize in terminating the end of a situation, not referring it to someone else. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

failure to wear your hat: n. a form of dev-t in which a person on one post is not doing that post but doing every other post. This creates endless dev-t, all despatches and origins being off-origin and he covering the hole of his own post. The person himself is the dev-t. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

fair copy: n. a flawless copy of a printed or mimeographed issue which can be used to cut a stencil. [HCO PL 7 Feb. 73 III]

fair exchange: See exchange, conditions of.

faith-in: n. an inflow of agreement and the placing of one's beingness and doingness under the control of another. It brings about the acceptance of reality other than one's own and is, in other words, the sacrifice of one's universe. [Scientology 8-8008]

fall: n. 1. an E-Meter needle reaction in which the needle makes a dip to

the right as you face the meter. A fall may consist of about a quarter of an inch or may consist of fifteen dials (the whole meter face dropped fifteen times). It is still a fall. There are different lengths of falls: (a) Small fall [sF] — a quarter to half an inch, (b) Fall [F] — about one to two inches, (c) Long fall [LF] — two to three inches, (d) Long fall blowdown [LFBD] — Long fall followed by a "blowdown" or TA motion downward. A fall can speed up or slow down. It always happens at the exact end of the question asked. It denotes that a disagreement with life on which the preclear has greater or lesser reality has met the question asked. "Given two falls, the longer fall is the right one." Also called a drop, dip, dive or register. [E-Meter Essentials; The Book of E-Meter Drills; Introducing the E-Meter; Understanding the E-Meter; Electropsychometric Auditing, June 52; HCOB 29 Apr. 69; Film: E-Meter Reads] — v. 2. (of an E-Meter needle) to make a movement to the right. "The coach shows the student auditor what particular thing he's doing with his hands, and then has the student auditor observe what happens on the meter and the distance the needle falls on the dial . . ." [E-Meter Essentials; The Book of E-Meter Drills]

Faller: n. a whole track incident in which a thetan is dropped again and again and again to different drops and at varied intervals until he is jammed. This installs a fear of falling and also fixes the thetan in the incident on the track. [Scientology: A History of Man]

fall on one's head: v. Informal. to fail in one area or another. A pc "falls on his head" when he has been improperly audited or when he attests to grades or actions he has not really attained and then is continued on higher actions or levels of auditing. An administrator falls on his head by failing to handle situations and apply correct policy to an area he is responsible for, thereby causing the area and himself to fail. The phrase is a US Western term meaning a person who has erred and fallen from grace, such as a horseman who is bucked off a horse. [LRH Definition Notes]

False: n. a button which can be checked by the auditor when an auditing question reads but the preclear protests, comments or seems bewildered. The button is put in by asking the question, "Has anyone said you had a _____ when you didn't have one?" and if it reads, taking this to F/N. [HCOB 15 Aug. 69; HCOB 29 Jan. 70; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I; HCOB 30 Nov. 78R]

False Attestation Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any false attestation noted. In this case, the document in question is attached to the report. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

false clear read: See dead thetan.

False Data Rundown: n. a special rundown done in two sections which handles the factors underlying any tendency toward false data proneness in the preclear (Part I), and addresses any outpoints in his thinking (Part II). This rundown is part of Super Power. [HCOB 17 Oct. 90 (pilot); HCOB 5 Nov. 90 (pilot)]

false data strip: v. to apply False Data Stripping (to someone or something). ". . . word clear it and false data strip to F/N and win." [HCOB 27 Mar. 72RD I]

False Data Stripping: n. a procedure used to locate and strip away the false definitions, false data and false laws which can block a person's ability to learn or to apply what he learns. The full procedure can be found in HCOB 7 Aug. 79, Product Debug Series 8, Esto Series 36, FALSE DATA STRIPPING. [HCOB 7 Aug. 79] Abbr. FDSing.

False Data Stripping Repair List: n. a prepared list used to locate and clean up any bypassed charge that may occur as a result of False Data Stripping errors. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 11 July 88]

false definition: See definition, false.

false four: n. the laughter and gaiety which the preclear exhibits when

he has thoroughly exhausted an incident of charge. The "four" here refers to the tone 4, happiness, on the Tone Scale as presented in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. There is nothing really "false" about false four, except that it is often of very short duration. "Sometimes you get very loud guffaws in a false four." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 4 Aug. 50]

falsehood: n. an outpoint which consists of a false anything. A false being, terminal, act, intention—anything that seeks to be what it isn't is a falsehood and an outpoint. When you hear two facts that are contrary, one is a falsehood or both are. Willful or unintentional, a falsehood is an outpoint. It may be a mistake or a calculated or defensive falsehood and it is still an outpoint. Fiction that does not pretend to be anything else is of course not a falsehood. So the falsehood means "other than it appears" or "other than represented." [HCO PL 11 May 70; HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 III]

false perception: n. the action of seeing things that don't exist and reporting them as "fact." [HCO PL 24 Feb. 69]

false pianola case: See case, false pianola.

false PTS: See PTS, false.

False Purpose Rundown: n. an auditing rundown designed to locate and blow false, nonsurvival intentions and purposes. It helps one get rid of unwanted fixed conditions and considerations, as well as regain certainty of self and one's own basic purposes and intentions. "Handling overts, withholds and nonsurvival purposes with the False Purpose Rundown has proven highly effective in undoing the effects of the 'work' of psychs on the whole track . . ." [HCOB 5 June 84R; HCOB 9 June 84R; Grade Chart] Abbr. FPRD.

False Purpose Rundown Correction List: n. a prepared list used to locate and handle factors causing trouble in False Purpose Rundown auditing. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 13 June 84R]

false read: See False.

False Report Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any report received that turned out to be false. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

false reports: n. a form of dev-t which consists of reports which are not

true. This can cause greatly increased useless action including at times Boards of Investigation, despatches verifying it, etc. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

false TA: See TA, false.

False TA Checklist: n. a checklist of actions used to find and handle the cause of false TA when it is suspected or has been indicated on another list. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 21 Jan. 77RB]

false III: See case, bypassed.

false valence: See valence, synthetic.

family: n. the closest knit self-perpetuating, self-protecting unit in society, necessary economically and otherwise to the society the way it is organized at this present time. [Tape: 2 Jan. 60]

FAO: Flag Admin Org.

fast check: See rudiments, fast.

faster than scat: See scat.

fast flow registration: n. the action of signing up individuals for org services and accepting their donations on a temporary basis, conditional upon acceptance by the Technical Division after a full tech estimate is done. [HCO PL 30 Nov. 71; HCO PL 15 Jan. 72RC]

fast flow student: n. a student who has honestly completed the Student Hat and Method One Word Clearing or the Primary Rundown or the Primary Correction Rundown, and thus may attest to the theory and practical items on a course when he has fully covered the materials and can apply them. The fast flow student studies within his knowledge of study tech. He is assisted by Supervisors. Any Word Clearing action needed can be done on him. He can be sent to Qual and crammed. He can be star-rated and made to clay demo by the Supervisor. He does not however have to have a twin on theory, he does not automatically star-rate star-rate items, he does not have to have an examination. The fast flow student passes courses by attestation at Certs and Awards to the effect that he has (a) enrolled properly on the course, (b) has paid for the course, (c) has studied and understands the materials, (d) has done the drills, (e) can produce the result required in the materials. This applies to all Dianetics and Scientology courses. The only exceptions are courses such as the Hubbard Key to Life and Hubbard Life Orientation Course, which specify in the materials that twinning is required for

all students. 'A fast flow student must still do all clay representations called for on a course checksheet . . .' [HCOB 13 Aug. 72RB; HCOB/PL 25 Sept. 79RB II] Abbr. FFS.

fast flow system (of management): n. an administrative system of handling traffic flows so the traffic is moving rapidly through the organization. A person controlling a traffic or activity flow lets the flow run until it is to be reinforced or indicates a turbulence will occur and only then inspects the part of the flow that is to be reinforced or is becoming enturbulated, and inspects and acts on only that one flow. One corrects only after actual errors have occurred. Using this system, one predicts the slumps and reinforces the tendency to boom. 'Please note that to do misunderstood words and disagreements before checkouts violates the fast flow system of management, as one is correcting errors which have not occurred.' [HCO PL 29 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 29 Apr. 66 II]

fast flow training: n. the system of rapid training used by fast flow students. [HCOB 13 Aug. 72RB; HCOB/PL 25 Sept. 79RB II] See also FAST FLOW STUDENT.

fast rudiments: See rudiments, fast.

FB: 1. Flag Bureaux. 2. Fitness Board.

FBDL: Flag Bureaux Data Letter.

FBEC: Flag Bureaux Exec College.

FBO: Flag Banking Officer.

FBO Allocation Form: n. a form by which the Flag Banking Officer verifies the gross income of the org and allocates it to the various accounts where it belongs. [FBO Allocation Form]

FBO No. (1, 2 or 3) Account: n. bank accounts in a Scientology organization used by the Flag Banking Officer. The FBO No. 1 Account is for transfers of funds only, the No. 2 Account is for management expenses and the No. 3 Account is for special income. Earlier called Finance Office (No. 1, 2 or 3) Account. [HCO PL 17 Feb. 71RC]

FC: 1. file clerk. 2. Founding Church.

FCA: Free Case Analysis.

FCB: Flag Command Bureaux.

FCCI: n. originally the abbreviation for Flag Case Completion Intensive, the name given to the first auditing services made available at Flag in 1970; as a result, 'FCCI' came to mean a person availing himself or herself of the Flag Case Completion Intensive. As Flag

began to deliver more and different services, the term "FCCI" continued to be used, but its meaning broadened. In 1977, the abbreviation was redefined as "Flag Case, Course, Internship," to cover all the technical services delivered at the Flag Service Organization. "FCCI" therefore refers to Flag services or a person who is availing himself or herself of Flag services, whether processing, courses or internships. [BFO 195, 7 Oct. 77]

FCCI Product Officer: n. Flag Case, Course, Internship Product Officer, the staff member in the Executive Division of the Flag Service Org who ensures that students, preclears and interns are getting through their auditing and/or training rapidly. [BFO 195, 7 Oct. 77]

FCDC: Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. See Founding Church.

FCO: Flag Conditions Order.

FC PL: Founding Church Policy Letter.

FCS: Field Control Secretary.

FDD: Flag Divisional Directive.

FDF: Flag Data Files.

Fdn: Foundation.

FDS: false data strip.

FDSing: False Data Stripping.

fear: n. a condition of alertness for counter-efforts that threaten survival. Fear is a fast uncontrolled flow; it is a dispersal. It is a state of imperception and an unwillingness to confront, avoiding communication with and wanting to be anywhere else. Fear is at 1.0 on the Tone Scale. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 6 Mar. 52 (#1); Lecture 24 July 52; Lecture 3 Dec. 52 (#1); Lecture 8 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 28 June 54 (#1); Lecture 22 Nov. 56 (#2); HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]

fear merchant: See suppressive person.

Fear of People List: n. an auditing action primarily for use in Qual to handle timid Tech staff who back off from handling rough preclears. It may also be used on public and as part of Confessional processing. [HCOB 15 Nov. 73RA; HCOB 26 Oct. 76RA; Grade Chart]

feature news photograph: See feature news shot.

feature news shot: n. a photograph which is a posed, manipulated picture that tells a story. It is not just a record of an event. It may be, but it is also a made event. A feature news shot requires

imagination and direction. Example: Student A reading with delight a letter which the caption states tells her she has twenty-nine preclears lined up when she gets back from Saint Hill. That is a feature news shot. One had to get the idea, go find a student who had some preclears waiting, get hold of the photographer and get the shot properly done. ''Try to get a feature news shot highlighting the story, if you can.'' Also called feature news photograph. [HCO PL 7 July 65; HCO PL 21 Nov. 68 II] Compare to RECORD SHOT.

FEBC: Flag Executive Briefing Course.

FEBC org board: n. [1971—1975] an organizing board developed and issued at the time of the original FEBC course (1971), which incorporated the product officer/org officer system into the existing seven-division org board. It was used by organizations that had an FEBC Executive Director trained in its administrative pattern. A copy of this org board is included in the Appendix. [Lecture 3 Feb. 71 (#1)]

feeling shut-off: See shut-off.

feet, land on one's: See land on one's feet.

FEI: Fields Executive International.

Fellow of Scientology: n. an honorary award issued by LRH early in Dianetics and Scientology for signal contributions to Scientology. [HCO PL 12 Feb. 61; HCO PL 12 Aug. 63] Abbr. FScn.

female Clear: n. the position of 2.0 on the E-Meter tone arm, where the E-Meter registers the female body. ''... it registers on the tone arm of the meter at male or female Clear, whichever the pc is.'' [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 2 Jan. 60 (#2); Ability 68, late Feb. 58; HCOB 19 Aug. 59 I] See also CLEAR READ.

FES: Folder Error Summary.

FES Checklist: n. any of several Folder Error Summary Checklists which exist for use by Case Supervisors to ensure full setups have been done for major processing levels. FES checklists exist for starting or continuing New Era Dianetics, Expanded Grades and the False Purpose Rundown, as well as the Flag-only rundowns L 10, L 11 and L 12. The appropriate FES checklist is filled out by the FESer before the preclear starts the major action. Each requisite is checked off on the list to ensure they have all been met. The completed checklist is then attached to the inside left cover of the pc folder. These checklists, properly used, will prevent preclears from being audited on skipped gradients and will ensure preclears are

being fully set up for their next level. [HCOB 29 Jan. 81RA I; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

FES Summary: n. a form which is filled out and stapled to the top of the completed FES. It covers data regarding the preclear's ethics data, any PTSness and drug history, specifics on the processing he has received, etc. Its purpose is to provide the Case Supervisor with a list of key items he needs to know to properly program a case. Whenever a new FES is done or updated, the summary is also redone or updated. [HCOB 29 Jan. 81RA I; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

FFD: Full Flow Dianetics. See flow.

FFR: Flag Flag Representative.

FFS: fast flow student.

FFT: Full Flow Table. See Dianetic Full Flow Table.

FF Table: Full Flow Table. See Dianetic Full Flow Table.

FH: Fort Harrison.

FHS: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: fully hatted org staff members, as defined in HCO PL 16 July 82R, FULLY HATTED ORG STAFF MEMBERS, HCO GROSS DIVISIONAL STATISTICS.

field: n. 1. a screen, subjectively viewed, that the preclear considers himself to be surrounded with, and which bars his view of mental image pictures. It is any thing interposing between a preclear (thetan) and something he wishes to see, whether mest or mock-up. Fields are black, gray, purple, any substance or invisible. All fields are actually incidents. For example, a black field is just some part of a mental image picture where the preclear is looking at blackness. It is part of some lock, secondary or engram. In Scientology it can occur (rarely) when the preclear is exterior, looking at something black. '' . . . he'll have somatics and finally he'll wind up with his field completely black, utterly occluded, out of touch . . . '' [HCOB 1 Feb. 58; Lecture 13 Apr. 54; Lecture 23 Jan. 58] 2. the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations. It includes, but is not restricted to, field staff members, field auditors, groups, missions and city offices. ''Realize that an org controls and expands its field and keeps it active and happy.'' [HCO PL 15 Mar. 75; HCO PL 9 Jan. 80]

field auditor: n. an auditor who is active in the field, doing professional auditing. ''Make millions of field auditors, FSMs and missions.'' [HCO PL 26 Oct. 56; HCO PL 6 Apr. 57; HCO PL 3 Dec. 64R;

Field Control Division: n. the division of a Scientology organization responsible for keeping the field and its existing people active through field activities, community programs and public relations actions. Its product is an interested, thriving field that is serviced and who spill over into the org for services. The Field Control Division is Division 6C. [HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 III; Org Board]

Field Control Secretary: n. the head of the Field Control Division in a Scientology organization. [Org Board] Abbr. FCS.

field mouse, deader than a: See **dead as a mackerel.**

Fields Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for the Scientology field. This includes FSMs, groups, field auditors, Scientology Missions International, World Institute of Scientology Enterprises and every other type of field activity that exists. He is responsible to ensure that this entire field remains active, enthusiastic and growing. It is not part of his activities to make sure this field is funneled into Div 6es; that is the responsibility of the Div 6 Internal Executive International. [CBO 639RA, 18 Feb. 80; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. FEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

field staff member: n. a Scientologist in the field who disseminates Scientology through personal contact and by selling LRH books, who selects persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the organization for services. [HCO PL 9 May 65RA I; HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II] Abbr. FSM.

field staff member commission: n. a commission received by a field staff member as an award for getting someone started on a Scientology auditing or training service. The commission is 15 percent for any selectee routed on for training and 10 percent for any selectee routed on for processing. The exact administration of such commissions is covered in HCO PL 9 May 65RA I, FIELD AUDITORS BECOME STAFF. [HCO PL 9 May 65RA I; HCO PL 5 June 68R]

Field Staff Member Repair and Revitalization List: n. a prepared list used when an FSM is having difficulty getting his products or having failures or losses as an FSM. It can be used to sort out an inactive FSM and even to help an otherwise active Scientologist who is hesitant about becoming a field staff member. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 22 Nov. 85; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

15th Street: n. the location of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC's HGC in the late 1950s. The rest of the organization was located four streets away on 19th Street.

fifth dynamic: See dynamic, fifth.

fifth-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

Fifth Invader Force: See invader force.

53, 53R, 53RR, 53RRR, 53R(C—M): See C/B 53.

figure-figure: n. 1. thoughts, opinions, or ideas based only on significance, not on experience or fact; a substitution of logic for the thing itself. ''He would become so involved with the figure-figure of the patient he would not know how to handle him.'' [Lecture 14 Jan. 57; PAB 124, 15 Nov. 57; Staff Auditor's Conference of Feb. 16, 1959; HCO PL 16 Mar. 72 V]—v. 2. to think about, try to figure out or find ''reasons for'' something without actually confronting it. ''He's got to drill the TRs, not figure-figure on them or dive into his case to avoid them.'' [Lecture 7 Nov. 52; [Lecture 17 Dec. 52 (#3); PAB 24, 16 Apr. 54] —m. 3. of or having to do with figure-figure. ''Anatomy of the mind is taught, not just a lot of figure-figure theory.'' [HCOB 29 Sept. 58]

FIL: Flag Information Letter.

file: n. an orderly and complete deposit of data which is available for immediate use. A bad file not filed into or with a bad system devours and hides data. Therefore it cannot be readily regained and distributed on demand. There are many different types of files in an org: Central Files, disbursement files, personnel files, etc. It is of vital interest to the smooth operation of the organization that all files are straight. ''An org without files has no memory.'' [HCO PL 18 Mar. 72; HCO PL 28 June 72; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

file clerk: n. a colloquial term for a data forwarding mechanism in the mind, postulated as a group of attention units with ready access to the reactive mind and to the standard memory banks and which, in common mental operation, forwards data through to ''I'' as memory. These attention units are a sample of basic personality, of which the auditor will see more and more as clearing goes forward. ''The auditor must aid the file clerk by reducing in charge or severity everything the file clerk offers.'' Also called bank monitor. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 7 Sept. 50] Abbr. FC.

file O: n. Informal. the wastebasket.

fill: n. Photography. fill light: a light used to eliminate or soften shadows caused by the main source of illumination.

Fin: Finance.

Finance: n. short for Finance Network, used in reference to its functions and personnel. Abbr. Fin. See also FINANCE NETWORK.

Finance Banking Officer: n. a former name for the Flag Banking Officer.

Finance Director: n. the head of a Continental Finance Office. See also Finance Network.

Finance Inspector: n. the post in the International Finance Office responsible for getting in perfection of admin in Treasury Divisions, and the organization necessary to achieve it. They are organizing officers with heavy ethics powers. Their targets are the executives of the orgs over the Treasury area, Treasury terminals and Finance staff.

Finance Network: n. a network located directly under the Watchdog Committee, which is responsible for seeing that finance policy in the Church is adhered to; that organization assets such as meters, books, recorded LRH lectures, insignia and films are safeguarded, marketed and utilized to drive public down on the orgs; seeing that org staff are well paid; seeing that as a result of making orgs prosperous, management is well paid; and it is entrusted with safeguarding and increasing Church reserves. The head of the network is the International Finance Director. The International Finance Office represents the top of the network, there are Continental Finance Offices in each continent, and the org level representatives are the Flag Banking Officer (FBO) and Deputy FBO for Marketing of Org Resources for Exchange (D/FBO MORE). [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I; HCO PL 10 Mar. 71RA]

Finance Office: See Finance Network.

Finance Office No. (1, 2 or 3) Account: See FBO No. (1, 2 or 3) Account.

financial management: n. the actions taken by a person or group of persons to ensure the solvency of a person, an organization, etc. In a Scientology organization, the Executive Council is responsible for the financial management of the org. [HCO PL 1 May 58 II; HCO PL 3 June 59; HCO PL 26 Nov. 65R; HCO PL 31 Oct. 82]

financial planning: n. a plan of how the money and assets of an org are to be handled so as to maintain outgo below income. The financial

planning hat in an organization is worn by the Executive Council, as theirs is the responsibility for the successful conduct of the org as a whole. In this, it is assisted by the Advisory Council, whose responsibility is to assist the Executive Council in planning for the solvency of the org and to propose to the Exec Council sane and prosurvival handlings for its income and assets. The Ad Council, in turn, is advised by the heads of the departments. ''No accounts personnel may present isolated checks for signature to executives, for in this action all financial planning is thrown out.'' [HCO PL 21 Oct. 65 II; HCO PL 26 Nov. 65R] Abbr. FP.

Financial Planning No. 1: See Financial Planning Program No. 1.

Financial Planning Program No. 1: n. a program for calculating in detail the weekly operating expenses of an organization for use in financial planning and management. The exact steps to take in working out the FP #1 for an org or group are covered in HCO PL 4 Aug. 83R, FINANCIAL PLANNING PROGRAM NO. 1. ''In using this Financial Planning Program No. 1 it must be understood that the weekly allocation for the org is not fixed against the FP No. 1 amount.'' Also called Financial Planning No. 1. [HCO PL 4 Aug. 83R] Abbr. FP No. 1, FP #1.

findings: See findings and recommendations.

findings and recommendations: n. the full report, in writing, of a Committee of Evidence, accompanied by a tape recording of the evidence given and a full recommendation to the convening authority for his action. The findings is a document which gives a fast summary of the hearings, their result and a complete recommendation. It must be so written that it may be published without alteration by the convening authority. The summary states who appears to be at fault and who does not and why. The recommendation tells the convening authority exactly what disciplinary action should be taken and how, including any plea for leniency or insistence upon full penalty. The findings is done after the last hearing and after the last committee meeting that votes on the recommendation to be given. It is done by the secretary from his or her notes but under the guidance of the chairman. Also called findings or findings and recs. [HCO PL 7 Sept. 63] Abbr. F&Rs.

finger off one's number, take one's: See take one's finger off one's number.

fire: v. to rocket read. ''Make sure it fires once in any three consecutive times read.'' [Lecture 8 Feb. 62; Lecture 28 May 63; HCOB 13 Mar. 63; HCOB 30 Mar. 63]

fire drill: n. Informal. a confused mess; because fire drill (the practice of drilling the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire) on most ships is so bad. ''You'll be surprised how some guys are fouled up like fire drill.'' [Lecture 6 Dec. 52]

firefight: n. the action of a quarrel between an auditor and a preclear. This can occur when an error is made in session, disturbing the preclear, and the auditor argues or tries to go on instead of using the appropriate correction list to handle the situation. The term derives from military use meaning ''a brief, usually intense exchange of gunfire between soldiers of small military units.'' [HCOB 21 Apr. 71RD]

fire, takes two sticks to make a: n. Informal. reference to a method of starting a fire by using friction. It consisted of twirling a stick in a notch in a board until the wood powder that was made began to glow. Enough oxygen to turn the glow into a blaze was supplied by blowing carefully upon the glowing powder. This method survived until recently in certain parts of Europe.

first class missionary: See missionary, first class.

first condition of exchange: See exchange, conditions of.

first crack out of the box: m. Informal. immediately; before anything else.

first dynamic: See dynamic, first.

first dynamic Clear: See Clear.

First Dynamic Danger Formula: See Danger Formula, First Dynamic.

first-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

1st Mate: See Mate.

first phenomenon: See misunderstood word, first phenomenon.

first policy: n. the first policy of a Scientology organization, laid down on about 8 or 10 March 1950: MAINTAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PUBLIC. [HCO PL 2 Sept. 70 II]

first postulate: See postulate, first.

First-Stage Release: See Release, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

First-Stage Released OT: See Released OT, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

fish and fumble: n. a procedure used to clean a dirty needle in which the auditor directs the preclear to "fish" around or look things over. When a specific needle pattern shows up on the needle, he directs the preclear's attention to it and continues to do so each time the same pattern shows up until the preclear comes up with some information on it. Using this information, the auditor "fumbles" around, testing various questions until he finds one that produces the specific pattern in question. He then pulls the specific incident causing the needle pattern and handles the chain as necessary, in order to clean up the dirty needle. [Lecture 22 May 62 (#2); Lecture 23 May 62 (#2); Lecture 24 May 62 (#1); Lecture 12 June 62 (#2); HCOB 28 June 62R]

fishing for a cognition: See steering.

fish, throw a: v. Informal. to show one's disapproval of or disagreement.

fish to fry, have other: v. Informal. to have things to do that a person falsely considers are more important or profitable. "On every post there were no other fish to fry." [LRH ED 339R-1 Int, 10 Oct. 82]

Fitness Board: n. a board which exists in every Sea Org activity to establish the fitness of personnel, mentally and physically, for the Sea Org. This board looks over the qualifications and data of the Sea Org member or recruit, and recommends the issuance or probation or denial of a provisional or full fitness certificate with the approval of HCO and the Commanding Officer. [FO 2630RB, 29 Nov. 70]
Abbr. FB.

5D: fifth dynamic. See dynamic, fifth.

558: n. 1. the number of a CBO (CBO 558RB) which contains a series of targets done by a terminating Sea Org mission, to ensure that the production and establishment actions taken to improve the org during the mission will be continued once the mission leaves. These steps, which are the last targets of any set of mission orders, include getting people word cleared on the policies being applied, handling any ethics situations, and gaining the cooperation of the executives in the organization to continue the actions the mission was doing. The steps of CBO 558RB would also be done by a senior executive not on mission orders, who goes into an organization to improve its statistics. "Get them in, get it done with 558 going on concurrently with the mission, get them out." [CBO 558RB, 29 Jan. 79; CBO 582, 16 June 79] m. 2. of or pertaining to CBO 558RB or the

actions it covers. '' . . . omits not only coordination with that org's EC and Ad Council but any 558 actions at all.'' [CBO 558RB, 29 Jan. 79] —v. 3. to do 558 actions. '' . . . before the mission takes action and when the mission begins to 558.'' [CBO 558RB, 29 Jan. 79]

five-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

five levels of Indoctrination: n. [1957—1959] a series of five steps done as part of auditor training, consisting of Dummy Auditing, 8-C, High School Indoctrination, Tone 40 on an Object and Tone 40 8-C on a Person. ''We have to take into account the five levels of Indoctrination successfully passed . . .'' [HCOB 10 Apr. 57; PAB 122, 15 Oct. 57; PAB 152, 15 Jan. 59]

five-star: See star.

Fixated Person Rundown: n. an auditing rundown which enables a person to overcome the condition of having his attention fixated on one person. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 25 Nov. 91; Grade Chart]

fixed consumption: n. estimates of the public's consumption of product as a limit on production. There are several ways to ''fix a consumption statistic.'' These are: (1) provide just so many auditors for the HGC to agree with expected pcs; (2) schedule just as many courses in the Academy as one thinks there will be students; (3) provide just enough quarters to handle the expected quantity of business. Unless one disregards the expectancy and unless one simply furnishes all the service one can, regardless of past statistics, the org will go downhill. [HCO PL 24 July 67]

fixed idea: n. an idea accepted without personal inspection or agreement. It is the perfect ''authority knows best.'' A fixed idea is uninspected. It blocks the existence of any contrary observation. ''The reason a fixed idea can get so rooted and so overlooked is that it appears normal or reasonable.'' [HCO PL 19 May 70]

fixed-terminal post: n. a type of post in an organization which stays in one spot, handles specific duties and receives communications, handles them and sends them on their way. For example, the Central Files In-Charge is a fixed-terminal post. [HCO PL 24 Apr. 59 III] Compare to LINE POST.

Flag: n. a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and organizations. The word flag means the flotilla commanding officer and his personal staff. A ''flag officer'' is one who is

above the rank of captain (such as Commodore); probably called ``flag officer`` because the ship on which such an officer has his office and staff flies, when he is aboard, a blue flag which is the flag signal that he is aboard. The ship that carries such an officer is called a flagship. In the Sea Org, LRH was the flag officer, and his staff were the management and service organizations found on the flagship Apollo. The organizations which were aboard this ship (including the Flag Service Organization and Flag Bureaux), though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles and are often referred to simply as ``Flag.`` [FO 1, 12 Aug. 67; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I]

Flag Admin Org: n. [1970—1971] the organization aboard the flagship Apollo that handled training, processing, personnel, hatting, internal comm, local finance, etc. [FSO 184, 9 Dec. 70; FO 2713, 29 Jan. 71; FO 225, 3 Feb. 71] Abbr. **FAO.**

Flag Banking Officer: n. the Finance Office representative in a Scientology organization, who banks the org's funds; allocates funds to the org weekly for production and promotion expenses, based on sound planning for future income; ensures the staff are well-paid; and provides proper exchange to management to support actions which will benefit all of Scientology, such as broad dissemination campaigns. [HCO PL 10 Mar. 71RA I; HCO PL 29 Jan. 71RA; HCO PL 23 Sept. 71; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I; Org Board] Abbr. **FBO.**

Flag Bureaux: n. the part of the Flag Command Bureaux which manages individual orgs via Flag Operations Liaison Offices. It has the function of seeing that Int Management's strategies, evaluations and programs are tactically and successfully executed in each org. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I; CBO 547R, 5 Nov. 78] Abbr. **FB.**

Flag Bureaux Data Files: See **Data Files.**

Flag Bureaux Data Letter: n. an issue type put out by a Flag executive to COs/EDs, Flag Representatives and Flag execs. Its purpose is to inform executives. They have no command value particularly, but are sent around for information. They may contain news, forewarnings of traffic loads, expansions, public relations interest items, etc. They are numbered. Printed in black ink on white paper. (Formerly blue ink on white paper.) [Lecture 17 Nov. 70; HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. **FBDL.**

Flag Bureaux Exec College: n. college which was established in 1976 at

the Flag Bureaux for the training of personnel to become future executives in Scientology organizations. Its functions were taken over by the International Training Organization in 1978. Abbr. FBEC. See also INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ORGANIZATION.

Flag Captain: n. the captain of a flagship in a flotilla. [FO 766, 27 May 68] See also FLAG.

Flag Command Bureaux: n. the central point of tactical management for all the individual orgs and units of all the sectors of Scientology. It is made up of all the management organizations in charge of the different sectors, including World Institute of Scientology Enterprises International, Scientology Missions International, Association for Better Living and Education International, the Publications Organizations and the Flag Bureaux. It is responsible for getting International Management plans, evaluations and programs done in all the individual orgs and units. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. FCB.

Flag Conditions Order: n. a Sea Organization issue type equivalent to an HCO Divisional Order such as an Ethics Order. It is distributed only to those concerned and Masters at Arms (ethics files). [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FCO.

Flag Crew Organization: n. the estates organization that services the public and crew at the Flag Land Base in Clearwater, Florida. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I]

Flag Divisional Directive: n. an issue type that applies to specific divisions in Scientology and Sea Org orgs alike. It is issued by a Flag Aide and is printed on divisional color flash. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FDD.

Flag Executive Briefing Course: n. a high-level course in administrative technology built around the Management Series issues and recordings of the LRH lectures given to the original FEBC attendees. The name reflects the fact that this course was initially developed and delivered in 1970-71 on the Sea Org flagship. The term "FEBC" is also used to denote a person who has completed this course. An FEBC is a Class VIII of admin. [LRH ED 95 Int, 8 Apr. 70; HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II] Abbr. FEBC.

Flag Flag Representative: n. the executive in the Flag Bureaux who heads the Flag Representative Network. Directly under this post are continental Flag Representatives located in each FOLO who in turn

are responsible for establishing Flag Representatives in all orgs in that continental area. [HCO PL 7 Aug. 73R I] Abbr. FFR.

Flag Information Letter: n. a briefing sheet sent out from the Flag Bureaux to organization staff about a specific activity that includes a general program telling them how to set up for it and how to promote it. Abbr. FIL.

Flag Land Base: n. the Scientology base located in Clearwater, Florida, which is comprised of the Flag Service Organization and Flag Crew Organization. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. FLB.

Flag Mission Order: n. an issue type which contains the detailed actions which a Flag mission carries out to achieve the purpose of the mission. It is distributed to those concerned, not to others. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FMO.

Flag Network Coordination Committee: See Network Coordination Committee.

flag officer: See Flag.

Flag Operations Liaison Office: n. a department in a Continental Liaison Office which deals with the execution of planning and programs issued to it by or through the Flag Bureaux. Its major purpose is to see that Flag planning becomes an actuality in the organizations in its zone of responsibility. It sees that orgs are put there and manages them. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. FOLO.

Flag Operations Liaison Office Data Files: See Data Files.

Flag Order: n. an issue type which is the equivalent to a policy letter in the Sea Org. Flag Orders contain policy and sea technical materials. They are numbered and dated. They do not decay. HCO PLs and FOs are both in effect on Sea Org orgs, ships, offices and bases. FOs are black ink on white paper; their distribution is to all Sea Org members. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FO.

Flag Org: n. [1969—1970] a management organization aboard the flagship; it included the Commodore's Aides who performed the management of their divisions in Sea Org and Scientology orgs. In 1970, the Flag Org became the Flag Bureaux. [Lecture 17 Nov. 70; FO 2144, 26 Oct. 69; OODs 26 Oct. 70; OODs 30 Dec. 70]

Flag OT Executive Rundown: See L 12.

Flag Personnel Order: n. an issue type which contains all personnel transfers, removals, postings, etc., on Flag and ordered by Flag in orgs. They are issued only by Flag, composed per HCO PL 24 Sept. 71, ASSIGNMENT, MODEL TO BE USED, and distributed to those concerned.

[HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FPO.

Flag Personnel Procurement Office: n. the section of the Flag Command Bureaux responsible for Flag Bureaux recruitment. This function has existed since 1970, and been part of various org boards; it is now part of the Senior HCO Int Office. [FSO 44R, 17 May 70]

Flag Program Order: n. an issue type which contains long- or short-range production programs that are usually the entirety or major part of the handling of a published evaluation. Issued on Flag for internal or external use, distributed as designated, and numbered by area to which they apply. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FPGMO.

Flag Project Order: n. an issue type published on Flag to execute a target in a program. Flag Project Orders are issued for internal or external use, distributed as designated, and numbered by area to which they apply. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FPJO.

Flag Readiness Unit: n. a unit originally set up in the late 1970s with the purpose of providing an abundance of qualified recruits for Flag. Recruits who need Scientology handlings in order to become fully qualified for Flag posting are assigned to the Flag Readiness Unit where they do most work while completing the handlings for their out-qualifications (such as Purification Rundown and Drug Rundown). Abbr. FRU.

Flag Rep: Flag Representative.

Flag Representative: n. a representative of Flag in a Scientology organization who is responsible for the implementation of org. evaluations and other production programs that remedy an org's current situation and production actions. His duties include finding and reporting situations in the organization to Flag and obtaining compliance on orders from Flag, it being understood that such orders result from valid evaluations based on Flag Rep reports, routine reports and always with due attention to the actual statistics of the activity. The purpose of the Flag Representative is to safeguard that those actions necessary to the delivery of Scientology by an area or organization are implemented and continued and to prevent the destruction of the org by omissions, alter-is or counter-intention and to keep Flag abreast of the existing scene so that efficient operation can be directed. The Flag Rep is of equal seniority to the CO or ED of the org. [HCO PL 7 Aug. 73R I; HCO PL 29 Dec. 71RB; HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II; HCO PL 18 Mar. 77RA; Org

Board] Abbr. FR, Flag Rep.

Flag Representative Compliance Log: n. a log in which the Flag Rep enters each incoming order he receives, with a copy of the order or program placed or stapled in the log so that it can be lifted. The record of actions done on its targets is noted in the log with the name of the person who would be nudged to get compliance with each target. [HCO PL 7 Aug. 73R I]

Flag Representative In-Charge: n. the previous post title of the Flag Representative.

Flag Representative Network: n. the network of Flag Representatives in orgs and Continental Liaison Offices, headed by the Flag Representative in the Flag Bureaux. The Flag Rep Network is responsible for getting programs and evaluations implemented in orgs to help them expand, and ensuring that Flag is kept informed of what is happening in orgs through standard reports so that evaluations can be done.

Flag Representative Reports Log: n. a log in which the Flag Rep notes each report he sends to Flag, along with its title and date, so that it can be identified. Copies of the report are filed as well as sent to Flag. [HCO PL 7 Aug. 73R I]

Flag Service Consultant: n. a Public Division Registrar for the Flag Service Organization located external from Flag at a Continental Liaison Office or a service organization. The Flag Service Consultant signs people up for Flag services. [HCO PL 1 Jan. 76; FO 3666, 28 Jan. 76] Abbr. FSC.

Flag Service Consultant Network: n. the network of Flag Service Consultants in Continental Liaison Offices and service orgs around the world.

Flag Service Organization: n. the Scientology church located at the Flag Land Base in Clearwater, Florida, which delivers advanced auditing levels and the highest training levels available on the planet. The Flag Service Organization is known as "the Mecca of technical perfection." [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. FSO.

Flag Ship Order: n. an issue type that contains data which applies to Flag only. It is only distributed to all Flag crew. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. FSO.

Flag Ship Org: n. [1968—1975] the organization on the flagship of the Sea

Organization which ran the ship itself. Its functions consisted of ship handling, engine room, stewards, galley, berthing and deck duties. [OODs Vol. III, No. 299R, 26 Oct. 70; OODs Vol. III No. 364R, 30 Dec. 70; OODs Vol. IV, No. 50, 20 Feb. 71]

Flag Ship Service Consultant: n. a Public Division Registrar for the Flag Ship Service Organization located external from the Freewinds at a Continental Liaison Office or a service organization. The Flag Ship Service Consultant signs people up for FSSO services. [HCO PL 1 Jan. 76; FO 3666, 28 Jan. 76] Abbr. FSSC.

Flag Ship Service Organization: n. the Scientology church located aboard the Freewinds, which delivers the highest auditing level available on the Bridge, and also delivers special courses covering OT lecture series. Abbr. FSSO.

flames, shoot down in: v. Informal. to destroy. The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. 'Now, don't think that I've been trying to shoot you down in flames, I'm trying to help you be a good auditor.' [Lecture 13 Feb. 63]

flap: n. an emergency situation; trouble.

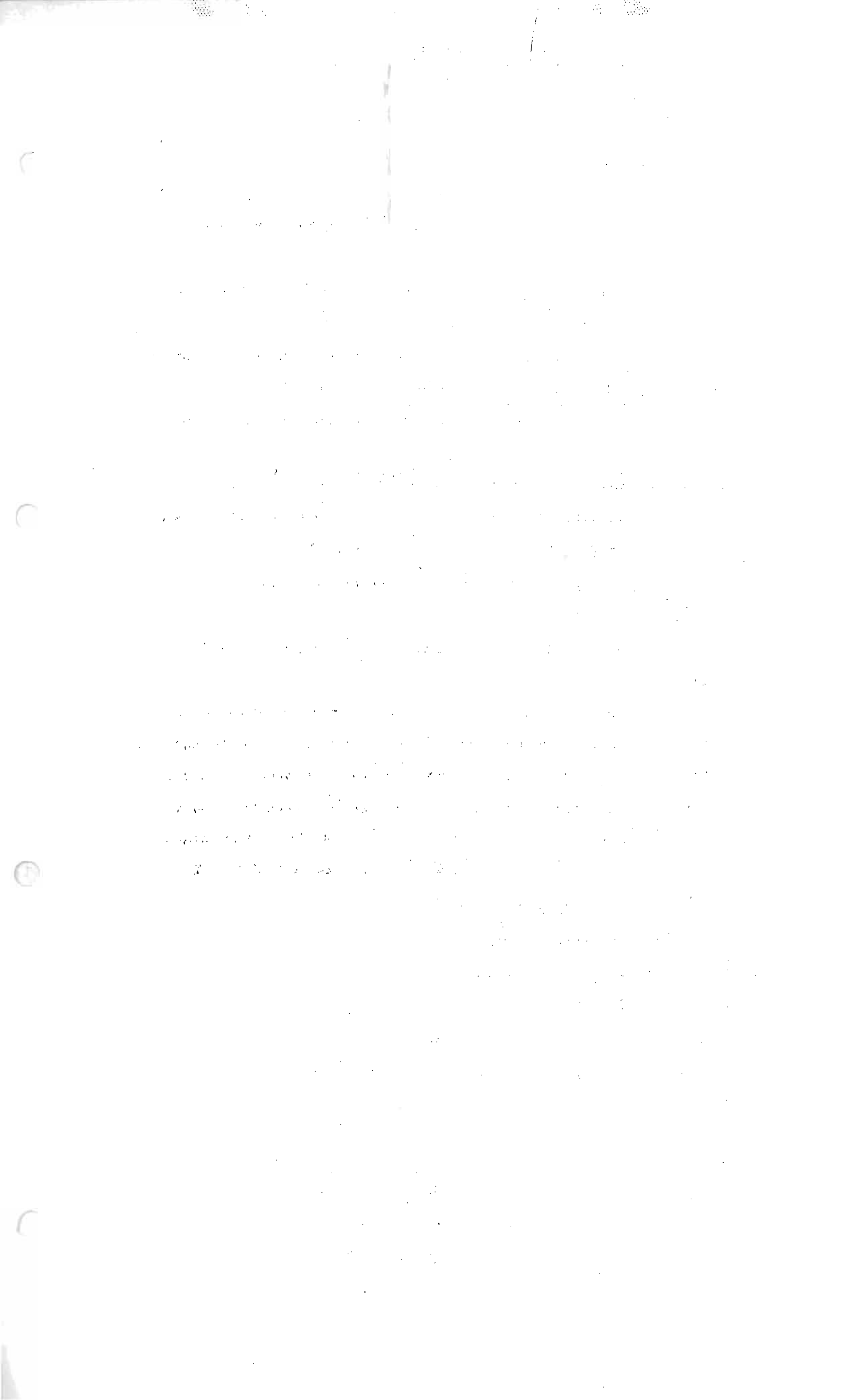
flash answer: n. the first thing which comes into a person's head when a specific question is asked of him; the first flash response, the first impression a person receives in answer to a question. In Dianetics, flash answers to questions about a date or one's age are used to determine where a preclear's attention is stuck. Getting flash answers to 'yes' or 'no' questions can also be used in some cases to get data when running engrams. 'Much valuable data can be recovered by clever use of the flash answer.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50]

flashback/flash back: See backflash.

flash color: See color flash system.

Flash Gordon: n. Entertainment. the hero of an American science fiction comic strip dealing with interplanetary adventures, created in 1934 and later made into motion pictures. In the strip, Flash, his girlfriend and a scientist go to another planet to save it.

flash in the pan: n. Informal. a brief, intense effort that produces negligible results. This term comes from seventeenth century muskets, which had a pan where the gunpowder was ignited. If it ignited properly, the sparks would set off the charge in the gun,



propelling the ball or bullet out of the barrel. Occasionally, the priming powder in the pan would burn without igniting the main charge. In these instances, the burn (flash) would occur and be visible, but the desired effect would not be created. ''If she has any importance at all on the screen it is a flash in the pan.''

[Lecture 2 Feb. 61]

flash mark: n. a mark of a specified color which designates a certain category, such as different publics in Central Files or Clear and the different OT levels on pc folders. [HCOB 6 Apr. 57; HCO PL 8 Aug. 66; HCO PL 11 Feb. 91] See also COLOR CODING.

flat: m. no longer producing a reaction. A process is said to be flat when (1) there is the same lag from the moment the command is given until the time the preclear answers the command at least three times in a row; (2) a cognition occurs; (3) an ability is regained. A button is said to be flat when it no longer creates a response in the preclear. ''So a flat process no longer produces tone arm action.'' [Lecture 26 Apr. 62 (#2); HCOB 3 Feb. 59; HCOB 23 May 61; HCOB 27 June 61; HCOB 2 June 71 I; HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II; HCOB 24 Dec. 79R]

flat ball bearing: n. a slang term for a product that requires special attention or correction, rather than one which is progressing or operating as expected. The term comes from the idea of an assembly line, where a round ball bearing would just continue to move on the assembly line, but a flat ball bearing would need to be taken off the assembly line and fixed. [Lecture 29 June 65; HCO PL 7 June 65 II; HCOB 6 Aug. 65]

flat comm lag: See flat.

flat point: See flat.

flat process: See flat.

flat question: See flat.

flatten: v. to take to a flat point. ''Flatten each part thoroughly before going to next.'' [PAB 110, 15 Apr. 57; HCOB 3 Feb. 59; HCOB 2 June 71 I]

FLB: Flag Land Base.

''fleeting F/N'': n. a very brief F/N, sometimes so brief that the auditor misses it. [HCOB 23 Nov. 73RB]

flier: n. a printed advertisement intended for broad distribution. It is a piece of paper printed on both sides that can be folded so that it

can fit into a standard letter-size envelope. A flier doesn't have to teach anything, it merely has to create want. Fliers are full of punchy short lines that deliver exactly what you mean. It is an exclamation point in advertising—it isn't a discussion. A flier offers a product, describes it, says how to get it, pictures it and hard sells it. They are used for stuffing in letters and putting into books or merchandise shipped. They are not mailed out to the entire CF as "bulk mail." "Lack of fliers or not even knowing what they are can jam your sales line." [HCO PL 3 June 72R; HCO PL 28 Jan. 91 IV]

flip-flopping: n. a type of Creative Process which consists of having the preclear mock up a body and make it flip-flop until he himself knows that he is making the body flip-flop. This process takes the motion off the case that inhibits the preclear from controlling the body. [Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57]

flutter: n. a flow of little gold sparks put out by a thetan, usually on a 360-degree sphere, in order to perceive. ". . . he'll put out some flutter and haul it back in and look at the facsimile he made." [Lecture 24 Apr. 53; Lecture 9 Oct. 53 (#1); Lecture 4 Nov. 53; Lecture 11 Nov. 54; PAB 1, 10 May 53]

float: n. an amount of money kept in an account for use in meeting potential expenses at short notice. [FO 885RA, 13 June 68; HCO PL 17 Feb 71RC; HCO PL 10 Mar. 71RA; FO 3082, 15 Nov. 71]

floater engram: See engram, floater.

floating needle: n. a rhythmic sweep of the needle on the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace. It is always accompanied by good indicators or very good indicators in the preclear. "In fact, don't continue any process or auditing beyond a floating needle." Also called a free needle and a flying needle. [Introducing the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 2 Aug. 65; HCOB 10 Dec. 76RB; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 21 July 78; Film: How the E-Meter Works; Film: E-Meter Reads] Abbr. F/N.

floating TA: See TA, floating.

floor auditor: See Group Auditor, Assistant.

Floor Monitor: See Group Auditor, Assistant.

flotilla: n. those ships and boats which comprise the Sea Organization. A flotilla is a group of vessels united under and commanded by one flag officer such as a commodore or admiral. Each vessel in a

flotilla has its own captain. [FO 766, 27 May 68]

flounder, deader than a: See dead as a mackerel.

flow: n. the progress of impulses or waves or energy between two points; an impulse or direction of energy particles or thought or masses between terminals. A flow is a transfer of energy from one point to another, a change of position of particles in space. In processing, a flow is a directional thought, energy or action. There are four flows used in processing: F1—flow one, something happening to self; F2—flow two, doing something to another; F3—flow three, others doing things to others; F0—flow zero, self doing something to self.

``Single'' refers to a process run on only one flow. ``Triple'' refers to a process run on the first three flows only, not including flow zero. ``Full flow'' or ``Quad'' or ``Quadruple'' refers to running a process with commands which address all four of these flows. ``The flows are tested for read before running . . .''

[Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 10 Dec. 52; Lecture 2 Nov. 55; Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 1 Feb. 62; HCOB 3 Feb. 69; HCOB 5 Oct. 69; HCOB 4 Apr. 71RB; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 29 Aug. 85]

flow zero: See flow.

flow one: See flow.

flow two: See flow.

flow three: See flow.

Flow Balancing: See Give and Take Processing.

flow, bypassed: n. one of the four flows of an item or grade which was left unrun in earlier processing, but is then used in later processes. This causes the earlier unrun flows to become restimulated and make mass. For example, a person has been audited on seven chains using Triple flows. The auditor now runs a new item Quadruple. This leaves seven unrun flow zero chains. These can restimulate and form mass and bypassed charge. [HCOB 5 Apr. 71RB I]
See also FLOW.

flow chart: n. a chart which shows what particles are received by a post and what changes the post is expected to make in them and to where the post routes them. ``Make up correct flow chart and drill it.''
[HCO PL 22 Sept. 70; HCO PL 28 Oct. 70; HCO PL 6 Apr. 72R II]

flows assessment: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, an assessment of the flows to find the preclear's chronic flow. The basic flows assessed were: permissible outflow,

permissible inflow, enforced outflow, enforced inflow, prohibited outflow, prohibited inflow, inhibited outflow, inhibited inflow. The result of the assessment was then used in a listing question to get an item. ''But any flows assessment almost picked out of the hat will find some interest in the pc.'' [Lecture 8 Feb. 62; HCO Info Letter 1 Feb. 62; HCOB 1 Feb. 62; HCO Info Letter 3 Feb. 62]

Floyd, Pretty Boy: See Pretty Boy Floyd.

flub: n. an absent, unusable or damaging product. ''A C/S flub consists of gross violations of case programing.'' [HCO PL 8 Sept. 70RA; CBO 63, 15 Dec. 70]

flub catch: n. the investigatory and corrective actions done by a senior org to ensure standard technical application is being done in junior orgs. This occurs through the review of preclear folders and FESes. In doing this action, out-tech is detected, and based on the errors found, precise actions are taken to get the technical application standard once again. [HCOB 6 Oct. 70]

flunk: v. 1. to fail or make an error, as when receiving a checkout, doing a drill, etc. ''The Instructor will ask the students alternately his questions and if either student flunks, both flunk the test.'' [HCO PL 28 Feb. 65 II] 2. to indicate a failure or error to another, as when giving a checkout or coaching a drill, etc. ''... the coach flunks the student for every hesitation or nervousness in moving body, for every flub of command, for poor confronting, for bad communication of command, for poor acknowledgment, for poor repetition of command and for failing to handle origination by coach.'' [HCOB 7 May 68R] —n. 3. an instance of flunking. ''If a student flunks a Supervisor checkout on materials he's been passed on by his twin, both students get a flunk.'' [HCOB 21 Aug. 79] 4. the phrase used by a coach in a drill or checkout to indicate that the student has made an error in doing the drill, or answered a question incorrectly. ''... the coach says 'Flunk' and corrects the difficulty.'' [Ability 54, Sept. 57] 5. the session grade given to an auditor by the Case Supervisor when: (1) the F/N did not get to Examiner and didn't occur at session end; (2) major errors or flubs occurred like no EP, multiple somatic, unflown ruds, etc.; (3) the C/S was not followed or completed; (4) Auditor's Rights listed errors occurred; (5) no F/N and BIs at Examiner. [HCOB 21 Aug. 70] Compare to NO MENTION, VERY

WELL DONE, WELL DONE.

flunk, double: n. the Supervisor's action of flunking both a student and his twin when the student flunks a Supervisor checkout on materials his twin has passed him on. ``Double flunk`` means the student and his twin are both flunked in such a case, as, if the twin has missed the student's goof, he must have misunderstands of his own. [HCOB 21 Aug. 79]

fly: v. 1. to run (an auditing action or procedure) to a floating needle. ``Start the session and fly the rudiments if no F/N.`` [HCOB 30 June 71RC II] 2. to result in a floating needle. ``The auditor can't get a rud to fly.`` [HCOB 23 Aug. 71] 3. (of a needle) to float. ``So the needle won't fly.`` [Lecture 25 Sept. 68, Class VIII #2]

flying needle: n. 1. a colloquial term for floating needle, so called because it takes off—it flies. One can see it disconnect from the bank and start to function. [Lecture 25 Sept. 68, Class VIII #2] 2. [1961—1963] a constant rapid rise of the E-Meter needle. ``Reading a flying needle—it's quite tricky reading one of these things.`` [Lecture 7 Aug. 62, SHSBC-198; Lecture 15 May 62, SHSBC-154]

Fly Trap: n. a whole track incident involving a theta trap made of a gummy material. The thetan who got into it punched and fought at this material until he was psychotic enough to react to the physical universe laws of responding to motions. He was taken out of this trap by a crew of do-gooders who had caught him for his own good and who trained him in religious sweetness and syrup until they considered him fit to be part of their group. The attitude of these people was so good, their manners so understanding that the thetan usually ran away as soon as possible. Also called Bubble Gum.

[Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 26 June 52 (#1)]

FMA, F/MAA: Flag Master at Arms. See Flag and Master at Arms.

FMO: Flag Mission Order.

F/N:¹ floating needle.

F/N:² v. 1. to produce a floating needle. ``That F/Ns.`` [HCOB 20 Nov. 73 II] 2. to address with a technique such as auditing or Word Clearing until a floating needle is achieved. ``He must F/N the original action.`` [HCOB 20 Nov. 73 II] 3. to assess a prepared list and fully handle every item that reads, repeating this action until, on a new assessment, the person's needle floats on the whole list, item by item, as it is called. ``It is sometimes required of the auditor

to F/N such a list.'" [HCOB 15 Oct. 73RC]

FNCC: Flag Network Coordination Committee. See Network Coordination Committee.

F/Ning auditor: n. an auditor who is auditing well. When an auditor's production is low and when he is making goofs, he is not an F/Ning auditor and should be sent to Cramming to get this remedied. [HCOB 5 Oct. 71]

F/Ning list: n. a list on which each reading item has been fully handled to a floating needle, so the person's needle floats on the whole list, item by item, on calling it. "... he continues down the list, missing nothing, handling what is there to be handled and, with this skilled metering, takes it to a genuinely F/Ning list on assessment." [HCOB 15 Oct. 73RC; HCOB 30 June 71RD I; HCOB 4 Dec. 78]

F/Ning student: See student; F/Ning.

F/N that springs at the end and does not flow: n. an F/N which is less than normal width and has a sort of spring on each end, as though the needle was hitting a spring or cushion. It is not flowing clean. The F/N also tends to stop too soon, does not carry over. This meter reaction occurs in Confessionals when a withhold is only partially gotten off, and indicates that the subject of the withhold or area of life is still somewhat withheld. [E-Meter Essentials; The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 13 Apr. 82; Film: E-Meter Reads]

FO: Flag Order.

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act.

folder: See pc folder.

Folder Error Summary: n. a complete summary of the errors which have been made in the auditing and handling of a preclear's case, along with notations of what actions were taken to correct specific errors. A Folder Error Summary is done to provide the Case Supervisor with information from which an auditing program can be done. [HCOB 11 Nov. 87] Abbr. FES.

Folder Page: See Page.

Folder Summary: n. a very brief summary of the actions taken on a preclear, listed out consecutively session by session. This is a two-column set of boxes with the date, what was run, F/N or bogged and the time. It is kept up every session by the auditor and is stapled to the left inside front cover of the folder as a running

summary for Case Supervisor use. [HCOB 9 June 71 II; HCOB 31 Oct. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87] Abbr. FS.

FOLO: Flag Operations Liaison Office.

footplates: n. metal plates which were connected to the E-Meter as electrodes, used by the preclear placing his bare feet on them during session. They were developed as an attempted handling for preclears with false TA, but their use was discontinued in 1977 because they didn't give proper reads.

force: n. energy with some direction to it; any directed energy flow; estimated, directed, channeled energy. Any energy manifestation may be called force. Force is essentially measured effort. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 7 Nov. 52; Lecture 17 Dec. 52 (#3)]

force field: n. a wave emanation, similar to the light waves coming from the headlight of a car, but with a different wavelength. If the wavelength is sped up enough and someone is hit with it, it can knock him down. ''In the vicinity of any strong current a wide force field exists.'' Also called electronic field and force screen. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 27 June 52 (#1)]

force screen: See force field.

Ford Foundation: n. Education. a large private trust which was established in 1936 by American industrialist and automobile manufacturer Henry Ford (1863—1947) and his son, Edsel (1893—1943). Its original aim was to study and found a scientific understanding of man; its actual activities have taken the form of extending grants to existing institutions, specifically those engaged in education, public affairs and similar endeavors. [Lecture 24 May 62; HCOB 26 June 56]

Ford, Model-T: See Model-T.

Ford Motor Company: n. Business. a US automobile manufacturer founded in 1903 by American industrialist Henry Ford (1863—1947); one of the largest automobile companies in the world.

foreign-language case: See case, foreign-language.

foreman: n. one who can obtain, train and use people, equipment and spaces to economically achieve valuable final products. [HCO PL 14 Dec. 70]

foreshadowing: n. Literature. the technique used in writing to indicate or suggest something to come.

for every man according to his bla-bla: n. Politics. a reference to

''From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs,'' one of the well-known phrases of German political philosopher, Karl Marx (1818—1883), whose doctrines are the basis of modern socialism.

forget: n. to not-know the past. Forgetting is the not-ising of knowingness. It is the occlusion by any means of one's memory. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 14 Sept. 55; Lecture 14 June 61; Lecture 26 Sept. 61; LRH Definition Notes]

forgetter: See forgetter mechanism.

forgetter mechanism: n. a type of denier that bars information from the analyzer with commands that tell the preclear to forget. Examples: ''Put it out of my mind,'' ''If I remembered it I would go mad,'' ''Can't remember,'' ''I don't know'' and ''Forget it!'' Also called forgetter. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

Forgiveness, Proclamation of: See Proclamation of Forgiveness.

for heaven's sakes: Informal. an exclamation used to show surprise, crossness or impatience. There are many variations of this phrase, such as for pity's sakes, for God's sake, for Pete's sake, etc.

Form (3, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 6A, 7A, 7B, 8, etc.): See HCO Security Form.

formal auditing: See auditing, formal.

former-Release check: See Release check.

forming org: n. a new Scientology organization which is forming up under the supervision of an established org and doing the actions needed to be granted official org status by getting in its requirements for Class V status. [HCO PL 9 May 65RA I; HCO PL 30 Jan. 66 II]

form June 26: See HGC Pc Review Auditing Form.

form of the org: See org form.

formula¹: See condition formula.

formula²: n. [1959—1961] an auditing procedure which is a method of getting a case started, used to run out the things which prevent a preclear from having so he gets up to a point where he can have. Several formulas exist, numbered in order of development. ''All formulas and regimens are run in Model Session form with the exact patter wording.'' [Lecture 2 Feb. 61; HCOB 1 Dec. 60]

Formula 10: n. an auditing formula which provides a practical approach toward reaching the state of OT. It includes processes on confront, responsibility and communication. [HCOB 5 June 59; HCO PL 2 July 59 IV] See also FORMULA.

Formula 13: n. an auditing formula which addresses failed help and overts and withholds on present time terminals. [HCOB 10 Nov. 60; HCOB 1 Dec. 60] See also FORMULA.

Formula 14: n. an auditing formula which addresses failed help and overts and withholds on present time most objects of the preclear. [HCOB 1 Dec. 60] See also FORMULA.

Formula 15: n. an auditing formula which addresses overts and withholds on Scientology, Scientology terms and orgs and persons. [HCOB 1 Dec. 60] See also FORMULA.

Formula 16: n. an auditing formula which addresses intentions regarding help and unkind thoughts about present time terminals. [HCOB 15 Dec. 60; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III] See also FORMULA.

Formula 17: n. an auditing formula which addresses failed help on an assessed terminal having to do with a healing profession or a religious or mystic person, and addresses overts and withholds on general terminals and specific persons connected with the preclear's past. [HCOB 15 Dec. 60; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III] See also FORMULA.

Formula 19: n. an auditing formula which addresses failed help and general overts and withholds. [HCOB 16 Feb. 61; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III] See also FORMULA.

Formula 20: n. an auditing formula which addresses control and help. [HCOB 2 Mar. 61; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III] See also FORMULA.

formula evasion: n. a form of dev-t in which areas or persons fail to follow the conditions formulas assigned or actually indicated and pursue the wrong or no formula. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

formula for livingness: See livingness, formula for.

Formula H: n. an auditing technique developed in 1953 as a basic resolution of insane impulses, neuroses, obsessions and compulsions. The ``H`` stands for hope. The process gets the preclear to get the effort of reach and withdraw from himself and others as this resolves the tenacity of engrams. It can be used on a very difficult case if it does not immediately respond to auditing. [PAB 9, Sept. 53]

formula of communication: See communication.

forte main: n. French. literally, ``strong hand``: used to mean strength or force. ``They are attempting to alter human behavior with forte

main,'' [Lecture 4 Aug. 66]

Fort Harrison: n. the main hotel at the Flag Land Base. Abbr. FH.

40.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of serenity of beingness on the Tone Scale.

42 Aberdeen Road: n. the address of L. Ron Hubbard's home in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950, where he began teaching Dianetics auditing.

[Lecture 26 June 62 (#2); Lecture 15 Nov. 61]

42nd Street: n. a busy street in the heart of New York City that intersects Broadway. See also BROADWAY.

40 section: See Green Form 40.

Foundation: 1. Foundation org. 2. Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation. 3. Hubbard Dianetic Foundation.

Foundation org: n. a Scientology service organization that generally runs from 6:00 p.m. — 11:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9:00 a.m. — 11:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Many Scientology service organizations have two sets of staff—one which covers the weekdays (Day org) and the other which works evenings and weekends (Foundation org). The term is often used in conjunction with a location, such as Austin Foundation or Chicago Foundation org. ''Day and Foundation orgs must be considered separate, and each MUST have their own copies of films.'' [HCO PL 11 June 65 I; HCO PL 11 Aug. 72 II] Abbr. Fdn. Compare to DAY ORG.

Founder: n. L. Ron Hubbard (1911—1986), who founded Dianetics and Scientology. [Lecture RJ 38, 1983; HCO PL 1 Sept. 66RA]

Founding Church: n. a term usually used in reference to the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC, a Scientology church established in 1955. For a short time in 1959, the Church of Scientology New York City was referred to as FC (Founding Church) New York; however, the only Scientology organization that may use the word ''Founding'' in its name today is the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. [PAB 90, 26 June 56; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 21 Sept. 65 III] Abbr. FC.

Founding Church Policy Letter: n. a policy letter by L. Ron Hubbard issued from the Founding Church in Washington, DC in the 1950s. Abbr. FC PL.

Founding Membership: See memberships.

Founding Scientologist: n. a person who was with Scientology prior to 1964. In February 1964, L. Ron Hubbard issued a policy letter which

included an application for all persons in Scientology prior to 1964 to fill out and return. People who filled out and returned the applications received a "Founding Scientist" certificate which granted them specific training and auditing privileges because they had helped in the beginning years of Scientology. [HCO PL 5 Feb. 64]

Found Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding anything found, sending the found article with the report or saying where it is. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

4.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of enthusiasm on the Tone Scale.

4D: fourth dynamic. See dynamic, fourth.

four flows: See flow.

IV Rundown: n. the name of the series of auditing steps which formerly made up OT Section IV. It was a review action of a highly precise nature. The materials of this level are not part of the current Grade Chart, but are covered as a part of the Class VIII Auditor Course. [HCOB 30 June 70RA]

four-star: See star.

fourth condition of exchange: See exchange, conditions of.

fourth dynamic: See dynamic, fourth.

fourth dynamic engram: n. an engram (the mental block that prevents peace and tolerance) on the fourth dynamic (the impulse to survive as mankind instead of just individuals). "The humanitarian objective is to make a safe environment in which the fourth dynamic engram can be audited out." [Ron's Journal 68]

fourth-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

Fourth Invader Force: See invader force.

4th Mate: See Mate.

fourth postulate: See postulate, fourth.

Fourth Reich: n. Politics. a hypothetical future German nation, modeled on the Third Reich, which was what Germany was called during the Nazi regime under Hitler. Reich is German for "kingdom." Adolf Hitler believed that he was creating a third German empire; a successor to the Holy Roman Empire (a Germanic empire of central European states which lasted from the ninth century until 1806) and the German empire (formed in 1871 when many small German states were united into a single political group, and dissolved at the end of World War I, when the German emperor fled to The Netherlands). The

term is used in referring to extreme nationalism or to the European Common Market, started in 1951 with Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and West Germany as founding nations. This is a group of Western European nations working to unite their economic resources into a single economy. England agreed to join this group in 1971, formally becoming a member on Jan. 1, 1973. The long-range goal of the European Common Market is to establish a political union similar to the United States—a United States of Europe.

Fourth-Stage Release: See Release, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

Fourth-Stage Released OT: See Released OT, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

fox and the grapes: n. Literature. one of Aesop's Fables, in which a fox tries to pluck some grapes that dangle invitingly over his head, but he cannot reach them. When he finally gives up, he says, "Those grapes are probably sour anyway." The moral of the fable—that people often express a dislike for what they cannot have—is summed up in the expression "sour grapes."

FP: financial planning.

FPGMO: Flag Program Order.

FRJO: Flag Project Order.

FP No. 1, FP #1: Financial Planning Program No. 1.

FPO: Flag Personnel Order.

FPPO: Flag Personnel Procurement Officer.

FPRD: False Purpose Rundown.

FR: Flag Representative.

franchise: n. an early name for a mission; the name was changed because "franchise" did not accurately describe the activities or organization of a Scientology mission. See also MISSION.

Frankenstein effect: n. the phenomenon of a person mocking something up and then finding himself unable to control it or unmock it. This is what dissuades people from doing further creation. It is the effect which damps out creativeness. The name is a reference to the monster in the novel Frankenstein by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797—1851), who goes out of the control of, and eventually destroys, his creator. "Now he discovers by the Frankenstein effect one day, quite opposite to his intentions, he cannot stop something he has started." [Lecture 22 Jan. 54 (#4); Lecture 24 Oct. 55 (#2);

Lecture 23 Jan. 58 (#1)]

fraud: n. the attempt to obtain support without furnishing a product.

[HCO PL 25 Mar. 71; Life Orientation Course]

Free Auditing Check: n. a method of handling auditing outnesses as part of recovery of a student or preclear who has left an organization. An auditor assesses a C/S 53 on the person and indicates to them those items that produce a long fall blowdown as the reason they were upset. The reads are not handled, they are only indicated to the person and he is told to go to the org to get everything handled. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB/PL 25 June 72]

Free Case Analysis: n. a service provided by an organization to introduce new public and those not on auditing lines to the HGC and what it offers. The Director of Processing, using tests and other data, advises the person as to his next step on the Bridge, then routes him to the Registrar to get started. [HCO PL 9 Aug. 79 I] Abbr. FCA.

freedom: n. the ability to create and position energy or matter in time and space. It is lots of space and the ability to use it.

[Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 11 Dec. 52 (#2)]

Freedom magazine: n. a journal published by the churches of Scientology around the world and appearing in many languages. It is well known for its hard-hitting investigative journalism, breaking stories on the enforced drugging of schoolchildren, psychiatric brutalities and other violations of human rights.

Freedom of Information Act: n. Law. an act passed into law in 1966 under which a citizen can request access to any records of the executive branch of the federal government. The act provides that such records must be released to the requester unless they are shielded from disclosure by some provision of the Freedom of Information Act itself, or by some other federal law. Abbr. FOIA.

Freedom Release: See Release, Freedom.

freeloader: n. a person who has joined staff, signed a contract, gotten free services as part of his contract agreement and then left staff without completing his contract. This action leaves the good guys burdened with tech delivery with no proper income. Such contract breakers are thus designated freeloaders, and are ineligible for further services at any org until the matter is handled. A condition of Doubt is automatically assigned them and may not be lifted until the matter has been handled. The person's certificates and awards

are suspended. Such persons are not acceptable back on staff without permission of the Continental Justice Chief and International Justice Chief. [HCO PL 19 June 58; HCO PL 2 Dec. 69R]

free needle: See floating needle.

Free Scientology Center: n. a student clinic in a Scientology organization which provides free student auditing to new public. [HCO PL 17 May 65 II; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I]

free service, free fall: n. the policy, covered fully in HCO PL 27 Nov. 71 III, FREE SERVICES = FREE FALL, which makes it an ethics offense to deliver a service to an individual without having to hand a fully paid invoice for that service and without sending the person back to the Registrar to be signed up for that service. "Free fall" is a term which comes from parachuting, and means a rapid, uncontrolled decline. [HCO PL 27 Nov. 71 III]

free theta: See theta, free.

free thetan: See Operating Thetan.

free track: n. that part of the time track that is free of pain and misadventure; called "free track" in that the preclear doesn't freeze up on it. "Well, nearly every thetan has free track and if you take too much free track away from him he often gets unhappy." [Lecture 24 July 62 (#1); HCOB 15 May 63]

freewheeling: n. an experimental technique used in 1950 and early 1951 in which the file clerk and somatic strip were put to work running out somatics, grief, terror or anaten between sessions. In June 1951, its use was discontinued as it was found that this action did not benefit cases and did not reduce engrams. [Article, 1 Nov. 50; Lecture 28 June 51 (#1)]

Freewinds: n. 1. the Sea Org Motor Vessel Freewinds, the home of the Flag Ship Service Organization and the Freewinds Ship Organization. 2. the magazine of the Flag Ship Service Organization.

Freewinds Relay Office: n. an organization in Clearwater, Florida that has the function of relaying passengers and communication to and from the Freewinds. Abbr. FRO.

Freewinds Ship Organization: n. the organization aboard the Freewinds which provides hotel service to the passengers on board and cares for the maintenance and operation of the ship itself. [CBO 786, 9 Aug. 88] Abbr. FWSO.

freeze: n. a pause or stop made during the running of a CCH process to

ascertain information from the preclear or to bridge from one process to another. [HCOB 1 Dec. 65]

French, excuse my: Informal. forgive me for using offensive language.

Also, pardon my French. Often used humorously.

French Foreign Legion: n. Military. a corps of foreign volunteers and mercenaries which forms an integral part of the French Army.

Recruits between the ages of eighteen and forty are accepted, regardless of nationality, background or occupation, and without being required to show any proof of identity.

French, pardon my: See French, excuse my.

Freudian analysis: See psychoanalysis.

Freudian analyst: See psychoanalyst.

Freudian psychoanalysis: See psychoanalysis.

FRO: Freewinds Relay Office.

from the word go: m. Informal. from the start. ''... he can see everything wrong with an auditing session from the word go.''

[Lecture 23 Jan. 62]

front and center: Informal. a command to present oneself at once. From the position in front of a military formation where a singled-out soldier presents himself or herself. ''Staff auditor, front and center.'' [Lecture 2 Jan. 60]

front lines: n. 1. the part of an activity or organization that is visible to, and deals with, the public. ''The flow lines of the front lines must be worked out both in accordance with available space and so as to be very smooth.'' [BFO 45, 24 Dec. 75] —m. of or pertaining to the front lines. ''Upper Indoc TRs should be featured in this training of front lines personnel.'' [FBDL 20, 7 Dec. 70]

F&Rs: findings and recommendations.

FRU: Flag Readiness Unit.

frying pan: See there's the frying pan — there's the fire.

FS: Folder Summary.

FSC: Flag Service Consultant.

FScn: Fellow of Scientology.

FSM: Field Staff Member.

FSM TRS: n. a series of seven training drills developed to teach a student, especially a field staff member, to control a conversation. They include drills which teach the person to confront or not by his own choice, to fully answer a question to the satisfaction of the

person asking it, and to handle critical remarks or statements and get a conversation back on the tracks. [HCOB 27 Jan. 84]

FBO: 1. Flag Service Organization. 2. Flag Ship Order.

FSSC: Flag Ship Service Consultant.

FSSO: Flag Ship Service Organization.

F trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

Fuchs: History. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs (1911—1988), German physicist who played a part in the development of the first atomic bombs. In 1950, he pleaded guilty to having supplied secret information to the Russians and was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment.

full-armed: See leap full-armed from the brow of Jove.

Full Assist Checklists for Injuries and Illnesses: n. a set of two checklists (one for injuries and one for illnesses) which list specific symptoms and give the assist actions and processes that can be done to handle each. Also called Assist Checklist. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 29 July 81R]

Full Flow Dianetics: See flow.

Full Flow Table: See Dianetics Full Flow Table.

full hat: n. a course pack and checksheet containing the policies, books, manuals and other materials that a staff member studies to become fully trained for his particular post. ''A starter is to get the full hat and know it.'' [LRH ED 126 Int, 22 Sept. 70; HCO PL 22 Sept. 70; HCO PL 31 July 71; HCO PL 31 Oct. 71; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72 III] See also HAT.

Full Post Purpose Clearing: See Post Purpose Clearing.

full-time staff member: n. a staff member in a Scientology organization who works a minimum of forty hours in a week, not including the lunch hour. [HCO PL 26 June 64]

function board: See organizing board, function.

function organizing board: See organizing board, function.

fury, hell hath no: See hell hath no fury.

future: n. the creation of a future illusion and the working toward that illusion to make it a reality. [Lecture 19 May 52]

FWSO: Freewinds Ship Organization.

G: (as found in the numbers of all Journal of Scientology issues, e.g. 14-G) general.

GAE¹: gross auditing error.

GAE²: n. 1. [1962] a slang term for the action taken by an Auditing Supervisor when a student auditor was making errors and not getting corrected on them within the expected time period, or when he had committed an error so gross that, in the opinion of the Auditing Supervisor, a preclear was being heavily damaged (such as an Auditor's Code breach). The student was returned from the auditing section of the course for heavier work in practical and theory before auditing again. [Lecture 19 July 62 (#2); Lecture 3 Sept. 62 (#3); HCO PL 17 Sept. 62R; HCO PL 21 Oct. 62] —v. 2. [1962] to return a student to the theory and practical section of a course for heavier work after he had committed a gross auditing error in the auditing section of the course. '' . . . he or she is GAE'd to the next lowest class to complete it and any others before being raised again.'' [Lecture 3 Sept. 62; HCO PL 21 Oct. 62]

gain, negative: n. case advance achieved by removal of harmful things (for example, erasing engrams). Negative gain means that things disappear that have been annoying or unwanted. [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Article, 1953; Lecture 3 Mar. 72 (#2); HCOB 28 Feb. 59; HCOB 7 May 72] Compare to GAIN, POSITIVE.

gain, positive: n. case advance achieved by emphasis on increasing the preclear's ability directly (as opposed to negative gain). [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Article, 1953; HCOB 7 May 72] Compare to GAIN, NEGATIVE.

Galactic Confederacy: See Galactic Confederation.

Galactic Confederation: n. an earlier and probably still extant organization, in existence for eighty trillion years. It is one of the most successful organizations that this universe has ever had, based on an intermixture of meat bodies, doll bodies and free thetans (limited OTs) with worked-out hierarchies of cooperation. Also called the Galactic Confederacy and the Galactic Federation. [Lecture 20 June 63; Lecture 9 July 63; Lecture 21 Aug. 63]

Galactic Federation: See Galactic Confederation.

gambler: n. a psychotic, just like a drug addict or an alcoholic. Life isn't real to a psychotic gambler and therefore they never really buckle down to anything. Consequences are unreal to them and criminal acts are incomprehensible as nothing is real anyway. Getting off overts is nothing to such people because they are not there and take no responsibility for them. Everything else is responsible — not them. [HCOB 16 Mar. 77]

game: n. a contest of person against person or team against team; any state of beingness wherein exist awareness, problems, havingness and freedom (separateness) to some degree. A game consists of freedoms, barriers and purposes. It is an activity engaged upon by two or more live beings in order to maintain their interest and communication in life. ''The highest activity is playing a game.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; The Problems of Work; Lecture 12 Jan. 55 (#2); Lecture Aug. 56 (#5); Lecture 1 Sept. 56 (#1); Lecture 13 Dec. 56 (#2); Lecture 1 Feb. 57; PAB 63, 14 Oct. 55; Operational Bulletin #17, 14 Feb. 56; PAB 84, 15 May 56]

games, caste system of: m. the maker of games, who has no rules and runs by no rules; the player of the games, rules known but he obeys them; the assistant players who merely obey the players; the pieces, who obey rules as dictated by players, but don't know the rules; and broken pieces, who aren't even in the game but are still in the game. Broken pieces are in a terrible maybe — 'Am I in a game or am I not in a game?' [Lecture 12 Dec. 52]

games condition: n. any of the factors which make a game, such as purpose, problems of play, self-determinism, opponents, effect on opponents, no effect on self, etc. There is nothing wrong with being in a game if one knows he is. But the term games condition normally refers to an unknowing games condition — a package consisting of a fixated attention, an inability to escape, coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. The person does not know that he is in a games condition; he is performing outside his power

of choice and without his consent of will. He has to assume a certain beingness and do certain things. The person's power of choice has been subjugated against his will into a fixated activity from which he must not take his attention. It is a sort of mental and doingness trap. 'A situation can occur where a student and his twin get into a 'games condition,' one with the other.' [Lecture 11 Mar. 57 (#1); Lecture 20 July 61; HCOB 21 Aug. 79]

Games Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which rehabilitate the preclear's ability to participate in games, and improve the level of game of the preclear. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 VI]

game, stage of the: n. Informal. a particular point or time during an activity. 'And the best way to keep him going at this stage of the game and today is, of course, to tell him the truth.' [Lecture 19 Dec. 61]

gang agley: See aft gang agley.

garbage: n. a colloquial term for dub-in.

garrison mission: n. a type of Sea Org mission in which the missionary is appointed to a duty post, to continue or improve an activity. Garrison Mission Orders are not like other Mission Orders, in that the targets are not terminable. Each operating target is continuable. The Mission Orders are essentially duties to be taken up in rotation and handled. [FO 2936, 31 Aug. 71]

Gaslight: n. Entertainment. a play by Patrick Hamilton (1909—1962) in which a wife is deliberately being driven insane by her murderous husband.

Gates of Mars: n. the name of a between-lives implant station. [Lecture 10 Oct. 54 (#4)]

GBS: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: gross book sales, as defined in HCO PL 10 Dec. 78RA, GROSS BOOK SALES — DEFINITION.

GDS: gross divisional statistic.

GDS analysis: See statistic analysis.

GE: 1. genetic entity. 2. General Electric Company.

gear, high: See high gear.

gen¹: general.

gen²: n. Informal. news; detailed information. The term comes from military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force; it is probably short for "general information," influenced by "genuine." 'Well, I'm a professional and this is what I'm going to do and I'm getting the latest gen, and we've got it right here—I'm all set.' [Lecture 6 Apr. 59]

General Electric Company: n. Business. a large US electrical manufacturing concern, created in 1892. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation, transmission, distribution, control, measurement and consumption of electric energy, and maintain numerous research laboratories.

generality: n. an unspecific statement or indication in which a plural is substituted for a singular, or a greater is substituted for a lesser, used more or less purposely. Individuals who are dispersed or hazy tend to talk in generalities. For example, Bill, who just talked to them, becomes "they." A letter just received from a public person about the magazine becomes "the public." The statement is unspecific, and it is actually blowing up a smaller to a larger or a singular to a plural. The use of generalities is one of the sources of aberration, and is the primary mechanism of suppression. 'An ARC break occurs on a generality or a not there.' [Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 29 Mar. 65]

General Liability Fund: n. a reserve of funds kept by every Scientology organization against major catastrophes and risks. It is built by weekly allocations of 5 percent of the corrected gross income; the signatories on the account are the board members of the organization. [HCO PL 3 May 66R; HCO PL 17 Feb. 71RC] Abbr. GLF.

General Membership: See memberships.

General Motors: n. Business. a major American automobile manufacturer.

General Non-Remimeo: n. a designation used on issues which indicates that the issue should not be mimeoed again when received, but should be limited in its distribution. This is a similar distribution to Limited Non-Remimeo, but somewhat broader in that it is distributed not only to the org's senior executives, but also to the department

head and post concerned with the data. Such issues usually deal with points of admin or tech of interest to one or two production departments as well as the organization senior executives. They are never strewn about or broadly republished as they could be misunderstood. [HCO PL 2 July 64] Abbr. Gen. Non-Remimeo. Compare to LIMITED NON-REMIMEO.

General Overt/Withhold: n. a process which addresses overts and withholds using the commands "What have you done?" and "What have you withheld?" [Lecture 9 Jan. 62; Lecture 10 July 62; HCOB 4 Feb. 60 I; HCOB 4 Feb. 60 II; HCOB 3 July 62; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 IV]

general run: n. the action of running a level of the Prehavingness Scale using a generalized terminal, "someone" or "somebody," rather than a specific terminal. "That general run is a highly precise action." [Lecture 1 June 61; Lecture 30 June 61; HCOB 23 May 61; HCOB 25 May 61]

general semantics: n. a philosophical approach to language, developed by American scientist and writer Alfred Korzybski (1879—1950), exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. General semantics holds that words are labels and that one must differentiate between the word and the label. That is all very well, but words are actually descriptive code phrases of existing states or states of change or potential states of change. There's not just the label; there's something more to general semantics. They claim that words are undefined, that people cannot define certain words, and that when you talk in an undefinable term the other person can't understand what you are saying. [Lecture 25 Feb. 52]

General Sherman tank: n. Military. a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament. It was named for William Tecumseh Sherman (1820—1891), US Civil War general and later commanding general of the United States Army.

general staff member: n. any staff member in a Scientology organization who is not an executive. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I]

general trademark standards: See trademark standards requirements.

genetic: m. having to do with the protoplasm line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child, etc. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears]

genetic being: See genetic entity.

genetic blueprint: n. the facsimiles of the evolutionary line; the plans of construction of a new body in the orthodox manner of conception, birth, and growth. [Handbook for Preclears]

genetic entity: n. a composite of all the cellular experience on the genetic line, which has the manifestation of a single identity. It is that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan which has carried forward and developed the body from its earliest moments along the evolutionary line on earth and which, through experience, necessity and natural selection, has employed the counter-efforts of the environment to fashion an organism of the type best fitted for survival; limited only by the abilities of the genetic entity. The genetic entity regulates the heartbeat, takes care of all such responses, acts as a stimulus-response mind to avoid pain and discover pleasure and keeps the body running in general. The genetic entity, also called the genetic being, was formerly referred to as the somatic mind. [History of Man; Scientology 8-8008; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 18 Oct. 54 (#2)] Abbr. GE.

genetic line: n. the total of incidents which have occurred during the evolution of the mest body itself. This is the unending stream of protoplasm going through Earth time; the continuing cycle of conception, birth, procreation, conception, birth, procreation and so on which reaches back through evolution here on Earth to the beach and the sea. "He is using the assistance of the genetic line to mock up a body to move—which is a fascinating feat." Also called protoplasm line. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 10 Mar. 52 (#4); Lecture 18 Oct. 56]

genetic personality: n. personal characteristics and tendencies derived from the three inheritance sources (mest, organic line, theta). This might be said to be basic personality, or the core of basic personality. [Science of Survival]

gen in: v. Informal. to inform fully; to give the gen. See also GEN.

Gen. Non-Remimeo: General Non-Remimeo.

genus: n. origin; from the Latin genus, meaning "birth, origin." "It is neither possible nor necessary to trace the psychosomatic illness to its genus and erase it in order to cure it." [Lecture 5 Mar. 64]

geographical antipathies: n. physical spots in one's own home, around his own town, state, country, continent and all over the world, that a person is avoiding. He has these antipathies to specific areas because he has been injured in those areas; he will avoid getting this restimulated by avoiding the physical location. Pain and unconsciousness have taken place at some point on the globe, some city, some ocean, some altitude, some depth. Afterwards, he avoids such a point. [PAB 9, Sept. 53]

geometry: n. Mathematics. the branch of mathematics which studies the relationship of points, lines, angles and surfaces of figures in space; the mathematics of space. Geometry includes the definition, comparison and measurement of triangles, squares, circles, cubes, cones and other figures.

George Washington University: n. Education. a large university in Washington, DC, where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s. [All About Radiation; Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#1)] Abbr. GW.

German Empire: n. History. the German nation which was formed in 1871 when the many small German states existing at that time were first united into a single political group. It ended after Germany's defeat in World War I (1914 — 1918) when the German emperor fled to The Netherlands.

German schema: n. Mathematics. the German mathematical name for a graph which shows one source breaking down into two sources which break down into four sources which break down into eight sources and so on. [Lecture 28 Mar. 69; Operational Bulletin 14, 24 Jan. 56]

Gestetner: n. Business. a mimeograph machine made by Gestetner Corporation, manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related equipment such as folders, cutters, etc.

Gestetner Limited: See Gestetner.

get down to cases: See cases, get (or come) down to.

get down to tacks: See brass tacks, get down to.

get in (a button): See button.

get in there and pitch: See pitch, get in there and.

"Get thee behind me, Satan": n. Bible. Jesus' reply in response to Satan's offer of all the kingdoms of the world if Jesus would worship him. Used broadly in reference to resisting temptation.

get the show on the road: See show on the road, get the.

GF 40, GF +40: Green Form 40.

GF 40X, GF 40XR, GF 40XRR, GF 40XR(B-F): n. designations for the original Green Form 40 Expanded (X) and its revisions (R). The current version is the GF 40XRF, which stands for Green Form 40 Expanded, seventh revision. (For further data on the system of numbering issue revisions, see R.) [HCOB 30 June 71RD] See also GREEN FORM 40.

GF: 1. Goal Finder. 2. Green Form.

GF MS: Goal Finder's Model Session.

ghost dance: n. History. a ritual which was central to a religion introduced into North American Indian tribes in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The religion prophesied the end of white expansion westward and the return of lands and prosperity to the Indians. The ritual, called the ghost dance, was danced for five successive days and was accompanied by hypnotic trances.

ghost shirt: n. History. a white shirt worn while doing the ghost dance; the Sioux Indians believed that these shirts would protect them from bullets. In 1890, in what proved to be the last of the major Indian wars, the Sioux wore ghost shirts into battle at Wounded Knee (a creek in southwest Dakota), where they were massacred.

GI: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: gross income, as defined in HCO PL 15 Apr. 82 II, THE COUNTING OF GROSS INCOME.

GI Bill: n. Military. a law passed in 1944 that provided educational and other benefits for people who had served in the armed forces in World War II. Benefits are still available to persons honorably discharged from the armed forces.

GIEI: Gross Income Executive International.

gird (up) one's loins: v. Informal. to get oneself ready for action. From the ancient Jews, who wore loose garments which they girded

(fastened with a belt or band) about their loins (the region of the hips, groin and lower abdomen) when traveling or working.

GIs: good indicators. See indicator.

GITA: Give and Take Processing.

git-box: See git-fiddle.

git-fiddle: n. Informal. a guitar. Originally used by jazz musicians in the 1920s; git is a contraction of "gitter," the dialectical pronunciation of "guitar."

Give and Take Processing: n. the colloquial name for "Flow Balancing," a form of Creative Processing which remedies a preclear's necessity to take and hold everything, or to give everything away. The process consists of having the preclear mock things up and send them out and bring them in to himself until they are at length under control. "... use Give and Take Processing until he is well able to have or not have at will." [Article Dec. 52; Lecture 16 Dec. 52; PAB 50, 15 Apr. 55] Abbr. GITA. See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

Give Me That Hand: n. the process name of CCH 1. Abbr. GMTH.

Give Me Your Hand: n. the original process name of CCH 1, revised in 1958 to "Give Me That Hand." Abbr. GMYH.

give (someone) the deep six: See deep six, give (someone) the.

give (someone) the mischief: See mischief, give (someone) the.

give the (old) heave-ho: See heave-ho, give the (old).

Glade Implants: n. a series of implants given in a glade surrounded by the stone heads of "black thetans" who spat white energy at the trapped thetan. The trapped thetan was motionless. Also called Black Thetan Goals. [HCOB 14 July 63; HCOB 24 July 63]

glare fight: n. a type of whole track incident which occurred quite often early on the track, in which two thetans went into contest with each other to glare each other down. There was a considerable output of electrical energy and in the interchange one of the thetans was driven into apathy. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 23 June 52 (#1); Lecture 24 June 52 (#2); Lecture 26 June 52 (#1); Lecture 30 Apr. 59 (#2)]

glasses: n. a confronting mechanism; a clear mass from which one can perceive. People think that glasses are something you look through at something. No, a glass is something to view from. Glasses are that havingness with which the preclear who wears them confronts everything he ever looks at. [Lecture 22 Jan. 57]

glee: n. an extreme case of misunderstandings, manifested in a special kind of embarrassed giggling. It is a kind of insanity which stems from a person not understanding what he is doing. A person who is in glee is ignorant about something and above that is confusion and above the confusion you see glee. "You can get a whole area into a kind of glee when they don't grasp what they are doing." [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 14 Aug. 68R; HCOB 20 Sept. 68 II]

glee of insanity: n. an emotion or feeling which goes along with insanity. The condition is essentially a specialized case of irresponsibility. A thetan who cannot be killed and yet can be punished has only one answer to those punishing him and that is to demonstrate to them that he is no longer capable of force or action and is no longer responsible. He therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. "There is an emotion, however, called the glee of insanity, which is an intolerable thing to a person." [Scientology 8-80; Lecture 15 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 4 July 54; Lecture 30 Aug. 55 (#2)]

GLF: General Liability Fund.

glib student: See student, glib.

glow (something) right: v. a slang term for someone attempting to correct something or make it go right by his own personal charm or personality as opposed to doing the standard actions to handle. "He was so sure he could glow things right or fight things right or charm things right that he never looked for anything wrong to correct until it was too late." [HCO PL 12 Feb. 67]

glum area: n. that area which, when the pc is supposedly "itsa-ing" about it, makes him glum and makes the TA rise, indicating that a service facsimile is doing the confronting in that area and not the pc. [HCOB 16 Oct. 63]

glutz PR: n. a slang term meaning PR that forwards an enemy line. The term comes from HCO PL 9 June 75, PR Series 27, THE ENEMY LINE,

which gives an example of an enemy PR campaign used to destroy a fictitious company called Glutz Biscuits. [HCO PL 9 June 75]

G + M: goal plus modifier.

GMTH: Give Me That Hand.

GMYH: Give Me Your Hand.

gnaw the rug: v. Informal. to act overemotionally in a situation where it is inappropriate. A variation of chew the scenery, which originally referred to a person in show business overacting in a play, etc.

''You know those who rave and gnaw the rug at the very thought of Scientology helping anyone, so therefore there must be people of evil intention toward their fellows.'' [Lecture 2 Apr. 64]

gnostic: n. one who knows that he knows. From the Greek gnosis, meaning ''knowledge.'' [Lecture 14 Sept. 55; Ability Major 1, Mar. 55]

GO: Guardian's Office.

goal: n. 1. a prime postulate or prime intention; a basic purpose for any cycle of lives the preclear has lived; a whole track long, long-term matter. A goal is something the preclear wanted to be, to do or to have, whether the preclear abandoned, failed in it or not. ''Assess for a new goal . . .'' [Lecture 12 June 62; Lecture 14 June 62; HCO Info Letter 14 Nov. 61; HCO Info Letter 29 Apr. 62; HCO PL 6 Dec. 70] 2. a hopeful postulate of future. ''Are there any goals you would like to set for life or livingness?'' [Lecture 1 Mar. 62]

goal, actual: n. a goal of the thetan's own causation, as opposed to an implant goal. ''The actual goals and items of the preclear are several thousand times more aberrative than implant GPMs.'' [HCOB 28 Sept. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64] Compare to GOAL, IMPLANT.

goal, basic: See basic purpose.

Goal Finder: n. [1962] a Saint Hill graduate auditor in a Scientology organization who was responsible for finding and checking out preclears' goals (as part of auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses) before they were further handled in auditing. [HCO PL 12 Sept. 62 II; HCO PL 8 Oct. 62 I] Abbr. GF.

Goal Finder's Model Session: n. [1962—1963] the model session used by a Goal Finder in locating and checking out a preclear's goal; it differed from regular Model Session in that rudiments could be omitted due to the preclear receiving regular auditing. [Lecture 10 Jan. 63 (#2); LRH Definition Notes]

goal, implant: n. an implanted goal; a goal the thetan himself has not decided upon, but which has been induced in him by overwhelming force or persuasion. ''It's infinitely more important than any implant goal . . .'' [Lecture 11 Sept. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64] Compare to GOAL, ACTUAL.

goal-oppose list: See list, source.

goal-oppose terminal: See terminal, opposition.

goal, opposition: n. the idea that is interlocked against the preclear's goal in a Goals Problem Mass, making it a postulate—counter—postulate situation of long duration. It is not actually the goal of the preclear's opposition terminal as the opposition terminal would see it, but only what the preclear believes it was as it affects him. [HCO Info Letter 14 Nov. 61] See also GOALS PROBLEM MASS and TERMINAL, OPPOSITION. Abbr. oppgoal.

goal plus modifier: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a statement of the preclear's true whole track desire (goal) plus the preclear's threat to self or others if that desire is not accomplished (modifier). [HCO Info Letter 14 Nov. 61] Abbr. G + M. See also GOAL and MODIFIER.

goals and gains: n. [1961—1965] a part of the session rudiments in which the auditor would ask at the beginning of the session what goals the preclear would like to make for the session and for life or livingness; then at the end of the session the preclear would be asked if he had made any part of those goals and gains. [Lecture 22 Feb. 62; Lecture 1 Mar. 62 (#2); Lecture 29 May 63; HCOB 14 June 65 II]

Goals Assessment: n. an auditing procedure in which a very complete list of goals is made and assessed to find a goal which can be used in further auditing steps. [Lecture 12 May 61; HCOB 18 Feb. 61; HCOB 6 Apr. 61; HCOB 7 Apr. 61; HCO Info Letter 14 Nov. 61]

goals check: [1962—1963] a check of the goals found on students, staff or HGC preclears, done by a qualified executive or staff Class IV auditor before the found goals were run. Also called goals checkout.

[HCO PL 19 Oct. 62; HCO PL 21 Feb. 63; HCO PL 6 Mar. 63]

goals checkout: See goals check.

goal series: n. in the technology of handling Goals Problem Masses, the eighty-four actual goals in their sequence and pattern that repeats over and over forward through time. [HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

goals list: n. a full list of goals, including childhood goals; withheld goals, antisocial goals, and (by meter reaction on question) "Any goal you have not told me about." The auditor gets every possible goal, until the meter is null on the question of goals the preclear might have. "And whenever you have a goals list, clip it together because a goals list is valuable—particularly the first goals list of the pc is very valuable." [Lecture 5 July 61; Lecture 14 Sept. 61; Lecture 8 Nov. 61; Lecture 14 Nov. 61; Lecture 6 Dec. 61; HCOB 6 Apr. 61]

goals plot: n. in the technology of handling Goals Problem Masses, the pattern of the preclear's eighty-four actual goals. [HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II] See also GOAL SERIES.

Goals Problem Mass: n. the problem created by two or more opposing ideas which, being opposed, balanced and unresolved, make a mental energy mass. It is called a "Goals Problem Mass" because it is generated by the effort on the part of the thetan to execute a goal he has postulated, which has met with opposition and hung up as a problem in terms of an identity versus another identity, creating a mass as the result of this pair banging against each other. To illustrate this, if you took two fire hoses and pointed them at each other, their streams would not reach each other's nozzles, but would splatter against one another in midair. If this splatter were to hang there, it would be a ball of messed-up water. Call hose A the force the preclear has used to execute his goal. Call hose B the force the other dynamics have used to oppose that goal. Where these two forces have perpetually met, a mental mass is created. This is the picture of any problem—force opposing force with resultant mass. Where the preclear's goal meets constant opposition, you have in the reactive mind the resultant mass caused by the two forces—goal = the force of getting it done, opposition = force opposing it getting done. The items in a Goals Problem Mass are thus the beingnesses that the person has been and has fought. Techniques for auditing GPMs were extensively researched in the early 1960s, with new developments occurring daily to streamline the procedure and make it easier for both auditor and preclear. The full technology of this subject is covered on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

". . . it now continues right on up into present time as a Goals Problem Mass." [Lecture 14 Dec. 61; Lecture 24 Apr. 62 (#2); Lecture 28 Feb. 63; Lecture 2 Apr. 63; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; HCOB 20 Nov. 61; HCOB 23 Nov. 62; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II] Abbr. GPM.

Goals Problem Mass, actual: n. a GPM dominated and bound together by a goal of the thetan's own causation, as opposed to an implant GPM. "Is this an actual GPM?" [Lecture 15 Oct. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64] Compare to GOALS PROBLEM MASS, IMPLANT.

Goals Problem Mass, implant: n. an implanted Goals Problem Mass; an electronic means of overwhelming the thetan with a significance, using the mechanics of the actual pattern of living to entrap the thetan and force obedience to behavior patterns. It is accomplished by taking a goal and pattern of items with left and right firing poles or jets, and implanting terminals and opposition terminals. The pattern is a too regular GPM not unlike a thetan's own GPMs. This confuses the thetan as to his own goals and seeks to scramble his own goals and items. "That's only an implant GPM." [Lecture 21 Oct. 63; HCOB 28 Sept. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II] Compare to GOALS PROBLEM MASS, ACTUAL.

Goals Problem Mass, truncated: n. an incomplete, not yet fully formed GPM. A GPM evolves in a specific sequence and pattern in the mind; when this pattern is not completed, the GPM is not yet fully formed and it is called "truncated," meaning literally, "cut off at the top." The GPM which is closest to present time in the preclear's bank is often incomplete, and is thus a truncated GPM. "So the truncated GPM gives you a very special case." [Lecture 4 Apr. 63; Lecture 17 Sept. 63; Lecture 26 Sept. 63; Lecture 12 Dec. 63; HCOB 18 Apr. 63; HCOB 30 Mar. 63; HCOB 23 Apr. 63; HCOB 26 Sept. 63]

Goals Problem Mass, wildcat: n. a GPM with a previously undiscovered

pattern, for which the pattern has to be worked out before it can be run. ''You wait till one day you run into a wildcat GPM, man.''

[Lecture 10 July 63 (#1); Lecture 7 Aug. 63]

goals terminal: See terminal.

godos: n. Spanish. Spaniards or Spanish nobility.

God's sakes, for: See for heaven's sakes.

go, from the word: See from the word go.

Gold: Golden Era Productions.

gold at the end of the rainbow: See pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

gold balls: See anchor point of the body.

Goldbergian: See Rube Goldbergian.

Golden Era Productions: n. the International Management level organization which provides service organizations with the dissemination and technical materials they need to deliver service to the public. This includes Technical Training Films for auditor training, films and videotaped programs to provide information on Scientology principles, radio and television messages and Sunday service broadcasts. Recorded LRH lectures are also restored and reproduced by Golden Era Productions for use by Scientology students on courses. In addition, dissemination brochures, posters, fliers and magazines are produced in many languages, and new books and materials based on LRH's works are compiled, designed and translated at Golden Era Productions. Abbr. Gold.

goldenrod: n. paper of the HCO color flash (gold), or an issue printed on this color paper, such as an Ethics Order. [HCO PL 20 Nov. 65 II]

goldfish bowl: n. Informal. a place or situation where one is exposed or has no privacy.

Goldi: n. Ethnology. a people, traditionally hunters and fishermen, who inhabit the valley of the Amur River in southeastern Siberia and northeastern Manchuria (a region of northeast China).

gold shots: n. Medicine. injections of a gold compound given to people as a treatment for a severe form of arthritis. The injections are given weekly for about twenty weeks and then the interval is gradually lengthened to two or three months.

Gold Star: n. a level of Ethics protection which can be applied for and awarded by certificate to a Class VIII Auditor who has completed the Org Exec Course. He may not be assigned arbitrary ethics conditions but may be required by seniors to assign himself a condition. There is no penalty if he does not. Such a person may not be given a Court of Ethics. A Gold Star may be comm eved for high crimes, including failure to take responsibility and failure to act with initiative in circumstances which, not handled, bring damage to others or serious overwork. He may not have any Committee of Evidence finalized on him, however, until the Comm Ev held and all evidence is forwarded to the Sea Org for review on his request. [HCO PL 13 Feb. 69]
Compare to BLUE STAR and GREEN STAR.

gone dog: n. Informal. someone or something that is hopelessly done for, or in a hopeless situation. There are a number of similar phrases, such as a gone goose, a gone beaver, a gone coon, a gone horse and a gone gander, which all have the same meaning. ''He can explain it to you, but once he starts explaining it, it's a gone dog, his memory starts opening up on it at once.'' [Lecture 3 Sept. 64]

good: m. constructive; survival. Things are good which complement the survival of the individual, his family, children, group, mankind, life and mest. Acts are good which are more beneficial than destructive along these dynamics, as modified by the viewpoint of the individual, the future race, the group, mankind, life or mest. To be good, a thing must contain construction which outweighs the destruction it contains. A new cure which saves a hundred and kills one is an acceptable cure. What is good from the viewpoint of one person may be bad for another person. In the case of A who gets a new job, this is good for A, but perhaps bad for B, who was released so that A could have the job. Good is survival. Good is being right more than one is wrong. Good is being more successful than one is unsuccessful, along constructive lines. [Science of Survival; Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Dynamics of Life; Life Orientation Course] Compare to EVIL.

good indicators: See indicator.

good manners: See manners.

Good News: n. a newspaper sent to Scientologists and staff from the LRH Personal Public Relations Office which contains good news about what is happening in Scientology.

good roads and good weather: n. communication about things, activities or subjects of which everyone is in favor. 'Keep the line itself all 'good roads and good weather' (which everybody is in favor of).' [PAB 79, 10 Apr. 56; HCO PL 22 Feb. 65 III]

goodwill: n. the reputation an organization has with its publics for integrity, good service, prompt bills paying, high quality delivery, friendliness, etc. 'The amount of public demand for service and your future income are both largely dependent upon goodwill.' [HCO PL 7 Apr. 83]

Goodyear: n. Business. the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, founded in 1898, the largest tire manufacturing company in existence. Named in honor of Charles Goodyear (1800—1860), American inventor who discovered a process for treating rubber with sulfur and heat in order to make it stronger and more elastic.

Gorilla Goals: See Gorilla Implants.

Gorilla Implants: n. a series of implants given in an amusement park with a single tunnel, a roller coaster and a ferris wheel. The symbol of a gorilla was always present in the place the goal was given. Sometimes a large gorilla, black, was seen elsewhere than the park. A mechanical or a live gorilla was always seen in the park. These goals were laid in with fantastic motion. Blasts of raw electricity and explosions were both used to lay the items in. Also called Gorilla Goals. [HCOB 14 July 63] See also GOAL, IMPLANT.

Gothic: n. Printing. a style of printed characters like that of early European hand lettering and the earliest printed books.

go to hell: See hell, go to.

Gott mit uns: German. literally, 'God with us.'

go up the pole: See pole, go up the.

governor: n. a sort of a speed-control mechanism an individual uses to set or change, by postulate or conclusion, the rate of metabolism and everything else concerned with the body. If an individual is riding at 20.0, he is riding there because he is running at the speed of tone 20.0. A person sets himself up to run at optimum speed; it is part of his self-determinism. He also uses the governor to speed himself up or slow himself down in order to meet various situations in life. [Lecture 29 Oct. 51 (#2)]

GP: General Process.

GPM: Goals Problem Mass.

GPM item: See item.

grab at the moon: See shoot the moon.

grad: graduate.

gradation: n. a gradual grade up, just as there are grades to a road or there are grades to steps. In Scientology, gradation refers to the levels of attainment of a preclear as he moves up the auditing side of the Bridge. [The Auditor 107, 1975]

Gradation Chart: See Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

Gradation Scale: See Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

grade: n. a series of processes culminating in an exact ability attained, examined and attested to by a preclear. Grades are designated by Roman numerals; they exactly follow the numbering and technology of the Levels. 'Grade' and 'level' are the same, but when one is a preclear, one has a grade, and when one has a level one is studying its data. Grade is the personal point of progress on the Bridge. 'No preclear may be audited above his or her grade.' [The Auditor 2, 1964; HCOB 2 Apr. 65; HCOB 22 Sept. 65; HCOB 23 Aug. 71; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R]

Grade 0: n. a series of processes which address communication and result in the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade I: n. a series of processes which address problems and result in the ability to recognize the source of problems and make them vanish. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade II: n. a series of processes which address overts and withholds and result in relief from the hostilities and sufferings of life. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade III: n. a series of processes which address fixation (past upsets) and result in freedom from the upsets of the past and ability to face the future. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade IV: n. a series of processes which address service facsimiles, and result in a person moving out of fixed conditions into ability to do new things. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade V: n. a series of processes which result in a person being able to handle power. Also called Power or Power Processes. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade VA: n. a series of processes which stabilize a person's ability to handle power. Also called Power Plus or Power Plus Processes. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade VI: n. a Solo-audited action which results in the return of powers to act on one's own determinism and freedom from dramatization. Also called Solo VI. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart]

Grade VII: n. a previous designation for the point on the Grade Chart where one did the Clearing Course and attained the state of Clear. As grades result in Releases, and the state of Clear is not a Release state, but a total erasure of one's own reactive mind, this level is no longer classified as a grade. Also called Solo VII. [Lecture 26 July 66; The Auditor 10, 1965; HCOB 22 Sept. 65; HCOB 27 Sept. 65; HCOB 9 Feb. 66]

Grade VII A: n. [1965] an intermediate state between Clear and Operating Thetan. [The Auditor 10, 1965]

Grade Chart: See Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

Grades, Expanded Lower: n. six major auditing actions (ARC Straightwire and Grades 0—IV) which are done as part of every preclear's individual auditing program. Each Grade consists of a series of auditing processes which enable an individual to rehabilitate or regain specific abilities needed to succeed in life. For example, Grade 0 consists of twenty-three individual processes which address a person's ability to communicate, each of which is run in sequence to its proper result. These Grades are called Expanded as each one uses all the processes developed for it. Each grade audited to full completion would result in the preclear being a release on that grade, i.e., a person who completes Grade 0 is a Communications Release. [HCOB 22 Sept. 65; HCOB 25 June 70RC II; Grade Chart]

grades, quickie: n. a derogatory term denoting grades "run" without running all the processes of each grade to full end result. Each grade has numerous processes which, applied correctly, result in the preclear gaining specific abilities. When grades are short-cut or quickied (meaning that the individual processes are not completed or not all of them are run), the preclear does not make the gains available at that level, thus reducing the effectiveness of Scientology by failure to apply it properly. "Quickie grades entered in and denied gain to tens of thousands of cases." [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65; HCOB 25 June 70RC II]

Grad IV: See Hubbard Class IV Graduate Auditor.

Grad V: Hubbard Class V Graduate Auditor.

gradient: n. 1. a steepening or an increasing from the slight to the heavy. "Gradient" refers to a grade, as in going uphill. It's a little bit more, each successive step. It gets steeper, or it gets more complex, or it takes in more the further you go. The term "gradient" is also used to refer to each step of a gradient scale. "Start gradually to toughen up resistance of student on a gradient." [Lecture 6 Aug. 64; HCOB 3 Apr. 66; HCOB 7 May 68R] —m. 2. lessening or increasing degrees of condition. "He is not providing any gradient approach to actually attain an ideal scene." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL 5 July 70]

gradient scale: n. a gradual increasing degree or condition, or a little more of, little by little; a scale of conditions ranging from zero to infinity. Applying a gradient scale to something or "doing it on a gradient" means proceeding from simplicity toward greater difficulty, giving a person always no more than he can do, but giving him as much as he can do until he can handle a great deal. "Courses, processing are the gradient scale to total freedom." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Scientology: A New Slant on Life; PAB 87, 5 June 56; PAB 98, 15 Oct. 56; HCO PL 15 Feb. 66 I; HCOB 2 June 71 I]

gradient, skipped: n. the action of taking on a higher degree or amount of something before a lesser degree of it has been handled. One has to go back and handle the missed degree or thing or else one will have just loses on a subject thereafter. [HCOB 2 June 71 I]

graduated scale: See gradient.

grain: n. Photography. any one of the small, separate particles of light-sensitive material on film. The size of the particle limits the possible enlargement of the image and affects the speed of exposure.

grammar: n. the way words are organized into speech and writings so as to convey exact thoughts, ideas and meanings amongst people. It is essentially a system of agreements as to the relationship of words to bring about meaningful communication. [The New Grammar]

grammar school: n. Education. in the US, the first six to eight years of a child's formal education, also called elementary school.

Grand Central Station: n. Transportation. a major train station in New York City in the US. It has two levels, containing about 79 acres of space, and has hundreds of thousands of people using it daily.

Grand Tour: n. an auditing process in which an exteriorized preclear is made to move through space by the auditor asking him to be in various locations in this solar system. It includes change of space through all the important spots (where the preclear has had experience on the whole track) of the mest universe. ''Actually, a Grand Tour can be conducted in about a half an hour, total.'' [Lecture 16 Mar. 54 (#3); Lecture 10 Oct. 54 (#4); Article, 10 Apr. 54; PAB 51, 29 Apr. 55]

grant beingness: See beingness, grant.

grape: See whiff of grape.

graph: n. a line or diagram showing how one quantity depends on, compares with or changes another; any pictorial device used to display numerical relationships. In a Scientology organization, the product of each post or area is measured by statistics which are posted daily and weekly on graphs, thus giving a visual representation of production. ''Graphs are used to make differences in statistics over specific periods of time visible.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 31 July 83R I; HCO PL 5 Feb. 70]

graph, accumulating: n. a statistic graph on which each day's statistic is added to that of the day before, thus showing the cumulative statistic for the time period being graphed. For example, on an accumulating graph for one week, if a person wrote 45 letters on the first day of week, 50 the next day and 55 the day after that, the accumulating graph would show 45 for the first day, 95 for the second day (45 + 50) and 150 for the third day (95 + 55). [HCO PL 8 Feb. 72R]

grease the track: v. to run the preclear through various parts of his life, up and down the time track, so as to relieve enough anaten and misemotion from the case to open it up and get it moving. [Science of Survival; Lecture 7 June 50 (#1)]

greasy (on the track): m. hard to control on the time track due to being overrestimulated. For example, the preclear is told ''Go to ten years ago.'' If he is greasy on the track, he will go to ten million, five million, six million, tomorrow, yesterday, out of session, etc. [Lecture 28 Aug. 63; Lecture 3 Sept. 63]

Great Amen: n. Literature. reference to a poem (and later a song with the same lyrics) called ''A Lost Chord,'' by Adelaide Anne Procter (1825—1864). The poem is about a troubled person who, while idly playing the organ, accidentally strikes a beautiful chord which brings calm and quiets her troubles: ''But I struck one chord of music / Like the sound of a great Amen.'' She searches again for the chord but can't find it, and thinks that perhaps she will only hear it again at death.

Great Chinaman of Königsberg: n. Philosophy. the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724—1804), who was born and lived in the city of Königsberg (part of Prussia in Kant's time; now part of Russia). Another German philosopher, Friedrich Nietzsche (1844—1900) referred to Kant as the ''Chinaman of Königsberg'' because of similarities between Kant's views on virtue and duty and those of the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius.

great day in the morning: n. Informal. a euphemism for ''Great God!'' used to express surprise, disbelief, etc.

Great Okay: n. a coined term denoting the hypothetical proposition of a

total acknowledgment which, when given, would cause everything (i.e., the entire physical universe) to vanish. ``Great Okay'' is a humorous take-off on the ``Great Amen.'' See also GREAT AMEN.

Great Plague: n. History. a severe epidemic of bubonic plague that occurred in London in 1665 and killed about 15 percent of the city's population.

``Green and Gold'' Meter: n. a transistorized, battery-powered E-Meter built in Great Britain as a counterpart to the American Blue, released in October 1958. Called ``Green and Gold'' because the meter was dark green with gold trim. [Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]

Green Form: n. a prepared list which covers the things bugging a case that no other list will detect. It is not intended to correct session errors or cure high or low TA. It specializes in picking up the peculiarities and elements of a preclear's life which are out of view in normal auditing and which cause a case to behave unusually. The case may not be particularly resistive, just bugged or not making sense and the Green Form (up through question 39) is the list to use to sort it out. In 1968, a short assessment of seven types of resistive cases was added to the end of the Green Form as its question 40. Called the ``Green Form'' because it is issued as an HCO Policy Letter (green ink on white paper). [The Book of Case Remedies; HCO PL 7 Apr. 70RE; HCOB 10 June 71 I; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 8 Dec. 78R II; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R] Abbr. GF. See also GREEN FORM 40.

Green Form 40: n. an assessment of the seven types of resistive cases which was added to the end of the Green Form in 1968 as its question 40. If a case appears resistive and hasn't sorted out after a full handling of all reading items has been done on the Green Form's questions 1-39, then the Case Supervisor can call for the 40 section, now called the Resistive Cases Preassessment, to be assessed and handled. The handlings for any reading items on this assessment, originally included on the Green Form itself, were expanded in 1971 and issued as the ``Expanded Green Form 40.'' There have been several revisions of this form, the latest being the Expanded Green Form 40RF (GF 40XRF). [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 30 June 70RA; HCOB 10 June 71 I; HCOB 30 June 71RD; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 8 Dec. 78R II] Abbr. GF 40. See also CASE, RESISTIVE.

Green Form 40RF, Expanded: See Green Form 40.

green on white: n. LRH policy; HCO policy letters. From the green ink on white paper format of HCO PLs. ``. . . your main reference is green on white, the policy letters, and these should be handy and referred to in any case where the duties of the staff member are unclear.'' [LRH ED 274 Int, 23 Mar. 76; HCOB 17 Dec. 81; HCO PL 10 July 86 II]

Green Star: n. a level of Ethics protection which can be applied for and awarded by certificate to a Class IV Auditor or above who has completed the Org Exec Course. He may not be assigned arbitrary ethics conditions but may be required by seniors to assign himself a condition. There is no penalty if he does not. Such a person may not be given a Court of Ethics, but he may be comm eved for high crimes, including failure to take responsibility and failure to act with initiative in circumstances which, not handled, bring damage to others or serious overwork. [HCO PL 13 Feb. 69] Compare to BLUE STAR and GOLD STAR.

green tag: n. a large green tag placed on the outside front cover of a program folder, denoting a program which is running well without bugs. [CBO 749, 20 May 84] —v. 2. to cause a yellow tag to be placed on a folder. [HCOB 29 May 80RA] Compare to GREEN TAG and RED TAG.

Gregg Business College: n. Business. an American business school founded by John Robert Gregg (1867-1948), American educator and inventor.

Greyhound: n. Transportation. Greyhound Bus Lines, one of the leading intercity bus systems in the US.

grief: n. the level on the Tone Scale at which the individual makes supplications, pleas for pity and desperate efforts to win support by tears. There may even be, at this level, extremely strange perversions of truth intended to achieve the pity and support of others. For instance, the rejected sweetheart reaching this level of grief may invent all manner of odd and peculiar incidents of cruelty on the part of the past lover in order to win the sympathy of those

around her. Grief is at 0.5 on the Tone Scale. [Science of Survival]

grief charge: n. an outburst of tears that may continue for a considerable time in a session, after which the preclear feels greatly relieved. This is occasioned by the discharge of grief or painful emotion from a secondary. ''If you take off this grief charge, you deintensify the charge on the physical pain engram underneath it.'' [Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 11 June 63; DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50; JOS 22-G, Dec. 53] See also CHARGE.

grief engram: See (secondary).

Grim Weeper: See Weeper.

grind: v. to go over and over and over and over a lock, secondary or engram without obtaining an actual erasure. The sense of the word comes from the action of using an emery wheel on a hard substance. The substance doesn't get much smaller or thinner, no matter how long it is done. The reason grinding occurs is that the incident being addressed is too late on the chain; there are earlier incidents. By extension, the term is also used to describe a similar effect which can be created through misapplication of the technology of other rundowns or auditing actions. For example, if the dosages of niacin used on the Purification Rundown are not increased at the proper rate for the person doing the program, he can become irritated and frustrated and can feel that he is not making the progress he could be making. [Clear Body, Clear Mind; HCOB 1 May 69; HCOB 8 June 63R; HCOB 3 July 78R; HCOB 13 Sept. 78; HCOB 21 May 80]

grind the midnight oil: n. Informal. to study or work late at night. A variation of burn the midnight oil. ''Let's stiffen up the discipline; let's stay home and grind the midnight oil away, you see?'' [Lecture 25 May 65]

groove, down the: See groove, in the.

groove in: v. Informal. to put into good form; to set (someone or something) up to work smoothly and well. This term can be applied to showing a person how to do a certain function, setting up a production line, drilling someone on an action, etc. ''And just groove it in, you know, and get the discipline in there.'' Also, groove up. [Lecture 2 Jan. 60]

groove in a question: n. to press a Confessional question home to a preclear, making sure that he understands that question, making sure that he knows the question applies to his life. The intention is to purposely restimulate what you are trying to locate and handle (an overt or withhold). [Lecture 27 Mar. 63; Lecture 19 Mar. 64; HCOB 30 Nov. 78R]

groove, in the: m. Informal. in good form; working smoothly and well. The term comes from the accurate reproduction of music by a needle set in the groove of a record. ''This pc is really being put in the groove.'' Also, on the groove or down the groove. [Lecture 3 Sept. 63]

groove, off the: m. Informal. out of perfect functioning order. ''Now, let's see how we can short-circuit this so we didn't keep getting off the groove.'' Also, out of the groove. [Lecture 29 June 61] See also GROOVE, IN THE.

groove, on the: See groove, in the.

groove, out of the: See groove, off the.

groove up: See groove in.

gross auditing error: n. one of five very serious auditor errors that can be made in a session. The five gross auditing errors are: (1) can't handle and read an E-Meter, (2) doesn't know and can't apply technical data, (3) can't get and keep a preclear in session, (4) can't complete an auditing cycle, (5) can't complete a repetitive auditing cycle (including repeating a command long enough to flatten a process). [Lecture 21 Sept. 65; HCOB 21 Sept. 65; HCOB 7 May 69 IV] Abbr. GAE.

gross divisional statistic: n. one of the primary statistics of a division, calculated to reflect the overall production of the division by all its divisional members. The gross divisional statistics are those on which a division is judged as to condition. [HCO PL 30 Sept. 65] Abbr. GDS.

Gross Income Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for every aspect of making income internationally. Income provides the means for an organization to continue its dissemination and service, and is thus

a factor which must be given attention. The duties of this executive include overseeing the functions in Divisions 2, 3 and 6 which produce income for the organization. He would liaise with Marketing Executive International in regard to international promotion which would also affect his area. [Lecture 7 Nov. 59 (#1); HCO PL 26 Aug. 59; CBO 634R, 20 Jan. 80; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. GIEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

group: n. a body of perpetuated and perpetuating ideas, formulated into a central mores and ethics, moving toward a group goal. The theta of a group would be its ideas, ideals, rationale and ethic. This is an actual force. If one does not think a group has its own theta, independent of but existing via its individual members, consider exactly how far a society would go without its culture—each individual would, without that culture, be reduced to his bare hands and complete noncommunication of ideas. A group is not a collection of individuals. A group is a living thing to which individuals can belong. ''No amount of rules or directives can create a group.'' [Lecture 9 Nov. 50; Lecture Jan. 51; DAB Vol. 1, No. 7, 7 Jan. 51; DAB Vol. 2, No. 5, Nov. 51]

group: See Scientology group.

group analytical mind: n. the composite of analytical thought of the members of the group, which it has developed into a culture. [DAB Vol. 1, No. 7, 7 Jan. 51] See also CULTURE.

Group Auditing: n. auditing done on a group of people to increase their ability. Its function is to help bring someone out of past moments he is stuck in and into present time by directing his attention to the present environment. ''Group Auditing is as effective as we can continue control over the group.'' Also called Group Processing. [Group Auditor's Handbook; Scientology 0-8; The Book of Basics; Lecture 30 Apr. 64; HCOB 8 Apr. 57]

Group Auditor: n. an auditor who stands before a group and delivers Group Auditing. ''Thus the best Group Auditor would be that one who is best founded in theory and who is, as well, a professional auditor.'' [Group Auditor's Handbook; JOS 14-G, Apr. 53]

Group Auditor, Assistant: n. an auditor whose function is to handle individuals in a group auditing session who become misemotional or otherwise distract the rest of the group. For example, someone in a group being audited may begin laughing. Some laughter in a group session is acceptable and quite common, but if the person continues laughing and the Assistant Group Auditor starts to see heads turning now and then and looking toward this individual, he knows the group is being disturbed. As soon as he observes this happening, and without any signal from the Group Auditor, he takes the person out of the group to let him get the charge off or help him out in some other manner. As soon as the person is straightened out, the Assistant Group Auditor puts him back in the group. Also called Emergency Auditor, floor auditor or Floor Monitor. [Group Auditor's Handbook]

group bank: See group engram.

Group Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics which embraces the field of group activity and organization to establish the optimum conditions and processes of leadership and intergroup relations. Group Dianetics is a theory explaining the observed behavior of people as groups, with corollary deductions on methods of improving that behavior in terms of the dynamics. It was originally called Political Dianetics, but the name was changed because the word political has too many connotations and is too poorly understood to be used. Group Dianetics is not a political ideology. It is a collection of organized data about groups which could benefit any ideology. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 9 Nov. 50; Lecture Jan. 51; DAB Vol. 1, No. 7, 7 Jan. 51]

group engram: n. a moment of shock when the ideals, ethics, rationale and general thought and energy of a group collided forcefully with mest. As in an engram in an individual, the mest entering into the ideals and ethics of the group and the ideals and the ethics of the group entering into the mest is a point of turbulence wherein physical force is mixed with theta. Groups customarily answer such emergency situations by instantaneous orders and commands which are given without consideration by the whole group, but which are accepted by the whole group as necessary for the emergency. As soon as the

emergency is over, it can be seen that an engram has been implanted in the group. 'History unfortunately tells us mostly about turbulence and violence, about group engrams.' [Notes on the Lectures; DAB Vol. 1, No. 7, 7 Jan. 51] See also THETA—MEST THEORY.

Group Engram Intensiva: n. an auditing action under research in early 1970, designed to handle a group engram by means of a series of steps audited on the individual members of the group. While productive of excellent results on many people, it proved to be a heavy action (which required the preclear to be in excellent case shape before starting it; thus permission to use it was withdrawn by LRH in July 1970. [LRH ED 109 Int, 1 July 70]

grouper: n. an action phrase which pulls the time track into a bunch at one or more points. When the grouper is gone, the time track is perceived to be straight. Examples: "Pull yourself together," "It all happens at once," "It all comes down to this." 'The grouper will not be discovered easily, but it will settle out as the case progresses and the case can be worked with a grouper in restimulation.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 28 Nov. 50 (#1); Lecture 20 Sept. 61; HCOB 15 May 63]

group liaison officer: n. the post in a Gung-ho Group that is in contact with other groups (civic groups, businesses, etc.) to be sure things are going right, and to patch them up and keep them going. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

Group Processing: See Group Auditing.

group reactive mind: See group engram.

Group Secretary: n. the post in the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International in the late 1950s which was responsible for handling correspondence from groups, group certificates, programs, lectures, information in general and healing group or individual group member ARC breaks. [HCO PL 24 Nov. 58 II; HASI PL 10 Feb. 59]

group teaching by agreement: n. an educational process run on a group of people in which the individuals in the group are asked to define words until they come into agreement with each other on their meanings. [Lecture 25 Oct. 56]

group think: See bank agreement.

Grundig: n. Business. a large company in Germany that produces communications equipment (such as TV cameras and radios).

G trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

G-2: n. Military. the military intelligence section of the Army or Marine Corps.

Guardian's Office: n. [1966—1981] a small unit established in 1966 to protect the Church from external threats. It was disbanded by Sea Organization executives in 1981 when it was found to have become entirely autonomous and corrupt—operating without regard to LRH policy, even attempting to usurp control of the Church, and inhibiting both public and staff from advancing up the Bridge. Abbr. GO.

Guidance Center: See Hubbard Guidance Center.

guide words: n. words printed in heavy type at the top of each page or column of a dictionary, which show the first and the last words printed on that page or in that column. The page of the dictionary one wants can be found quickly by looking at the guide words on each page. [HCOB 4 Sept. 71RA]

guiding secondary style: See secondary style.

guiding-style auditing: See auditing, guiding-style.

guilt complex: n. Psychology. a largely unconscious idea and feeling related to the belief that one has committed offenses or that one is to blame for things, strongly influencing the individual's behavior. 'But it isn't a guilt complex, guilt has nothing to do with it at all: it's bad cause.' [Lecture 30 Apr. 59]

Guk: n. a slang term for a "chemical assist," a combination of vitamins including B₁, C and calcium, which can be taken by a preclear to speed auditing results. The term comes from soldiers' slang: it's what soldiers call the substance they use to clean their rifles. Also called Guk bomb. [Lecture 29 Sept. 50 (#1); Lecture 13 Apr. 57 (#1); Lecture 19 July 61; Article, 1 Nov. 50; HCOB 27 Dec. 65]

Guk bomb: See Guk.

gullet: n. Informal. the throat. For idioms using the term "gullet," see the same idiom under "throat."

Gung-ho Group: n. a group of Scientologists in the field, any friends who are interested and general public members, formed to pull together other groups in the community to work towards the betterment of society and of the area. (Gung-ho means "pull together" in Mandarin.) Their motto is: A community that pulls together can make a better society for all. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

gun, hotter than a: See pistol, hot as a.

guts, spill one's: v. Informal. to tell everything one knows; to be totally and lengthily candid.

GW: George Washington University.

HAA: Hubbard Advanced Auditor.

habit: n. a stimulus-response mechanism similar to the training pattern but set up by the reactive mind out of engrams. It cannot be changed at will by the analytical mind. ''A habit is simply something one cannot stop.'' [Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; The Problems of Work; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics] Compare to TRAINING PATTERN.

Habit Release: See Release, Ability.

HACS: Hubbard Advanced Courses Specialist.

hair out, tear one's: v. Informal. to be very anxious or worried. ''The D of T was more or less tearing her hair out about how she could meet her quota.'' [HCO PL 16 Nov. 76]

hair stand on end, make one's: Informal. to frighten or horrify one. From the phenomenon of a person's hair rising stiffly upwards when frightened. ''I got a letter in this morning that made my hair stand on end.'' [Lecture 24 July 50]

hair, tear one's: v. Informal. to show sorrow or anger; to feel defeat.

half-ack: n. 1. a half-acknowledgment. [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II] —v. 2. to respond (to) with a half-acknowledgment. ''The coach repeats any line he feels was not half-acked.'' [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II]

half-acknowledgment: n. an encouragement to the preclear to continue talking; a communication that acknowledges what the person said without ending the cycle of action. A half-acknowledgment is a method of keeping someone talking by giving him the feeling he is being heard without ending the cycle by using a full acknowledgment. [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II; Lecture 5 July 61; HCOB 6 Nov. 64; Film: The Professional TR Course]

half-seas over: m. Informal. 1. drunk; intoxicated. The expression comes from the condition of a ship stranded on a reef or rock when the seas break over her deck. The expression has passed into the English language to describe the situation of a person incapacitated by drink and incapable of steering a steady course. ''How long has it been since you took somebody who was half-seas over or upset in existence and tried to audit him, and wouldn't be audited . . .'' [Lecture 22 Aug. 63] 2. well on the way; half-way on any course. ''We've talked about some other matters. Probably got your own machinery going half-seas over by this time.'' [Lecture 29 Oct. 55]

Halifax: m. Informal. a town in north central England whose name has become a euphemism for hell in such phrases as ''go to Halifax'' and ''from here to Halifax.'' ''You couldn't get any information out of this person, and actually, communication lagged from here to Halifax.'' [Lecture 27 Oct. 54]

hallucination: See delusion.

Halver: n. a whole track incident involving a half-light, half-black gun that shot out a wave, used by thetans against most bodies. Half of this wave, usually the black, hit the right side of the victim's body; the other half in the same explosion, usually the light side, hit the left side of the victim. This had the effect of causing him to be two people and gave him a conflict, one side with the other—one being good, the other being bad. It gave him sexual compulsion all mixed up with religious compulsion. It was a control factor used to keep the community fighting itself. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Hamlet: n. Literature. a tragedy by William Shakespeare (1564—1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period. The play is about a young Danish prince who avenges the murder of his father.

hammer and tongs: m. Informal. with all one's might; very vigorously. In reference to a blacksmith's work. ''And a country which works hammer and tongs to convince everybody they're unimportant is a country which will have broad mental problems.'' [Lecture 22 Jan. 57]

Hammurabi, Code of: n. History. a Babylonian legal code of the eighteenth century b.c. or earlier, instituted by the Babylonian king Hammurabi. It dealt with criminal and civil matters and was noted for its cruel and swift penalties. For example, if a man took out the eye of another, he might lose his own eye as punishment.

hamper, fall out of the: v. Informal. to present itself (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.). ''I proceeded along that line of research and everything we have learned for the past ten months, tremendous things, have fallen out of that hamper.'' Also, shake out of the hamper, drop into the hamper, etc. [Lecture 6 Nov. 56]

handbasket, go to hell in a: See balloon, go to hell in a.

handle: v. to predict, resolve, control, end off without further dev-t; to finish off, complete, end cycle on. Handle means to deal with something up to no further care or attention needed. ''Finally I handle the situation, if it hadn't been handled up to that point.'' [HCO PL 4 May 68; HCOB 15 Jan. 70 II]

handle or disconnect: See disconnect.

Hand Space Mimicry: n. the process name of CCH 3 (previously CCH 4).

hands, take one's life in one's: See take one's life in one's hands.

hangfire: n. the action of hanging fire; a delay, or a failure in an expected result. ''... find out if there wasn't a hangfire or a failed help or find something else.'' [Lecture 10 Aug. 61] See also HANG FIRE.

hang-fire: m. 1. having hung fire; slow in occurring or not showing the expected results. ''And at the same time you would pick up all the hang-fire cleared cases.'' [Lecture 5 Sept. 61] See also HANG FIRE.

hang fire: n. to be delayed, or to fail in an expected result. From the action of a gun not going off immediately after the trigger is pulled, which is called a ''hangfire'' or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in reference to something which is slow in occurring or something which does not bring about the result one might expect. ''On every hand I am hearing of cases busting which have been hanging fire for as long as three years.'' [Associate Newsletter No. 3, May 53; LRH Definition Notes]

hang on the ropes: See ropes, hang on the.

HAPI: Hubbard Academy of Personal Independence.

happiness: n. the overcoming of not unknown obstacles toward a known goal. Happiness is not the goal. It is the act of reaching toward and progressing toward the goal. It lies, for the briefest instant, in contemplating the accomplished. It lies for a brief time in contemplating what is to be accomplished before beginning upon it. The main body of it lies in the field of active endeavor. Happiness is not itself an emotion. It is a word which states a condition and the anatomy of that condition is interest. ''Happiness is applied individual effort.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Self Analysis; Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Scientology 8-8008; A New Slant on Life; Lecture 29 Aug. 50; Lecture 18 Jan. 54 (#2); Lecture 6 Oct. 54]

Happiness Rundown: n. an auditing rundown based on the book The Way to Happiness which clears up any confusions on the subject of morals and steers the person in a direction where he is certain he can live a happier life. [HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; HCOB 16 Jan. 84RA I; HCOB 17 Jan. 84; Grade Chart] Abbr. HRD.

Happiness Rundown Repair List: n. the prepared list used to repair auditing errors on the Happiness Rundown. It is also used if a person receiving the Happiness Rundown runs into an inability to free up on one of the precepts of The Way to Happiness. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 21 Jan. 84R I] Abbr. HRL.

happy as a bird: See happy as a lark.

happy as a clam (at high tide): m. Informal. very happy. From the fact that clams, considered a delicacy in America, are gathered only at low tide. In other words, a clam would be happy at high tide because it would not be gathered for food. ''You put him out there in the society, or he's functioning in the society, and he's happy as a clam about what you've done for him, and he's happy as a clam about what he's doing.'' [Lecture 26 May 61]

happy as a lark: m. Informal. very happy. The term originated in Nebraska, US in the early 1920s, based on the fact that larks spend almost all of their time eating and singing and are easily pleased. Also, happy as a bird, happy as jaybirds, etc.

happy as clambakes: m. Informal. a humorous variation of happy as a clam at high tide. A clambake is a picnic at which clams, steamed or baked with chicken, corn, etc., are served. See also HAPPY AS A CLAM (AT HIGH TIDE).

happy as jaybirds: See happy as a lark.

hard-bound: n. rigidly laid down and adhered to. ''That is the factual fact and the hard-bound rule.'' [HCOB/PL 31 Dec. 59R]

hard event: n. a newsworthy action; an event, a meeting, the formation of something, an attack, a campaign. It is visible action rather than a statement. Any little action no matter how minor or major can be stated to be a ''hard event.'' Hard simply means ''actual'' and event simply means that it occurred. ''A statement has to be coupled with a 'hard event' for the media to pay attention to it.'' Also called hard news. [HCO PL 3 Feb. 69; HCO PL 27 Feb. 74; HCO PL 17 Mar. 74R; HCO PL 21 Sept. 88]

hard news: See hard event.

hard sell: n. 1. insistence that people donate for Dianetics and Scientology materials and services in order to move up the Bridge and go free; caring about the person and not being reasonable about stops or barriers, but caring enough to get him through the stops or barriers to get the service that's going to rehabilitate him as a thetan. The art of hard sell is you tell people to do something. It is based on knowing and promoting in the line of truth and not being reasonable about people who want ''other things'' and ''other practices.'' There is nothing to compare with Dianetics and Scientology. They are infinitely valuable and transcend time itself. [HCO PL 26 Sept. 79 III; HCO PL 4 Mar. 65RA II; HCO PL 9 Sept. 79] —m. 2. of or using hard sell. ''Ads must be hard sell. . . .'' [HCO PL 26 Sept. 79 III; HCO PL 11 Feb. 80 III] —v. 3. to use hard sell. ''A flier offers a product, describes it, says how to get it, pictures it and hard sells it.'' [HCO PL 26 Sept. 79 III; HCO PL 28 Jan. 91 IV]

Hardship Section: n. a former section of the Department of Certificates and Awards where volunteer students or freshly trained interns were available to do low-level assists on students or preclears who needed review but couldn't pay. [HCO PL 24 Apr. 65; HCO PL 28 Apr. 65 III]

hard TRs: See TRs, hard.

hard way TRs: See TRs, hard.

harmonic: n. any of a scale of repeating characteristics. It comes from the tendency of a wavelength to repeat itself. In mathematical terms, a harmonic is the doubling, tripling, quadrupling, etc., of numbers as they go up or the halving, thirthing or quartering, etc., of numbers as they go down. Here is an example of a harmonic in the field of music: A pitch vibrating at, let us say, 200 vibrations a second will have a harmonic at 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, etc., vibrations a second. It can also have a harmonic of 100, 66 2/3, 50, 40, 33 1/3, 28 4/7, etc. While these upper or lower harmonics are of far less intensity, they are still there. They might not be apparent to the ear at first listen, but almost any pitch has upper and lower harmonics. In Scientology, upper and lower harmonics refer to actions which are similar in terms of some quality or qualities, but are actually manifestations of higher or lower levels of a scale. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. ''So unconsciousness is simply a lower harmonic of not-knowingness, that's all it is.'' [Lecture 4 July 54; Lecture 14 Sept. 55; Lecture 22 Oct. 56; Lecture 29 Nov. 66; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; LRH Definition Notes; HCOB 25 June 70RC II] —v. 2. to repeat characteristics at different levels of a scale. ''The lower grades harmonic into the OT levels.'' [HCOB 25 June 70RC]

Harvard: n. Education, the oldest university in the US, located in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

HAS: 1. HCO Area Secretary. 2. Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist. 3. Hubbard Association of Scientologists.

HAS and Establishment Officer Specialist Auditing Program: n. an auditing rundown consisting of processes which increase a person's ability to hold a position (as the HCO Area Secretary and Establishment Officers are peculiarly subject to efforts to unstabilize them). The rundown can also be done on any executive or divisional head or staff member who shows a tendency to transfer or unstabilize staff members or who fails to hat others. Also called HAS and Establishment Officer Specialist Rundown and HAS Rundown. [HCOB 20 Nov. 71RA]

HAS and Establishment Officer Specialist Rundown: See HAS and

Establishment Officer Specialist Auditing Program.

HAS Co-audit: n. an earlier entry-level co-audit in which public with little or no formal auditor training audited each other on simple, precise processes. Originally, this co-audit was part of the Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course. ''Run an HAS Co-audit and individually process people.'' [HCOB 24 Mar. 59 I; HCOB 25 Mar. 59; HCOB 28 July 59; HCOB 20 Nov. 60; HCOB 22 Dec. 60 I; HCOB 29 Dec. 60]

HAS Course: Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course. See Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist.

HASI: Hubbard Association of Scientologists International.

HASI Group Secretary: See Group Secretary.

HAS Rundown: See HAS and Establishment Officer Specialist Auditing Rundown.

hat: n. 1. a slang term for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; the beingness and doingness that attains a product. Taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. For example, on a train, the engineer wearing his engineer hat has the title of engineer. That's the beingness. He accepts orders, watches signals and general conditions, operates levers and valves to regulate the operation of his engine and to start, change and stop. That's the doingness. He safely and on schedule moves the train passengers and/or freight from one location to another. A moved train and load is the product. ''In a smooth organization that runs well and succeeds, each person wears his own assigned hat.'' [Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 1 July 65 III; HCO PL 3 Dec. 68; HCO PL 22 Sept. 70; HCO PL 13 Sept. 70; HCO PL 29 Oct. 70 II; HCO PL 28 Oct. 70] 2. the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post, which exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post; a checksheet and pack fully word cleared and studied and known to a point of full application of the data therein. ''Any job or position in the world could have its own hat.'' [LRH ED 126 Int, 22 Sept. 70; HCO PL 22 Sept. 70; HCO PL 1 Oct. 70; HCO PL 16 July 82R] 3. hat folder. —v. 4. to train (someone) on the functions and specialties of his post. ''Now you get the heads of divisions to hat their own staffs while you help.'' [HCO PL 28 July 72] —m. 5. of or pertaining to a hat. ''Posts couldn't transfer without a hat turnover.'' [HCO PL 17 Apr. 70 I]

hat, at the drop of a: See drop of a hat, at the.

hat check: n. a procedure used by HCO personnel to check out staff on their hats and on other bulletins and policy letters. The person doing the hat check calls in a staff member and asks him one random question from some part of the material being checked. If the staff member fails to answer this one question, he is flunked on the check, told to restudy it and come in again for a recheck. A staff member is called back as many times as it is necessary for him or her to answer all the most searching questions correctly. The person doing the check does not engage in explanations or discussions; the above is the entire procedure. Also called hat drill. [HCO PL 13 Jan. 59; HCO PL 9 June 61]

hat, don't hit: a phrase which refers to the fact that it is more beneficial to hat someone who is not doing well on post than to hit them with ethics. When a person has no hat, he lacks purpose and value. When he has no purpose and value he not only goofs, he will commit crimes. It is apparently easier to hit with ethics than to program and give someone a full hat and get him trained on it. Police action is no substitute for having purpose and value. This is so fundamental that one can even trace the unrest of a nation to lack of purpose and value. [HCO PL 22 Sept. 70]

hat drill: See hat check.

hat dumping: n. a form of dev-t in which a post refers everything to someone else. This greatly increases traffic without producing. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

hat folder: n. one of the three classes of folders each staff member of an organization must have. The hat folder is a blue folder containing the hat write-up and policies issued which directly relate to the individual post. Also called hat and post hat. [HCO PL 28 Feb. 57; HCO PL 10 Jan. 58; HCO PL 15 Sept. 59 II; HCO PL 25 Apr.

63R; HCO PL 13 Sept. 70 I] See also HAT. Compare to STAFF FOLDER and TECHNICAL FOLDER.

hat, full: See full hat.

hat, hold your: Informal. get ready to hear something shocking or amazing.

hat, instant: See instant hat.

hat, mini: See mini hat.

hat, pick (something) out of the: v. Informal. to produce an answer or solution, etc., unexpectedly, when success appears impossible or the situation seems hopeless; an allusion to the magician's art. Also, pull a rabbit out of the hat.

hats and whips: n. toys, fashions, T-shirts, insignia on drinking cups, etc., sold as souvenirs and used for promotion. From the fact that hats and whips have been standard souvenir items sold from concessions at large events such as centennial celebrations, fairs, etc. [Lecture 18 Jan. 71 (#1)]

hatter, mad as a: See mad as a hatter.

hatting college: See Staff College.

hat write-up: n. a complete write-up of a post hat, giving the duties, lines and peculiarities of the post. ''What I'm finding as a basic outness in some areas is a false hat, meaning missing correct hat write-up.'' [HCO PL 7 Jan. 66 I; HCO PL 14 July 70 II]

Hav: Havingness Process.

have (got) it made (in the shade): v. Informal. to be certain of success; to have all conditions favorable to one's own success. ''And we've got it made, and man will have a new world.'' [Lecture 3 Jan. 59]

have one's cake and eat it too: v. Informal. to use or spend something and still keep it; to have both when one must choose one of two things. ''He can still operate as a mortal and be immortal. And boy, that's sure having your cake and eating it too!'' [Lecture 12 Dec. 52]

have rocks in one's head: See rocks in one's head, have.

have (something) by the tail: See tail, have (something) by the.

having: See havingness.

havingness: n. the feeling that one owns or possesses; the concept of being able to reach or not being prevented from reaching; being capable of commanding, positioning, taking charge of objects, energies or spaces. The essential definition of having is to be able to touch or permeate or to direct the disposition of. ''In the presence of withholds, havingness sags.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Clear Body, Clear Mind; The Effective Purification Program; HCOB 11 Jan. 62]

Havingness Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes that increase the preclear's havingness and get him stabilized in his environment. These are processes that deal with observing and touching objects in the auditing room or in the environment. They are ''look around'' or physical contact processes, used to remedy a low or ''no-havingness'' condition. ''Thus, we find the pc's Havingness Process early on in auditing and use it to gain or remedy havingness before or after processes or at session end.'' [E-Meter Essentials; Introductory and Demonstration Processes Handbook; Lecture 31 Dec. 61 (#3); Lecture 1 Mar. 62 (#1); HCOB 6 Oct. 60R; HCOB 23 Sept. 60; HCOB 7 Aug. 78] Abbr. Hav.

Havingness Scale: n. a scale which consists of the doingnesses with regard to mass. It begins at the top with Create and goes down the scale through Responsible for (willing to control), Contribute to, Confront, Have, Waste, Substitute, Waste Substitute, Had, Must be Confronted, Must be Contributed to, and, at the bottom of the scale, Created. [Lecture 11 Feb. 57; HCOB 3 Dec. 56; HCOB 18 Sept. 67]

having to have before they can do: n. a form of dev-t in which projects stall ''because of FP'' or ''because it would be nice to have a . . .'' [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

hawk, watch (something) like a: v. Informal. to watch (something) very closely, especially in order to catch it doing something, to put a stop to something, etc. ''... sit right on top of this thing keeping it very nicely centered and watch it like a hawk.'' [Lecture 9 June 64]

haystack, needle in a: See needle in a haystack, look for a.

HBA: Hubbard Book Auditor.

HC: Hubbard Consultant.

HCA: 1. Hubbard Certified Auditor. 2. Hubbard College of Administration.
HCA/HPA: Hubbard Certified Auditor/Hubbard Professional Auditor.
HCI: Hubbard College of Improvement.
HC List: See HC Outpoint — Pluspoint Lists RB.
HCO: n. Hubbard Communications Office, the division of a Scientology organization responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications to their proper destinations and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. HCO was originally a separate company which was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations as Division 1 in 1965 and the name HCO was retained as the name of the division. [HCOB 9 Apr. 57; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 30 Sept. 64; HCO PL 17 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 7 Feb. 70 II; HCO PL 12 Mar. 71 I; HCO PL 7 July 71; Org Board]
HCO Account: See HCO Book Account.
HCO Administrative Letter: n. an issue type put out by HCO personnel from Flag with AVC okay which contains checklists of issues and admin data of an informative nature. HCO Admin Letters do not contain policies or orders. They are green ink on salmon paper, and are distributed as designated. [HCO PL 4 Feb. 61; HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA]
HCO Area Office: n. [1958—1965] the Hubbard Communications Office that cared for an individual Central Organization in terms of preserving its form and structure, and taking care of its ethics, technology and awards (certificates). Its functions included making sure that policies and programs were carried out, that good processing and training were given, that people who were trained got examined and certified, as well as administering justice and helping to care for special events such as Advanced Clinical Courses and congresses given in its area. [HCO PL 13 Dec. 58; HCO PL 2 Jan. 59 I; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II]
HCO Area Secretary: n. 1. [1965—] the head of the HCO Division in a Scientology organization, who has the function of establishing the org. [Lecture 23 Jan. 71; HCO PL 7 Feb. 70 II; HCO PL 10 Mar. 71 II; HCO PL 7 July 71; Org Board] 2. [1958—1965] the head of an HCO Area Office. Also called HCO Secretary and Area Secretary. [HCO PL 13 Jan. 59; HCO PL 27 Feb. 59] Abbr. HAS; HCO AS.
HCO AS: HCO Area Secretary.
HCOB: HCO Bulletin.
HCO Board of Review: n. 1. [1965—] Board of Review. 2. [1957—1965] a body established in HCO to validate for full results every certificate ever issued in Dianetics and Scientology, to be the final authority on any certificates to be issued and to be the final authority on Clear certification. [HCO PL 28 Apr. 57; HCOB 30 June 58; HASI PL 30 June 58; HCO PL 1 Oct. 58; HCO PL 25 Nov. 58; Sec ED 90, 4 Feb. 59; HCO PL 28 Feb. 59; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]
HCO Board of Review: See Board of Review.
HCO Book Account: n. a bank account used by a Scientology organization to handle all monies related to the promotion, stocking, sale and shipping of bookstore materials. This money is kept in a separate account as it can only be used to buy more books and materials. Also called Book Account. [HCO PL 30 Nov. 64RB; HCO PL 6 Oct. 66RC II; HCO PL 9 Oct. 69; HCO PL 17 Feb. 71RC]
HCO Bulletin: n. an issue type, written by LRH only, which comprises the technical issue line. HCO Bulletins are valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. They are senior to all other orders in tech. More than one issued on the same date are marked Issue I, II, III, etc. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are distributed as indicated, usually to technical staff. They are printed in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date. [HCO PL 4 Feb. 61; HCO PL 22 Feb. 65 III; HCO PL 5 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA; HCO PL 9 Aug. 72] Abbr. HCOB.
HCO City Secretary: n. in the early 1960s, an HCO representative attached to a city office; a person in the field who acted as an HCO terminal and relay point for the area, in close cooperation with the Continental HCO of the area, with the purpose of coordinating the dissemination and effectiveness of Scientology in the area. The HCO City Sec's aim was to establish a fully effective and stably running

III]

- HCO **Executive Secretary:** n. the executive in a Scientology organization in charge of the functions of the first three divisions: Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (HCO) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division). [LRH ED 49RA Int, 9 Dec. 69; HCO PL 9 May 74; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I; HCO PL 22 Jan. 66; Org Board] Abbr. HES; HCO ES.
- HCO **Expeditor:** n. a newly hired staff member who works under HCO while completing his basic staff training and is assigned temporarily to backlogs or overload points in the org in order to expedite their handling. Expeditor means someone who facilitates or speeds up the progress of something. [LRH ED 146 Int, 20 July 71; HCO PL 21 July 71 I; HCO PL 21 July 71 II; HCO PL 25 Jan. 66; HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R I; HCO PL 23 July 72RA]
- HCO **Information Letter:** n. an issue type written by LRH and containing news he wanted gotten out to people. Printed in blue ink on white paper. Also called Information Letter. [HCO PL 4 Feb. 61]
- HCO motto: See Bring Order.
- HCO Office: See HCO.
- HCO PL: HCO Policy Letter.
- HCO **Policy Letter:** n. an issue type, written by LRH only, which is a permanently valid issue of all third dynamic, organization and administrative technology. HCO Policy Letters, regardless of date or age, form the know-how in running a Scientology church, organization, group or company. The bulk of hat material is made up from HCO PLs. They are printed in green ink on white paper and are filed by consecutive date. More than one issued on the same date are marked Issue I, II, III, etc. HCO Policy Letters are senior to all other orders in admin. They are distributed to all staff or as indicated or as made up in packs. [HCO PL 4 Feb. 61; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA; HCO PL 9 Aug. 72] Abbr. HCO PL; HCO Pol Ltr.
- HCO Pol Ltr: HCO Policy Letter.
- HCO portion: See HCO divisions.
- HCO **Project Engineer:** n. a staff member who furnishes the live impetus, dedication and guidance necessary to the accomplishment of a special Scientology research, administration or diplomatic project. The staff member may have a special project assigned to him in addition to his regular staff post, or may be on the project full time due to its importance. For example, when the book Have You Lived Before This Life? was released, HCO Project Engineers were assigned to ensure that the book was completed and then gotten into public hands. [HCO PL 17 Nov. 58 I; HCO PL 17 Nov. 58 II; HCO PL 17 Nov. 58 IV]
- HCO **Receptionist:** n. the staff member in the HCO Division of a Scientology organization responsible for handling the despatch and body traffic into HCO. In a large, busy org it is too much for one Receptionist to handle both the public traffic and HCO's body traffic. The answer is to have a Receptionist for the HCO Division itself, as well as an org Receptionist. The HCO Receptionist handles all visitors, staff or public, to HCO and routes them properly or gets them appointments with HCO staff. The purpose of HCO Reception is to bring order to the despatch and body traffic of HCO, and reduce the dev-t in HCO so that it can get on with its business of forming, stabilizing and expanding the org. [HCO PL 5 Sept. 71]
- HCO **Secretarial Letter:** See Secretarial Executive Director.
- HCO **Secretary:** See HCO Area Secretary.
- HCO **Secretary WW:** n. [1959—1971] a post in HCO Worldwide that was the executive for Division One (HCO). The post handled all matters relating to certification and membership, when not handled at lower echelons; all matters relating to Committees of Evidence, when not handled at lower echelons, or for final review; disputes regarding the award or revocation of mission charters; all questions of what data was issued to whom and the proper routing of data to Scientologists; and any matter affecting HCO Area Secretaries or HCO Continental Secretaries. [HCO PL 17 July 59; HCO PL 4 Mar. 65 III; HCO PL 31 Aug. 71 I]
- HCO **Security Form:** n. any of several standardized, numbered forms issued by HCO WW in 1961 and 1962 for use in Confessionals. **Forms 1, 2 and 3:** versions of the Johannesburg Confessional List. **Form 4:** a whole track Confessional list. **Form 5:** the Student Confessional List.

- City Office, under the direct control of the Continental HCO. [HCO PL 2 May 61; HCO PL 3 Sept. 61]
- HCO Communicator: n. [1958—1965] an HCO post responsible for keeping the communication lines flowing and the files in order in HCO. Also called Communicator. [HCO PL 20 Dec. 58 I; HCO PL 29 Jan. 59; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59]
- HCO Confessional: n. a Confessional done for investigatory or justice purposes. This type of Confessional is not auditing, and the data uncovered is (not withheld from Ethics terminals. Any other Confessional is auditing and is kept confidential. There is no difference in the actual auditing procedure of an HCO Confessional, except that the auditor informs the preclear at the beginning of the action, "I am not auditing you," and overts disclosed in the course of an HCO Confessional are always the subject of Knowledge Reports to HCO and are actionable on the person. Also called a Security Check. [HCOB 30 Nov. 78R; HCOB/PL 10 Mar. 82; HCO PL 7 Jan. 85] See also CONFSSIONAL.
- HCO Continental: See HCO Continental Office.
- HCO Continental Liaison Officer: See Continental Liaison Officer.
- HCO Continental Office: n. [1959—1965] the central HCO office for a continent or a part of the world. It handled books, tapes, a magazine and other functions for that continent. Its main order of business was the sale and inventory of books in any given large geographical area and the publishing of a specific magazine for that geographical area and general supervision of it. The continental office handled the traffic of a continent in terms of dissemination, and coordinated the HCO area offices in its zone. It carried on LRH's function of dissemination on a continental basis. It also handled ACCs and special events for that continent. [HCO PL 2 Jan. 59 I; HCO PL 31 Jan. 61 I; HCO PL 24 Aug. 61]
- HCO Continental Secretary: n. [1959—1965] the head of an HCO Continental Office, responsible for seeing that more people heard about Scientology on a mass basis—that better handouts and write-ups existed, that Scientology stayed firm on that continent or part of the world and that HCO Area Offices functioned well with well-staffed personnel. [HCO PL 31 Jan. 61 I; HCO PL 28 Mar. 61]
- HCO Cope Officer: n. the junior of the HCO Area Secretary, responsible for making sure HCO gets its products out. The senior action in HCO is organizing the whole org, establishing it and expanding it; therefore the HCO Area Secretary, though senior to the HCO Cope Officer, wears the organizing officer hat, and the HCO Cope Officer is the product officer of the division. Also called Cope Officer. [HCO PL 10 Aug. 71]
- HCO Dissemination Division: n. an earlier name for the Dissemination Division, so called because the functions of this division were originally part of the Hubbard Communications Office.
- HCO Dissemination Secretary: n. an earlier name for the Dissemination Secretary. See also HCO DISSEMINATION DIVISION.
- HCO Div Account: See HCO Book Account.
- HCO divisions: n. the first two divisions of the organization (Division 1, HCO Division and Division 2, Dissemination Division). This is known as the HCO portion of the org. [HCO PL 2 Aug. 65 I]
- HCO ES: HCO Executive Secretary.
- HCO Ethics Codes: See Ethics Codes.
- HCO Ethics Order: See Ethics Order.
- HCO Exec Sec Coordinator: n. [Aug. 1965—Sept. 1967] the head of Department 20, the Office of the HCO Executive Secretary. [HCO PL 2 Aug. 65 I; HCO PL 16 Dec. 65 II; HCO PL 20 Jan. 66 II; HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II] See also COORDINATOR.
- HCO Executive Letter: n. [1964—1966] an issue type used as the normal comm line from the Executive Director to Association/Organization Secretaries and HCO Secretaries or department heads in orgs. HCO Exec Letters carried advices, how to do things, short-term projects, requests for data, information, reports on the state of things in general or some activity in particular or how some emergency was caused or how some emergency was progressing. They were sent to all orgs even when addressed only to one org or even to a person in that org. They were first printed on green paper with blue ink, then later on white paper with blue ink. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 64 I; HCO PL 22 Feb. 65 III; HCO PL 5 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 1 May 65 I; HCO PL 8 May 65

Form 5A: a list which was run on students before acceptance on Scientology courses. Form 6: the Auditor Confessional List. Form 6A: a shortened version of the Auditor Confessional List. Form 7A: a Confessional for staff applicants. Form 7B: a Confessional for personnel currently on staff. Form 8: (a) a Confessional for preclears applying for processing; (b) the children's Confessional. Form 19: Laudatory Withholds, a Confessional addressing withholds at each level of the Know to Mystery Scale. (There were never any forms numbered 9 through 18.) Many of these Confessional forms, or revised versions, are still in use today, and can be found in Technical Bulletins Subject Volume 4. [Lecture 26 May 61; Lecture 7 June 61; Lecture 8 Feb. 62; HCO PL 7 Apr. 61RC; HCO PL 22 May 61; HCO PL 29 May 61 I; HCOB 5 June 61; HCOB 19 June 61; HCO PL 29 June 61R; HCO PL 7 July 61R II; HCO PL 18 Sept. 61R; HCOB 21 Sept. 61; HCOB 28 Sept. 61; HCOB 23 Oct. 61 II; HCO PL 1 Nov. 61; HCOB 6 Jan. 62]

HCO Standing Order No. (1-5): See Standing Order No. (1-5).

HC Outpoint—Pluspoint Lists RB: n. a prepared list that locates the outpoints in a person's own thinking, thus helping to handle the reasons that a person can't seem to evaluate (or think brightly). Also called Hubbard Consultant Lists or HC Lists. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 28 Aug. 70RB; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

HCO Volunteer Sec: n. an earlier name for the HCO City Sec. See also HCO CITY SEC.

HCO Worldwide: n. [1959—1965] the worldwide communications office of L. Ron Hubbard, established in London as the central office of HCO for the planet, with duties which included accounting reports, copyright files, book inventory reports, authority for book printing and shipment, scheduling of ACCs and congresses, appointment of continental and area personnel, issuance of HCOBs, PABs and magazine materials, tape transcription, etc. In July 1959, HCO WW moved to Saint Hill along with LRH, and its functions and responsibilities evolved along with the other units at Saint Hill as LRH developed the administrative technology. HCO became part of the seven-division organizing board in 1965 (it had previously been a separate company), and at that point the functions of HCO WW were taken over by the appropriate posts on the Saint Hill and Worldwide organizing boards. [HCO PL 2 Jan. 59 I; HCO WW PL 17 July 59; HCO PL 20 Jan. 60; SEC ED 134 Int, 23 Nov. 65]

HCO WW Form: See HCO Security Form.

HCO WW Security Form: See HCO Security Form.

HCS: Hubbard Clearing Scientologist.

HCVGA: Hubbard Class V Graduate Auditor.

HDA: Hubbard Dianetics Auditor.

HDC: Hubbard Dianetic Counselor.

HDF Dir: Hubbard Dianetics Foundation Director. See Department of the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation.

HDX: Hubbard Dianetic Graduate.

HDRF: Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation.

HDS: Hubbard Dianetics Seminar.

HE: highest ever (usually used in reference to org statistics).

head, have rocks in one's: See rocks in one's head, have.

head, have (someone's): v. Informal. to punish someone; to retaliate severely.

head, hit it right square on the: See square on the head, hit it right.

head, knock in the: See knock (someone or something) in the head.

head off, knock one's: See knock one's head off.

head on a pike: n. Military. the practice of mounting the head of a defeated enemy on a pike (a weapon formerly used by foot soldiers, consisting of a metal spearhead on a long wooden shaft) to serve as an example to others. The phrase is used figuratively in Scientology to refer to an example of discipline, usually in the form of a justice action called or held on someone in an area where bad indicators are heavily visible. Such an action helps the individual get his own ethics in, as well as serves to raise the necessity level of others in the area and channel their actions into a more desirable path from a group viewpoint. 'Put a head on a pike with an HCO Ethics Order and publish it widely.' [HCO PL 16 May 65 II; HCOB 10 May 72]

head, over one's head: See over one's head.

head, raise its ugly: v. Informal. to show itself publicly; to appear. A

variation of the phrase show its head. ''... the AMA [American Medical Association] has raised its ugly head, and the only way you can really get in trouble in this universe is neglect an area of responsibility.'' [Lecture 16 July 63]

headscreens: n. Photography. a small opaque or translucent panel, usually mounted on a portable stand, used to shade selected areas of the subject to obtain a desired lighting effect.

''Heads I win, tails you lose'': Informal. descriptive of a one-sided arrangement. From the game ''heads or tails.'' See also HEADS OR TAILS.

head, soft in the: m. Informal. foolish; silly; not in one's right senses. ''A senior executive is soft in the head if he thinks statistics just stay down.'' [HCO PL 16 Jan. 66R]

heads or tails: n. Games. a game of flipping a coin into the air and betting on which side will land uppermost. Heads refers to the side of a coin bearing the date and the main design (often a representation of a head); tails refers to the reverse side of a coin.

head, throw one in over one's: See throw one in over one's head.

Health Form: n. a previous name for the Original Assessment Sheet.

Hearing: See Ethics Hearing.

hearse, back up the: v. Figurative. to state or discuss the possibility of trouble, disaster, misfortune, etc. A hearse is a vehicle for conveying a dead person to the place of burial. ''Well, when these people back up the hearse to you about atomic war, remember one thing: That there'll be tremendous numbers of people left alive.'' [Lecture 30 Dec. 57]

heat: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, the physical sensation associated with the release of energy in the form of heat which is attendant to actual GPMs, their RIs and associated locks. ''Now, if you're running GPMs correctly, the mass simply expresses itself as heat and pressure.'' [Lecture 9 July 64; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

heave-ho, give the (old): v. Informal. to get rid of something. The phrase comes from the sixteenth century sailors' cry of ''heave ho'' when hauling. Also, give (something) the yo-heave.

Heaven Implants: See Helatrobus Implants.

heaven's sakes, for: See for heaven's sakes.

heavy drug history: See drug history, heavy.

heavy drugs: See drug history, heavy.

heavy facsimile: See engram.

heavy hussar: m. Military. of an which takes the pressure off the lines. From a similar actions in battles of olden days, in which heavily armored hussars would come in when the infantry was folding up, to hit the enemy in the flank and take the pressure off the lines. Often used figuratively. [Lecture ***]

heavy traffic warning: n. a warning of an upcoming heavy increase in traffic volume in an area, so steps can be taken to see that the area is adequately supplied with the materials and personnel necessary to handle the coming traffic. [HCO PL 2 Apr. 65 III]

heavy weather: n. Informal. problems; obstacles; difficulty. ''... and one should keep going despite heavy weather for there is always a calm ahead.'' [Article, ''My Philosophy'']

Heck was a pup, since: n. Informal. since long ago. ''Heck'' is short for ''Hector,'' who was an ancient Trojan hero, and ''pup'' means ''an inexperienced or conceited young person.'' ''And that's been policy since Heck was a pup.'' [Lecture 6 Apr. 65]

Helatrobus: See Helatrobus Implants.

Helatrobus Implants: n. a series of implants given by the Helatrobus civilization, an interplanetary nation. These people would blanket a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capture beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble, and then would implant those captured. Also called Heaven Implants. [Lecture 16 May 63; Lecture 21 May 63; Lecture 23 May 63]

held-down five: See held-down seven.

held-down seven: n. a colloquial term for an aberration; from an analogy of attempting to use a calculating machine while holding down the 7—the machine will not compute accurately as long as the 7 is held down. Similarly, the mind will not compute accurately as long as

incorrect data is entered into it and held in place. Essentially, then, the problem of resolving aberration is the problem of finding a held-down seven. Also called held-down five. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; HCOB 12 Nov. 64]

held from above: n. a term used when the head of an area also holds a lower hat in his own area. [HCO PL 20 July 78] Abbr. HFA.

hell and gone, to: m. Informal. very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. ''You do the same process but you just get him to hell and gone away from the body while he runs it.'' [Lecture 15 Oct. 53]

hell(-bent) for leather: m. British slang. rapidly and energetically. Originally a British army term which meant galloping at top speed, with ''leather'' referring to the saddle. ''Now you go hell-bent for leather and get that BP done!'' [HCO PL 27 Aug. 82]

hell, go to: v. Informal. to become utterly ruined; to degenerate quickly and decisively. ''... their supplies were running out, everything was going to hell.'' [Lecture 19 Sept. 61]

hell hath no fury: Literature. an allusion to the proverb ''hell hath no fury like a woman scorned,'' meaning no one is angrier than a woman who has been rejected in love.

Hello and Okay: n. an auditing process in which the auditor has the preclear say ''hello'' to something and have it answer him with ''okay,'' then have that same thing say ''hello'' to the preclear and the preclear say ''okay'' back to it. This process can be used to remedy a preclear's lack of communication with a particular location, object, part of his body, etc. [Assists Processing Handbook; Introductory and Demonstration Processes Handbook; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 3 June 55 (#3); PAB 55, 29 Apr. 55; PAB 123, 1 Nov. 57; HCOB 22 Mar. 58]

hell, raise: v. Informal. to create an uproar. ''Therefore admin has a right to raise hell over bad tech.'' [HCO PL 29 May 61 I]

hell with, to: Informal. an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. ''Because you go back very often and try to complete that list, and he natters and screams and tears his hair and bites his fingernails and says to hell with it and bashes the cans, but he'll go on and complete the list.'' [Lecture 10 Jan. 63]

Helper: n. an incident on the genetic line which involves cell splitting. The genetic entity at this point on the track is carrying along as a tiny cell, mobile and swimming. Suddenly it decides to divide. It starts to split in half. There is usually an enormous struggle in this splitting. One side wants to split, the other usually does not want to split. Having split, one side is energetic and starts to go about its business. Then it sees that the other side is limp and falling toward the mud below the water. The energetic side turns and dives and tries to nudge the other up to the surface, tries to revive it. There will be one of two outcomes: the failing side fails despite the other's efforts; the failing side revives and now, all energetic, swims away, leaving to his fate the other that helped it and who is now too weak to live and so sinks and dies. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 25 Feb. 52]

Help Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which address giving and withholding help, in order to let the preclear as-is his failures to help as well as his denials of help. ''Any Help process runs on almost any pc except the very low pc.'' [HCOB 10 Jan. 59; HCOB 12 May 60; HCOB 14 July 60; HCOB 21 Oct. 73R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

HE&R: human emotion and reaction.

Hermitage House: n. the publishing firm in New York City that first printed Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. [Lecture 6 Apr. 54]

HES: HCO Executive Secretary.

hey you!: m. a slang expression used to refer to an organization or an org board in which anyone can be called on to do anything, and anyone takes orders from anyone else. ''A whole org can be org boarded and hatted and trained and yet shatter when an untrained senior turns it into a ''hey you! org board.'' [HCO PL 8 Oct. 70; HCO PL 30 Sept. 73 I]

HFA: held from above.

H-factor: hope factor.

HGA: Hubbard Graduate Auditor.

HGB: Hollywood Guaranty Building.

HGC: Hubbard Guidance Center.

HGC Administrator: n. the post in the Technical Division of a Scientology organization responsible for connecting up the pc folder, the preclear, the auditor and the room with no auditor time loss; and for safeguarding folders, and caring for the folder library and state of folders. This connect-up is kept track of by scheduling boards. In general, the HGC Admin keeps the lines moving in the HGC. [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 12 July 71; Org Board]

HGC Pc Review Auditing Form: n. [1965—1968] a list of questions which were assessed and handled as a first action in repairing a preclear routed to Review. This form was an HCO Policy Letter, and became known as the Green Form. In 1968, it was revised and issued under the title "Green Form." [HCO PL 26 June 65] See also GREEN FORM.

HGS: Hubbard Graduate Scientologist.

"hidden data line": n. an apparency, created by somebody's pretense of knowing more Scientology tech than what is available in issued materials, that a line exists on which Scientology tech is given out but not made known to students. This is not the case, and there is no "hidden data line." The whole of technology is released in LRH's books, HCOBs and HCO PLs and recorded lectures. [HCO PL 16 Apr. 65 I]

hidden standard: n. a special problem the preclear thinks must be resolved before auditing can be seen to have worked. It is something the preclear uses secretly to measure whether he has had a case betterment. It's a standard by which to judge Scientology or auditing or the auditor. This hidden standard is always an old problem of long duration. It is a postulate—counter-postulate situation, the source of the counter-postulate was suppressive to the preclear. ". . . you can always find a suppressive by finding a pc's hidden standard and following it back to when it began." [Lecture 19 May 61; HCOB 8 Nov. 65; HCOB 18 Sept. 72; HCOB 6 Mar. 74; HCOB 1 May 91 XI; HCOB 1 May 91 XII] See also PROBLEM.

Hide to Curiosity Scale: n. a joining of the CDEI Scale (Curiosity, Desire, Enforcement and Inhibition) with a lower scale that goes down through Ownership and Protection to Hidden. Thus the top of the scale is Curiosity, and its lowest rung is Hidden. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 12 Oct. 54]

high-button shoes: n. Fashion. shoes worn by both men and women in the late 1800s and early 1900s. They came up to the ankle or higher and were fastened with a row of small buttons.

high crime: n. in the Scientology Ethics Codes, the most serious type of offense, consisting of publicly departing Scientology or committing suppressive acts. The full list of high crimes in Scientology can be found in the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. "Anyone covertly reducing prices is guilty of suppressing an org, which is a high crime." [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 27 Apr. 65 II; HCO PL 7 Mar. 65RA III] Compare to CRIME, ERROR and MISDEMEANOR. See also SUPPRESSIVE ACT.

high-crime checkouts: n. star-rated checkouts and Method 4 Word Clearing done on key technical and policy materials. Interns and staff auditors must check out on all processes and their immediate technology and on relevant policy letters for the levels and actions they will use before they are permitted to audit org pcs. Similarly, all staff members must be word cleared and star-rate checked out on all new or newly revised policy letters, the key HCO PLs of the Basic Staff Member Hat and the key policies of their specific assigned posts. Called "high-crime checkouts" because failing to enforce that they get done or tolerating their omission is classified as a high crime. "For many years top auditors, Case Supervisors and Supervisors have used Word Clearing in their high-crime checkouts . . ." Also called high crimes. [HCO PL 8 Mar. 66; HCOB/PL 19 Aug. 79RA; HCO PL 10 July 86 III]

High Crime Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any high crime noted or suspected but if only suspected it must be so stated. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

high crimes: See high-crime checkouts.

high gear: n. Informal. a state of maximum activity, energy or force.

high heaven, to: m. Informal. very strongly; fervently; sincerely.

''Truth was these three people had done a vicious thing and screamed to high heaven when I sought to query them.'' [HCO PL 16 Apr. 65 I]

high priest: n. Informal. a person in a high position of power or influence; a leader. ''So the ogre which might eat us up is not the government or the high priests.'' [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65]

High School Indoctrination: n. another name for the training drill TR 7.

high TA: See TA, high.

High Winds: n. the magazine of the Sea Organization since 1968. Its purpose is to promote Sea Org missions and the Sea Org in general. [FO 579, 30 Mar. 68]

Hi Hi Indoc: n. another name for the training drill TR 9.

Hill 10: n. a slang term for a situation that has been worsened by delay or false reports or hat dumps or noncompliance and becomes a mad rush by other persons or a senior to handle; a situation of great complexity requiring rush actions which must be exactly timed. Hill 10s are made by someone, always. Usually the situation was known in time to handle easily but not-dones, half-dones or false reports make it necessary for another to handle at breakneck speed to avert a catastrophe. A military example would be: ''The 14th Foot Brigade must be in Slouch Ravine by 0922 to prevent the enemy from attacking. The 3rd Horse Artillery must begin a bombardment of the ridge before Hill 10 at 0936. The 7th Lancers will charge Hill 10 at 1013.'' So the 14th Foot Brigade doesn't get the order. The 7th Lancers' charge can't begin because the 3rd Horse Artillery has run out of fodder for the horses. And they turn to you and say, ''Now what happens?'' And you have to take Hill 10 anyway. That's a ''Hill 10.'' ''It is necessary when a Hill 10 occurs and has been fully handled to investigate and find whose not-done, half-done or false or alarming report caused it.'' [LRH Definition Notes]

Hi-Lo TA Assessment: See Hi-Lo TA List.

Hi-Lo TA Assessment C/S: See C/S 53.

Hi-Lo TA List: n. a prepared list developed in early 1971 to detect the reasons for high TA. Its designation was List IX. It was later replaced by the C/S 53, a more comprehensive prepared list which handles high TA as well as other case outnesses. [HCOB 6 Mar. 71 II; HCOB 8 Mar. 71R; HCOB 19 Mar. 71 II; HCOB 5 Apr. 71RB I; HCOB 10 June 71 I; HCOB 15 June 71; HCOB 4 Aug. 71R]

hit: v. to apply severe ethics or justice actions to someone, such as calling a Committee of Evidence on him or removing him from post. ''The intention of this inspection is to hat, don't hit personnel.'' [Lecture 17 Nov. 70; HCO PL 6 Oct. 70 I]

hit it right square on the head: See square on the head, hit it right.

hit the road: See road, hit the.

HKTL: Hubbard Key to Life Course.

HNEDA: Hubbard New Era Dianetics Auditor.

hobbyhorse: v. to order and comply only in one's favorite area, neglecting areas of greater importance. Such orders often cross-order and distract from important targets and create dev-t, vital actions being neglected. The term comes from the phrase ''ride a hobbyhorse'' which originally meant to play an infantile game of which one soon tired and now implies to dwell to excess on a pet theory. A hobbyhorse is a scheme or idea with which one is preoccupied. ''Do not hobbyhorse on just one line or type of action, do not think that a specialized promotion can dispense with the normal procurement actions of an org.'' [LRH ED 344R Int, 10 May 82]

hobbyhorse, ride a: v. Informal. to concern oneself excessively with a pet theory, notion or activity. ''I'm just not riding a hobbyhorse.'' [Lecture 16 Apr. 64]

hobby horses: n. a form of dev-t in which a staff member ''rides his favorite hobby horse,'' ordering and complying only in his favorite area, neglecting areas of greater importance. His orders often cross-order and distract from important targets and create dev-t, vital actions being neglected. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

hobson-jobson: v. Informal. 1. to alter or corrupt a foreign expression in attempting to pronounce it in English, or to alter or corrupt a word or expression in any way. The term comes from ''O Hasan, O Husain!'' (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of the Moslem prophet Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it ''Hobson-Jobson.'' ''You hobson-jobson the question over to be a broader scope, don't

you see?" [Lecture 10 July 50; Lecture 16 Apr. 64] —n. 2. (cap.) a corrupted or altered word or expression.

Hoipolloi: n. a group of operators in meat body societies; typical carnival people who let out concessions for the implant "amusement parks" used in the Gorilla Implants. Their uniform was a pink-striped white shirt with sleeve garters. [Lecture 18 July 63; HCOB 14 July 63]

holder: n. an action phrase which holds the preclear at a point on the time track so that he can't move or shift on the track. Examples: "Stay here," "Don't leave me," "Hold on to this," "Don't let go," "Keep quiet," "Take this, it'll make you feel better." "There may be holders in a terror incident." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Notes on the Lectures; Science of Survival; Lecture 28 Nov. 50; Lecture 6 Aug. 51 (#2)]

hold good: v. Informal. to continue to be true, worthy, usable, etc. "But that won't hold good for all pcs." [Lecture 23 Oct. 62]

Hollywood Guaranty Building: n. a twelve-story office building in Los Angeles, California, which houses the Flag Command Bureaux. Abbr. HGB.

home, punch (something): See punch (something) home.

home universe: n. the universe the thetan made for himself, or that he and several others got together and made. ". . . he is then in a position to create a home universe—a universe of his own." [Lecture 17 Nov. 52; Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#5); Lecture 6 Dec. 66; Ability 34, Aug. 56]

homework: n. all the necessary preliminary or preparatory work done, all the relevant facts dug up, all the data needed that will enable one to get a product out. Doing one's homework means that one has read the exact materials one is supposed to be using in a project or action. For example, a Letter Registrar would read a person's folder before writing the person a letter; a C/S would look at the pc's folder before writing a C/S; a person writing promotional copy for a product would be familiar with the product and the marketing research on it, etc. "In writing a release or furnishing a campaign, a PR has to do his homework." [HCO PL 26 Sept. 79 III; HCO PL 30 Mar. 75; LRH Definition Notes]

Homo novis: n. a term coined from the Latin homo (man) and novus (new) which refers to a state of being higher than Homo sapiens but less than Clear, achieved through Scientology processing. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 28 June 65] See also RELEASE.

homonymic definition: See definition, homonymic.

Homo sap: Homo sapiens.

Homo sapiens: n. a composite being which consists of a theta being, decayed into unknowingness, devoted to the care of a mest body. The "I" of this body, the actual volition of it, all its wits and skills, are theta things derived from the guidance of a theta being. By itself the body would live, walk around, react, sleep, kill and direct an existence no better than that of a field mouse or a zombie. Put a theta being over it and it becomes possessed of ethics and morals and direction and goals and the ability to reason; it becomes this strange thing called Homo sapiens, a being above animals and yet an animal. Also called Homo sap. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Honorary LRH Pers PRO: n. a Scientologist in the field who works to make L. Ron Hubbard and his technology known to others using his own comm lines and those of the society. [COLRHED 339, 27 Sept. 75]

hope: n. the desire that sometime in the future one will cease to have something which he no longer wants but can't seem to get rid of, or that one will acquire something he wants. Hope is simply a future possibility that one might have an effect on something and is a substitute for being able to have it on something now. [Lecture 22 Dec. 53 (#1); Lecture 30 Dec. 57]

hope factor: n. a statement or action taken by the auditor in a session which communicates that something can be done about a condition or situation, or which validates the good indicators which are present in the session. These actions help to keep up the preclear's confidence so that he will tackle the aberration being addressed. In an administrative situation, putting in a hope factor means getting a group to envision a little bit more of the ideal scene than they can envision. "See, you're already dealing with kind of a losing

- game if you yourself don't put a hope factor in it . . . ' Also called H-factor. [Lecture 21 Aug. 63; Lecture 25 Sept. 63; Lecture 9 Jan. 64; Lecture 2 Mar. 72]
- horizontal fast flow: n. the normal pattern of traffic flow in an organization. The flow lines do not go up and down on the organizing board. They pass from one unit to another sideways without going through seniors. Almost all despatches should travel in this way. It is fast flow, not inspected by seniors, communication. [HCO PL 25 Oct. 71 I]
- horseshoe nail: See battle that was lost all for the loss of a horseshoe nail.
- Host: n. a post at the Flag Service Org and in some other Scientology churches with the duty of seeing to the well-being and good servicing of the public. The Host interviews each public person arriving at the org to welcome the person, brief him and orient him to the scene and provide him at once with a stable terminal who is interested in his welfare and will be a terminal for him throughout his stay. The Host interviews preclears and students as needful to ensure they are being serviced and to ensure any service outness is handled by the proper terminals. Returning persons are similarly welcomed by the Host, rebriefed and brought up-to-date on any changes in services or new facilities. [HCOB 1 Apr. 81R II]
- hostility: n. the level on the Tone Scale of the occasional grouch, the complaining individual who yet makes no mistake about what he finds wrong. This is overt hostility. The "blunt, honest" type who tactlessly tears up the tenderer feelings of companions is found in this band. Hostility is at 1.9 on the Tone Scale. [Science of Survival; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]
- hot: m. charged. "The auditor did mention he's looking for the hot incidents." [Lecture 2 Nov. 75; HCOB 4 Dec. 78]
- hot and cold running: m. Informal. covering all conditions and circumstances (a reference to hot and cold running water in a hotel, etc.). "Well, up to this time the general manager of the plant has had eighteen hot and cold running secretaries, and he's had a chauffeur and he's had this and he's had that." [Lecture 26 Apr. 54]
- hot and heavy: m. Informal. strongly; vigorously; emphatically. "We're giving them to you hot and heavy but you'll be using them for some time." [Lecture 16 Apr. 59]
- hot file: n. a Central Files folder that holds the correspondence and papers of a person who has recently expressed a wish to be trained or processed, either in writing or through call-in. "You have to select hot files from CF and get them written to by Registrar . . ." [Lecture 16 Dec. 58; Sec ED No. 2, 15 Dec. 58; HCO PL 4 June 59 III; Sec ED No. 331, 16 Mar. 60; HCO PL 8 Apr. 65 II]
- Hotline newsletter: n. the newsletter sent out to PROs every several weeks from the LRH Personal Public Relations Office. [CBO 787, 29 Sept. 88]
- hot prospect: n. anyone who has recently expressed a wish to be processed or trained. This is the definition for a Class V org. For an Advanced Org or Saint Hill, a hot prospect is someone who says he is coming. "Nothing may be filed in a hot prospect file that has not already been answered by a Letter Registrar." [LRH ED 152 Int, 26 Aug. 71; HCO PL 21 Sept. 65 VI; HCO PL 8 Apr. 65R II; ED 459-37 Flag, 18 Apr. 75]
- hot spur line: n. a line on which pc folders go from the C/S to the Senior C/S and back to the C/S, used for review of new tech in use, fantastic completions and "dog cases" nobody can make anything out of. The word spur is a reference to a spur track, a short side track that connects with the main track of a railroad system. [HCOB 5 Mar. 71]
- Household Unit: n. a unit with the purpose of providing service to the Commodore and his family. [FO 3342, 11 June 73]
- HPA: Hubbard Professional Auditor.
- HPCS: Hubbard Professional Course Supervisor. See Hubbard Professional Course Supervisor.
- HPCSC: n. 1. Hubbard Professional Course Supervisor Course. 2. a graduate of the Hubbard Professional Course Supervisor Course. "Has the Academy Supervisor just been changed to an HPCSC . . . ?" [HCO PL 30 Nov. 71]

HPS: Hubbard Practical Scientologist.
HQS: Hubbard Qualified Scientologist.
HRD: Happiness Rundown.
HRL: Happiness Rundown Repair List.
HRS: Hubbard Recognized Scientologist.
HSDC: n. 1. Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course. 2. a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course. "... a postgraduate step after a person has become an HSDC." [HCOB 24 Jan. 77]
HSDG: Hubbard Standard Dianetics Graduate. See Hubbard Dianetic Graduate.
HSS: Hubbard Senior Scientologist.
HSSC: Hubbard Senior Security Checker Course.
HSST: Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech.
H trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.
HTS: Hubbard Trained Scientologist.
Hubbard Academy of Personal Independence: n. the name of a Scientology service organization in Edinburgh, Scotland, established in 1968. Abbr. HAPI.
Hubbard Administrator certificate: n. [1964] one of a pair of certificates which were part of a special project to issue admin certs to all existing and past staff members of Scientology organizations. A Hubbard Administrator cert was issued to: (1) any staff member on staff at that time who did not qualify for a Hubbard Executive cert; or (2) any person who had previously worked on the staff of a Scientology organization, no matter how briefly, who did not qualify for a Hubbard Executive cert. The certificates were awarded to those who filled out and returned an application form that was sent out to all past and present staff members. [HCO PL 16 June 64] See also HUBBARD EXECUTIVE CERTIFICATE.
Hubbard Advanced Auditor: n. 1. [1965—] the name of the Class IV Auditor course, or a person who has completed this course and is trained to deliver Grade IV. The course covers the technology of handling service facsimiles. [Grade Chart] 2. [1963—1965] the name of the Class V Auditor course, which covered implants, engrams and the whole track, or a person who had completed this course. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor 5, Nov. 64] 3. [1955—1958] the name of an auditor training course which taught basic and advanced theory including material from the books Scientology 8-8008 and Scientology 8-80, the Professional Auditor's Bulletins and the Axioms of Dianetics and Scientology. During this time period, the same course was called Bachelor of Scientology in the British Commonwealth. The term was also used to refer to a person who had done this course. In 1958, the name of this course was changed to Hubbard Clearing Scientologist. [Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56; HCO Technical Bulletin 12 Sept. 56; Ability 77, June 58] Abbr. HAA.
Hubbard Advanced Courses Specialist: n. a Class IX Auditor, able to audit others on New OT V, Audited NOTs. [HCOB 9 June 84R; Grade Chart] Abbr. ACS, HACS.
Hubbard Advanced Technical Specialist: n. an auditor training course which taught advanced procedures and developments which had come out since the Class VIII Course. Its end result was ability to audit advanced procedures and special rundowns. This was the Class IX course from 1970, replaced by the Hubbard Advanced Courses Specialist Course in 1986. Abbr. HATS.
Hubbard American Blue Meter: See American Blue Meter.
Hubbard American Mark V E-Meter: See Mark V.
Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist: n. the name of a basic course in Scientology, or a graduate of that course. The content of this course evolved with the development of the technology, but it generally covered such Scientology basics as communication, control, and fundamentals of the mind and auditing. In 1982, the HAS Course was replaced by the Success Through Communication Course. [Ability 77, June 58; HCO PL 12 Feb. 61; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I; HCO PL 31 May 65 II; RJ 33, Holidays 1981/82] Abbr. HAS.
Hubbard Association of Scientologists: n. [1952—1954] an organization which had the purpose of being a central point of dissemination from which the materials of Dianetics and Scientology could be put out, people who wanted training in the subject could be trained, and people who wanted help and information could receive it. It was replaced by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International in 1954. [Lecture 4 Oct. 54; Lecture 8 Oct. 55 (#1)] Abbr. HAS.

Hubbard Association of Scientologists, International: n. the organization which replaced the Hubbard Association of Scientologists in 1954 and took over the functions of providing publications, research and investigation, professional services and the regulation of those actively practicing Scientology so as to secure good public acceptance. It was in existence until the mid-1960s. The Church of Scientology International now oversees the operation of orgs, and the International Association of Scientologists (IAS) is the current membership group. [Lecture 4 Oct. 54; HCO PL 20 Feb. 65; Ability Major 1, Mar. 55] Abbr. HASI.

Hubbard Book Auditor: n. the certificate awarded to a Book Auditor, or a person who has been certified as a Hubbard Book Auditor. [HCO PL 12 Aug. 63] Abbr. HBA.

Hubbard British Mark I E-Meter: See Mark I.

Hubbard British Mark II E-Meter: See Mark II.

Hubbard British Mark III E-Meter: See Mark III.

Hubbard British Mark IV E-Meter: See Mark IV.

Hubbard British Mark V E-Meter: See Mark V.

Hubbard Certified Auditor: n. the name of the Class II Auditor course, or a person who has completed this course and is trained to deliver Grade II. The course covers the technology of handling overts and withholds. The title "Hubbard Certified Auditor" has in the past also been awarded for other courses and degrees of auditor training, but it has always been a professional-level course. [JOS 43-G, Jan. 55; HCO Technical Bulletin 12 Sept. 56; Ability 48, June 57; Ability 77, June 58; HCOB 13 Aug. 59 I; HCO PL 12 Feb. 61; HCO PL 12 Aug. 63; The Auditor 5, Nov. 64; HCO PL 11 Dec. 64; Grade Chart] Abbr. HCA.

Hubbard Chart of Attitudes: See Chart of Attitudes.

Hubbard Chart of Human Evaluation: See Chart of Human Evaluation.

Hubbard Class IV Graduate: n. [1978—1989] the name of an auditor training course which came directly after Class IV and taught repair actions not covered on Academy Levels I to IV. The term was also used to refer to an auditor who had completed this course. The technology of the course is now covered on the Hubbard Class V Graduate Auditor Course. [LRH ED 299 Int, 28 Sept. 78]

Hubbard Class V Graduate Auditor: n. the name of an auditor training course which teaches Scientology and New Era Dianetics repairs and case remedies, or an auditor who has completed this course. The course comes after the Hubbard New Era Dianetics Auditor Course and Internship (Class V) on the Grade Chart. [HCO PL 4 Feb. 89R I; Grade Chart] Abbr. HCVGA, Class V Grad, Grad V.

Hubbard Class X Auditor: Class X.

Hubbard Class XI Auditor: Class XI.

Hubbard Class XII Auditor: Class XII.

Hubbard Clearing Scientist: n. [1958—1963] an upper-level auditor training course that taught clearing techniques, or an auditor who had completed this course. Called the Bachelor of Scientology Course in the Commonwealth. [Ability 77, June 58; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 12 Aug. 63] Abbr. HCS.

Hubbard College: See College.

Hubbard College of Administration: n. an educational organization established by WISE which provides instruction in the theory and application of L. Ron Hubbard's administrative technology to the general public. It was formed in 1991 as a separate organization to meet the growing demand for the administrative technology. Hubbard Colleges of Administration exist in many different cities in the United States and abroad. Abbr. HCA.

Hubbard College of Improvement: n. the name of the course room which began on the Flagship Apollo, delivering major technical and administrative courses such as OEC, FEBC and HPCSC; it is now located at the Flag Service Organization in Clearwater, Florida. [FSO 388, 29 June 71] Abbr. HCI.

Hubbard Communications Office: See HCO.

Hubbard Consultant: n. a course which has the purpose of giving persons in the administrative divisions of an org enough technical training so they are third dynamic auditors without having to do the full Academy lineup. The term is also used to refer to a person who has completed this course, who is skilled in two-way comm, consultation, Word Clearing, debugging and interpersonal relations and is trained

to handle personnel, students and staff. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCO PL 19 Mar. 91] Abbr. HC.

Hubbard Consultant List: See HC Outpoint—Pluspoints Lists RB.

Hubbard Dianetic Counselor: n. a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course, who had been trained to audit Standard Dianetics successfully. [Lecture 29 May 69; HCOB 2 Apr. 69RA; The Auditor, No. 11, Oct. 69] Abbr. HDC.

Hubbard Dianetic Foundation: n. [1951—1952] an early Dianetics organization established in Wichita, Kansas. [Lecture 4 Oct. 54]

Hubbard Dianetic Graduate: n. a person who was trained not only to audit, but also to teach Standard Dianetics. [Lecture 29 May 69; HCOB 2 Apr. 69RA; The Auditor 11, Oct. 69] Abbr. HDG.

Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation: n. the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, established in Elizabeth, New Jersey in June 1950. The organization grew rapidly, and within a few months had opened branch offices in Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Washington, DC and Honolulu. [Lecture 28 Dec. 54 (#1); Lecture 8 Oct. 55 (#1)] Abbr. HDRF.

Hubbard Dianetics Auditor: n. the name of a course which teaches an auditor to deliver Book One auditing, or a person who has completed this course. [HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart] Abbr. HDA.

Hubbard Dianetics Foundation: See Department of the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation.

Hubbard Dianetics Seminar: n. a seminar which teaches basic Dianetics techniques and includes co-auditing on Dianetics with another. Its purpose is to give the student the knowledge that something can be done about the reactive mind and to give him experience in handling the reactive mind both as an auditor and as a preclear. [HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart] Abbr. HDS.

Hubbard Electrometer: See E-Meter.

Hubbard Elementary Data Series Evaluator's Course: See Data Series Evaluator's Course.

Hubbard E-Meter Course: n. the name of a course for staff members who need to know how to operate an E-Meter as part of their duties, but who do not require auditor training to do their posts, such as Examiners, Directors of Processing, etc. Public learn how to operate an E-Meter on the Academy Levels. [HCO PL 23 Jan. 80RA; Grade Chart]

Hubbard Executive certificate: n. [1964] a certificate which was part of a special project to issue admin certs to all existing and past staff members of Scientology organizations. A Hubbard Executive cert was issued to: (1) any staff member on staff at that time who could claim to have served on an executive post in a Scientology organization for a period of at least one year; (2) any person who had previously worked in a Scientology org, who could claim to have served on an executive post for at least one year. The certificates were awarded to those who filled out and returned an application form that was sent out to all past and present staff members. [HCO PL 16 June 64]

Hubbard Executive Data Series Evaluator's Course: See Data Series Evaluator's Course.

Hubbard Expanded Dianetics Specialist: n. an auditor who has completed the Hubbard Expanded Dianetics Auditor Course (Class VA on the Grade Chart) and is trained to deliver Expanded Dianetics. [HCOB 15 Apr. 72RA; Grade Chart]

Hubbard Graduate Auditor: n. the name of the Class VII Auditor course, or an auditor who has completed this course and is trained to deliver Grade V and VA (Power and Power Plus Processes), since 1965. Prior to 1965, Hubbard Graduate Auditor was the name of various auditor training courses, which changed as the technology developed. During the 1950s, it was the United States equivalent to the Doctor of Scientology in the British Commonwealth. [PAB 3, June 1953; HCO Technical Bulletin 12 Sept. 56; HCOB 4 May 61; HCO PL 5 May 64; The Auditor 5, Nov. 64; Grade Chart] Abbr. HGA.

Hubbard Graduate Scientologist: n. [1958—1961] a graduate of an Advanced Clinical Course—the equivalent in the United States of a Doctor of Scientology in the British Commonwealth. [Ability 77, June 58; Ability 83, Oct. 58; HCOB 16 Dec. 58; Sec ED 94, 10 Feb. 59; HCO PL 12 Feb. 61] Abbr. HGS.

Hubbard "Green and Gold" UK Meter: See "Green and Gold" Meter.

Hubbard Guidance Center: n. the department of a Scientology church which

delivers auditing (Department of Processing). Also called Guidance Center. [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61; HCO PL 19 Nov. 71R] Abbr. HGC.

Hubbard Key to Life Course: n. the name of a course which consists of a series of steps designed to strip away the reasons why a person cannot clearly comprehend what he reads, writes and hears and why others cannot comprehend him. Its product is a Scientologist who is in communication because he can express himself easily and clearly both verbally and in writing and can fully understand the communication he receives from others. [HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart] Abbr. KTL; HKTL.

Hubbard Life Orientation Course: n. the name of a course which consists of a series of steps designed to sort out every single area of a person's life, helping him to arrive at a clear understanding of what he is trying to achieve. Such an awareness makes it possible to straighten out his life because he now sees where he is going. The product of the course is someone who will be competent in the physical universe. [HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart] Abbr. LOC.

Hubbard Mini Course Supervisor Course: n. the name of a course which gives a person the basic supervisor skills necessary to make course graduates who know and can successfully apply what they have learned. [HCO PL 29 Aug. 83R; Grade Chart] Abbr. MCSC.

Hubbard New Era Dianetics Auditor: n. the name of the Class V Auditor course, or an auditor who has completed this course and is trained to deliver New Era Dianetics auditing. [Grade Chart] Abbr. HNEDA.

Hubbard New Era Dianetics Graduate: n. in the early 1980s, an auditor who had completed the Hubbard New Era Dianetics Graduate Course, which included data on how to case supervise New Era Dianetics. [1980 Grade Chart]

Hubbard Practical Scientologist: n. [1961—1962] the name of a nonprofessional auditor training course, or a person who had completed this course. The data covered was the equivalent of the Hubbard Certified Auditor course of the time period, but it required only a mild examination to pass the course and the graduate was not authorized to deliver professional processing. [HCO PL 12 Feb. 61; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 7 June 62] Abbr. HPS.

Hubbard Professional Auditor: n. the name of the Class III Auditor course, or an auditor who has completed this course and is trained to deliver Grade III. The course covers the technology of dealing with upsets (ARC breaks). The title "Hubbard Professional Auditor" has in the past also been awarded for other courses and degrees of auditor training, but it has always been a professional-level course. [Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56; HCO Technical Bulletin 12 Sept. 56; HCOB 13 Aug. 59; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; The Auditor 5, Nov. 64; HCO PL 11 Dec. 64; Grade Chart] Abbr. HPA.

Hubbard Professional College: n. an organization established by L. Ron Hubbard in Phoenix, Arizona, where he personally trained auditors in 1954 and 1955.

Hubbard Professional College: See College.

Hubbard Professional Course Supervisor: n. a graduate of the Hubbard Professional Course Supervisor Course. Abbr. HPCS.

Hubbard Professional Course Supervisor Course: n. the name of a course which contains the full technology of standardly supervising Scientology courses. [HCO PL 22 Jan. 72RC; Grade Chart] Abbr. HPCSC.

Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII E-Meter: See Mark Super VII.

Hubbard Professional Mark VI E-Meter: See Mark VI.

Hubbard Professional TR Course: n. a course on which a student drills and masters TRs 0—4 thoroughly. It contains special auditing processes, available on this course only, to enhance the student's understanding of the materials. This course is a prerequisite to all auditor training. [HCO PL 23 Jan. 83; HCO PL 6 Aug. 83R; Film: The Professional TR Course]

Hubbard Professional Upper Indoc TR Course: n. a course done after a student has finished the Hubbard Professional TR Course which teaches further TRs (TRs 6—9) needed to become wholly effective in all areas of auditing. These drills build on TRs 0—4 and bring a student to proficiency in handling people and communication, while greatly increasing the student's ability to get his intention across. This course is a prerequisite to all auditor training. [HCOB 7 May 68R; Film: Upper Indoc TRs]

Hubbard Professional Word Clearer Course: n. the name of a course which

contains the full technology of Word Clearing and trains a person to competently apply all forms of Word Clearing and related techniques. [HCO PL 15 Mar. 89 I; Grade Chart]

Hubbard Qualified Scientologist: n. the name of a course which offers a broad survey of key Scientology principles and gives a thorough introduction to the subject; also used to refer to a person who has completed this course. The materials studied on the HQS Course have changed over the years, but it has always been a basic course covering Scientology fundamentals and giving the student experience with application of the technology, both in life and in an auditing session. [Lecture 15 Dec. 64; HCO PL 23 Sept. 64; HCO PL 31 May 65 II; HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart] Abbr. HQS.

Hubbard Recognized Scientologist: n. the Class 0 Auditor course, or an auditor who has completed this course and is trained to deliver ARC Straightwire and Expanded Grade 0. The course covers the technology of memory and communication. Also called the Zero Course. [Lecture 16 Aug. 66; HCO PL 16 May 65 III; Grade Chart] Abbr. HRS.

Hubbard Senior Scientologist: n. a Class VI Auditor, a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. In earlier years, this title was used for various different auditor classifications. [HCO PL 8 Oct. 63 I; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; HCO PL 5 May 64; Grade Chart] Abbr. HSS.

Hubbard Senior Security Checker Course: n. the name of a course which trains a person in the technology of Confessionals and trains a person to effectively pull overts and withholds. [HCO PL 16 June 84RA I; Grade Chart] Abbr. HSSC.

Hubbard Solo Auditor Course: n. the name of a course which trains a student to audit himself on advanced levels. Currently, this course is done in two parts. Part 1 gives a person the basic Solo auditing skills and can be done at a Class V organization; Part 2, done at an Advanced Organization or higher, trains a person on specific Solo auditing skills and to be a superb Solo auditor with case wins from Solo auditing. Also called Solo Audit Course and Solo Auditor Course. [HCO PL 25 Oct. 65; Grade Chart]

Hubbard Solo NOTs Auditing Course: n. New OT VI, the name of a course in which one learns the skills that are needed to audit Solo NOTs, OT VII. [Grade Chart] See also SOLO NEW ERA DIANETICS FOR OTS.

Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech: n. an auditor who has completed the Class VIII Auditor course; an auditor who has perfected the auditing techniques and can standardly apply them 100 percent of the time. [Grade Chart] Abbr. HSST.

Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course: n. [1969—1978] the name of a course which taught Standard Dianetics auditing, prior to the development and release of New Era Dianetics in 1978. A graduate of this course received the certificate of Hubbard Dianetic Counselor (HDC). [HCOB 2 Apr. 69RA] Abbr. HSDC.

Hubbard Standard Technical Specialist: n. [1975—1990] previous name for the Class VIII Auditor Course, Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech. Abbr. HSTB.

Hubbard Trained Scientologist: n. the Class I Auditor course, or an auditor who has completed this course and is trained to deliver Expanded Grade I. The course covers the technology of Objective Processing, help and problems. [Grade Chart] Abbr. HTS.

Hubbard Validated Auditor: n. [1965—1975] an auditor training course which taught the chronological development of Scientology with full theory and application. Processes taught were all Scientology Grades 0 to IV processes, progress programs, assists, advance program processes. The end result was ability to audit others to all Expanded Lower Grade Releases. This course was part of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. [HCO PL 5 May 65 I]

human: See man.

human emotion and reaction: n. the counter-emotions and reactions which aberrated human beings express when they are guided toward survival objectives. They are usually below 2.0 on the Tone Scale. [LRH Definition Notes] Abbr. HE&R.

human mind: See mind.

humor: n. rejection; the ability to reject; the ability to throw something away. [Lecture 5 Nov. 54] See also LAUGHTER.

Hurdy-Gurdy Straightwire: See "hurdy-gurdy" system and Straightwire.

"hurdy-gurdy" system: n. a Straightwire auditing technique used in early Dianetics. A "hurdy-gurdy" was a musical instrument played

by turning a crank so that a wheel striking strings in turn caused music. The "hurdy-gurdy" system was so called because the auditor went round and round the points of the ARC triangle (A-R-C) plus enforced and dominate, inhibit and nullify on persons the preclear had known, session after session, to restore his memory. For example, if the preclear's father was being asked about, the system of questioning would be to find out when Father enforced affinity, when Father enforced reality, when Father demanded higher communication and when Father sought to dominate; then one would ask when Father inhibited or refused affinity, when he inhibited or refused reality or agreement, when he inhibited or refused communication, and when and if Father attempted to nullify the preclear. The preclear might or might not have certain immediate memories concerning Father's conduct and favorite phrases, so the auditor would ask a similar set of questions in the next several sessions, based on the principle that a datum desired from the preclear's memory today may not be forthcoming but if requested again after several days, it might be available. "There are two ways of doing it; one is this 'hurdy-gurdy' system of auditing." [Science of Survival; Lecture 18 Jan. 51; LRH Definition Notes]

hurrah's nest: n. a tangled or disorderly mass; scene or state of disorder. "And it was a hurrah's nest created in the whole field of medicine and everything else." [Lecture 16 Dec. 54]

HVA: Hubbard Validated Auditor.

Hyde Park: n. a public park of 364 acres in the West End district of London. One of the park's features is a speakers' corner, where orators have freedom to publicly express their views on political, social and religious questions.

hyper-: a prefix meaning "excessive, undue, unusual, abnormal." Used especially in terms denoting conditions of the body in which substances or functions are at above-normal levels, sometimes as a counterpart to a word formed with "hypo-." It comes from the Greek use of hyper to mean "over" or "above."

hyperhearing: n. a condition in which a person has too high an alertness to sounds. For example, a person who is much alarmed by noises, by sounds in general, by certain voices, who gets a headache or gets angry when the people around are "noisy" or the door slams or the dishes rattle, is a victim of hyperhearing. He hears sounds far louder than they actually are. This accompanies, quite ordinarily, a general fear of the environment or the people in it. Also called extended hearing. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Self Analysis] Compare to HYPOHEARING.

hypersight: n. a condition in which a person has too high an alertness to sights. A girl, for instance, who sees something or thinks she sees something but knows she doesn't and is very startled, who jumps in fright when anyone silently comes into a room, and can be so startled rather habitually, is suffering from hypersight. A person who has hypersight is afraid he will encounter something, but instead of being blind to it, he is too alive to it. Also called extended sight. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to HYPOSIGHT.

hypersonic: n. imaginary sound recall. If a person, in recalling something, hears voices which have not existed and yet supposes that these voices really spoke, he has hypersonic. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

hypervisio: n. imaginary sight recall. If a person, in recalling something, sees scenes which have not existed and yet supposes that these scenes were real, he has hypervisio. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

hypnosis: see hypnotism.

hypnotic suggestion: n. Psychology. an idea induced in a person using hypnosis. "The criminals usually accompany the shock with hypnotic suggestions to the unconscious person before, during and after shock." [Lecture 11 Apr. 82]

hypnotism: n. Psychology. the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnotism reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the analytical level of an individual's mind. Also called hypnosis. "Scientists do not use drugs or hypnotism." [Science of Survival; Have You Lived Before This Life?; Article; Winter

49/Spring 50; HCO Info Letter 14 Apr. 61]

hypo-: a prefix meaning "under, below." Used especially in terms denoting conditions of the body in which substances or functions are at below-normal levels, sometimes as a counterpart to a word formed with "hyper-." It comes from the Greek use of hypo to mean "under" or "below."

hypohearing: n. "hysterical" deafness; difficulty in hearing, not for organic reasons, but because the person has something he is afraid to hear. Hypo means "under," and the term hypohearing is used in Dianetics because the word hysterical is very inadequate and overly dramatic. A person with hypohearing might play the radio very loudly, make people repeat continually and miss pieces of a conversation. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to HYPERHEARING.

hyposight: n. "hysterical" blindness; difficulty in seeing, not for organic reasons, but because the person is afraid he will see something. Hypo means "under," and the term hyposight is used in Dianetics because the word hysterical is very inadequate and overly dramatic. The person who is always losing something when it lies in fair view before him, who misses signposts, theater bills and people who are in plain sight, has hyposight to some degree. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to HYPER-SIGHT.

I: 1. inhibit. 2. intelligence.

''I'': n. the control center or command post of the mind; the awareness of awareness unit. Organisms are aware of their environment. Higher organisms are aware, also, of this very awareness. The ''I'' of the human being may be said to be the center or monitor of this awareness of awareness. ''I'' is not part of a person's physical being; it is the theta being. ''When 'I' is overridden in the physical universe so that there is effort on the part of the organism which has been overcome, one way or the other, you get aberration.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 23 Aug. 50; Lecture 14 Aug. 51; Lecture 17 Aug. 51; Lecture 20 Aug. 51; Lecture 29 Oct. 51; Lecture 26 Nov. 51]

I/A: issue authority.

IAS: International Association of Scientologists.

iatrogenic: m. (of an illness or injury) generated by doctors. An operation during which the doctor's knife slipped and accidentally harmed the patient might cause an iatrogenic illness or injury since the fault would have been with the surgeon. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 28 Aug. 50 (#2)]

I/C: in-charge.

Ice Cube: n. a whole track incident involving what is evidently a method of transportation of beings to a new area, in which the being is packed in ice, is taken to the new area and is usually dumped in the ocean. [Scientology: A History of Man]

ICI: n. Business. Imperial Chemical Industries: a major British chemical manufacturer.

ICSW: incomplete staff work.

ideal scene: n. a statement or concept of how a scene (area or product) ought to be. The entire concept of the ideal scene for any activity is really a clean statement of its purpose. For example, the purpose of a shoe shop is obviously to sell or provide people with shoes. The ideal scene is almost as simple as ''This activity sells or provides people with shoes.'' Now, no matter how complex may be the business or economics of shoe sales, the fact remains that that is almost the ideal scene. Only one factor is now missing: time. The complete ideal scene of the shoe shop is then, ''This activity is intended to provide people with shoes for (time).'' It can be always or for its owner's lifetime or for the duration of the owner's stay in the town or the duration of the state fair. One has to work out fairly correctly what the purpose of an activity is and how long it is to endure before one can make a statement of the ideal scene. ''The mental awareness that something is wrong with a scene is the point at which one can begin reverting to the ideal scene.'' [HCO PL 5 July 70; HCO PL 18 May 70]

ideal state: n. a state somebody wants to be in, over which he has full power of choice. ''And the faintest possibility of anybody ever achieving an ideal state exists in Scientology and has never before existed in this universe.'' [Lecture 12 June 63]

identification: n. the inability to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance; a monotone assignment of importance; A=A=A. [Science of Survival; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 31 Oct. 58 (#1); HCOB 24 Jan. 59]. See also A=A=A.

identities are identical: n. a pluspoint which consists of things which should be identical being identical, not similar or different. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

Identity Rundown: n. a New Era Dianetics auditing rundown which specifically takes up and handles valences the preclear may be in, and is directed to getting the preclear into valence. [HCOB 20 June 78; HCOB 22 June 78RA]

Idle Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding the idleness of equipment or personnel which should be in action. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

IFD: International Finance Director.

IG: Inspector General. See Religious Technology Center.

IGN: Inspector General Network.

I HELP: International Hubbard Ecclesiastical League of Pastors.
I&I: Interview and Invoice. See Qual Interview and Invoice.
IJC: International Justice Chief.
Ilford: n. Photography. Ilford Photographic Corporation: a British company established in 1879 which manufactures photographic equipment and supplies.
illegal order: See order, illegal.
illegal preclear: See preclear, illegal.
illogic: n. 1. an outpost. 2. the state or quality of not being logical. ''Logic and illogic are the stuff of survive and succumb.'' [HCO PL 17 May 70R]
illusion: n. something which can be experienced; used specifically to mean any idea, space, energy, object or time concept which one creates himself. ''It has been for some time abundantly apparent that the most universe was an illusion and perception of and existence in the most universe was attained only through a long line of agreement.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 30 Oct. 52 (#2); Lecture 2 Dec. 52 (#2); Bulletin to Auditors, Jan. 53] Compare to DELUSION.
imagination: n. the highest form of computation; the recombination of things one has sensed, thought or intellectually computed into existence, which do not necessarily have existence. It is the ability to create or forecast a future or to create, change or destroy a present or past. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Scientology 8-8008; Self Analysis; Article, Jan. 51]
IMB: International Management Bulletin.
IMEC: International Management Executive Committee.
Immediate Registrar: n. [1959—1960] the post in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization that was mainly concerned with present time prospects, answering questions and handling any problems of people who were ready to start training or processing rather than developing future prospects or handling ARC broken public. [Sec ED No. 66, 30 Jan. 59; HCOB 25 Apr. 60] Compare to ASSISTANT REGISTRAR and LETTER REGISTRAR.
Immelmann: n. Aviation. an aerodynamic maneuver in which an aircraft changes direction and gains altitude by making a half-loop and a half-roll. It was developed during World War I by German aviator Max Immelmann (1890—1916), regarded as the founder of the German technique of air combat.
immortality: n. infinite survival, the absolute goal of survival. The individual seeks this on the first dynamic as an organism and as a theta entity and in the perpetuation of his name by his group. On the second dynamic he seeks it through his children, and so on through the eight dynamics. Life survives through the persistence of theta. A species survives through the persistence of the life in it. A culture survives through the persistence of the species using it. ''The ultimate in survival is immortality.'' [Science of Survival; Self Analysis]
IMO: International Management Organization.
Impact: n. the magazine published by the International Association of Scientologists.
implant: n. 1. an enforced command or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his ''knowing it''; an unwilling and unknowing receipt of a ''think.'' Implanting is an intentional installation of fixed ideas, contrasurvival to the thetan. The methods of implanting someone include imposed silence, hypnotism, drugs, electric shock, drugs and shock, pain-drug-hypnosis, brainwashing or [installing nonexistent implants (in which the motions are all gone through but the content is blank; it introverts the person and sometimes makes him pull implants up from his past where they may exist)] ''The simplest and most common implant—and its lightest but not least deadly form—is the command to withhold.'' [Lecture 6 Dec. 66; HCOB 11 Apr. 82; HCOB 8 May 63]—v. 2. to deliver or install an implant. ''They have confused a Scientologist who is undoing an implant with the crews who implanted.'' [HCOB 8 May 63]
implant goal: See goal, implant.
implant GPM: See Goals Problem Mass, implant.
implant, picture: n. a type of implant in which a thetan is shown

pictures which he recoils from or takes to be his own. Picture implants are occasionally filled with false dates. They give the thetan false pasts and futures. Picture implants often repeat the actual beginning and ending of the incident in picture form, making it hard to get before or after the implant as one sees pictures of his arrival and departure and so thinks he is not into the implant or out of it. [HCOB 28 Sept. 63] Compare to GOALS PROBLEM MASS, IMPLANT and IMPLANT, SCREEN.

implant, screen: n. a type of implant which causes the thetan to put his pictures up on a screen where they are misdated and scrambled. [HCOB 28 Sept. 63] Compare to GOALS PROBLEM MASS, IMPLANT and IMPLANT, PICTURE.

implosion: n. an action which could be likened to the collapse of a field of energy such as a sphere toward a common center point, making an inflow. It can happen with the same violence as an explosion, but does not necessarily do so. Also called reverse dispersal. [Scientology 8-8008]

IMPR: International Management Public Relations Office/Officer. See International Management and public relations.

in: m. 1. being applied and being applied correctly; effective; said of things which should be there and are or should be done and are. 'When we try to get tech in on the planet we run into the out-ethics areas and this is the real source of our troubles where we have any.' [HCOB 13 Sept. 65R; HCO PL 16 Oct. 67; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R] 2. (when doing Assessment by Elimination) included on the list of items being checked; not eliminated. 'Use a slash mark / before the item if it is in.' [HCOB 11 May 61; HCO Info Letter 22 Jan. 62]

inaccessible: See accessibility.

inadvertent withhold: See withhold, inadvertent.

in basket: See three-basket system.

in-charge: n. 1. a post in a Scientology organization that heads a unit within a section. For example, the Testing In-Charge heads the Testing Unit, the Mail Invoicing In-Charge heads the Mail Invoicing Unit, etc. [Lecture 18 May 65; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I] 2. a general term for a person who oversees a certain area or is over a specific project. For example, the Field Staff Member In-Charge is over all of the field staff member sections of an organization. [Org Board] Abbr. I/C.

incident: n. the recording of an experience, simple or complex, related by the same subject, location or people, understood to take place in a short and finite time period such as minutes or hours or days. [HCOB 15 May 63; HCOB 9 July 78RA]

Income Note Collections Summary: n. a report which is done by the Collections Section of the Department of Income and submitted to the Advisory Council. It consists of a form which carries an amount for cash collectible from notes (possible to collect) and cash collectible from notes past due, and the amount of notes that are apparently uncollectible; the total of these two is added into grand total of credit advanced. The form also includes the total of payments received during the past month (the first to the last day of the month), the number of statements mailed in the month just past, and the number of persons with overdue notes who have been handed over to the Director of Clearing and passed on to field staff members. This report is updated weekly and placed in the hands of the Executive Council on Thursday night in time for the weekly financial planning. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 65R]

income sources summary: n. a summary of present and past income sources of the org done by the Flag Banking Officer from actual invoices and promotion returns and accounts collectible files, used by the financial planning body of the org in planning future income and making the projected income materialize. [HCO PL 1 Mar. 71RB II; HCO PL 10 Mar. 71RA]

INCOMM: International Network of Computer Organized Management.

incompetence: n. lack of know-how; inability to control those things in one's environment and adjust the environment for which one is responsible. [HCO PL 30 Dec. 70] Compare to COMPETENCE.

incomplete definition: See definition, incomplete.

incomplete staff work: n. data sent to a senior about a situation which requires a decision or solution from the senior but does not give him enough information to make one. As more information is required

than is presented, the senior must then take over the person's hat and assemble the missing data using his own time and lines. He must then dream up a solution and then order an action to be taken. This causes a slow-down on any action, causes the senior's lines, already loaded, to be used for information assembly and brings about a feeling of emergency. The senior's pending basket overloads and confusion results. [HCO PL 4 Sept. 59 I] Abbr. ICSW.

incorrect conditions: n. a form of dev-t in which incorrect conditions are assigned (or assumed) with consequent ball-up of lines. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

incorrect definition: See definition, incorrect.

incorrectly included datum: n. an outpoint which consists of misplacing a datum into the wrong body of data for it. This is a companion to the omitted datum. It most commonly occurs when, in the mind, the scene itself is missing and the first thing needed to classify data (scene) is not there. Example: A switch intended for a house put into an airplane electrical system cuts out at 30,000 feet due to the wrong metal to withstand cold and there goes the airplane. A part from one class of parts was included wrongly in another class of parts. [HCO PL 23 June 70]

incorrect organization: n. a form of dev-t in which the comm system or procedures are not organized so as to be easily used. They are either not organized at all or are made too complex to be useful. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

``incredible`` chain: See ``Incredibles, The.``

``Incredibles, The``: n. things which have happened to the individual which are true but not believable; things that have happened on a preclear's track which are to him incredible, often occurring in a chain. Because they're so incredible, he doesn't believe them and neither does anybody else, thus the chain remains hidden. [Lecture 27 Sept. 68; Lecture 3 Mar. 72 (#1)]

Ind: indicated.

Indian rope trick: n. Magic. a magic trick in which the magician makes a rope seem to suspend in midair and either goes up the rope and disappears or sends other things up which disappear.

indicator¹: n. a condition or circumstance arising in a session (or before it or after it) which indicates whether the session (or case) is running well or badly. Indicators can be seen in the preclear and in the E-Meter. Examples of good indicators would be: tone arm moving in the range of 3.0 to 2.0, tone arm counter showing normal or better TA for the session and preclear cogniting. Examples of bad indicators would be: preclear not becoming more cheerful under auditing, no tone arm action on running incidents or getting audited and despite corrections for false TA, the preclear has a chronic high TA. ``Good indicators mean that everything is proceeding according to plan.`` [HCOB 28 Dec. 63; HCOB 3 May 80; Film: Pc Indicators]

indicator²: n. on administrative lines, something that signals an approaching change, rather than finding the change is already present and confirmed; a visible manifestation which shows there is a possible situation underneath that needs attention. Example: the graph of an area goes down. The executive of the area would then go over all the plans and traffic and despatches of the area dipping down and unearth the real reason why it did dip. ``Indicators must be watched for in order to undertake a situation analysis.`` [HCO PL 29 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 15 May 70 II]

in-dispersal: See dispersal.

individual: n. the somethingness that one is and the capabilities he can be. When we say the individual we are talking about something as precise as an apple. We are not talking about a collection of behavior patterns which we all learned about in the study of rats. We are talking about somebody. [Ability Minor 5, June 55] See also THETAN.

individual, basic: See basic personality.

individual contact officer: n. the staff member in a Gung-ho Group in charge of polls for purposes from individuals in the public. These form up in project planning into specific, long-range targets for the area of the group. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

Individual Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics which covers the auditing of people to bring them up to the state of Release or

Clear. [Lecture 28 Aug. 50]

Individual Track Map: n. a map of the principal incidents on the time track assembled in April 1952, consisting of several different charts and instructions on how to use them. The charts and instructions were updated in 1988 and published newly in a booklet, for use in New Era Dianetics. Using these charts helps the auditor to keep track of which incidents have and have not been reduced, and what is next to be audited. [Booklet: Individual Track Map]

individuate: v. to withdraw out of groups and into only self; to separate self from (someone or something). ''... certain individuals individuate and fall away in the society, fall away from the dynamics to such a degree that they become something else than human...'' [Lecture 1 Jan. 60 (#2); Lecture 20 Feb. 62; HCO PL 24 Sept. 64]

individuation: n. the action of individuating; a separation of self from (someone or something). Individuation stems exclusively, only and entirely from withholds. ''... individuation is a separation from knowingness...'' [Lecture 10 Mar. 52 (#2); Lecture 20 Feb. 62; HCO PL 24 Sept. 64]

indoc: indoctrination.

indoctrination: n. the training of an auditor in the procedures of auditing, as opposed to auditing processes. By auditing procedures is meant attitude and the various actual mechanics of putting a preclear in a chair and auditing him. TRs, for example, fall under the category of ''indoctrination.'' From the Latin doctrinare, which means ''to teach.'' [Operational Bulletin 13, Appendix 1, 17 Jan. 56] Abbr. indoc.

indoctrination course: [1956—early 1957] a beginning course in Scientology which covered the communication formula and the procedures of auditing (including a couple hours of professional auditing) so as to give the new student a reality on Scientology. [Lecture 30 May 57; HCOB 8 Mar. 57]

Indoctrination, five levels of: See five levels of Indoctrination.

inertia, law of: n. Science. one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642—1727): a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force. See also LAWS OF MOTION.

in-ethics: See ethics.

infinity symbol: n. a symbol which looks like the number 8 laid on its side, representing infinity. [HCOB 23 Aug. 65]

infinity-valued logic: See logic, infinity-valued.

inflow: n. the act or process of receiving particles, or the particles received. These particles can be words, despatches, orders, reports, information, etc. ''... regardless of promotion quality in Scientology, a high volume of outflow is vital to return any inflow.'' [Dianetics 55!; HCO PL 6 July 59 II; HCO PL 7 Mar. 64]

info: inform; information.

info failure: n. a form of dev-t which consists of those in charge failing to brief their juniors or, reversely, juniors failing to inform seniors of data they have. This creates a situation where people have no idea of what's going on and develop other traffic in conflict. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

info pack: n. a package of several pieces of promotion made up and mailed out by the Letter Registrar. There could be different types of info packs for different publics, such as a book info pack for a person who has just bought a book, a test info pack for a person just tested, etc. In each case, the info pack would offer the next service the person should do. Also called info packet or information package. [HCO PL 4 Feb. 61]

info packet: See info pack.

information board: n. a board on which notices and data can be posted. Such boards can be used within departments for the posting of information relating to that specific area. For example, a student information board could be posted which might hold public notices as to living quarters available, ads, class schedules, etc. Information boards have no official status and may contain anything from room ads to lost cats. [HCO PL 9 Apr. 57 II; HCO PL 21 Apr. 57 III; FC PL 9 May 57] Compare to BULLETIN BOARD.

Information Letter: See HCO Information Letter.

information package: See info pack.

infraction sheet: n. [1961—1964] a disciplinary action used in an Academy in which a student who had violated the rules of the Academy was required to write a paper of a specified number of words (for example, 200 or 500 words) getting off his overts and withholds against any and all students, Instructors and personnel connected with the course. [HCO PL 21 Oct. 62; HCO PL 11 Feb. 63]

Inhibit Scale: See CDEI Scale.

injustice: n. failure to administer existing law, an unknown penalty of some kind, or being penalized for unknown or nonexistent crimes.

''Injustice occurs when people permit it by not knowing or ignoring their rights and not seeking recourse or redress of wrongs.''

[Scientology: A New Slant on Life; Lecture 7 Sept. 61; PAB 96, 15 Sept. 56; HCO PL 24 Feb. 72]

inkblot test: n. Psychology. a test which uses a standard series of ten inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. His responses are then interpreted. Also called a Rorschach because it was devised by Herman Rorschach (1884—1922), a Swiss psychiatrist.

inner sanctum: n. Informal. the area closest to the center (and in control) of what is happening. Sanctum means ''inviolably (sacredly) private place or retreat.'' ''But the point is, as you enter into the inner sanctum of any profession, you quite normally leave the purely snob language and get into a 'slanguage.''' [Lecture 9 July 64]

inop: inoperational.

inquiry: n. a person who has inquired about Scientology services.

Inquiries come from people answering advertisements, people who have heard of Dianetics or Scientology from other people and who then inquire, and (the weakest category in inquiries) referred names, by which is meant names which are simply referred to the organization as being interested. The optimum inquiry is the person inquiring, himself, in person, at the Central Organization; the next most important is the person writing a letter to the organization, and the next most important is persons sending in inquiry post cards from advertisements or books. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 56]

ins and outs: n. Informal. different parts; details. ''A stupid judge is one who can't learn the rights and wrongs, the ins and outs, from the witnesses, and all the attorneys will tell you at once that this man is a stupid judge because his decisions are incorrect.'' [PAB 109, 1 Apr. 57]

insane: m. 1. having been pronounced insane by a psychiatrist, or being incapable of any responsibility for social conduct. [HCO PL 6 Oct. 58] —n. 2. a person who is insane; one who is extremely and obsessively unwilling to control his body, his attention and his thoughts. [HCOB 3 July 59] See also INSANITY.

insane, stark, staring: See stark, staring mad.

insanity: n. 1. too close an identification; total identification of fact with fact with fact; the inability to associate or differentiate properly. ''The common denominator of all insanity is the absence of all or almost all awareness potential in the analytical mind.'' [The Dynamics of Life; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 1 July 50; Lecture 24 Nov. 50 (#2)] See also A=A=A. 2. the overt or covert but always complex and continuous determination to harm or destroy; the action or an instance of assisting things which inhibit survival and destroying things which assist survival. ''Insanities have as their end product self or group destruction.'' [Lecture 24 Sept. 51 (#1); HCOB 28 Nov. 70; HCO PL 14 Dec. 70; HCOB 29 July 71 III] See also GLEE OF INSANITY.

insanity, glee of: See glee of insanity.

inscan: v. to scan the energy manifestations in an incident as they flowed in toward the preclear; to scan the preclear's feeling of things coming in to him from the environment, or the environment putting in things to him. ''Inscan and outscan the thetan through the present life.'' [Lecture 28 Aug. 52 (#2); Lecture Oct. 52 (#1); ''A Step-by-Step Breakdown of 88,'' July 52] Compare to OUTSCAN.

in-session: n. the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as the preclear interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor. ''It is you, the auditor, not rudiments, that hold the pc in-session.'' [Lecture 21 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 24 Aug. 61; Lecture 31 Aug. 61; Lecture 5 Sept. 61; Lecture 30 Jan. 62; Lecture 8 Feb.

``pigs`` would be an instant read. ``An instant read may be any change of characteristic, providing it occurs instantly.`` [HCOB 25 May 62; HCOB 25 Apr. 63; HCOB 5 Aug. 78; The Book of E-Meter Drills] instant rock slam: n. that rock slam which begins at the end of the major thought of any item. (Valid R/Ses are not always instant reads. An R/S can read prior or latently.) [HCOB 8 Nov. 62R] Abbr. IRS.

instant rudiment read: n. an instant read which can occur on rudiments anywhere within the last word of the question or when the major thought has been anticipated by the preclear. This is not a prior read, and must be taken up by the auditor. Such a read occurs into the body of the last meaningful word in the question. [The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 25 Apr. 63]

institutional case: n. a person who has been in a mental institution or asylum or home for any length of time or has been under any psychiatric treatment whether subjected to psychiatric treatments and/or medical and electric shock therapies or not. [HCO PL 29 July 71 III]

Institutional Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics dealing with the application of Dianetics principles to psychotic or insane preclears. Whereas the technology does exist to handle such cases, the purpose of Dianetics and Scientology is not to cure insanity or to salvage cases which have been worsened by contact with psychiatric treatment and mental institutions, but to make the able more able. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 23 June 50; Lecture 25 Aug. 50 (#1); HCOB 24 Nov. 65; HCOB/PL 6 Dec. 76RB]

institutional history: n. a history of having been knowingly or unknowingly given treatment such as heavy drugs, shocks of various kinds and/or so-called psychiatric brain operations in a public or private institution for the insane, a psychiatric ward in a hospital, a psychiatrist's, psychologist's or other mental practitioner's clinic or office or a mental health center. [HCO PL 6 Dec. 76RB]

institutionalized: m. having been committed to a public or private institution for the insane. [FC PL 6 Oct. 58]

instruct: n. an order directed to a person who has committed an error of any kind, this being the first error committed in that area, instructing him by reference to the applicable materials. A further error would result in a cramming order being written. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72 III; HCO PL 10 Mar. 72; HCOB 16 Aug. 72]

Instructor: n. a previous title for a Course Supervisor. The title was changed in 1965 because ``Instructor`` is a misnomer in Scientology. Scientology Course Supervisors don't instruct anyone; they actually only supervise the student to make sure he is instructed by HCOBs, tapes and books, and be sure he does his drills. [HCO PL 5 May 65 II]

insulin shock: n. Psychiatry. a state of collapse resulting from reduced blood sugar when insulin (a substance which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates) is present in excessive amounts. Insulin shock is used by psychiatrists as one form of shock therapy in ``treating`` mental illness. ``Psychiatry, desperate in its turn, without effective tech, resorts to barbarities such as heavy drugs, ice picks, electric and insulin shock which half-kill the person and only suppress him.`` [HCOB 23 Jan. 74RB]

int: interiorization.

Int: International.

Int by Dynamics Rundown: n. an auditing rundown which provides a precise series of steps to handle out-Int phenomena as it might relate to any specific dynamic, in the instance where a case has had other Int handlings and their corrections yet comes up later as still having out-Int. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

in-tech: See in and technology.

integral calculus: n. Mathematics. a form of calculus which deals in integrating (calculating the whole from its parts). For example, with integral calculus one could measure the distance that a moving object has covered from the sum of its small individual motions. See also CALCULUS.

integrity: See personal integrity.

Integrity Processing: n. a previous name for Confessional auditing. [HCOB

24 Jan. 77; HCO PL 30 Nov. 78R] See also CONFSSIONAL.

intelligence: n. the ability to perceive, pose and resolve problems relating to survival. A man is as intelligent as he can calculate effort. "Intelligence and judgment are measured by the ability to evaluate relative importances." [The Dynamics of Life; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 24 Sept. 51; Lecture 10 Feb. 56; Ability Major 4, July 55] Abbr. I.

intelligence gain: n. loss of restimulation of stupidity by reason of attempts to confront or experience the problems of life. (Intelligence appears when stupidity is keyed out or erased.) Intelligence is a confronting ability. Familiarity or familiarization permits intelligence to manifest. Reaching and withdrawing are more possible when stupidity is keyed out or erased. Increasing ability to reach and withdraw increases intelligence. [HCOB 28 Feb. 59 I]

intelligence quotient: n. Testing. a number intended to indicate the relative brightness or level of intelligence of an individual. It is not a measure of how well a person remembers nor is it a measure of how much he has learned over a period of a lifetime. IQ ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are scales based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how "old" he is mentally. One might be thirty years of age and yet have an equivalent mental capacity of an average fifteen-year-old school boy. On the other hand, a particularly adept pupil of grade school, perhaps eight years of age, might have a mental capacity equivalent to someone ten years his senior. [Science of Survival; HCOB 17 Aug. 64] Abbr. IQ.

intensive: n. any one single period of 12 1/2 hours or 25 hours of auditing delivered all within one single week or weekends on a set schedule. The reason auditing should be done in intensives, not one hour a week or a session a month, lies in the fact that life can run a new action in on a preclear. So nothing is done for the case, all the auditing goes to handle the life interjections. (There are a few services which rarely take 12 1/2 hours to complete and thus are given in shorter periods of time, such as Clear Certainty Rundown. These, however, are an exception—most auditing is delivered in 12 1/2- or 25-hour intensives.) [HCOB 26 May 71R; HCOB 31 May 71R; LRH ED 145R Int, 6 Oct. 71; HCO PL 21 Mar. 79R; HCOB 1 May 79RB]

Intensive Procedure: n. a series of processes published in 1955 in the book The Creation of Human Ability, designed to bring the thetan up to the point where he can exteriorize, then to restore his native abilities to operate as a being. [The Creation of Human Ability]

intention: n. an idea that one is going to accomplish (do) something; positive direction of an idea. It is something that one wishes to do; an impulse toward something which is intentional, one means to do it. Intention is not words, nor is it dependent upon words. Intention contains in it every power the thetan has. The ability to throw a lightning bolt, the ability to hold something in position, the ability to make something continue, the ability to do away with something, strength, accomplishment, power, wit, ability—these things are all wrapped up on the one common denominator of intention. "... intention is senior to the comm cycle." [Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Lecture 19 Mar. 64; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; HCOB 13 Nov. 81]

intentional withhold: See withhold, intentional.

interaction, law of: n. Science. one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642—1727): every action produces an equal but opposite reaction. See also LAWS OF MOTION.

interest: n. attention with an intention to give or attract attention. A fundamental way of looking at interest is to qualify its two major divisions as interested and interesting. Interested means "having one's attention on." Interesting means "gaining and keeping attention." In a communication cycle, only the subject of the communication and the way the comm particle is offered can be interesting. The terminals involved in the communication cycle are the ones that can be interested. "Interest is mainly kindled by the unpredictable." [The Creation of Human Ability; The Problems of Work; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Dianetics

55!; Film: 'The Cycle of Communication']

interested/interesting: See interest.

interested party: n. a person, plaintiff or defendant called before a Committee of Evidence for whom penalties may be recommended or decisions awarded by the Committee. 'Being named as an interested party does not imply guilt but may result in becoming the subject of disciplinary recommendation or award by the committee.' [HCO PL 7 Sept. 63]

interiorization: n. 1. the action of going into something too fixedly and becoming part of it too fixedly. The term is commonly used in reference to a thetan going into a body, but one could interiorize into almost anything. For example, a person could interiorize into his work by getting so fixated and so surrounded by his work that he never got out of it. '... it tells one the exact mechanisms of interiorization, whether into a body, a case or a universe.' [Lecture 27 Mar. 57 (#1); Lecture 13 Dec. 66; Article, 8 May 56] 2. [1950—1951] the action of going into valence in running an incident. [Notes on the Lectures; Science of Survival] Abbr. int.

Interiorization Rundown: n. an auditing remedy which stabilizes a preclear after exteriorizing and permits him to be further audited. Also called Exteriorization Intensive, Exteriorization—Interiorization Rundown, Interiorization—Exteriorization Rundown, and Exteriorization Rundown. [HCOB 17 Dec. 71RB; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 12 Nov. 81RD; Grade Chart]

interiorize: v. 1. to go into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly. 'And having too little motion, he now will interiorize into it and become it and become motionless.' [Lecture 26 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 27 Mar. 57 (#1); Lecture 13 Dec. 66] 2. to go into a body. 'Anytime he'd get in a body after that he'd interiorize; he'd stay there because he had to have a body.' [Lecture 13 Oct. 54; PAB 24, 16 Apr. 54] 3. [1950—1951] to go into valence in running an incident. '... 'I' will be able to interiorize instead of exteriorizing, and you will be able to pick up charge.' [Notes on the Lectures] See also INTERIORIZATION.

intern: n. 1. an advanced graduate or a recent graduate in a professional field who is getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker. In Scientology, this is seen most often in auditor training, where a student after graduating a course does an internship in the org, auditing for many hours under the supervision of the C/S to become a professional auditor. 'The apprenticeship of an auditor is done as an org intern.' [HCOB 19 July 71] —v. 2. to serve as an intern, or to have (someone) serve as an intern. 'One takes any graduate and interns him on the lowest internship he has missed.' [HCOB 19 July 71]

Internal Requisition Form: n. a form provided for use internally in a Scientology organization to acquire supplies such as pens, paper, felt pens, envelopes, paper clips, rubber bands, etc. The requests are done by division and show how many items each division orders per week. [HCO PL 8 Sept. 65]

Internal Revenue: n. Government. the Internal Revenue Service, a division of the US Department of the Treasury established in 1862. It is responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes other than those on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. It collects most of its revenues through the individual and corporate income tax. Abbr. IRS.

International Admin Officer: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duties of holding the admin pattern of the org in position in every org and making certain that executives knew and followed policy letters as to the form of the org, body flow lines and functions of posts and to org spatial arrangements, and seeing that all the data taught on the Org Exec Course was applied and that Scientology executives and staffs were trained in it and used it. He also saw that policy was not used to stop proper flows or halt expansion, saw to the correctness and issue of hats in all orgs and did whatever was needed to make all policy letters available and in useful form. This post was under the Dissem Sec WW, Department 5. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

International Annual Membership: See memberships.

International Association of Scientologists: n. a membership organization

open to all Scientologists from all nations. It provides support to churches of Scientology and IAS members engaged in activities which assist the expansion of Scientology and is also a unifying force which enables Scientologists to respond to and counter threats to freedom of religion in any corner of the world. The founders of this organization included in its constitution provisions that it would take no action which would subject it to the jurisdiction of any country which tolerates and/or engages in the oppression of any religion or of mankind. Thus, the International Association of Scientologists is constituted as an unincorporated association of individual Scientologists from around the world. It does not participate in management or church affairs and is not part of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. Members of the IAS are granted certain benefits and privileges, such as receiving copies of Impact, the magazine published by the International Association of Scientologists. Abbr. IAS.

International Bank: n. Business, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, an organization founded in 1945 to provide loans and other banking services to member nations, especially to help them build up or develop their economies. Also called World Bank.

International Board: n. the board that oversaw Scientology activities in the mid-1960s. The functions performed by this board are now handled by Church of Scientology International. [HCO PL 5 Mar. 65 II]

International City: n. a plan to destimulate the planet conceived by LRH in 1964. In this plan, all of the capitals of the world would be located in one city so as to not be likely to bomb each other out, and they would be close enough to discuss most of their problems with no great difficulties of interchange. [Lecture 24 Mar. 64]

International Communications Officer: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duties of ensuring all Scientology communications flowed within WW and in all orgs and on all lines. It was under the HCO Sec WW in the Department of Communication. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

International Council: n. [1959—1965] a group of Scientologists appointed as a council by LRH to act for the general good of Dianetics and Scientology. Each member was responsible for a specific part of the planet; in the event of an international disaster, the council was to assume emergency authority over all Dianetics and Scientology concerns, under L. Ron Hubbard's direction. [Sec ED 316, 23 Nov. 59; HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 I]

international dateline: See Sunday—Monday line.

International Declarations Officer: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duties of watching all declarations procedures to ensure their correctness and taking action on all incorrect declares to correct them and implementing policy relating to examinations of processing results, the only persons amongst Scientologists who have given trouble having been misdeclares. This post was under the Qual Sec WW, Department 13. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

International Division: See International Executive Division.

International Ethics Officer: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duties of maintaining WW personnel files of all org personnel over the world and getting in ethics in all orgs and ensuring appointments of only in-ethics personnel in orgs. His okay was required from an ethics standpoint in all post assignments in Scientology orgs over the world. This post was under the HCO Sec WW in the Department of Inspections and Reports. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

International Executive Division: n. [1965—1967] a group of executives at Saint Hill who made up an Executive Division that guided and directed organizations via the Executive Secretaries in the organizations. The personnel of this division included Advisers (later called Executive Secretary Communicators) for each type of division, who were responsible for advising and supervising their type of division internationally. Also called International Division. [Sec ED 134 Int, 23 Nov. 65; HCO PL 16 Dec. 65 II; HCO PL 20 Jan. 66 II; HCO PL 21 Jan. 66; HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II]

International Executive Strata: See Senior Executive Strata.

International Finance Director: n. the head of the International Finance Office and the Finance Network. Abbr. IFD.

International Finance Office: n. the unit directly under WDC which is the

top of the Finance Network. See also FINANCE NETWORK.

International Hubbard Ecclesiastical League of Pastors: n. an organization which was created to provide field auditors with the help and guidance they need. I HELP provides religious materials, publications and assistance so these auditors can minister Scientology religious services to those taking their first steps on the Bridge. Abbr. I HELP.

International Justice Chief: n. the executive in Senior HCO International responsible for the standard application of Scientology justice policies in every area. His duties include reviewing and giving final approval on any major justice actions held in Scientology churches to ensure that no injustice is done. He is assisted by Continental Justice Chiefs in each Continental Liaison Office. [HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB; HCO PL 16 Nov. 74RD; LRH ED 307 Int, 1 Dec. 79] Abbr. IJC.

International Landlord: n. the post in the International Finance Office responsible for seeing that all organization buildings are well cared for, that they present an excellent image and are well utilized for the expansion of Scientology. The International Landlord is the senior terminal over all Estates matters in all sectors. [HCO PL 16 Aug. 74RA]

International Management: n. the top echelon of the Church of Scientology management, responsible for providing planning and programs for each sector of Scientology, and for coordinating the directions for these sectors so as to forward the overall expansion of Scientology. International Management consists of the units above the level of the Flag Command Bureaux, including the Watchdog Committee, Commodore's Messenger Org International, International Finance Office, Executive Director International and the Senior Executive Strata, and Golden Era Productions. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91]

International Management Bulletin: n. an issue type used by International Management to provide information and briefings to Scientology staff. They are brown ink on white paper, and have the Church of Scientology International Logo and the Scientology Cross at the top. They contain information of general interest to orgs—planning, successes of a wide nature and specifics on where we are heading. [IMB 0, 24 Nov. 82] Abbr. IMB.

International Management Committee: See International Management Executive Committee.

International Management Executive Committee: n. the committee through which the activities of the Senior Executive Strata are coordinated. The committee is composed of all the International Executives in the Senior Executive Strata and is chaired by the Executive Director International. Also called International Management Committee. [CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. IMEC.

International Management Organization: n. an organization established in 1980 which attempted to combine the earlier functions of the International Executive Strata, the Aides and the Flag Bureaux into a single org board pattern; it did not function, and this change was reverted in 1982. [CBO 49R, Rev. 30 July 81] Abbr. IMO.

International Membership: See memberships.

International Network of Computer Organized Management: n. the Scientology organization that manages, operates and maintains a large computer facility which provides Church management with many different types of computer programs to increase its effectiveness, as well as providing service organizations with equipment and programs to computerize specific operations such as Treasury, Addresso and Central Files. It has provided management with programs which sort and index the data and reports sent from orgs. With this data readily available, management terminals are able to provide orgs with evaluations and programs based on the actual scene. Other computer programs help management monitor the progress and success of execution of programs and org evaluations in individual orgs, and still others get in the proper use of routing forms in orgs, thus putting in the standard lines which make up a booming org. [HCO PL 23 Nov. 85] Abbr. INCOMM.

International Organization Department: n. [1964—1965] a department at Saint Hill that was responsible for handling international organizations, not Saint Hill, and increasing their efficiency and

activity. Also known as the Organization Department. [HCO PL 28 May 64; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]

International Organization Supervisor: n. [1964—1965] the head of the International Organization Department at Saint Hill. Also known as the Organization Supervisor. [HCO PL 28 May 64; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]

International Promotion Officer: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duties of pushing standard promotion in all orgs, selling books to public, FSM activities, congresses and general Division 6 actions with the purpose of expanding Scientology numbers by pressing on with proven methods of reach and seeing that no org neglected them. It was under the Dissem Sec WW, Department 4. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

International Secretary: See Aide.

International Special Programs Execution Officer: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duties of collecting, watching, recording progress and pushing already-originated special programs, such as junior staff to be trained on Org Exec Course, cash-bills ratio to be improved, Qual Divs to be established, etc., and proposing programs of long-range improvement. This post was under the Dissem Sec WW, Department 6. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

International Standard Book Number: n. Publishing. a number assigned to each book by its publisher that uniquely identifies the book, thus facilitating order fulfillment and computer tracking of inventory. The digits of the number are grouped to identify the country where the book was published, the publisher and the book. Abbr. ISBN.

International Technical Officer: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duties of keeping standard tech in and only standard tech practiced over the world. It was under the Tech Sec WW, Department 10. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

International Tel and Tel: International Telephone and Telegraph.

International Telephone and Telegraph: n. Communications. a conglomerate of many different companies founded in 1920 with the purpose of being an ideal telecommunications company. It offers data communication, telex and message services as well as long distance telephone services.

International Training Organization: n. an organization located in the Flag Command Bureaux which is responsible for higher administrative training of organization executives, such as the delivery of the Flag Executive Briefing Course, Data Series Evaluator's Course and specialized administrative courses such as the Public Relations Course. The International Training Org is also responsible for seeing that each Continental Liaison Office has a Continental Training Org where staff and executives from orgs can get hatted and corrected on their posts as well as trained on the Organization Executive Course. Abbr. ITO.

International Treasurer Worldwide: n. [1967—1971] a post at Worldwide with the duty of watching over financial matters in orgs. The post was in Department 21. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 67 III]

internship: n. serving a period as an intern; an activity offered by an org by which experience can be gained. A person who graduates from a Scientology auditor training course is not automatically an auditor—he becomes an auditor by auditing as an org intern on an internship. An internship is done for the purpose of perfecting the intern's application of the basic skills learned on the course. The product of the internship is a flubless professional. ''Delivers excellent internships that turn out auditors whose excellence promotes the internship and Scientology.'' [HCOB 19 July 71; HCO PL 26 Feb. 78]

Intern Supervisor: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for making real flubless professional auditors through volume auditing, fast correction of flubs and daily precision training of interns. [HCO PL 24 Aug. 71 I; HCOB 1 Sept. 71 I; HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; HCOB 7 Jan. 72]

inter-org exchange: n. any circumstance or situation which results in a student or preclear paying for service in one org and receiving that service—or other service on the basis of that payment—in another org. [HCO PL 25 Nov. 71]

inter-org transfer: n. the transfer of funds between orgs as a result of inter-org exchange of students or preclears having occurred. [HCO PL 25 Nov. 71]

Interpol: n. Law Enforcement, the International Criminal Police Organization, a private organization located in Lyon, France which acts as an information exchange service between law enforcement agencies. It has over 150 member countries, with Interpol offices within the governments of each member country.

interrogatory: n. a despatch on goldenrod paper with blue ink issued by Ethics to help carry out an investigation. It consists of questions Ethics needs answered in order to determine the facts of a situation. ''... so one interrogates by sending interrogatories to the people concerned.'' [HCO PL 8 May 65 III; HCO PL 11 May 65 I] See also ETHICS INVESTIGATION.

Int—Ext Correction List: See Int Rundown Correction List.

Int—Ext RD: Interiorization—Exteriorization Rundown. See Interiorization Rundown.

Int Finance Ethics Officer: n. the post in the International Finance Office responsible for verifying the qualifications of Finance staff and for dealing with the Knowledge Reports and other staff and public reports sent to him concerning financial irregularities and policy violations. Like other Ethics Officers, the Int Finance Ethics Officer does much of the job by filing, spotting fat files and investigating financial crimes to root out suppressives and bring about a smooth, honest financial scene in orgs.

in-the-org list: n. a weekly list of all the public that are present in the org on training or processing lines. Public arriving in the org. for service are logged in by Reception and are logged out when they leave. [HCO PL 7 Nov. 65 I]

in the teeth of: See teeth of, in the.

in the white: See white, in the.

in-tractor: n. a tractor beam put on the preclear by the environment. [Lecture 4 Oct. 52] See also BEAM, TRACTOR.

intro: introductory. See introductory services.

introductory services: n. immediate and fast, free, one evening or one-half to one hour services. These include testing, introductory tapes and films, introductory lectures, auditing demonstrations, new book sales and other services, and are used to gain interest and involvement in Scientology. Also called intro services. [HCO PL 12 Dec. 79R]

intro services: introductory services.

Introspection Rundown: n. an auditing rundown which locates and corrects those things which cause a person to fixate his attention inwardly, on himself or his bank. The rundown extroverts the person so that he can see his environment and therefore handle and control it. [HCOB 23 Jan. 74RB; Grade Chart]

introversion: n. a condition of looking in too closely. Introversion is the denial of havingness and communication; it makes the person look inward and thereby denies him the material or communication targets which are outward. ''Introversion is not natural nor is it necessary to the creation of anything.'' [The Dynamics of Life; The Problems of Work; Lecture 24 Nov. 54 (#1); Lecture 27 Mar. 57 (#1)]

introvert: v. to look in upon self, or cause (someone or something) to look in upon self. ''So they decided to kind of introvert and let the rest of the world go by.'' [Lecture 27 Mar. 57 (#1); Lecture 7 Apr. 59 (#1)]

Int Rundown: Interiorization Rundown.

Int Rundown Correction List: n. a prepared list used to correct an unflat, overrun or otherwise messed up Int Rundown. This list is used when: (a) the subject of Int/Ext reads on a repair list and the Int Rundown has already been run; (b) a bog occurs on the Int Rundown itself (an L3RH would first be used to detect any Dianetic errors); (c) the preclear is upset after the Int Rundown or the End of Endless Int Repair Rundown, has head somatics, high or low TA, or is not VGIs on the subject of going into things. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Oct. 71RA; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

invader force: n. an electronics people that lands on a planet inhabited by a thought people, and starts setting up various kinds of traps and taking actions to control the area. This group is called an ''invader force'' because at some time along the line, fairly early in its youth, it took off to conquer the whole mest universe. There have been approximately six invader forces into the material universe in the past sixty-four trillion years, and these are

designated by number in the order of their appearance: First Invader Force, Second Invader Force, Third Invader Force, etc. Earth was under attack by the Fourth Invader Force and Fifth Invader Force in the neighborhood of 1230 to 1135 b.c. [Lecture 26 June 52; Lecture 27 Nov. 59 (#2)]

inval: invalidate; invalidation.

in valence: See valence, in.

Invalidate: n. a button which can be checked by an auditor when an item or auditing question doesn't read. The button is put in by asking "On _____, has anything been invalidated?" If this reads, the auditor accepts anything the preclear has to say about it and then takes up the original question or item. This is called "getting in the Invalidate button." When the preclear invalidates something, the read transfers to the button, which means that the button

(Invalidate) will now read, but the question or item won't until one puts the button in. [HCOB 29 Jan. 70; HCOB 27 May 70R]

invalidate: v. to engage in the invalidation of someone or something. ''I promise not to invalidate the preclear's case or gains in or out of session.'' [HCO PL 19 June 80] Abbr. inval.

invalidation: n. a statement, action or inference that makes another person appear wrong; a refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be a fact. Invalidation is the process of rendering the thetan uncertain of his anchor points by showing him that they are destructible. It is force applied—the overcoming of an individual's force by exterior force. Invalidation by words is the symbolical level of being struck. Any thought, emotion or effort, or counter-thought, counter-emotion or counter-effort which denies or smothers the thought, emotion or effort of the individual is invalidation. ''Lack of strength or power to improve her position brought a complete invalidation as a person.'' [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 18 Feb. 52 (#2); Lecture 24 July 52; Lecture 19 Nov. 52 (#3); Lecture 26 Oct. 53 (#3); Lecture 9 Dec. 53 (#2); Lecture 14 Jan. 55; DAB Vol. 2, No. 3, Sept. 51; HCOB 2 June 71 I; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III] Abbr. inval.

invented definition: See definition, invented.

Invention Processing: n. a type of processing in which the auditor has the preclear invent various ideas or considerations, thus creating stable data to displace aberrated stable data. The commands include, for example, ''Invent some problems'' and ''Invent some solutions.'' [Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55]

inverse service facsimile: n. that set of mechanical abilities or inabilities which somebody uses to fend off attention; the opposite of a service facsimile, which a person uses to get attention. [Lecture 25 Nov. 53 (#2)] See also SERVICE FACSIMILE.

inversion: n. a complete reversal; something which should go one way but goes the other; reversed flows or a reversed consideration; something that inverts—collapses in on itself, downward. ''And as a result, you get an isolation that really drives people together, which is an inversion, you see.'' [Lecture 6 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 18 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 12 Oct. 54; Lecture 2 June 61; Lecture 13 Dec. 66]

invisible case: See case, invisible.

invisible field: See field.

Invisible Picture Goals: n. a series of implanted goals which include an invisible ''picture'' (no picture) as the first item implanted. The remaining pictures vary during different periods of the sequence, but usually consist of a scene of a cave, a railway, an airplane, a view of a sun and planets. The pictures have a moving object in each (except the invisible one) which backs up halfway through the series. Also called Invisible Picture GPMs. [HCOB 14 July 63]

Invisible Picture GPMs: See Invisible Picture Goals.

invoice: n. a written document which records the details of an exchange between a Scientology organization and a public person. [HCO PL 1 Feb. 72 II]

Invoice Form: n. a sheet which shows how much auditing a preclear has signed up and paid for, and how much of that has been delivered. It is stapled just inside the back cover of the pc folder. [HCOB 12 Nov. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

I/P: in progress.

IQ: intelligence quotient.

I&R: Inspections and Reports. See Department of Inspections and Reports.

I&R Form 1: n. a form used by the Department of Inspections and Reports to inspect any area or person in the org who (a) fails to turn in a statistic, (b) whose current statistic is low or (c) whose statistic is downtrending. The form lists each of the points to be inspected and includes space to write down what was found and the conclusions of the inspector. It is then sent to the Department of Personnel Enhancement and the Department of Correction for their recommendations on handlings to correct the situation found. The final steps on the form authorize the actions to be taken and specify that compliance is to be reported once these have been carried out. ''Always do I&R Form 1 on everybody in the area to get the real Why.'' [HCO PL 6 Oct. 70 I; HCO PL 1 Nov. 70 II]

irrelevant information: n. a form of dev-t which consists of giving irrelevant information in response to an order, thus requiring further traffic to get an actual compliance to the order. This form of dev-t can also take the form of forwarding to a senior large quantities of irrelevant information, jamming his lines, and reducing his productiveness. The opposite of this, of course, is failure to inform one's seniors of relevant data, which is also a form of dev-t. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

irresponsibility: n. a refusal to admit one's participation in something; a denial of agreement with or authorship of something. ''Now you could put something on automatic, but usually when you do you will sooner or later get into an irresponsibility for it, because that's what automatic is.'' [Lecture 18 Jan. 57 (#1); PAB 126, 15 Dec. 57] Compare to RESPONSIBILITY.

IRS: 1. instant rock slam. 2. Internal Revenue Service.

ISBN: International Standard Book Number.

isness: n. an apparency of existence brought about by the continuous alteration of an as-isness; one of the four conditions of existence. This is called, when agreed upon, reality. ''The cure for this is to put the person into communication with actual isness, or the isness of any given object, and to permit him to reacquaint himself with that.'' [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 23 July 54; PAB 125, 1 Dec. 57; HCOB 26 Oct. 70 III] Compare to ALTER-ISNESS, AS-ISNESS and NOT-ISNESS.

Iss: issue.

issue: n. a single publication in a series; used to describe the different types of bulletins, policy letters and other individual writings which are part of numbered or dated series containing Dianetics and Scientology technical and administrative technology. ''LRH personally written issues are on WHITE PAPER, rough texture, good quality WITH COLORED INK.'' [HCO PL 4 Feb. 61] Abbr. iss.

Issue I, II, III, etc.: n. a designation used with issue types which are filed by date (such as HCOBs or HCO PLs) when two of the same type have the same date. For example, if there were three HCO Policy Letters written on the same date, the first one would carry the designation ''Issue I'' directly under the date in the heading, the second one would be ''Issue II,'' etc. [HCOB 4 Sept. 71 III; HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA]

issue authority: n. 1. okay to issue, publish or print materials which contain Dianetics or Scientology data or which affect Scientology activities, granted by the proper authority. The Issue Authority Section under the LRH Communicator in a Scientology church can authorize local promotional pieces, advertisements, issues, etc. World Institute of Scientology Enterprises has an issue authority line for its members and their products. Broad Scientology promotion and issues affecting larger areas receive issue authority from Authorization, Verification and Correction International. No bulletin, tape or book may be published in any form in a foreign language without obtaining issue authority.'' [HCOB 30 Apr. 57; HCO PL 22 Apr. 65 III; HCO PL 22 July 65 II; HCO PL 7 May 66; HCO PL 3 Dec. 69 II; HCO PL 7 Feb. 73 II] 2. the group or terminal who gives issue authority. ''The LRH Comm as Issue Authority approves all OODs items before they are published and notes on any disapproved items what policy was violated.'' [HCO PL 22 Jan. 81] Abbr. I/A.

issue numbering (-1, -2, etc.): n. a designation used to indicate that the issue on which it appears contains data on the same situation or subject covered by the original issue of the same number. For example, a Committee of Evidence bill of particulars is issued as No. 1304. The findings and recommendations for this would be No. 1304-1. Any other issues regarding this same Comm Ev would be No. 1304-2, 1304-3 and so on. [HCO PL 2 May 72RA]

''Is this okay?'': See lack of executive responsibility.

I/T: In-Training, used after the post title of a person who is not yet fully trained for his post. [HCO PL 22 Nov. 73; HCO PL 24 Sept. 71RC]

IT: item.

It: item.

item¹: n. 1. any thing, person, idea, significance, purpose, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor. ''In asking for list items, one puts down only what the pc says.'' [Lecture 23 Oct. 62 (#1); Lecture 7

- Oct. 68; HCOB 5 Dec. 62; HCOB 13 Apr. 64; HCOB 26 Apr. 69R] 2. the item found as the result of completing a list in Listing and Nulling. ''Item getting invalidated . . .'' [HCOB 5 Feb. 66; HCOB 1 Aug. 68] 3. a line or question on a prepared list. ''The pc feels he is being repaired, that the clearing up of the first item on the GF handled it and protests.'' [HCOB 3 July 71R; HCOB 2 Oct. 71]
- item²: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, any terminal, opposition terminal, combination terminal, significance, or idea (but not a doingness, which is called a ''level'') appearing on a list derived from the preclear. ''Right item, mass diminishes. Wrong item, mass increases.'' Also called GPM item. [Lecture 8 Jan. 63; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II] Abbr. IT.
- item, ''after the fact'': n. a running item in Dianetics which clearly has an earlier thing before it, yet, by its very wording, prohibits reaching the earlier thing. Example: ''Repression.'' Now, clearly something had to happen before in order to have something to repress. The preclear tries to run ''Feeling repressed,'' but what happened that caused it is not part of the item. So he is forced to run late in the incident, which hangs it up and makes it hard to get an erasure. [HCOB 20 July 78] See also ITEM, RUNNING.
- item, bypassed: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, an item which should have been found as the opposition to a reliable item on a list, but which was not so found. ''It is the bypassed item which turns on the constant sensation or pain that does not relieve.'' [HCOB 17 Nov. 62]
- item, Dianetic: n. any nonoptimum condition such as an illness, accident, somatic, drug or alcohol condition, etc., that is addressed in Dianetics auditing. [HCOB 5 Oct. 69 I; HCOB 8 Nov. 72RA; HCOB 18 June 78R]
- item, narrative: n. a Dianetic item which describes only one possible incident, not a chain of incidents connected by the same somatic. Narrative means a story, account or tale. Examples: ''Dropping an ironing board on my foot,'' ''Death of my father.'' A narrative item is often addressed to run out a physical experience the person has just undergone. This could be, for example, an accident, illness, an operation or emotional shock. Narrative items are handled by running that one incident over and over to erasure, only going earlier-similar if it starts to grind very badly. A narrative chain consists of similar experience rather than a similar somatic, but most narratives will run out by themselves without going earlier. [HCOB 27 Mar. 71RA; HCOB 23 May 69R; HCOB 18 June 78R; HCOB 26 June 78RA II; HCOB 14 July 78R II]
- item, original: n. a condition, illness, accident, drug, alcohol or medicine, etc., that has been told to the auditor by the preclear. This will come from the Original Assessment Sheet, from another New Era Dianetics rundown or may simply be offered by the preclear. Original items tend to be general in character, such as ''lame'' or a medical condition, and are either lacking specifics on the somatics connected with them or are too broad to be audited. Original items are used in the preassessment steps of New Era Dianetics to find items that can be run. [HCOB 18 June 78R] Compare to ITEM, PREASSESSMENT and ITEM, RUNNING.
- item, preassessment: n. the largest reading item obtained on an assessment of the Preassessment List, which is used to get running items in New Era Dianetics. [HCOB 18 June 78R] Compare to ITEM, ORIGINAL and ITEM, RUNNING.
- item, reliable: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a black mass with a significance in it which is dominated by a goal and which is part of a GPM; it is the item found on a list, whether a terminal, opposition terminal, combination terminal or significance. Called a reliable item because it is a provable item which can be used to obtain further items. ''Now, the upshot of all this auditing culminated in a reliable item.'' [Lecture 23 Oct. 62 (#1); Lecture 23 Oct. 62 (#2); HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 8 Apr. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II] Abbr. RI.
- item, running: n. a Dianetic item which states a somatic and is runnable; an item to be run out using New Era Dianetics. Running items are exactly stated pains, sensations, feelings, emotions, attitudes, misemotions, unconsciousnesses, sorenesses, compulsions, fears, aches, tirednesses, pressures, discomforts, dislikes, numbnesses.

[HCOB 18 June 78R] Compare to ITEM, ORIGINAL and ITEM, PREASSESSMENT.

ITL: n., m. an abbreviation for Italy (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

ITO: International Training Organization.

I trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

itsa: n. 1. the action of the preclear saying what is, what is there, who is there, where it is, what it looks like, ideas about, decisions about, solutions to, things in his environment. The "itsa line" is the preclear's line to the auditor. It is not just a communication line. It's getting the preclear to say about his problems, life, difficulties, "It's a _____." Getting the itsa line in is getting the preclear to identify, separate, compartment, differentiate, inspect, decide about, things in his bank—or, in an objective process, in the room. Itsa is that which travels on a communication line from the preclear to the auditor, if that which travels is saying with certainty "It IS." "A silent auditor invites itsa." [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 14 Aug. 63; Lecture 20 Aug. 63; Lecture 16 Oct. 63; HCOB 1 Sept. 63 II; HCOB 1 Oct. 63; HCOB 16 Oct. 63; HCOB 7 Sept. 64 II; HCOB 6 Nov. 64; HCOB 5 Feb. 66 II; HCOB 23 May 71 III] Compare to WHATSIT. —v. 2. to engage in the action of itsa. "If the TA moves on a subject then that subject will produce TA if the pc is permitted to talk about it (itsa it)." [HCOB 1 Oct. 63]

itsa earlier itsa: n. itsa on a particular subject taken earlier—similar to F/N. [Lecture 2 Jan. 68; Lecture 8 Oct. 68; HCOB 2 Nov. 68R; HCOB 1 May 91 II]

itsa line: See itsa.

itsa maker line: n. the preclear's communication line to his bank. "Your effort to repair something that did not upset the pc can itself disturb the itsa maker line . . ." [Lecture 26 Oct. 63; HCOB 30 Apr. 71; HCOB 23 May 71 III] See also ITSA.

ITT, IT&T: International Telephone and Telegraph.

ITV: n. Entertainment. Independent Television: an alliance of independently owned and operated British television stations founded in 1954 as a rival operation to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Ivory soap: n. Business, a popular brand of soap manufactured in the US; the phrase "99 and 44/100 percent pure" has been broadly used in its promotion.

ivory tower: n. a colloquial name for the Case Supervisor's office. "Ivory tower" means "a place or an attitude of retreat, especially preoccupation with lofty, remote or intellectual considerations rather than practical everyday life." Its use as a name for the C/S office comes from the rule governing C/Sing which states that the Case Supervisor should not listen to the opinions of a preclear's auditor, his seniors or his family, nor should the C/S pay attention to what the preclear himself says is wrong with his case (because if the preclear actually knew what was wrong it would as-is). The Case Supervisor should not permit what he knows of tech and cases to be clouded by the human emotion and reaction of others. This is called the "ivory tower rule." [HCOB 8 Aug. 71; HCO PL 8 Jan. 75; Film: How to Set Up the Session and the E-Meter]

ivory tower rule: See ivory tower.

I Will Arise: n. a made-up name for a company, society, etc., coined by LRH and used humorously in many of his lectures and writings.

"Every once in a while you dream and you dream that you received a letter from the 'I Will Arise Society' saying that you have been unanointed as of this date." [Lecture 2 Nov. 55]

izzard: n. Dialect, a word for the letter Z. "So I picked up this particular field and took a full, blasting, exclamation point, professional course on this from the word izzard straight on through." [Lecture 4 Aug. 64]

Jack-in-the-Box: n. a theta trap in which mest beings give thetans pretty little boxes. These boxes contain a stack of pictures. As thetans are disposed to gather facsimiles, these pictures are very acceptable. The thetan looks over the pictures. He finds they are quite similar one to another. They show, each one, a picture of a box of pictures. When he replaces the lid, the box explodes violently. He instinctively tries to dampen the explosion. He gets his aura of beingness full of pictures which are extremely confusing, being pictures of boxes of pictures. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Jag: Jaguar.

Jaguar: n. Automobiles. brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Cars Limited, based in Coventry, England.

jaw-cracking: m. Informal. hard to pronounce.

jaw, drop one's: v. Informal. to have one's mouth fall wide open with surprise. "They used to get baffled, and everybody would drop his jaw and look at me dully when I would try to get them to do this . . ." [Lecture 20 Aug. 63]

JE Chit: Job Endangerment Chit.

Jiggler: n. a whole track incident in which a thetan, after he was caught in some kind of theta trap, was placed over a post and moved up and down rapidly and eccentrically for some time. He would try to hold on to and stop the post, would go into apathy, and finish by being entirely invalidated as himself and would think of himself as the post, that having become cause.

[Scientology: A History of Man]

job card: n. a small card used in Estates to record a job to be done. Job cards are used for all repair and renovation actions. Each job card contains the date, name of the job to be done, area of the org involved, a target date for completion and a notation of priority of the action. These cards are drawn up from an inspection of the org aimed at detecting areas of deterioration or mest in disrepair which require handling or based on necessary or useful renovations which will improve the usability of org premises and areas, enhance org image, etc. A master card file of all ordered or ongoing repair or renovation cycles is kept, so the work of Estates can be arranged against proper planning and exists in an orderly fashion. Also called work card. [HCO PL 16 Aug. 74RA]

Job Endangerment Chit: n. an ethics report written by a staff member reporting any order received from a superior that endangered his job by demanding he alter or depart from known policy, the orders of a person senior to his immediate superior altered or countermanded by his immediate superior, or advice from his immediate superior not to comply with orders or policy. Such a report is a statement by the staff member that his or her job is being endangered by the illegal order of a senior. If a staff member is given orders or directions or preventions or denied materials which make it hard or impossible for him to raise his statistics or do his job at all, he must file a Job Endangerment Chit on his next highest superior. Also called Job Endangerment Report. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I; HCO PL 31 Oct. 66R II; HCO PL 10 July 65] Abbr. JE Chit.

Job Endangerment Report: See Job Endangerment Chit.

Joburg: Johannesburg Confessional List.

Johannesburg Confessional List: n. a list of the possible withholds a preclear might have; a very thorough Confessional list consisting of questions covering many different kinds of crimes, including Scientology crimes. It is called the "Joburg" for short, so named because it originated in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1961, when L. Ron Hubbard was developing applications of Scientology technology for the people who lived in that area. Many of the questions were taken from the laws of the South African courts and are related to the mores of South Africa at that time. The last two pages are devoted to offenses classified as crimes in Scientology. Also called Form 3. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R; HCO PL 7 Apr. 61RC; Lecture 31 Dec. 61 (#2)]

Johannesburg Rule: n. the rule which states that no auditing for pay on a private basis may be undertaken by a staff member of a Scientology organization or, after the staff member leaves the org, on students or preclears within two years after the student or preclear leaves the Academy or HGC, on penalty of loss of certificates. If a staff member is given money for auditing someone, it is to be paid in to the organization in full so that all may benefit. Called the Johannesburg Rule because it was written in Johannesburg, South Africa. [HCO PL 16 Oct. 62]

Johns Hopkins: See Johns Hopkins University.

Johns Hopkins University: n. Education. a university established in 1876 in Baltimore, Maryland, US. It offers degrees in engineering and medicine.

Johnson Temperament Analysis Profile: n. Testing. a personality analysis test which gives a profile of nine categories, graded on a scale of Excellent, Satisfactory, Fair and Poor. The categories cover characteristics such as an individual's energy, relaxation, congeniality, buoyancy, etc.

Joiner: n. any of several incidents on the whole track in which a person is "packed in" with other souls by electronics. Actually these entities are synthetic. Such incidents are the basic on entities. [Scientology: A History of Man] See also ENTITY.

joint position: n. the recall of bodily attitudes. [Science of Survival]

jokers and degraders: n. people who joke about their posts and those around them. Investigation of such persons found they fell into one or more of the following categories: (1) rock slammers (some List 1); (2) institutional-type cases; (3) no-case-gain (the only cause of which is continuous present time overts); (4) severely PTS (connected to rock slammers). [HCOB 5 Feb. 77]

JOS: Journal of Scientology.

Journal: Journal of Scientology.

Journal of Scientology: n. the magazine published by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International in Phoenix, Arizona, from August 1952 to January 1955, which contained many LRH articles. Abbr. JOS; Journal.

Jove, brow of: See leap full-armed from the brow of Jove.

J trait: n. a personality trait. See OCA graph.

jub-jub bird: n. Literary. an imaginary creature from a poem by English author Lewis Carroll (1832-1898). "This person, understand clearly, may have aberrations which make him climb every chimney in town, drink every drop in every bar every night (or try it anyway), beat his wife, drown his children and suppose himself to be a jub-jub bird." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

Judicial Dianetics: See Judiciary Dianetics.

Judiciary Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics which covers the field of adjudication within the society and amongst the societies of man. Of necessity it embraces jurisprudence and its codes and establishes precision definitions and equations for the establishment of equity. It is the science of judgment. Also called Judicial Dianetics. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

jump down (someone's) throat: See throat, jump down (someone's).

jumps, over the: m. Informal. through various tests of endurance and ability. A reference to a type of horse race run over a prepared course with ditches, hedges, etc., placed so that they must be jumped over, called a steeplechase (a term that arose in the late eighteenth century from a party of foxhunters agreeing, on their return from a chase, to race in a direct line to the village church, the steeple of which was in sight, regardless of anything that happened to lie in the way). "For years it has been observed that a fine, tautly scheduled Academy that puts students over the jumps and makes them into uncompromising zealots for the right way of doing things always attracts new students." [HCO PL 26 Aug. 59]

June 6th: See Maiden Voyage Anniversary.

June 26 Form: See HGC Pc Review Auditing Form.

Junior case: See case, Junior.

Junior Danger Formula: See Danger Formula, Junior.

justice: n. 1. fair and equitable treatment for both the group and the individual. Justice could be called the adjudication of the relative rightness or wrongness of a decision or action. When an individual fails to apply ethics to himself and follow the moral codes of the group, the group takes justice action against him. Thus, justice is the action of the group against the individual when he has failed to get his own ethics in, used when the individual's own out-ethics and destructive behavior begin to impinge too heavily on others. Justice matters in Scientology are handled by HCO. ''Justice would be used until a person's own ethics render him fit company for his fellows.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 17 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 24 Feb. 72; HCO PL 3 May 72R; HCOB 15 Nov. 72 II; HCO PL 9 July 80R; HCOB/PL 12 July 80R] Compare to ETHICS. 2. the impartial administration of the laws of the land in accordance with the extant level of the severity-mercy ratio of the people. ''In the United States certain patterns of thought of recent years have obstructed the growth of justice.'' [A New Slant on Life; PAB 28, 11 June 54; PAB 96, 15 Sept. 56]

Justice Codes: See Ethics Codes.

justification: n. the action of finding fault or displacing blame in an effort to justify an overt act. The exact mechanism behind justification is that, short of Scientology auditing, there was no means by which a person could relieve himself of consciousness of having done an overt act except to try to lessen the overt. He or she could only do this by attempting to reduce the size and repute of the terminal on whom it was committed. Hence, when someone has done an overt act, there usually follows an effort to reduce the goodness or importance of the target of the overt. In this light, most criticism is justification of having done an overt. This does not say that all things are right and that no criticism anywhere is ever merited. There are rightnesses and wrongnesses in conduct and society and life at large, but random, carping, 1.1 criticism when not borne out in fact is only an effort to reduce the size of the target of the overt so that one can live (he hopes) with the overt. ''The reason overts are not overts to people are justifications.'' [Life Orientation Course; HCOB 21 Jan. 60 I; HCOB 7 July 64]

justified thought: See thought, justified.

justifier: n. 1. a justification. 2. the ''mock-up'' or overt act demanded by a person guilty of an unmotivated act; a mocked-up motivator. A justifier always comes after the unmotivated act. For example, a person hits another fellow in the teeth then says, ''He spat on me!'' That is the justifier. ''The sequence, plotted against time, is first there is the unmotivated act and then there's the justifier.'' Also called a DEDEX. [Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 20 Oct. 54 (#1); Lecture 21 Oct. 54]

justifier hunger: See motivator hunger.

justifying a statistic: See rationalizing a statistic.

K: 1. knowledge. 2. know.

Kali: n. Religion. the Hindu goddess of death and destruction. She is depicted as being black and four-armed with red palms and eyes. She has matted hair and fanglike teeth. Her tongue, face and breasts are blood-stained. She wears a necklace of skulls, earrings of corpses and is girdled with serpents.

Kastelholm: n. a Sea Org vessel added to the flotilla in 1972, to replace the Athena (which was damaged by a careless oil tanker alongside the dock in Copenhagen). The Kastelholm served as the berthing space for the FOLO and AOSH EU officers and crew and continued the successful "Athena Cramming Line" for EU org staff members. For a time, she also served as the delivery space for the Advanced Courses of AOSH EU, but soon became overcrowded, and increased delivery space demand necessitated moving the AO to premises ashore.

Keeler: Criminology. Leonard Keeler (1903—1949), American criminologist who invented and marketed a lie detector in the 1930s.

Keeley: Medicine. Leslie E. Keeley (1832—1900), an American physician who held the view that alcoholism is a disease and not a vice. He was the originator of "Keeley treatment" for alcoholics and drug addicts which involved the injection of a gold compound into the body.

Keeper of Tech: See Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge.

Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge: n. the post in the Executive Division of a Scientology organization responsible for having the knowledge of Scientology technology and policy readily available and getting it known and used on a continuing basis. He does this by establishing the Qual Library, getting Cramming Officers and Word Clearers on post, ensuring on-policy courses are run and no squirrel processing or training occurs. He has full ethics powers to stamp out squirrel activities or actions and to get in on-policy actions in both tech and admin. Also called Keeper of Tech. [HCO PL 31 Aug. 74RA; Org Board] Abbr. KOT.

Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge International: n. the head of the Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge Network. Abbr. KOT Int.

Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge Network: n. a network within the LRH Communicator Network with the purpose of getting LRH policy and technology known and applied 100 percent standardly in orgs. The network is headed by the Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge International, who is aided by Continental Keepers of Tech and Policy Knowledge located under the Continental LRH Communicators in each Continental Liaison Office. It extends down to the Keepers of Tech and Policy Knowledge in each Scientology organization. [HCO PL 31 Aug. 74RA] Abbr. KOT.

Keeper of the Seals and Signatures: n. the post under the LRH Communicator in the Executive Division of a Scientology organization that holds the issue authority function for the organization. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 66RA I; Org Board]

keep one's nose clean: See nose clean, keep one's.

Kelvin fathometer: n. Nautical. an apparatus used to measure the depth of water from a moving ship, developed by British physicist William Thomson (1824—1907), first Baron Kelvin, commonly known as "Lord Kelvin."

Kelvin zero: See absolute zero.

Keokuk: n. a small city located on the Mississippi River in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. LRH uses the name of this town frequently to mean a small, out-of-the-way place.

keyed-out Clear: n. [1961—1965] the name of a state achieved through auditing, in which a person was released from his reactive mind. This was a renaming of the state which had previously been called Clear; during research and development of the technology of Goals Problem Mass handling, it was thought to be a release state rather than an actual Clear. However, in 1978, with the discovery that Dianetics had actually been making Clears all along, LRH wrote: "I have now determined there is no such thing as keyed-out Clear. There is only Dianetic Clear and he is a Clear." [Lecture 30 Dec. 61 (#1); Lecture 14 Oct. 65; HCOB 2 Apr. 65; HCOB 24 Sept. 78RC III]

keyed-out OT: n. a released OT; one who is OT as a result of key-out, thus could key back in again. Keyed-out OT is not a state which is attained through routine auditing, but is an offshoot of it that happens sometimes. [Lecture 29 June 65; HCOB 18 June 65; HCOB 28 June 65]

key in: v. 1. to cause a key-in (of something). "The process of keying in an engram is not very complex." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] 2. (of a part of the reactive mind) to become active. ". . . the more pain, the more the engram keys in." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] 3. to experience a key-in. "Only one thing is certain about a Release and that is that he will key in." [The Auditor 18, 1966]

key-in: n. 1. the action of some part of the reactive mind moving in on the person. A key-in occurs when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is similar to some part of the reactive mind. Since the reactive mind operates on the equation $A=A=A$, the present time environment becomes identified with the contents of a particular portion of the bank and so it activates and exerts its influence. "The key-in of an engram takes place at some future date from the time the engram was actually received." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R] 2. the action of recording a lock on a secondary or engram. Originally, a key-in was defined specifically as the first time an engram was restimulated, the first lock on a particular chain. In 1969, the definition was expanded to include any analytical level incident in which an engram was restimulated (lock). "The key-in is sometimes difficult to remember, but when remembered will produce the most marked change in the case." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Lecture 19 Mar. 62; HCOB 15 May 63; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

Key Ingredients: n. the key actions or circumstances that make organization work: (1) observation, even down to discovering the users and what is needed and wanted; (2) planning, which includes imaginative conception and intelligent timing, targeting and drafting of the plans so they can be communicated and assigned; (3) communicating, which includes receiving and understanding plans and their portion and relaying them to others so that they can be understood; (4) supervision, which sees that that which is communicated is done in actuality; (5) production, which does the actions or services which are planned, communicated and supervised; and (6) users, by which the product or service or completed plan is used. [HCO PL 14 Sept. 69]

key out: v. 1. to cause a key-out (of something). "Only auditing keys out bank." [HCOB 7 Nov. 65] 2. (of a part of the reactive mind) to cease to be active. "The person went release because something keyed out in that time or session." [HCOB 28 Apr. 69R; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R] 3. to experience a key-out. "You probably could make

somebody key out.'' [Lecture 14 Jan. 55]

key-out: n. the action of the reactive mind or some portion of it dropping out of restimulation on the preclear. For example, the action of an engram or secondary dropping away without being erased would be a key-out. ''The key-out gave the pc a release lasting 3 1/2 years.'' [HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I; HCOB 21 Apr. 71RD; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

Key Question: n. a question used by the Examiner to verify that a student or preclear has achieved good results in his training or processing. Key Question One, for preclears, is ''Would you want someone else to have similar gains to yours?'' Key Question Two, for students, is ''Would you want someone to achieve the knowledge you now have?'' [HCO PL 7 May 68]

Key to Life Course: See Hubbard Key to Life Course.

Key Word Clearing: See Word Clearing Method 6.

key words: n. the most important words relating to the person's duties or post, or a new subject he is studying. Key words are cleared using Method 6 Word Clearing. [HCOB 21 June 72 II]

Kha-Khan: n. a title which can be awarded to a person who is a consistently producing, high-statistic staff or crew member or executive in a Scientology organization, designating that the person is valuable and has ethics protection. It is a very valuable award, and can only be made by Executive Director Int and CO CMO Int. The term comes from an ancient army in which a particularly brave deed was recognized by an award of the title of Kha-Khan. It was not a rank. The person remained what he was, but he was entitled to be forgiven the death penalty ten times in case in the future he did anything wrong. ''... a Kha-Khan is a leader among leaders.'' [HCO PL 1 Sept. 65 VII; HCO PL 25 May 82]

kick (someone) in the teeth: See teeth, kick (someone) in the.

kick (something) around: v. Informal. talk easily or carelessly back and forth about (something); examine (something) in a careless or easygoing way.

kidding, no: See no kidding.

killer-diller: m. Informal. remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc.

kinesthesia: n. the recall of movement. [Science of Survival]

King of the Wood: n. Folklore. reference to an ancient Italian folk custom: Near Lake Nemi (a lake near Rome) in Italy was a sacred grove of the goddess Diana. In it was a special sacred tree. To become a priest of Diana and King of the Wood one had to succeed in pulling down a golden bough of this tree and thus earn the right to duel to the death with the current King of the Wood. If one succeeded in winning, he would then assume the position until another, stronger aspirant came along and succeeded in killing him, becoming in his turn the King of the Wood.

kitchen sink: n. Informal. the final item imaginable on any extensive list of usually disparate items. ''We've got practically everything including the kitchen sink in there right now, you see?'' [Lecture 14 Apr. 64]

Kiwanis: n. Popular culture. an international group of clubs for business and professional men, organized in Detroit in 1915 to promote civic service and higher ideals in business and professional life. The name is thought to derive from an American Indian word meaning ''to make oneself known.''

kludge: n. junk, old papers, odds and ends; things which are no longer

useful. [SO ED 240-7 Flag, 3 Dec. '72; CBO 4 USB, 19 Dec. 75]

knock hell out of: v. Informal. to hit or treat very violently. ''And then put it down very carefully in my notes to knock hell out of it with a process.'' [Lecture 5 Aug. 57]

knock one's head off: v. Informal. to hit one very hard; beat one up.

knock on wood: Informal. an expression of hope that the good fortune one has just mentioned will not stop or that something unpleasant will not happen. Based on a superstition that knocking on wood will prevent bad luck brought on by talking or bragging about one's success or good fortune. The action of knocking on something made out of wood often accompanies the phrase.

knock (something) in the head: v. Informal. 1. to put an end to (something). ''... we've knocked in the head any question about, any necessity for, following down anything like Freudian analysis...'' [Lecture 12 Oct. 53] 2. to criticize (someone or something) severely. ''If he's very upset, then, it must be that somebody has been knocking his goals in the head.'' [Lecture 10 Jan. 55]

knothole, through the: m. a slang term for the auditing of Goals Problem Masses. ''Now, there are many vagaries and upsets which you are going through in pursuing your course through the knothole.'' [Lecture 19 Dec. 61; Lecture 1 Jan. 62; HCOB 7 Dec. 61]

knots, tie (someone) up in: v. Informal. to cause (someone) to become confused and uncertain.

know best: n. 1. a derogatory term meaning a person is pretending to know while actually being stupid, used in both technical and administrative senses. In tech, it refers to an auditor who in misapplying a process on a preclear considers he knows more than is actually contained in the technical bulletins on the subject and uses this ''know best'' as a basis for altering technical procedure. In admin, it refers similarly to a person who considers he has a better way of accomplishing something than is contained in policy letters covering that subject, and messes things up. Management then finds itself left with the task of correcting that person's goofs by applying the correct standard policy to the area. ''A 'know best' in an auditor can be a fatal fault.'' [HCOB 29 Apr. 69; LRH Definition Notes] —v. 2. to pretend to know while actually being stupid about something. ''But this person 'knew best.' And he managed (not accidentally) to crash the org's delivery and leave a major mess for other, on-policy execs to come in and bail out on an emergency basis.'' [HCO PL 10 July 86 I]

know-how: n. the knowledge and skill required to do something correctly. ''We have more know-how today than we ever before dreamed was possible.'' [Operational Bulletin 6, Nov. 55]

knowingness: n. a capability to know and to ascertain within oneself, truth; certainty of consideration. Knowingness is not data. It is awareness not depending upon perception. One doesn't have to look to find out. As a very simple example, one doesn't have to get a picture of where he is living to know where he lives. Knowingness increases as the case improves, up to a point where one knows who he has been and where he has been, independent of any created evidence or cross-proof. ''And knowingness exists without time, without energy, without space or otherwise.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 15 Dec. 52 (#1); Lecture 12 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 30 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 29 Dec. 53 (#2); Lecture 19 May 54 (#2); Lecture 6 Aug. 63]

knowledge: n. a total certainty and understanding of data and this can include objects, action, spaces or areas, time and forms. By knowledge we mean assured belief, that which is known,

information, instruction, enlightenment, learning, practical skill. By knowledge we mean data, factors and whatever can be thought about or perceived. Knowledge can be conceived to be ideas, patterns and creations, and can include any concept or understanding. "It is difficult to be responsible for something or control something unless you have knowledge of it."

[Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Logics"; Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; PAB 86, 29 May 56; HCOB 27 Apr. 71; HCO PL 25 July 87] Abbr. K.

Knowledge Report: n. an ethics report written by a person who has knowledge of a loafing or destructive or off-policy or out-ethics action. Knowledge Reports should also be written when one notes some investigation is in progress and has data on it of value to Ethics. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I; HCO PL 22 July 82]

Knowledge Rundown: n. an auditing rundown which can greatly open up a person's potential for learning and help him over any case barrier he may have to knowing everything. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

know the reason why: See reason why, know the.

know the ropes: See ropes, know (all) the.

Know to Mystery Scale: n. a scale which expresses the gradual falling away of an individual from the belief that one can assume a complete affinity down to the conviction that all is a complete mystery. The levels of the scale include Know, Not Know, Know About, Look, Plus Emotion, Minus Emotion, Effort, Think, Symbols, Eat, Sex, Mystery, Wait, Unconscious, Unknowable. Every level on the scale is simply a greater condensation or reduction of knowingness. Also called Mystery to Know Scale. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; PAB 49, 1 Apr. 55]

Know-to-Mystery Straightwire: n. a Straightwire process in which the preclear is asked for a terminal which represents each of the levels on the Know to Mystery Scale, then Overt-Withhold Straightwire is run on the terminal which changes the needle action most. [HCOB 20 May 59; HCOB 21 May 59; HCOB 21 July 59; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 IV]

Know to Sex Scale: n. the forerunner of the Know to Mystery Scale; a scale of behavior starting at the top with Know and going down scale to Sex. [Advanced Course Data Sheet, 10 Apr. 54] Also called Sex to Know Scale. See also KNOW TO MYSTERY SCALE.

Koenig photometer: n. Science. a sound impulse measuring device using a small flame and a spinning mirror. By channeling sound impulses at the flame and spinning the mirror, one gets a pattern or graph of reaction of the sound. Named after its inventor, German physicist Karl Rudolph Koenig (1832 — 1901). [LRH Definition Notes]

KOT: Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge.

KOT Int: Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge International.

KRC: n. a word made from the initial letters of knowledge, responsibility and control. See also KRC TRIANGLE.

KRC triangle: n. a triangle which is a symbol of the fact that knowledge, responsibility and control act together as a whole entity. In order to handle any area of one's life, it is necessary to know something about it, take some responsibility for it and control it to the degree necessary to achieve the desired result. This triangle interacts best when used with high ARC, thus it interlocks with the ARC triangle. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 3 Jan. 60 (#1); HCO PL 18 Feb. 72] See also ARC

TRIANGLE.

KTL: Key to Life. See Hubbard Key to Life Course.

L: 1. list. 2. location. 3. locate.

L-1, L1, L1A, L1B, L1C: See List 1C.

LIR, LIRA: n. designations for the original Integrity Processing Repair List and its revision. This list was an earlier version of the Confessional Repair List (LCRE). ``LIRA`` stands for List Integrity (processing) Repair, first revision. (For further data on the system of numbering issue revisions, see R.) See also CONFESSIONAL REPAIR LIST.

L-3, L3A, L3B, L3C, L3R(D-H): n. designations for the original Dianetics Repair List and its revisions. The current version is the L3RH. The ``L`` stands for ``List``, ``3`` is a designation for engram running, and ``RH`` indicates the eighth revision of this list. (For further data on the system of numbering issue revisions, see R.) [HCOB 11 Apr. 71RE]

L3 EXDR(A-B): n. designations for the original Expanded Dianetics Repair List and its revisions. The current version is the L3 EXDRB. ``L3`` stands for List 3 (3 being the designation for engram running), ``EXD`` stands for Expanded Dianetics, and the ``RB`` indicates the third revision of this list. (For further data on the system of numbering issue revisions, see R.) [HCOB 1 May 91]

L3RH Rundown: n. an auditing rundown which uses L3RH, the Dianetics Repair List, to handle cases that have trouble erasing engrams. ``The L3RH Rundown is a major action and should be treated as such.`` Also called Dianetic Track Repair. [HCOB 10 June 72RA VI]

L4, L4A, L4B, L4BR(A-B): n. designations for the original prepared list used to correct L&N lists and its revisions. The L4 was developed in July 1963; the ``L`` stands for ``List`` and the ``4`` refers to the fact that this was the fourth of four prepared lists issued at that time. It can be run on old lists, current lists or general listing. The L4 has been revised five times, the first two revisions being L4A and L4B, later revisions being L4BR and L4BRA, and the current version being L4BRB. (For further data on the system of numbering issue revisions, see R.) [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 5 July 63; HCOB 15 Dec. 68RB; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

L4, Short: n. the shorter version of the L4BRB. It is used by an auditor to sort out any error in a current Listing and Nulling action or a recently done L&N list and contains the most common Listing and Nulling errors. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Sept. 68RA; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA] See also L4.

L6: n. the designation for a prepared list used to handle bypassed charge or ARC breaks while running Routine 6 (Grade VI).

L7: n. the designation for a prepared list used to repair errors in auditing Clearing Course (Grade VII) materials.

L 10: n. an auditing rundown consisting of a series of twenty-three different actions which address the reasons one withholds oneself or restrains oneself from action. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; Grade Chart]

L 10M: n. a previous name for L 12. See also L 12.

L 11: n. the New Life Rundown, an auditing rundown that addresses the main block or area of irrationality upon which a being introverts and which diminishes his power. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; Grade Chart]

L 11 Expanded: n. the last part of L 11. See also L 11.

L 12: n. the Flag OT Executive Rundown, an auditing rundown which can bring about tremendously increased personal stability, certainty and control of beingness. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; Grade Chart]

Labor government: n. Politics. the British government headed by the Labor Party, a major political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers.

lack of CSW: n. a form of dev-t which consists of failure to forward an assembled package of information on any given situation, plan or emergency or failure to forward complete information on any despatch, sufficiently complete to require only an approved or not

approved. This slows down approval and action and develops traffic. It often requires returning for completed staff work, or the senior concerned must take over the person's hat and assemble the missing data using his own time and lines, thus traffic develops. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

lack of executive responsibility: n. a form of dev-t in which a junior expects a senior to tell him if something is okay rather than the junior attesting that it is okay before forwarding it to the senior. Executives may not okay anything done or to be done below their level unless their immediate junior has also stated or attested with an initial that it is okay. Unless one can fix responsibility for actions, there is no responsibility anywhere and the whole show goes to pot. One should never let a junior say "Is this okay?" Always make him state or initial "This is okay" on all work, actions or projects. "Is this okay?" is dev-t and should be chitted as such. [HCO PL 29 Jan. 69]

Ladies' Aid Society: n. Popular culture. an organization of women who support the work of a church by fund-raising, arranging social activities, etc., and who also engage in reform activities.

ladyfinger firecracker: See Chinese ladyfinger firecracker.

lambda (): n. a Greek letter used in the Axioms of Dianetics to represent living organism or organisms. Lambda is a chemical heat engine existing in space and time motivated by the life static and directed by thought. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Axioms of Dianetics"; Lecture 13 Dec. 66]

L&N: Listing and Nulling.

L&N checksheet: n. [1968—1979] a checksheet which covered the technology of Listing and Nulling; this technology is now included at Level III auditor training.

L&N list: See list.

being in an uncertain or risky situation; escape hardship. The expression comes from the way a cat lands on its feet when it falls from a height.

language: n. something we can mutually observe, which has become symbolized in terms of words; the communication of agreements and disagreements; the symbolization of effort; symbolized objects or conditions or states of being. The definition of language is in terms of the physical universe and all communication of ideas is accomplished in terms of mest communication. Language, then, becomes simply a symbol for mest reality or mest imaginary objects offered as reality. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#4); Lecture 13 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 18 Nov. 53 (#1); Article, Dec. 51] See also WORD.

language lock: See lock, language.

lantern slide: n. Photography. a small thin sheet of glass with a picture on it, shown on a screen by a slide projector.

lap, in one's: m. Informal. within one's reach or power.

last-ditch: m. Informal. constituting a final, desperate effort. See also last ditch.

last ditch: n. Informal. the last place that can be defended; the last resort. From the military practice of defending a position by fighting from trenches; the last ditch would be the final defense. "Self-determinism leads down to control of self and control of self is actually a last ditch." [Lecture 14 Dec. 54]

last dog has been hanged, when the: Informal. when there are no other options remaining. A variation of the expression "There are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging," meaning there is more than one way of achieving an objective.

last GPM: n. the GPM closest to present time. [Lecture 17 Sept. 63]

last hung dog: n. Informal. the last opportunity to achieve an objective. "And that happens to be just about your last hung dog." [Lecture 8 June 61] See also last dog is hanged, when the.

Last-life Clear: n. a person who achieved the state of Clear in his previous lifetime through Dianetics auditing or on the Clearing Course. [HCOB 17 Nov. 85R]

last rose of summer: n. Literature. reference to the poem "The Last Rose

of Summer'' by Irish poet, Thomas Moore (1779—1852). One section of the poem reads: '' 'Tis the last rose of summer, left blooming alone; all her lovely companions are faded and gone.''

LATAM: n., m. an abbreviation for Latin America (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

latent read: n. a read which occurs later than the completion of the major thought by the auditor. 'The auditor always looked at the pc for a few seconds after asking the question, then looked at the meter, and so missed all but latent (nonsignificant) reads.' [The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 23 Nov. 61 I; HCOB 25 May 62; HCOB 25 Apr. 63] Compare to INSTANT READ.

laudable withhold: See withhold, laudable.

laughter: n. 1. surprise and rejection; one is surprised into rejecting. In order to laugh, one must have laid aside some of his ability to predict. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 12 Jan. 54 (#1); Lecture 5 Nov. 54; HCO PL 30 Sept. 73 II] 2. the relief of painful emotion; the reversing of charges residual in the locks which depended for their fear content or antagonistic content upon the basic engrams. [Dynamics of Life; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

laundry, take in one's own: See take in one's washing.

law of supply and demand: n. Economics. the economic statement that the competition of buyers and sellers tends to make such changes in price that the demand for any article in a given market will become equal to the supply. In other words, if demand exceeds the supply, the price rises, operating so as to reduce the demand and so enable the supply to meet it, and vice versa.

Law of the Omitted Data: See Omitted Data, Law of the.

laws: n. the codified agreements of the people, crystallizing their customs and representing their believed-in necessities of conduct. Laws which do not derive from agreement amongst the society which we call custom, are unenforceable unless there is then a widespread agreement that this is customary in the society. [A New Slant on Life; PAB 96, 15 Sept. 56]

Laws of Listing and Nulling: n. the twenty laws the auditor must follow when doing Listing and Nulling, as covered in HCOB 1 Aug. 68; THE LAWS OF LISTING AND NULLING. [HCOB 1 Aug. 68]

laws of motion: n. Science. the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642—1727). These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the Earth react: (1) a body at rest remains at rest and a body in motion remains in motion unless acted on by an external force; (2) the motion of a body changes in proportion to the amount of force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction.

layout: n. the exact, final arrangement and execution of each page, its type, art and pictures and page arrangement in signatures, ready for the process camera (or in letter press, the press), or the action of doing such layouts. Layout includes assembly, paste-up and preparation of the final boards. 'A study of the graphic arts textbooks on layout being used revealed that they began their org boards and flow lines in the print shop!' [HCO PL 5 Sept. 79] See also SHOOTING BOARD.

lay (someone) ten to one: Informal. to bet (someone) ten to one, which means that for every one (dollar, etc.) wagered, the person will pay ten if he is proved wrong and loses the bet.

LC: LRH Communicator.

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LC1, LC1R: n. designations for the original Crashing Mis-U Repair List and its revision. The ''L'' stands for ''List,'' ''C1'' is an arbitrary numerical designation for this prepared list, and ''R'' indicates the first revision. [HCOB 18 June 79R; LRH Definition Notes]

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also CONFSSIONAL REPAIR LIST.

LCTR: n. the designation for the Clay Table Processing Repair List. The letters stand for List Clay Table Repair. [HCOB 29 Oct. 89] See also CLAY TABLE PROCESSING REPAIR LIST.

LD: long duration.

leader: n. one who exerts wide primary influence on the affairs of men; somebody who can assume responsibility for his sphere of influence. A leader must be able to give and receive communication. He must have affinity for the people he is leading, and he must be able to inspire some affinity in them for him. The goals and things he stands for must be quite real and must be to some degree obtainable. It is necessary that one who leads can attract attention and that he can enthuse and interest others. Simply knowing more about the subject than others or knowing more about organization than others can cause an executive to be regarded respectfully or even with awe. A leader must truly understand what he is doing and demonstrate competence on a long-term basis in order to achieve distinction and respect. In all great leaders there is a purpose and intensity which is unmistakable. Plus there is a certain amount of courage required in a leader. A man who merely wants to be liked will never be a leader. Others follow those who have the courage to get things done even though they say they follow those they like. 'The first test any follower of a leader requires the leader to meet is competence.' [Lecture 4 Jan. 59; HCO PL 12 Feb. 67; HCO PL 29 Oct. 71 III]

leadership: n. a subject based almost solely on the ability to give and enforce orders. Most people confuse a 'taut ship' with a harshly led ship. Actually harshness has nothing to do with it. The right word is positiveness. If a group is led by someone whose programs and orders are very positive, then the group has a chance of going into agreement with one another; and so their affinity improves and so does their communication and reality. So if one issues no orders, a group will remain a group of individuals, out of agreement with each other, will do little and will remain small or at least nonexpanding. Positive, enforced orders, given with no misemotion and toward visible accomplishment, are the need of a group if it is to prosper and expand. We call it 'leadership' and other nebulous things, this ability to handle a group, make it prosper and expand. All leadership is, in the final analysis, is giving the orders to implement the program and seeing that they are followed. [HCO PL 3 Nov. 66] See also LEADER.

Leadership Survey: n. a test developed to help guide personnel appointments within Scientology organizations. It consists of thirty multiple-choice questions which test a person's current and potential leadership ability. [Scientometric Testing]

leading order of hens: n. Informal. a variation of pecking order: the social order or line in which each person's place is indicated by the degree to which he is ruled by people above him and by his own power to rule others below him. The expression refers to the feeding habits of chickens—the stronger ones feed before allowing the weaker ones to do so.

lead-pipe cinch: Informal. a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks like lead), used in saddling the type of horse that expanded its belly to prevent the cinch (the strap that holds the saddle on) from being tightened properly. A short length of this so-called 'lead' pipe was slipped under the strap and turned like a tourniquet, the work assisted by a few knee jabs in the belly. Thus the horse was forced to deflate and the saddle was cinched tight, that horse now being double (lead-pipe) cinched. 'But one never runs for a guess when he can grab a lead-pipe cinch.' [Associate Newsletter No. 3, May 53]

leapfrog system: n. an auditor-C/S line used in Sea Org service organizations which makes it possible to give multiple sessions to a preclear on the same day. With this system, the auditor takes in several preclears in rotation, and the folders get written up and C/Sed as needed throughout the day so that there are no stops or

delays on getting those preclears in for additional sessions. For example, if the auditor completed his C/S on preclear ``A'' after the first or second session of the day, he would write up the folder and send it in to the C/S. The auditor would then take in his next preclear or preclears while preclear ``A's'' folder was being C/Sed, then would be able to take preclear ``A'' in on a new C/S later in the day. This line allows the auditor to leapfrog preclears all through the day, auditing each one as far as he can in that session (to a win or the conclusion of the C/S or lunch), thus getting a maximum amount of auditing done on each. [BFO 46, 26 Dec. 75]

leap full-armed from the breath of somebody's hope: See leap full-armed from the brow of Jove.

leap full-armed from the brow of Jove: v. Mythology. reference to the fable from Roman mythology of the origin of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, arts, industries and wars of defense, who was said to have sprung, full-grown and dressed in armor, from the forehead of her father, Jove. There are numerous variations of this phrase, such as spring full-armed from the brow of Jove, leap full-armed from the breath of somebody's hope, etc. ``This idea of somebody full-armed from the brow of Jove or something like that, coming down and helping man, and so on, that's an old story.'' [Lecture 21 Feb. 63]

Learning Drill: n. a drill used to improve a person's ability to study and increase his learning rate. The drill is coached on a gradient to its end result: the ability to rapidly and accurately learn data. The exact procedure used for this drill can be found in The Basic Study Manual. [Lecture 25 Oct. 56 (#3)]

leave of absence: n. an authorized period of absence from a course granted in writing by a Course Supervisor and entered in the student's study folder. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

leaves from (someone), take a lot of: n. Informal. a variation of the expression take a leaf from (someone's) book: to follow (someone's) example.

ledger, on the plus side of the: n. Business. on the side of the account book reserved for recording gains, profits, assets, etc. Used figuratively to indicate the positive or advantageous aspects of a situation as opposed to its negative aspects.

ledger, red side of the: n. Business. reference to the page or section of an accounting ledger which shows loss of money or debts, from the practice of entering negative amounts in account books with red ink.

Lee-Enfield: n. Military. a rifle of a type invented by Scottish-born American James Paris Lee (1831—1904). The Lee-Enfield rifle was adopted (1904) by Great Britain for both infantry and cavalry.

left-hand button: See button, left-hand.

left-side handlings: n. any of various Expanded Dianetics processes or rundowns designed to handle a preclear whose OCA graph is low on the left. Such a preclear is out of valence. What keeps him out of valence is charge. A case which is out of valence is not in good shape as far as running engrams goes, and needs to have the emotional charge (secondaries) bled off the case. These are run out to deintensify the bank so that the auditor can get into the bank and run engrams. ``A preclear always receives left-side OCA handlings before being run on the right-side handlings.'' [HCOB 19 Dec. 71; HCOB 1 May 91 IX; HCOB 1 May 91 XIX] Compare to RIGHT—SIDE HANDLINGS.

leg: n. any individual command in a process which consists of more than one command. ``Intensity of one or more 'legs' of the flow will be found to vary from pc to pc.'' [HCOB 21 July 63; HCOB 3 Feb. 69]

Legal Officer: n. the post in the Executive Division of a Scientology organization responsible for handling every legal, government, suit, accounting and tax contact or action for the organization and, by himself or employed representative, to protect the organization and its people from harm and to bring the greatest possible confusion and loss to its enemies. [HCO PL 3 Feb. 66 I]

legal order: See order, legal.

Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The: n. Literature. a story by American author Washington Irving (1783—1859), which is set in Sleepy Hollow, in New York. Ichabod Crane, the local schoolmaster, is courting Katrina Van

Tassel; the affair is interrupted when Crane's rival masquerades as a legendary headless horseman and scares the schoolmaster out of town.

Leica: n. Photography. brand name for a type of German-made precision camera.

Leipzig University: n. Education. a university in Leipzig, Germany, where Wilhelm Wundt and others developed "modern" psychology. See also wundt.

lend-lease: n. Politics. a policy of making a loan of certain equipment to an allied country and receiving some service or material in return. The US used this policy in World War II to bolster the strength of its allies.

Length of Time to Evaluate: n. a prepared list used to locate any trouble an evaluator might be having, or to handle slow evaluators or students who are slow on a Data Series course. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCO PL 12 June 72R; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

letter of authorization: n. a written authorization signed by the Treasury Secretary of a Scientology church which is required in order for an expense committed in the name of the church to be considered valid and payable by the church. The Treasury Secretary, in signing such orders, must see the valid purchase order for each item ordered. [HCO PL 22 Oct. 71RD]

Letter Reg: Letter Registrar.

letter reg: v. to perform the functions of a Letter Registrar. "If I were letter regging, I would know what people in my files have had." [LRH ED 145 Int, 4 July 71]

Letter Registrar: n. the post in the Dissemination Division of a Scientology organization responsible for helping to guide individuals by letter into correct channels to obtain Scientology. The Letter Registrar writes to individuals who have expressed some desire for Scientology services or materials and helps them to get on a route that will deliver the service they want. [Sec ED 66, 30 Jan. 59; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 6 Apr. 65; HCO PL 21 Sept. 65 VI; Org Board] Abbr. Letter Reg.

leukotomy: See transorbital leukotomy.

level: n. 1. a segment of technical information or performance of Scientology whether philosophical or technological for any application of Scientology. There are levels for the untutored general public (Level 0) up through the higher levels. Levels are written in Roman numerals, as are all grades and classes. Level means "that body of Scientology data for that point of progress of the individual." A being is taken from Level 0 on up the levels on a gradient scale of more and more information. The information of a higher level depends on having obtained and understood the data or attainments of case of lower levels. This is true of each level in turn. For more information on specific levels, see the definitions of the individual levels below and the Grade Charts in the appendix. "Levels must be audited in sequence." [The Auditor 2, 1964; HCOB 2 Apr. 65; HCOB 18 Apr. 65; Grade Chart] 2. any doingness or not-doingness on the Prehavingness Scale; any word in the scale itself. "Take level that falls the most." [HCOB 18 Feb. 61; HCOB 7 Nov. 62 III]

Level 0: n. 1. a training level which corresponds to Class 0, Hubbard Recognized Scientologist. SEE ALSO HUBBARD RECOGNIZED SCIENTOLOGIST. 2. Scientology Zero.

Level I: n. 1. a training level which corresponds to Class I, Hubbard Trained Scientologist. See also HUBBARD TRAINED SCIENTOLOGIST. 2. Scientology One.

Level II: n. 1. a training level which corresponds to Class II, Hubbard Certified Auditor. See also HUBBARD CERTIFIED AUDITOR. 2. Scientology Two.

Level III: n. 1. a training level which corresponds to Class III, Hubbard Professional Auditor. See also HUBBARD PROFESSIONAL AUDITOR. 2. Scientology Three.

Level IV: n. 1. a training level which corresponds to Class IV, Hubbard Advanced Auditor. See also HUBBARD ADVANCED AUDITOR. 2. Scientology Four.

Level V: n. 1. a training level which corresponds to Class V. See also CLASS V. 2. Scientology Five.

Level VI: n. 1. a training level which corresponds to Class VI, Hubbard Senior Scientologist. When introduced in 1963, this level, delivered only at Saint Hill, covered Solo-audited techniques, resulting in case improvement by one running his own goals all the way to Operating Thetan. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; HCO PL 5 May 64] Also called Scientology VI. See also HUBBARD SENIOR SCIENTOLOGIST.

Level VII: n. a training level which corresponds to Class VII, Hubbard Graduate Auditor. When introduced in 1963, this level dealt with Route One and other drills. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 63; HCO PL 5 May 64] See also HUBBARD GRADUATE AUDITOR.

Level Chart: See Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

level of awareness: See awareness level.

Levels I to IV: See Scientology One; Scientology Two; Scientology Three; Scientology Four.

levée en masse: n. French. a conscription of all the able-bodied men of a country for its defense or other military service.

Lewis gun: n. Military. a light machine gun used in World Wars I and II, named after its developer, US Colonel Isaac N. Lewis.

LF: 1. long fall. See fall. 2. long form.

LFBD: long fall blowdown. See fall.

Liability: n. 1. the condition which is assigned where careless or malicious and knowing damage is caused to projects, orgs or activities. It is adjudicated that it is malicious and knowing because orders have been published against it or because it is contrary to the intentions and actions of the remainder of the team or the purpose of the project or org. It is a liability to have such a person unwatched as the person may do or continue to do things to stop or impede the forward progress of the project or org and such a person cannot be trusted. The being has ceased to be simply nonexistent as a team member and has taken on the color of an enemy. ''Below Non-Existence there is the condition of Liability.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 6 Oct. 67R II] 2. Liability Formula.

Liability Formula: n. the formula to be applied in a condition of Liability: (1) Decide who are one's friends. (2) Deliver an effective blow to the enemies of the group one has been pretending to be part of despite personal danger. (3) Make up the damage one has done by personal contribution far beyond the ordinary demands of a group member. (4) Apply for reentry to the group by asking the permission of each member of it to rejoin and rejoining only by majority permission, and if refused, repeating (2) and (3) and (4) until one is allowed to be a group member again. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 6 Oct. 67R II]

Liaison Office: 1. Continental Liaison Office. 2. Flag Operations Liaison Office.

liberty: n. time off from post duties in the Sea Org. Taken from nautical use of the word, meaning ''a period, ususally short, during which a sailor is authorized to go ashore,'' as the first Sea Org liberties were exactly this. ''We are presently on an every other week 24-hour Saturday liberty by arrangements already made.'' [ED US BASE 52, 16 Nov. 75]

liberty, equality, fraternity: History. the translation of a phrase (Liberté! Egalité! Fraternité!) officially adopted in 1793 by the French Revolution.

Liberty loans: n. five US government issues of interest-bearing bonds, called liberty bonds, in 1917 and 1918.

libido: n. Psychoanalysis. sexual instinct or sexual drive. ''Fellow by the name of Freud, he had the idea that all you had to do was clear up somebody's libido and he would begin living.'' [Lecture 13 Aug. 51 (#1)]

libido theory: n. Psychoanalysis. a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. ''Whatever the value of Freud's libido theory, the effectiveness is reduced by the analyst's evaluation for the

- patient." [Dianetics 55]; HCOB 9 June 60]
- lid off, take the:** v. Informal. to remove the secrecy from (something); to reveal the truth about (an affair). "And you really took the lid off, didn't you?" [Lecture 29 Mar. 62]
- lie:** n. 1. a second postulate, statement or condition designed to mask a primary postulate which is permitted to remain. Lying is an alteration of time, place, event or form. A person does one thing and says something else; or he sees one thing and says it is something else. Examples: Neither truth nor a lie is a motion or alteration of a particle from one position to another. A lie is a statement that a particle having moved did not move, or a statement that a particle, not having moved, did move. The basic lie is that a consideration which was made was not made or that it was different. "The blackness of cases is an accumulation of the case's own or another's lies." [Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 3 Aug. 56; PAB 63, 14 Oct. 55; HCOB/PL 2 Mar. 84R] Compare to TRUTH. —v. 2. to communicate a lie. "Lying is the lowest level of invention." [Lecture 30 Apr. 59 (#1)]
- lie factory:** n. a phrase contained in an engram demanding prevarication (the telling of lies). Examples: "Tell me anything! Tell me anything. I don't care so long as you say something. But for God's sakes, don't tell me the truth, I can't stand it!" Or "You can't tell him the truth. It would hurt too much." Also called a fabricator. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]
- lie reaction questions:** n. common (nonmeaningful) questions used in a Confessional to study the needle pattern of the person being checked so that changes in it can then be judged in their true light. Examples of lie reaction questions are: "Are you sitting in a chair?" "Are you on the moon?" "Are all cats black?" Modern Confessional procedure does not require lie reaction questions as part of every Confessional, but they are included on the Johannesburg Confessional List. [E-Meter Essentials; HCO PL 22 May 61; HCO PL 7 Apr. 61RC II; HCOB 30 Nov. 78R]
- life:** n. 1. the life static. 2. thought combined with mest in an orderly and harmonic way. Life is formed by theta compounding with mest to make a living organism. Thus life is a manifestation of theta-conquered mest. "Life behaves demonstrably differently than any entity in the physical universe, which is rather chaotic." [Science of Survival; Lecture 22 Nov. 50 (#1); Lecture 17 Jan. 51; Article, Sept. 51] 3. a game wherein theta as the static solves the problems of theta as mest. "Life itself is composed of reaching and withdrawing." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Axioms of Scientology"; Lecture 31 May 54 (#4); HCOB 10 Apr. 81R]
- Life:** n. Journalism. a publication that contains many photographs and articles of current activities. It was started in 1936 by Henry Luce, who was the co-founder of Time magazine.
- Lifebuoy:** n. Trademark. brand name of a deodorant soap.
- life continuum:** n. the action of one individual attempting to carry on the life of another individual who has failed, departed or died, by means of generating in his own body the infirmities and mannerisms of that individual. For example, if a person's father wore glasses and had a bad leg, then the father died, that person might start wearing glasses and having trouble with his leg in order to do a life continuum for his father. The object of a life continuum is not always human—it can be a dog, a locomotive or anything that has failed, departed or died. "These life continuums show up automatically and, more importantly, they resolve." [Lecture 28 Dec. 51 (#2); Lecture 1 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 9 Feb. 55; Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Lecture 9 Nov. 56; PAB 2, May 53]
- life energy:** See theta.
- Life Improvement Course:** n. any of various basic courses covering Scientology data and discoveries one needs to improve his life in numerous areas such as marriage, raising children, interpersonal relations, personal integrity and many others. [HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart]
- life in one's hands, take one's:** See take one's life in one's hands.

Life Membership: See memberships.

Life Orientation Course: See Hubbard Life Orientation Course.

Life Orientation Repair List: n. a prepared list used to repair errors or case upset on the Hubbard Life Orientation Course. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 2 June 90 I] Abbr. LORL.

Life Repair: n. introductory auditing which can repair various aspects of a person's life. Used to get preclears started on the Bridge or back on the Bridge, this action results in an awareness of truth and the way to personal freedom. It is done by a professional auditor under the direction of a Case Supervisor. Also called Scientology Introductory Auditing and Livingness Repair. [Introductory and Demonstration Processes Handbook; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL 23 Oct. 80R II; HCOB 12 Nov. 81]

life ruds: See rudiments, life.

life static: n. the thought, soul, vital part of a person which animates the body. A life static has no mass, no motion, no wavelength, no location in space or in time. It has the ability to postulate and to perceive. [Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, 'The Axioms of Scientology'] See also STATIC; THETA and THETAN.

Lifetime Membership: See memberships.

Light Brigade: See Charge of the Light Brigade, The and Balaklava.

light of day, the: n. Informal. an instance of coming to public view. From the phrase see the light of day. 'This is a brand-new discovery; before Scientology it had never before seen the light of day, anywhere.' [HCOB 12 July 80R]

light, out like a: m. Informal. unconscious. 'He went out like a light; he fogged out; he was not in communication with the auditor; he would not acknowledge; he would not do anything, apparently, to say he was still being audited.' [Lecture 29 Oct. 56]

light processing: See processing, light.

lights begin to dawn: See dawn, lights begin to.

like crazy: See crazy, like.

like mad: See crazy, like.

like the mischief: See mischief, like the.

Limited Non-Remimeo: n. a designation used on issues which indicates that they are not for wide distribution. Such issues usually deal with org know-how, planning, etc., and could be misunderstood, so they are not remimeoed or strewn about: they are sent only to master files and to the senior executives of the organization. [HCO PL 2 July 64] Compare to GENERAL NON-REMIMEO.

limited process: n. 1. a process, such as the basic Grade processes, which can drive the TA up into overrun if repeated once done. [HCOB 2 Nov. 68R] 2. a limited technique. Compare to UNLIMITED PROCESS.

limited technique: n. [1953] a technique which validates the barriers of one's own energy too much, thus can be used only for a short time beneficially. After a certain period of time, a limited technique will begin to cause deterioration on the case rather than improve it. Also called limited process. [Scientology 8-8008: The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 10 Dec. 53 (#2); Lecture 19 Mar. 54 (#3); Lecture 1 Sept. 56 (#1); Lecture 1 Feb. 57; Article, 1953; Article, 1958; HCOB 7 May 72] Compare to UNLIMITED TECHNIQUE.

limit, the sky is the: See sky is the limit.

Lincoln: n. Automobiles. a car manufactured by Lincoln Motor Company, a US firm founded in 1917.

Lincoln Memorial: n. Architecture. a monument erected in 1922 in Washington, DC, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States. The building is constructed mainly of marble, granite and limestone, and houses a large, impressive statue of Lincoln.

line¹: n. 1. a communication line. 2. the route along which particles travel between one terminal and the next in an organization; a fixed pattern of terminals who originate and receive or receive and relay orders, information or other particles. 'This line requires continuous supervision.' [Lecture 9 Mar. 54 (#1); SEC ED 29 Apr. 59; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

line²: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, (a) a

sequence of items in which the first item derives from a listing question, and each new item is found by opposing the last item found. It is a series of zig-zags, with an item at each zig and at each zag. ''They tell you where they belong on the lines.'' (b) the listing question from which such a line is derived. The four basic listing lines are: ''Who or what would want to _____?'' ''Who or what would oppose _____?'' ''Who or what would not oppose _____?'' and ''Who or what would not want to _____?''

'' . . . query the pc for his or her reactions on each line at the time it was done.'' Also called listing line. [Lecture 14 June 62 (#2); Lecture 2 Oct. 62 (#1); Lecture 20 Nov. 62 (#1); HCO Info Letter 22 Jan. 62; HCOB 14 May 62; HCOB 7 Nov. 62 II]

line, along the: m. Informal. at any point. ''Somewhere along the line one of these processes is going to bite and then each and every one of them will do the same.'' [PAB 134 15 Apr. 58]

line charge: n. 1. a prolonged spell of uncontrolled laughter or crying which may be continued for several hours. Once started a line charge can usually be reinforced by the occasional interjection of almost any word or phrase by the auditor. The line charge usually signals the sudden release of a large amount of charge and brings about a marked change in the case. ''He blew a line charge on her with Straightwire.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 6 Mar. 52 (#2); Lecture 14 Jan. 55]—v. 2. to experience a line charge. ''The case is liable to line charge all over the place.'' [Lecture 12 Nov. 53 (#4)]

line lighting: n. Photography. a dramatic profile lighting style in which the outline of the face is highlighted.

line listing: See line.

line of country: n. Informal. business, occupation or specialization. ''We were not even in their line of country—the insane.'' [The Auditor 51, 1970]

line plot: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a record used to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items, which shows the pattern of items of a GPM. ''Each GPM should have its own line plot.'' Also called plot. [Lecture 28 Feb. 63; Lecture 21 Aug. 63; Lecture 12 Mar. 64 (#2); HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 30 Mar. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II] Abbr. LP. See also LINE.

line post: n. a type of post in an organization which is concerned with the flow of lines, not necessarily with the fixed-terminal posts at the end of the lines. A line post has to do with organizational lines: seeing that the lines run smoothly, ironing out any ridges in the lines, keeping particles flowing smoothly from one post to another post. For example, a communicator is a line post. [HCO PL 24 Apr. 59 III; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] Compare to FIXED-TERMINAL POST.

lines, basic four: See line.

line, up the: n. Informal. in the future. ''But that's away—a few months perhaps—up the line.'' [HCOB 6 Oct. 61]

Linguaphone: n. Education. a system for teaching foreign languages using phonograph records and a phonograph machine, developed in 1904 in London, England.

lingua spacia: n. a coined phrase meaning the language of space. Lingua means a language or ''lingo,'' and spacia is a humorously Latinized version of ''space.''

lions and Christians: n. History. reference to the Roman persecutions of the Christians, which included throwing them to the lions in the Colosseum (a great arena of ancient Rome which seated 50,000).

Lions Club: n. Popular culture. the International Association of Lions Clubs, a federation of community service clubs founded in 1917.

lip service: n. Informal. an insincere expression of friendship, admiration, support, etc.; service by words only. ''They pay lip service to all these things that are supposed to exist.'' [Lecture 28 Sept. 61]

liquid fire: n. Military. flaming petroleum or the like, as employed against an enemy in warfare.

list: n. 1. a series of items given to the auditor by the preclear in response to a listing question. Also called L&N list. [HCOB 13 Nov.

87; HCOB 28 Nov. 87] See also LISTING AND NULLING. 2. a prepared list. ''An auditor failing to clear each and every word of every command or list used may be summoned before a Court of Ethics.'' [HCO PL 4 Apr. 72R III] —v. 3. to give items in response to a listing question. ''Listing and Nulling means the pc lists.'' [HCOB 7 Oct. 68 I] 4. to engage in Listing and Nulling. ''Locate a change in life by listing to a blowdown.'' [HCOB 6 Aug. 68]

List 1C: n. a prepared list used by auditors in session when an upset occurs, or as ordered by the Case Supervisor. The L1C is the updated version of the earliest correction list ever compiled. Applied either to session upsets or to life, this list handles ARC broken, sad, hopeless or nattery preclears. The ''L'' stands for ''List,'' ''1'' refers to the fact that this was the first correction list, and ''C'' indicates the third revision of this list. (For further data on the system of numbering issue revisions, see R.) [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 5 July 63; HCOB 19 Mar. 71 II; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA] Abbr. L1C.

List 6: See L6.

List 7: See L7.

List IX: n. the designation for the Hi-Lo TA List; called List IX because it was released in 1971 and included as part of Class IX, which at that time covered developments since Class VIII (1968). [HCOB 4 Aug. 71R]

list, analysis: n. a type of prepared list which analyzes a case broadly or analyzes a session. The purpose of it is to find out what to address in the case in order to program it. The Green Form and the C/S 53 can both be used for this purpose. There are other such lists, including a prepared list to debug production. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R]

list, ARC break: n. an early type of correction list which gave all the types of charge that might get bypassed while doing a certain procedure. There were ARC break lists for many different auditing situations, including a general auditing list, one which covered errors that could come up in listing sessions, and one for engram running by chains. These were the original versions of the List 1C, LABRB and L3RH (Dianetics and Int Rundown Repair List), respectively. [Lecture 11 July 63; HCOB 5 July 63] See also LIST, CORRECTION.

list, auditing: See list, direct auditing.

list, canned: See list, prepared.

list, correction: n. a type of prepared list issued in HCO Bulletin or HCO Policy Letter form, which is designed to find bypassed charge and repair a faulty auditing action or life situation. This type of list corrects an ongoing action. Also called a repair list. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 28 May 70; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R; HCOB 13 Nov. 87; HCOB 29 Nov. 87]

list, Dianetic assessment: See Dianetic assessment list.

list, direct auditing: n. a type of prepared list which delivers direct auditing commands or questions which, run on the preclear, produce an auditing result. The lists of Self Analysis and the various Confessional lists form this type of prepared list. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R]

list, drill: n. a type of prepared list which is used in training as a dummy list to get an auditor used to handling the E-Meter and prepared lists. Such lists are contained in The Book of E-Meter Drills. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R]

listen-style auditing: See auditing, listen-style.

Listerine: n. Trademark. brand name of an antiseptic mouthwash.

list, goal-oppose: See list, source.

listing: See Listing and Nulling.

Listing and Nulling: n. an auditing procedure in which the preclear gives items to the auditor in response to a specific question. The auditor records the preclear's items and their reads, and completes the list per the Laws of Listing and Nulling. Listing is the auditor's action in writing down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor. Nulling is the auditor's action in saying items from a list to a preclear and noting the reaction of the preclear by use

of an E-Meter. ''Listing and Nulling are highly precise auditing actions and if not done exactly by the laws may bring about a down tone and slow case gain, but if done correctly exactly by the laws and with good auditing in general will produce the highest gains attainable.'' [Lecture 17 Oct. 63; Lecture 7 Oct. 68; HCOB 5 Dec. 62; HCOB 1 Aug. 68; HCOB 28 Nov. 87]

Listing by Tiger Buttons: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a technique in which 114 different listing questions, most of which combine a form of the preclear's goal with a button (such as Suppress, Invalidate, etc.), are listed in rotation. This method was developed because a type of listing was needed which permitted a minimal chance of error on the part of the auditor. Called ''Listing by Tiger Buttons'' as it uses many of the same buttons as the Tiger Drill. [Lecture 2 Oct. 62; HCOB 1 Oct. 62]

listing, directive: n. a type of listing used in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, in which the preclear's attention is directed to the form of the inevitable reliable item, providing it can be predicted (due to that GPM's line plot already having been established). ''Directive listing was not very successful when you didn't have a successful pattern.'' [Lecture 18 Apr. 63; HCOB 18 Apr. 63]

listing line: See line.

listing meter: See Azimuth Alignment Meter.

listing question: n. any question which directly or indirectly calls for items in the preclear's answer. For example, ''Who upset you?'' would be a listing question, as it would cause the preclear to give a list of terminals. ''What are you upset about?'' and ''Which town were you happiest in?'' do the same thing. ''How are you doing lately?'' or ''Are you better these days than you used to be?'' or ''How have you been since the last session?'' would not be listing questions. ''What happened'' is also not a listing question; it does not ask for items from the preclear like ''What illness,'' ''What person,'' ''What town,'' which are listing questions. A standard listing question, as found in the Scientology processes which use listing questions, lists down to one reading item. [Lecture 2 Oct. 68; HCOB 17 Mar. 74]

listing, random: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a procedure used in conjunction with directive listing where an item has already been found, but there are other items that are important to the preclear, though secondary to the primary item, which also need to be listed by him. In such cases, the preclear is asked to give any answers he has to the listing question, and the auditor just listens and keeps him listing until the preclear's needle begins to flow smoothly. In random listing, one isn't trying to find an item, and the items given by the preclear aren't even written down—one is just trying to discharge related items to the item found in directive listing in order to make that item rocket read. ''Random listing during the running of implants straightens out a lot of whole track.'' [Lecture 30 Apr. 64; HCOB 29 Apr. 63; HCOB 8 May 63; HCOB 13 May 63; HCOB 21 Jan. 64] See also DIRECTIVE LISTING.

list, ''most likely'': See list, source.

List One: n. 1. a prepared list consisting of a number of Scientology-related terms and items, used in certain auditing procedures. A person who rock slams on this list is called a List One R/Ser, and is someone whose actions will be destructive to Scientology organizations. Also called the Scientology List and Scientology List One. [Lecture 4 Oct. 62 (#1); Lecture 15 Jan. 63 (#2); Lecture 8 Aug. 63; HCOB 23 Nov. 62; HCOB 24 Nov. 62; HCOB 29 Nov. 62; HCOB 4 Dec. 62; HCOB 1 Nov. 74RA; HCOB 24 Jan. 77] See also ROCK SLAMMER, LIST ONE. 2. List 1C.

List One R/Ser: See rock slammer, List One.

list, oppose: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a list done to find the item which opposes a previous found item. There are two wordings for the listing question of an oppose list, one for opposing a terminal (''Who or what would _____ oppose?'') and one for opposing an opposition terminal (''Who or

what would oppose _____?'). Do an oppose list on the original item. Also called opposition list, RI list and RI oppose list. [Lecture 18 Jan. 62; HCOB 23 Nov. 62; HCOB 6 Dec. 62; HCOB 15 Dec. 62; HCOB 3 Jan. 63]

list, opposition: See list, oppose.

list, prepared: n. a list of items prepared by an auditor or C/S or existing in issued form which is assessed on a preclear, student or staff member. It is not a list given by the preclear. There are four general types of prepared lists: analysis lists, direct auditing lists, correction lists and drill lists. The term prepared list is most often used in referring specifically to correction lists, though it covers any type of list which is prepared by someone rather than being originated by the preclear. Also called a canned list. [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 7 Oct. 68; HCOB 3 Jan. 72R; HCOB 15 Oct. 73RC; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R]

list, repair: See list, correction.

list, represent: n. a type of list which is done when one is trying to find the terminal that represents an idea, goal or group to the preclear. The listing question used would be "Who or what does _____ represent to you?" or "Who or what would _____ represent?" Coach shows student how to get a represent list from a reading item . . . [HCOB 7 Apr. 61; HCOB 23 Nov. 62; HCOB 28 Nov. 62R; HCOB 24 Nov. 65]

list, RI: See list, oppose.

list, RI oppose: See list, oppose.

list, source: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, the primary list from the goal, from which the first reliable item is gotten. There are two types of source lists: (a) one in which the listing question asks for an item in opposition to the goal (also called a goal-oppose list), and (b) one in which the listing question asks for an item that would be most likely to achieve the goal (also called a "most likely" list). [HCOB 11 Feb. 63; HCOB 22 Feb. 63; HCOB 8 Apr. 63]

Little Beaver: n. Entertainment. the name of a Navaho orphan adopted by a cowboy named Red Ryder in the comic strip Red Ryder by Fred Harman.

The strip began November 6, 1938 and within ten years it was syndicated in 750 newspapers around the world. Little Beaver was the main character of a radio show starting in 1942, then of a television show which ran for thirty-nine episodes in 1956.

Little Eva: n. Literature. the young daughter of a slave owner in the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811—1896).

little mid ruds: See rudiments, middle.

Little Nell: n. Literature. a young girl who leads a life of hardship and finally dies, in the novel The Old Curiosity Shop by Charles Dickens (1812—1870).

Little Orphan Annie: n. Literature. reference to the poem Little Orphant Annie, written in 1885 by James Whitcomb Riley. Annie tells hair-raising tales about the goblins, and is finally carried off by them. (Orphant is an obsolete form of orphan.)

Little Red Riding-Hood: n. Popular culture. a fairy tale in which a little girl bringing a present to her grandmother is devoured by a wolf who has disguised himself in the old lady's ruffled nightcap. The brothers Grimm (two German authors of the early nineteenth century, remembered mostly for their collection of fairy tales) added a happy ending to the tale: a huntsman slits open the wolf and restores the child and her grandmother to life.

Little Tiger: See Tiger Drill.

little tin soldiers and angels with golden hair: n. Literature. a reference to the poem Little Boy Blue by Eugene Field (1850—1895), American poet and journalist, best known for his children's verse. The poem, in part, is:

"The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket molds in his hands; . . ."

live: m. charged; unflat. When you leave a Security Check question 'live' and go on to the next one, you set up a nasty situation that

- will have repercussions. [HCOB 19 Oct. '61]
- liveness:** n. potential ability; the ability to make a consideration; the ability to handle and control energy. [Lecture 10 Nov. '55]
- living daylights out of, the:** m. Informal. completely or thoroughly. A portion of the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." Daylights is a slang term for "eyes," which has come to also mean "wits" or "consciousness." So to beat the living daylights out of someone would be to beat him until he is unconscious. Living daylights is often used in similar constructions to express handling or doing something completely. "But you're certainly going to improve the living daylights out of somebody—enough to make him surprised about it." [Lecture 9 Aug. '57]
- living end, the:** n. Informal. an addition to a difficult job or situation that makes it almost unbearable; the final and most severe of a series of difficulties.
- livingness:** n. the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with someplace to arrive. "To have difficulties in life, all it is necessary to do is to start running away from the business of livingness." [A New Slant on Life; Lecture 6 Apr. '65 (#1); Ability 54, Sept. '57; HCO PL 13 Mar. '65 II]
- Livingness Repair:** See Life Repair.
- Lloyd's:** n. Business. a huge insurance corporation based in London, England, incorporated in 1871. It deals in insurance of almost every kind, but is most noted for its insurance of oceangoing vessels.
- lobotomy:** See prefrontal lobotomy.
- LOC:** Life Orientation Course. See Hubbard Life Orientation Course.
- locate:** v. to help the preclear spot the exact place something happened. [HCOB 15 Nov. '78] See also DATE/LOCATE.
- Locational Processes/Processing:** n. a class of processes in which the auditor has the preclear notice objects and people in the environment. The object of Locational Processing is to establish a stability in the environment of the preclear on the subject of objects and people. "Locational Processing happens to make the thetan make the body confront the wall." [Introductory and Demonstration Processes Handbook; Operational Bulletin No. 1; 20 Oct. '55; Certainty, Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. '55; HCO Training Bulletin 6 Feb. '57; HCOB 11 June '57; PAB 153, 1 Feb. '59; HCOB 14 Nov. '87 III; HCOB 2 Apr. '90]
- Location by Contact:** n. the process name of CCH 5.
- lock¹:** n. a mental image picture of an incident where one was knowingly or unknowingly reminded of a secondary or engram. It does not itself contain a blow or a burn or impact and is not any major cause of misemotion. It does not contain unconsciousness. It may contain a feeling of pain or illness, etc., but is not itself the source of it. It is an analytical moment in which the perceptics of an engram are approximated, thus restimulating the engram or bringing it into action, the present time perceptics being erroneously interpreted by the reactive mind to mean that the same condition which produced physical pain once before is now again at hand. The lock is a moment of mental discomfort containing no physical pain and no great loss. It depends for its force on the engram to which it is appended. Example: One sees a cake, feels sick. This is a lock on an engram of being made sick by eating cake. The picture of seeing a cake and feeling sick is a lock on (is locked to) the incident (unseen at the moment) of getting sick eating cake. "The removal of the engram also removes, ordinarily, without further attention, the lock." Also called restimulation lock. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; HCOB 9 Feb. '66; HCOB 23 Apr. '69RA I; HCOB 9 July '78RA; HCOB 15 July '78RA]
- lock²:** n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a minor mass whose significance is associated with that of a reliable item or GPM. For example, if "catfish" were a reliable item, "sturgeon" might be reading on the meter, but the charge on it would actually be coming from the RI "catfish." Thus "sturgeon" would be a lock on "catfish," or a lock RI of "catfish."

[Lecture 23 Apr. 63; HCOB 29 Apr. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

lock, **ARC**: n. the type of lock which results when affinity, communication or reality is forced upon an individual by the environment when he does not want it, when it is not rationally necessary, or when one or more of these is inhibited or denied to the individual by others in the environment. [Science of Survival]

lock, **broken dramatization**: n. the type of lock in which the chief factor is that the individual has been prevented from completing the dramatization of a restimulated engram. For example, a person is being angry about something, and someone criticizes him for being angry or prevents him from carrying out the full cycle of his anger. A lock results which will be remarkably effective in reducing this person on the Tone Scale. [Science of Survival]

lock **end words**: n. words that are not in GPMs but which, occurring later, are close in meaning to significances that are part of the GPMs and so lock into a GPM and restimulate it. They keep large parts of the reactive mind in restimulation. Also called lock words. [LRH Definition Notes; HCOB 17 Oct. 64 III]

lock **engram**: See engramic lock.

locker, **shot in the**: See shot in the locker.

lock, **language**: n. a type of lock in which the main aberrative content is in terms of language. [Science of Survival]

lock, **MEST**: n. a type of lock which comes about through the inhibition or enforcement of the individual's experience or control of matter or energy or space or time. [Science of Survival]

lock, **restimulation**: See lock.

lock **RI**: See lock.

lock-**scan**: v. to do Lock Scanning. "The commands necessary to permit the preclear to lock-scan are very simple." [Science of Survival]

Lock Scanning: n. a procedure used in the early 1950s to deintensify chains of locks which were interfering with processing or aberrative to the preclear. It was done by contacting an early lock on the track and going rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. Done many times, the whole chain of locks being scanned would become ineffective in influencing the person. [Science of Survival; Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 30 Jan. 62; DAB Vol. 1, No. 10-11, Apr. - May 51]

lock **words**: See lock end words.

logic: n. the subject of reasoning. Logic is a gradient scale of association of facts of greater or lesser similarity made to resolve some problem of the past, present or future, but mainly to resolve and predict the future. It is the combination of factors into an answer; the ability to reason. "If people on management and work lines do not know logic, the organization can go adrift and require a fabulous amount of genius to hold it together and keep it running." [Scientology 8-8008; HCO PL 11 May 70]

logic, **infinity-valued**: n. a system of logic which uses gradient scales, scales of conditions graduated from zero to infinity. Absolutes are considered unobtainable. Rather than "wrong-right" as in two-valued logic, or "wrong-right-maybe" as in three-valued logic, infinity-valued logic consists of an infinity of values graduated on a scale. For example, a gradient scale of rightness would run from the theoretical but unobtainable zero of rightness, up to the theoretical infinity of rightness. A gradient scale of wrongness would run from a zero of wrongness to an infinity of wrongness. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Article, Jan. 51]

logic, **one-valued**: n. primitive logic, in which everything was assumed to be the product of a divine will, and there was no obligation to decide the rightness or wrongness of anything. This is the type of logic used by the reactive mind. [Notes on the Lectures of L. Ron Hubbard]

Logics: n. a series of twenty-four concise statements covering the definitions and interrelationships of data, knowledge, and the human mind; together, they constitute a method of thinking which applies to any universe or any thinking process. The Logics can be found in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of

Basics, ''The Logics''; Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#1); Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#2)]

logic, three-valued: n. the type of logic used by engineers in the present day, which contains the values of right, wrong and maybe.

[Notes on the Lectures of L. Ron Hubbard]

logic, two-valued: n. the type of logic formulated by Aristotle, in which a thing was either right or wrong. [Notes on the Lectures of L. Ron Hubbard]

logistics: n. procurement, maintenance and transportation of material, monies and/or personnel. In terms of mail and freight lines, logistics items would include those which have some apparent commercial value such as personal effects, machine parts, food, records and magnetic recording tape, watches and jewelry, raw (unexposed) film, etc. ''Telex traffic is too brief to do a good job on logistics.'' [FO 2132, 7 Oct. 69; HCO PL 11 Jan. 91] Abbr. logs.

logs: logistics.

loins, gird (up) one's: See gird (up) one's loins.

LOL: life or (and) livingness. [Lecture 19 Apr. 62]

London Bridge: n. the most famous bridge in London, England. It was built across the Thames River between 1825 and 1831 and was 928 feet long. Beginning in 1967, the bridge was taken apart and transplanted stone by stone and reerected to span a lake in Arizona.

London County Council: n. Government, the administrative government body for the county of London in England.

London Daily Mail: See Daily Mail.

London Express: n. Journalism, a company in London, England, which publishes newspapers, such as the Daily Express and the Sunday Express.

London Films: n. Entertainment, a British production company founded in the 1930s by Hungarian producer-director Sir Alexander Korda (1893—1956). It was one of the largest film production companies in England during the 1930s and had many leading names operating under its banner.

London Palladium Theater: n. Entertainment, a theater in London, England. From 1871 to 1887, it was used solely for the performances of circuses. It was reconstructed and opened as a music hall in 1910 and has been used mainly for musicals since that time.

London Philharmonic: n. Music, the London Philharmonic Orchestra, a famous English symphony orchestra established in 1932.

Lone Ranger: n. Entertainment, the hero of a radio program, ''The Lone Ranger,'' first aired in 1933, and later made into a television program in 1949. The story is set in Texas in the nineteenth century and tells of the Lone Ranger and his trusted American Indian friend, Tonto, as they track down and apprehend the notorious gang responsible for the murder of the Lone Ranger's brother and four other Texas Rangers. The Lone Ranger and Tonto cut a trail of law and order across seven states, forcing ''the powers of darkness into the blinding light of justice.''

longbow, draw a: v. Informal, to exaggerate. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. It is said that a good archer could hit between the fingers of a man's hand at a considerable distance, and could propel his arrow a mile. The tales told about longbow exploits fully justify the application of the phrase. Also, pull a longbow or string a longbow. ''Anybody that tells you they know anything about brain structure is really stringing a longbow.'' [Lecture 4 July 50]

long fall: See fall.

long fall blowdown: See fall.

Long Form Product Clearing: See product clearing.

Long John Silver: n. Literature, a pirate character from the book Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson (1850—1894). See also TREASURE ISLAND.

look-a-here: v. Informal, an everyday-speech expression meaning simply ''look here.''. Also, looky-here. ''Now look-a-here: If a person can't confront any problems, they of course are not going to confront any problems that they've got.'' [Lecture 6 July 61]

lookingness: n. a system of knowing by which we have something at a

distance, we perceive it and having perceived it, we then feel we know about it. 'But doingness requires, of course, much, much, much more understanding than just lookingness.' [Lecture 5 July 54; Lecture 11 Aug. 64]

lookit: v. US Informal. look.

Look magazine: n. Journalism. a biweekly American magazine covering current affairs and including many photographs, in print from 1937 to 1971.

looky-here: See look-a-here.

loop¹: n. a redoubling of the time track back on itself due to an engramic command. In such a case, incidents are not in their correct place on the time track. 'When the time track is found to contain loops or is blurred in any of its portions, its crossings or confusions are directly attributable to engramic commands which precisely state the confusion.' [The Dynamics of Life]

loop²: n. Informal. someone who is crazy or silly. 'Because when you're dealing with aberrated human beings, as any field of mental science has learned in the past, you are dealing with loops, which can cause you a great deal of trouble one way or the other.' [Lecture 7 July 50]

Loop, the: n. Business. the commercial center of Chicago, Illinois. It gets its name from the elevated railway that forms a loop around two square miles of the city's downtown area.

loop, throw for a: v. Informal. to throw into a state of confusion or shock. 'And this has thrown the whole field of mental healing, so-called, in the Western world at this particular time, for a loop.' [Lecture 13 Oct. 64]

Lord Chief Justice: n. Law. in England, the chief judge of the supreme court of common law (law based on customs, usages and court decisions rather than on codified written laws).

Lord knows: Informal. only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). 'Now, this is a very fundamental, philosophic question that has been with man for Lord knows how long — 'to do or not to do.' [Lecture 4 Aug. 61]

Lorentz-FitzGerald-Einstein equations: See Lorentz-Fitzgerald equation.

Lorentz-FitzGerald equations: n. Mathematics. equations developed by Hendrik Lorentz (1853—1928) and George Francis FitzGerald (1851—1901) which contributed to and were complemented by the work of Albert Einstein. These equations, also known as the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction, contain the hypothesis that a moving body exhibits a contraction in the direction of motion when its velocity is close to the speed of light. Also called Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas and Lorentz-FitzGerald-Einstein equations.

Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas: See Lorentz-Fitzgerald equations.

LORL: Life Orientation Repair List.

Los Alamos: n. a humorous made-up name for a city, from Los Alamos, a town in central New Mexico that is the site of an atomic research center, and Alamogordo Air Base, an air force base in New Mexico that was the site of the first man-made atomic explosion on 16 July 1945.

lose: See failure.

loss: n. the action or an instance of something having withdrawn from a person without his consent; a disappearance of things. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 25 June 54 (#4); JOS 16-G, June 53]

Loss or Theft Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding the disappearance of anything that should be there giving anything known about its disappearance such as when it was seen last. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

love nest: n. Informal. a place where lovers, especially illicit lovers, live or meet.

lower conditions: n. ethics conditions below Non-Existence: Liability, Doubt, Enemy, Treason and Confusion. '... just as the one in Power works to maintain up stats, the one in the lower condition, whether one cares to confront it or not, works too and is just as industriously collapsing not only his own post stats but also the stats of posts adjacent to his!' [Introduction to Scientology

Ethics; HCO PL 20 Oct. 67 I]

lower grades: see Grades, Expanded Lower.

lower-scale mockery: n. a similar action to one higher on a scale, but which is less aware; a lower harmonic of something. For example, if a comedian came out on stage dressed with the same characteristics as someone who dressed well, but the comedian had overdone it, this would be a lower-scale mockery of dressing well. Also called low-toned mockery. [Lecture 12 May 54 (#3); Lecture 6 Feb. 66 (#1)]

low on the left: m. having an Oxford Capacity Analysis graph which is in the white area below the center line on the left side of the graph. This means that the case is very heavily charged and the preclear is out of valence. [HCOB 1 May 91 IX; HCOB 1 May 91 XIX; Lecture 30 Mar. 72]

low on the right: m. having an Oxford Capacity Analysis graph which is in the white area below the center line on the right side of the graph. This means that the preclear is psychotic and has evil purposes (destructive intentions). [HCOB 1 May 91 XIX; Lecture 30 Mar. 72]

low TA: See TA, low.

low-toned mockery: See lower-scale mockery.

Loyalist Brigades: n. History. in the Spanish Civil War of the late 1930s, Spaniards loyal to the recently deposed republican government, who fought against the fascists led by General Francisco Franco. The Soviet Union sent aid to the Loyalists, some of whom were communist; the German and Italian fascist dictators, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, supported Franco. The Spanish fascists won the war and set up Franco's long rule as dictator of Spain.

LP: line plot.

LRH: L. Ron Hubbard.

LRH Book Compilations: n. the portion of International Management that has the purpose of compiling L. Ron Hubbard's materials in book, tape transcript and course pack form exactly in accordance with his instructions, so it can be made available to the public. Abbr. RComps.

LRH Comm: LRH Communicator.

LRH Comm Correction Form: n. a form used by an LRH Communicator to get orders complied with. Issued when it is found that a person is not complying to program targets, etc., it consists of a series of actions the LRH Communicator can take to get the order complied with, the first action being a nudge and the last being demotion. Also called Correction Form. [HCO PL 26 Feb. 71; HCO PL 27 Feb. 71RA II]

LRH Comm Log: n. a log used by an LRH Communicator to keep track of orders issued and not yet complied with, and to bring to light those persons or areas noncomplying or those falsely reporting compliances. [HCO PL 31 May 68]

LRH Comm Staff Program No. 1: n. a program written by LRH in 1969 to get all staff through the Organization Executive Course and the Hubbard Dianetic Graduate Course in order to increase their effectiveness and thus improve their pay, facilities and security; it was assigned to the LRH Communicator in each organization to get done. In 1970, this program was discontinued and the staff status system was restored. Also called Staff Program No. 1 and Staff Training Program No. 1. [LRH ED 121 Int, 29 Aug. 70]

LRH Communicator: n. the post in the Executive Division of a Scientology organization responsible for getting policy as given in HCO Policy Letters followed and in such a way as to expand the org and not stop flows, and for getting action and compliance on LRH Executive Directives, programs, projects and orders. The LRH Communicator is also responsible for local issue authority. [HCO PL 27 Dec. 65RA; HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66RA IV; HCO PL 10 May 68RA; HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II] Abbr. LC; LRH Comm.

LRH Communicator International: n. the head of the LRH Communicator Network, whose direct senior is Establishment Executive International. Abbr. LCI.

LRH Communicator Network: n. the network of LRH Communicators which is headed by the LRH Communicator International at the Flag Command Bureaux, and extends down through Continental LRH Communicators in

each Continental Liaison Office to the LRH Communicator in each organization. This network is responsible for seeing that orgs are on-source through compliance to LRH policy and tech. It is additionally concerned with getting orgs established and built up through functioning HCOs and Qualifications Divisions, and has the responsibility of seeing that the image of L. Ron Hubbard is properly presented to org staff and public. Within the LRH Comm Network are three additional networks, each with a specialized function: The Senior HCO Network, the Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge Network and the Senior Qual Network. [HCO PL 12 Feb. 70 II; HCO PL 28 Aug. 73RA; HCO PL 7 May 84]

LRH ED: LRH Executive Directive.

LRH Executive Directive: n. an issue type, written by LRH, which carries current line, projects, programs, immediate orders and directions from LRH to various areas. They are not valid longer than one year, if fully complied with, when they are automatically retired. They otherwise remain valid until fully complied with or until amended or cancelled by another LRH ED. They are numbered for area and sequence for the area and are sent to staffs or specific posts in orgs. They are blue ink on white paper with a special heading. Previously called Secretarial Executive Directors. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. LRH ED; RED.

LRH Pers Comm: LRH Personal Communicator.

LRH Personal Communicator: n. the post which acted as a communicator for LRH, and was in charge of the staff of the Flag Office of LRH. [FO 2374R, 7 Mar. 70] See also COMMUNICATOR and FACILITY DIFFERENTIAL.

LRH Personal Public Relations Network: n. the network that is responsible for seeing that the image of L. Ron Hubbard is properly presented in the field and in organizations and that orgs are on-source. The international office is part of the Commodore's Messenger Org International, and its head, LRH Personal Public Relations Officer International (LRH Pers PRO Int), monitors the activities of the network of LRH Personal Public Relations Offices. Since the LRH Pers PRO Network is responsible for the proper presentation of L. Ron Hubbard's image, it is therefore the senior public relations network of the Church and sees that other public relations networks exist and operate in a coordinated manner. The network is responsible for getting local public relations campaigns issued to, and executed by, individual organizations, in order to bring about excellent local PR area control. [FO 2367, 3 Mar. 70] Abbr. LRH PPRO.

LRH Personal Public Relations Officer: n. the head of the LRH Personal Public Relations Office. See also LRH PERSONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS NETWORK.

LRH Personal Secretary: n. the post which was responsible for ensuring that LRH's communication lines to his publics were fully open and that complete and accurate records of such were available to him at all times. As part of this duty, the LRH Personal Secretary oversaw compilations as well as tape copying and transcription. Continental LRH Pers Secs also existed, to handle needed functions in those areas. [ED 25 Int, 23 Sept. 66; COLRHED 460, 28 Nov. 76; FO 3750, 15 May 79]

LRH Pers PRO Int: LRH Personal Public Relations Officer International. See also LRH PERSONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS NETWORK.

LRH Pers Sec: LRH Personal Secretary.

LRH Photo Shoot Org: See Source Productions.

LRH PPRO: LRH Personal Public Relations Office. See also LRH PERSONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS NETWORK.

LRH Technical Research and Compilations: n. the unit in the office of Senior Case Supervisor International that has the responsibility of compiling unpublished LRH material according to his exact instructions. Also called Tech Comps. [SPD 145R, 15 July 86] Abbr. RTRC.

L. Ron Hubbard Executive Directive: See LRH Executive Directive.

L. Ron Hubbard Library: n. the entity that owns L. Ron Hubbard's copyrights.

LSD 25: n. another name for LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), a drug which produces hallucinations, delusions, etc., resembling those

occurring in a psychotic state. [HCOB 31 May 77; HCOB 28 Aug. 68 II]

LT: lifetime.

ltr: letter.

Lubyanka Prison: n. a prison and secret-police headquarters in Moscow, Russia.

Lucas: n. Automotive. the name of a British company which produces automotive electrical equipment.

luck, down on one's: m. Informal. suffering a period of misfortune, bad luck, etc. "I found out that if a guy is down, and down on his luck and you give him a leg up or something like that, why, he'll make it." [Lecture 5 Mar. 72]

Luckies: n. Informal. popular name for Lucky Strike cigarettes. See also lucky strike.

luck, ride one's: v. Informal. to expect or count on an even better run of good fortune than one has had already. "Just sit back and ride your luck." [Lecture 7 Aug. 63]

Lucky Strike: n. Trademark. brand name of an American cigarette.

lumbosis: n. a made-up name for a disease, coined by LRH and used humorously in many of his lectures and writings. "But when you have somebody whose 'lumbosis' has not surrendered to Dianetics, you have this full approach to fall back on." [Lecture 9 Sept. 65; HCOB 16 Aug. 69R]

Lusitania: n. Nautical. a large British ocean liner which made regular runs between New York City and Liverpool, England. She was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland in 1915 during World War I; among the 1,198 victims were 124 Americans. The attack was a factor that prompted America's entry into the war in 1917.

LX Lists: n. a series of three prepared lists which serve to isolate the reasons a being is charged up to such an extent that he is out of valence. When these lists were first released for use, they were experimental, thus the "X" in the title. The three lists are called LX3 (Attitudes), LX2 (Emotions) and LX1 (Conditions). "It is a cognition on beingness, not doingness or havingness, that indicates the EP of LX Lists." [HCOB 2 Aug. 69R; HCOB 20 Sept. 78 II]

Lycoming: n. Aviation. an aircraft-engine manufacturer, now called Avco Lycoming.

- M:** 1. Major, used in reference to a Major issue of a magazine. See also MAGAZINE. 2. master (master copy of a lecture). 3. male. 4. Materiel. See Department of Materiel.
- M1:** Method 1. See Word Clearing Method 1.
- M2:** Method 2. See Word Clearing Method 2.
- M3:** Method 3 assessment. See assessment, Method 3.
- M3:** Method 3. See Word Clearing Method 3.
- M4:** Method 4 assessment. See assessment, Method 4.
- M4:** Method 4. See Word Clearing Method 4.
- M5:** Method 5 assessment. See assessment, Method 5.
- M5:** Method 5. See Word Clearing Method 5.
- M6:** Method 6. See Word Clearing Method 6.
- M7:** Method 7. See Word Clearing Method 7.
- M8:** Method 8. See Word Clearing Method 8.
- M9:** Method 9. See Word Clearing Method 9.
- MA:** 1. magazine article, a designation on issues to indicate that they may be published in Scientology magazines. [HCO PL 2 July 64] 2. Master at Arms.
- MAA:** Master at Arms.
- Ma Bell:** n. Communications. a nickname for the Bell System, a major telephone company in the US, owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Bell System was the first telephone company in the United States, and over twenty local telephone operating companies grew out of it.
- Macbeth:** n. Literature. 1. a famous tragedy by William Shakespeare (1564—1616). 2. the title character of this play, tortured by guilt over murders he committed while rising to power in Scotland.
- Macduff:** n. Literature. a character in the play Macbeth by William Shakespeare (1564—1616). In the play, Macbeth murders the king (Duncan) at the urging of his wife, and then becomes king himself. Macduff, Macbeth's former friend, turns against him after the murder and joins Duncan's son in raising an army to unseat him. In the last scene of the play, Macduff challenges Macbeth to fight; Macbeth's response contains one of the best-known and most often quoted lines from the play: "Lay on, Macduff."
- machine:** n. a consideration or pattern of thought rigged up by the thetan to do something automatically for him, often as the result of a predetermined external stimulus. For example, a person might have an emergency response machine he uses while driving, which turns on when he sees a truck pull out in front of him. The machine would take over and get him through the emergency, then would more or less be turned off. The term "machine" is used because these mental constructions are actual machines: they have wheels and cogwheels and belts and barrels and steam boilers and electronic electrodes and dials and switches and meters, and they do the same types of things that ordinary machines do. "And the preclear is run until the preclear knows, absolutely, that he himself, not some machine, not some energy mass, not his toe, or his hat, is thinking the thought." Also called machinery. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 18 Oct. 54 (#3); Lecture 20 Oct. 54 (#1); Lecture 29 Oct. 55; Lecture 6 Nov. 58; Lecture 7 Nov. 58 (#1); PAB 54, 10 June 55]
- Machine Age:** n. History. the time period of the mid-eighteenth century, during which human and animal labor began to be replaced by machines.
- machinery:** See machine.
- mackerel, dead as a:** See dead as a mackerel.
- Mack truck:** n. Transportation. a large, strong tractor (truck with a driver's cab and no body, for hauling one or more trailers) built by the Mack Truck Company. Mack trucks are known for being powerful.
- Macmillan Company:** n. Business. a large book publishing company established in 1869 by Alexander Macmillan (1818—1896).
- Macy's:** n. Business. a large American department store chain owned by R.H. Macy and Company, based in New York City. It has branches throughout fifteen states in the US, and the stores are well-known

for their unusual window dressings.

MAD: n. an American humor magazine, similar to a comic book.

mad as a hatter: m. Informal. quite mad; crazy; not able to think right. Earlier, felt hats were made by treating furs, usually rabbit or beaver, with mercury. Prolonged exposure to the fumes of mercury damages the nervous system. Old hatters, therefore, developed a twitch, they tended to become incoherent, and they suffered a loss of coordination that made them appear to be crazy, a condition once known as the hatter's shakes.

madder than a hatter: See mad as a hatter.

maddest hatter: See mad as a hatter.

mad-dog: Informal. m. 1. fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, acting like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). ''Read Plato's dissertation on man. If you've ever read a mad dog piece of writing, that's one.'' [Lecture 4 June 55] —v. 2. to act like a mad dog, or drive others mad. ''He's going to make the whole German race commit suicide one way or the other—mad-dog them on . . .'' [Lecture 11 Oct. 54]

made (in the shade), have it: See have it made (in the shade).

mad hatter: See mad as a hatter.

Madison Avenue: n. Marketing. the street in New York City which was once the locale of the major advertising agencies of America.

mad, like: See crazy, like.

mad, stark, staring: See stark, staring mad.

mag: magazine.

magazine: n. a publication put out by a Scientology organization which is the org's major comm line to its field. Every Scientology organization has its own magazine. The purpose of the magazine is to inform the public of what services are being offered by the org and create want for these services. Class V organizations send out a monthly magazines of two types: Major and Minor. Major magazines go out to members every two months. Minors go to the whole CF list on the in-between months. Major magazines consist of eight or more pages covering some interesting technical data and results and the various advertisements for materials and services; they are mainly of interest to the membership and informed Scientologists. Minor issues consist of four to eight pages, and are mainly slanted at book buyers; they offer books, especially new ones, some org news and they invite membership. ''Getting out magazines and mailings on time.'' [HCO PL 3 Aug. 56 II; HCO PL 11 Feb. 80 III] Abbr. mag.

magic healing crystals: n. Healing. crystals considered by the Australian aboriginal witch doctor to possess magic properties, used in his attempts at healing.

Magistrate: See Scientology Magistrate.

magnifying the overt: See ''murder routine.''

mail slip system: n. a procedure used to ensure the safe arrival of communication particles over long-distance comm lines. A mail slip which lists all the particles in the package being sent is made out in three copies. The original of the mail slip is kept by the sender, and the two copies are sent with the mail pack to the receiving org. When the pack arrives at its destination, the recipient checks its contents against the list on the mail slip to verify that all items are well received, then attests to this on the slip with his name and the date. He routes the less legible copy back to the originator of the mail pack, and files the other copy in a folder or binder for his own records. When the originator of the mail pack receives a copy of the returned mail slip with attest, he locates the original mail slip, staples the two together, and files it in consecutive order in a folder or binder. This way he can see which mail packs have been well received and which have not, and can take action to locate a missing mail pack if needed. [HCOB 29 Oct. 87]

mails must get through, the: n. reference to the motto of the United States postal service: ''Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.'' Often used figuratively. ''Hour later, you're still charging on, you know. The mails must get through!'' [Lecture

30 Oct. 62]

Main Account: n. a bank account used by a Scientology organization in paying all organization expenses, salaries, etc. The weekly allocation received from the Flag Banking Officer goes into this account and then the monies for bills, etc., are disbursed from it.

[HCO PL 29 Jan. 71RA; HCO PL 17 Feb. 71RC; HCO PL 26 Apr. 71RC II]

maintenance: n. the proper lubrication, cooling, adjustment and preservation of an item, area or installation. [FO 1993, 13 May 69]

major action: n. any action designed to change a case or general considerations or handle continual illness or improve ability. This means a process or even a series of processes. It doesn't mean a grade. It is any process the case hasn't had. 'Never run a pc on a major action whose case is giving trouble.' [HCOB 4 Feb. 70; HCOB 23 Aug. 71]

major case action: See major action.

Major (issue): See magazine.

major stable win: See win.

major target: See target, major.

major thought: n. the complete thought being expressed in words by the auditor. Example: 'Have you ever injured dirty pigs?' The major thought here is the whole sentence. 'We want the read that occurs instantly after the last syllable of the major thought without lag.' [The Book of E-Meter Drills; Lecture 24 May 62, SHSBC-163; HCOB 25 May 62; HCOB 25 Apr. 63] Compare to MINOR THOUGHT.

make-break point: n. the point which will either make or break a person, venture, etc. It will either bring success or failure. [Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#2)]

male Clear: n. the position of 3.0 on the E-Meter tone arm, where the E-Meter registers the male body. '... an unclear person doesn't read steadily at male or female Clear reading, but goes above or below that reading and the reading changes.' [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 2 Jan. 60 (#2); Ability 68, late Feb. 58; HCOB 7 Aug. 59] See also CLEAR READ.

mamaloi: n. Voodoo. a voodoo priestess.

man: n. a human spirit which is enwrapped, more or less, in a mind, which is in a body. Man is a spirit and his usual residence is in his head and he looks at pictures and his body carries him around. Man thought he had a human spirit. That is totally incorrect. Man is his own immortal soul. [A New Slant on Life; Have You Lived Before This Life?; Lecture 30 July 57; PAB 130, 15 Feb. 58] See also THETAN.

management: n. 1. the planning of means to attain goals and their assignation for execution to staff and proper coordination of activities within the group to attain maximal efficiency with minimal effort to attain determined goals. Management itself does not ordinarily include the discovery and delineation of the goals of a group. Management concerns itself with the accomplishment of goals otherwise determined. 'Management in the past has been as uncodified in its techniques as psychiatry, and management, without reservation, has almost always been a complete failure.' [How to Live Though an Executive; HCO PL 13 Feb. 80; HCO PL 9 Jan. 51] 2. the body that organizes and runs an activity. 'Before one can judge management one has to consider the goals of an enterprise and discover how nearly a certain management of a certain enterprise was able to attain those goals.' [HCO PL 9 Jan. 51] —m. 3. having to do with or involved in management. 'The coordinating committee would be made up of the members of the management units or their deputies — such members then acting only in a coordinating capacity.' [HCO PL 13 Feb. 80] Abbr. mgmt.

Management Bureau: n. a bureau of the Flag Bureaux and Flag Operations Liaison Offices in the early 1970s that was involved with the management of individual organizations. [FBDL 45, 13 Jan. 71; CBO 895, 23 Dec. 91]

Management Chart: See Management Cycle.

Management Cycle: n. a list, given in HCO PL 24 June 70 I, MANAGEMENT CYCLE, of the basic steps followed in establishing an area: (1) Recruit (suitable qualifications); (2) On post as trainee (posted in org); (3) Audit (general case advance); (4) Purposes (all purposes

of post cleared by two-way comm); (5) Train (with a divisional summary star-rate, then full divisional pack); and (6) On post (fully grooved in and functioning). Also called the Management Chart or Management Cycle Chart. [HCO PL 24 June 70 I]

Management Cycle Chart: See Management Cycle.

Management Power Rundown: n. a series of auditing, study and Word Clearing actions developed and delivered at Flag in the early 1970s which addressed learning slowness, misunderstandings and other factors affecting management skill and ability. Also called Management Word Rundown.

Management Series: n. a general term for a series of policy letters covering specific management skills and functions, written by L. Ron Hubbard majorly in the early 1970s: the Data Series, Organizing Series, Personnel Series, Establishment Officer Series, Executive Series, Finance Series, Target Series, Computer Series, Public Relations Series, Marketing Series and Admin Know-How Series. The complete series can be found in the Management Series volumes.

Management Status One: n. a course which instant hats an executive on the basic tools of management such as: Admin Scale, target policy, strategic plans, programs, specific lines and org terminals, org boards, despatches and telexes, statistics and graphs, conditions, hats and hatting, files, personnel folders, ethics folders, etc. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II]

Management Status Two: n. a course done following the Organization Executive Course which consists of a profound review of the basic management tools and study of the upper-level tools of management, which include: surveys, public relations, pilots, review of past performance, general economics, finance systems, cost accounting, control through networks, admin indicators, morale, legal, goodwill, exchange, Sea Org missions, economical management and managing by dynamics. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II]

Management Status Three: n. a course done following the Flag Executive Briefing Course which consists of a more profound review of the basic and upper-level management tools than that done on Management Status Two, in addition to training on the twelve ingredients of expansion (coordination, establishment, marketing, books, materials, influx of public, field activities, call-in, gross income, quality, services, audiovisual) upon which the Senior Executive Strata operates. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II]

Management Word Rundown: See Management Power Rundown.

man alive: Informal, a phrase used to express surprise or reproof.

''man from mud'' theory: n. the theory that man is an animal that arose as a result of a spontaneous accident from a ''sea of ammonia'' and by the stages of development called ''evolution,'' arrived at his present level of intelligence. [LRH Definition Notes]

Manhattan Project: n. History. code name for the effort to develop atomic bombs for the United States during World War II. The first controlled nuclear reaction took place in Chicago in 1942; by 1945, bombs had been manufactured that used this chain reaction to produce great explosive force. The project was carried out in enormous secrecy. After a test explosion in July 1945, the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

manic: n. 1. a manic engram. See engram, manic. 2. a person whose life force is channeled through a manic engram. ''In the case of the manic, the fanatic or the zealot, an engram has entirely blocked at least one of the purpose lines deriving from a dynamic.'' [The Dynamics of Life]

manic-depressive: n. Psychiatry. a person having a mental disorder marked by alternating extremes of mania (excessive, persistent enthusiasm, liking, craving or interest) and mental depression. ''A manic-depressive, sometimes cheerful and apparently only neurotic, is actually very low on the scale . . .'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 21 Sept. 65]

Manichaeism: n. Religion. a religious system that arose in 246 a.d. based on the doctrines of the Persian prophet Manes (216? — 276?). According to this system, the world originated as a mixture of light and

darkness, which represent good and evil. Manichaeans believe that the soul, which arose from the Kingdom of Light, wants to escape from the body, which represents the Kingdom of Darkness. All mankind is ultimately to be purged of darkness and evil by the subjection of the body to the soul; the principal disciples to this end being the avoidance of sexual indulgence, even in marriage, and abstinence from food of animal origin.

Manichaeus: See Manichaeism.

manners: n. the original procedure developed by man to oil the machinery of human relationships: described using such terms as politeness, etiquette, courtesy, respect. "Good manners" sum up to (a) granting importance to the other person and (b) using the two-way communication cycle. Whatever motions or rituals are, these two factors are involved. When someone doesn't have "good manners," (a) they do not consider or give others a feeling of importance and (b) they are total strangers to a comm cycle. "A successful PR person has to have good manners." [HCO PL 30 May 71]

Mannlicher: n. Military. a rifle of a type invented by Ferdinand Mannlicher (1848—1904), Austrian engineer known for his inventions in small arms.

man or beast, known to: n. Informal. possible; that one can think of or imagine. "Its activities would include every method known to man or beast that has ever been used or has been successful in contacting people." [HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 I]

Manor Hotel, the: n. the hotel in Los Angeles which houses Celebrity Centre International (originally called the Château Elysée).

manual of arms: n. Military. a prescribed drill in the handling of a weapon, especially a rifle.

Manufacture of Madness: n. Psychiatry. a book written in 1970 by Thomas Szasz (professor of psychiatry and author of eighteen books on psychiatry) which showed that there is no such disease as "mental illness" and exposed the "justice" procedures used by psychiatry as factually those developed in the days of witch burning—unknown accusers, opinions only, punishment before trial, etc.

many are called and few are chosen: Literature. a saying which applies to anything which is difficult to attain. Originally from a passage in the Bible attributed to Jesus which suggests that salvation is difficult to attain.

Marble Arch: n. Architecture. a monument at the northeast corner of Hyde Park in London, England. It was built by King George IV for Buckingham Palace (the official residence in London of British sovereigns) and moved to its present location in 1851.

Marcab: See Marcab Confederacy.

Marcab Confederacy: n. the name used to refer to a civilization consisting of various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last two hundred thousand years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last ten thousand years they have gone on with a sort of decadent kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceships—a civilization which looks like almost an exact duplicate of, but is worse off than the current US civilization. Earth was part of the Marcab Confederacy, and passed out of its control due to losses in war and other such things. The Between Lives Implants were given by the Marcabians. Also called Marcab Confederation, Marcab Federation and Marcab System. [Lecture 18 Apr. 57; Lecture 6 Aug. 63; HCOB 24 Aug. 63]

Marcab Confederation: See Marcab Confederacy.

Marcab Federation: See Marcab Confederacy.

Marcab System: See Marcab Confederacy.

Marconi track: n. Nautical. a metal track on a boat mast by which the sail is attached to the mast. Metal fasteners are attached to the sail, and slide in the track when the sail is raised or lowered.

Mark I: n. an E-Meter which was manufactured in England according to LRH's instructions, and released in 1959. It looked similar to today's Mark V E-Meter, but had no Sensitivity Booster, and the tone arm doubled as the On-Off switch. A calibration switch on the face of the meter was used to set up for operation and ensure that the

batteries were properly charged. The Mark I began the first series of truly workable meters. [Understanding the E-Meter; HCOB 10 Feb. 60; Film: History of the E-Meter]

- Mark II: n. an E-Meter manufactured in England under LRH's direction, which was released in 1960. The Mark II was similar to the Mark I, but the calibration switch was replaced by a knob labeled "Set-Transit-Test" with three positions: "Test" to test the battery for charge at the beginning for session, "Set" to turn the meter on for operation and "Transit" to turn the meter off and protect the needle mechanism during transit. [Understanding the E-Meter; Introducing the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]
- Mark III: n. an E-Meter manufactured in England under LRH's direction, released shortly after the Mark II in 1960. The Mark III was a further refinement of the Mark II. [Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]
- Mark IV: n. an E-Meter developed under LRH's direction in England in 1961 which was the most reliable meter that had yet been produced. At that time, the Mark IV became the only meter allowed in Scientology Academies. It had sensitivity settings from 1 to 16, but did not include a Sensitivity Booster. [Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]
- Mark V: n. an E-Meter which was developed by LRH in England in 1962 when it was discovered that Clears were not registering properly on the Mark IV. The sensitivity of the Mark V was four times that of the Mark IV as the result of an added feature—the Sensitivity Booster—which could be set to expand the range of sensitivity to 64. In 1963, the Sensitivity Booster was redesigned to expand the sensitivity even further—up to 128. Later, this meter was produced to LRH's standards in America. The Mark V E-Meter is very dependable and has become known as the workhorse E-Meter. It has been used successfully by auditors over the world and remains authorized for use today on all auditing below Solo. [E-Meter Essentials; Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]
- Mark VI: n. the first OT meter, developed by LRH because he found that OTs were going off the top of the Mark V (it was no longer active on them). Released in 1978, the Mark VI incorporated a new method of assembling the meter movement and needle to make the meter even more sensitive, as well as other new features such as a clock and a digital TA counter. It is fully authorized for use on all levels through New OT VIII. [Understanding the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials; Film: History of the E-Meter]
- marketing: n. the conceiving and packaging and the moving of a specific product into public hands. It means to prepare and take to and place on the market in such a way as to obtain maximum potential and recompense. The purpose of marketing is to create want and sell something. "The essence of promotion and marketing is directing public attention." [HCO PL 1 Jan. 77RA; HCO PL 21 July 79; HCO PL 1 Sept. 79]
- Marketing Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for all aspects of the marketing of Scientology and Dianetics internationally. He is responsible for and sees that big ideas and big campaigns occur internationally on promotion, and that international marketing campaigns get the products of Scientology well known and sought after. [CBO 619RA, 20 Nov. 79; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. MEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.
- mark, quick off the: See quick off the mark.
- Mark Super VII E-Meter: n. an E-Meter released in 1988 which is more accurate and responsive than any previous E-Meter model. The Mark Super VII was designed by LRH to meet the need for an extremely sensitive meter at the highest OT levels; its sensitivity range can be expanded from 1/32nd of a unit up to 1024. This meter also has a lighter and more responsive needle than earlier E-Meters, a very precise needle movement, and a digital TA display accurate up to 1/100th of a division. The Mark Super VII is authorized for use at all levels of auditing, from the lowest grade to the highest OT level. [Introducing the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials; Understanding

the E-Meter; The Book of E-Meter Drills; Film: History of the E-Meter]

Marriage Co-audit: See Scientology Marriage Counseling.

marriage counseling: See Scientology Marriage Counseling.

Mars, Gates of: See Gates of Mars.

Mason and Scottish rite, thirty-third degree: n. Popular culture. a high-ranking member of the worldwide secret society of Freemasons, which has as its principles brotherliness, charity, and mutual aid. In its internal organization, the working of Freemasonry involves a system of symbolic ritual; the members are classified in numerous degrees which can only be attained after passing a prescribed ordeal or examination, as a test of proficiency. The Scottish Rite is one of the two advanced divisions of Masonic membership.

Mason, thirty-third degree: See Mason and Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree.

mass¹: matter.

mass²: n. in the field of study, the parts of a subject being studied which are composed of matter and energy and which exist in the material universe. For example, if one were studying how to operate tractors, the mass would be an actual tractor, as opposed to the theory of tractors or data on the development of tractors, etc. 'Education in the absence of the mass in which the technology will be involved is very hard on the student.' [HCOB 25 June 71R]
Compare to SIGNIFICANCE.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: n. Education. a leading technical school of university level, founded in 1861, with schools of architecture, engineering and science, located in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

mass, mental: See mental mass.

mass registration: n. a method of quickly gathering data from each individual in a group of people who have just completed an introductory service such as a lecture or film, in order to avoid a stack-up of people waiting to see the Public Registrar. A card is passed out to each person which asks for his name, address and phone number as well as data about what service he is interested in. The card then routes the person to the Bookstore to buy a book, to the Cashier to donate for a service he already knows he wants, or to the Public Registrar to find out about services. [HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 II]

Master at Arms: n. the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Sea Org organization. The Master at Arms is equivalent to the Ethics Officer in a Class V organization. The term "master at arms" is originally military, and refers to a petty officer assigned to maintain order. [HCO PL 16 Dec. 68] Abbr. MAA; MA.

Master FSM: n. the status awarded an FSM who selects and gets fifty new public started on the Bridge within a year.

master process: n. an auditing process which runs out all other processes and processing. [HCOB 14 May 62] See also AUDITING OUT SESSIONS.

master's examination: n. Nautical. a professional examination which, when passed, qualifies a person to take command of a merchant vessel as captain.

Mat: Materiel. See Department of Materiel.

matched terminal: n. a mock-up facing a mock-up, used in Matched Terminaling. " . . . we can apply it with matched terminals." [PAB 2, May 53]

Matched Terminaling: n. a form of Creative Processing based on the fact that two similar terminals will discharge one against the other, whereas one terminal by itself simply discharges against the preclear or against nothing. In Matched Terminaling, the auditor has the preclear mock up a person, thing or idea facing its duplicate; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. The two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty being addressed. " . . . I have handled present time problems with great expeditiousness with Matched Terminaling . . ." Also called Matched Terminals. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 30 Nov. 54; PAB 2, May 53; HCOB 7 May 72] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

Matched Terminals: See Matched Terminaling.

match terminal: v. to apply Matched Terminaling (to something). ''Match terminal 'don't know,' 'I didn't know.' '' [Lecture 19 Jan. 54 (#1)]

Mate: n. a term used to refer to certain division heads on a ship org board. On Sea Org ships there have generally been four posts called ''mates'': the 1st Mate, over Division 4, which operates the ship itself; the 2nd Mate over Division 2; the 3rd Mate over Division 1; and the 4th Mate over Division 5. [FO 410, 25 Jan. 68; FO 2674, 24 Dec. 70]

MatEI: Materials Executive International.

Material Clearing: See Word Clearing Method 5.

materialism: n. Philosophy. the philosophical doctrine that everything in the world, including thought, will and feeling can be explained only in terms of matter. ''In what is laughingly called 'our modern world' materialism is so dominant that the barbarian idea that men are animals and therefore only matter is broadly held to be the only truth.'' [The Auditor 51, 1970]

materials: n. on a Scientology course, the policy letters, bulletins, tapes, mimeo issues, any reference book or any books mentioned on a checksheet (referred to as checksheet material). The full materials for a course also include clay, furniture, tape players, bulletin boards, routing forms, supplies of pink sheets, roll book, student files, file cabinets and any other items that will be needed. Also called course materials. [HCOB/PL 16 Mar. 71R I]

Materials Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for coordinating the actions necessary to getting LRH materials into a highly comprehensible and easily disseminated condition. For the purpose of this post, ''materials'' include technical and administrative issues, books and booklets, course packs and any other written materials (such as transcripts for recorded LRH lectures) in all the languages of earth. [CBO 775R, 4 May 87; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. MatEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

material universe: See most universe.

Matériel: See Department of Matériel.

Mathison meter: n. any of a series of E-Meters designed by Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist. After listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, Mathison built the first E-Meter in 1951. Various other E-Meter models were built by Mathison which were used by early auditors, but he ceased to follow LRH's advice, and by 1954 his meters had become too complex to be workable. [Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]

Mathison Projection Meter Model A: n. a type of E-Meter produced in 1952 by early Dianeticist Volney Mathison which included a projection system that showed the reads on a screen during auditing demonstrations so those watching the demonstration could also see the reads. Also called the A-Meter. [Understanding the E-Meter; Film: History of the E-Meter]

matter: n. grouped particles of energy located in a relatively stable relationship to each other; condensed or solidified energy. [Scientology 8-8008; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 14 Jan. 55]

maybe: n. a condition of uncertainty; neither no nor yes; the no man's land between the certainty that something is and the certainty that something isn't. ''You'll find out the incident is locked into one horrendous maybe . . .'' [A New Slant on Life; Lecture Oct. 52 (#5); Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#5); Lecture 19 Mar. 62 (#2); JOS 16-G, June 53]

Mayfair: n. Journalism. the name of a British magazine.

Mayo Clinic: n. Medicine. an internationally known clinic in the state of Minnesota, United States. It was originally opened by William Mayo (1819—1911) as a small clinic and subsequently developed by his sons, William James (1861—1939) and Charles (1865—1939), American surgeons.

Maytag: n. Business. an American company which manufactures large household appliances such as washing machines, clothes dryers, etc.

Mazda and Ahriman: n. Religion. the deities in Zoroastrianism, the religious system of the Persians before their conversion to Islam. Mazda is the spirit of universal good and Ahriman is his archrival

as the spirit of evil.

McCoy: See real McCoy, the.

McGuffey's Readers: n. Education. a series of books prepared principally by William H. McGuffey, a midwestern teacher, and designed to teach reading to schoolchildren. The series began in the 1830s. It was widely used in the nineteenth century, and is still used in some schools today.

MCSC: Mini Course Supervisor Course. See Hubbard Mini Course Supervisor Course.

mechanical aberration: See aberration, mechanical.

mechanical definition: See definition, mechanical.

mechanics: n. space, energy, objects, motion and time; the mechanical things of thought or of the physical universe. ''Considerations which include the consideration of time are themselves mechanics.'' [Dianetics 55!; Lecture 26 May 54 (#1); Lecture July 54 (#2); Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#2)] Compare to CONSIDERATION.

Medical Dianetics: n. application of Dianetics principles and procedures in the field of medicine. Uses of Medical Dianetics would include keeping silence around an unconscious person, and giving emergency cases immediate attention with Dianetics. [Lecture 31 Aug. 50 (#2)]

Medical Liaison Officer: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization with the purpose of providing good basic medical service, fast handling of any nonoptimum physical condition, and bringing about the good health of the organization's staff and public. This purpose is achieved through liaison with qualified medical practitioners. Also called Medical Officer. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 71; HCOB 6 Feb. 78RD] Abbr. MLO; MO.

Medical Officer: See Medical Liaison Officer.

medicine drumming: v. Informal. beating a small drum with a rhythmic, throbbing beat in order to soothe or relax a person; from the use of such drumming by primitive medicine men.

meet the eye: See eye, meet the.

MEI: Marketing Executive International.

Mein Kampf: n. Literature. an autobiographical book written in 1924 by Adolf Hitler (dictator of Germany from 1933—1945), in which he revealed his program for political action in Germany. The title translates as ''My Struggle.''

memberships: n. a system by which a person can formally affiliate himself with Scientology, thus lending his support to the Church and receiving certain benefits in return. Several different degrees or levels of membership are available, ranging from a six-month introductory membership through lifetime membership. A number of different membership systems have existed in previous years, all of which had the same purposes and similar structure. The current membership group in Scientology is the International Association of Scientologists. [Operational Bulletin 17, 14 Feb. 56; PAB 90, 26 June 56; HCO PL 25 Jan. 57 II; Sec ED 139, 5 Mar. 59; HCO PL 22 Mar. 65; Sec ED 24, 5 May 65; HCO PL 10 Sept. 90 III] See also INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS.

memory: n. 1. a mental image picture. 2. communication with the past; the action and knowingness of bringing into present knowledge the events and data of one's past. ''There has to be a certain amount of responsibility present to have memory.'' [Handbook for Preclears; How to Live Through an Executive; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 25 Jan. 54 (#1); Lecture 28 Dec. 54 (#4); Lecture 17 Nov. 59 (#1); Lecture 1 Jan. 60 (#3); LRH Definition Notes] See also RECALL.

memory, bad: See memory.

men from Mars: n. History. reference to a famous 1938 radio dramatization of The War of the Worlds, done by American actor Orson Welles. The story concerned an invasion of the Earth by warriors from Mars, and included several fictional radio news reports. Many listeners who missed the beginning of the play panicked, thinking Martians had actually invaded Earth.

mental image picture: n. a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past; a three-dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. Mental image pictures are actually composed of energy.

They have mass, they exist in space and they follow some very definite routines of behavior. When a person thinks of a certain dog, for example, he gets a picture of the dog. This is a mental image picture. Also called facsimile. 'The structure of the mind is totally composed of mental image pictures.' [Handbook for Preclears; Clear Body, Clear Mind; Lecture 22 Jan. 61; Ability Major 4, July 55; PAB 125, 1 Dec. 57; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

mentalist: n. a person who has dealings with the mind; a psychologist or psychiatrist: 'It is no cure to act upon them with shock 'treatment' as the nineteenth-century mentalists have done.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics]

mental mass: n. the mass contained in mental image pictures (facsimiles) in the mind. This is actual mass, with weight, size, shape and finite dimensions, though thinner and much lighter than the physical universe objects or scenes the person is making pictures of. 'Mental mass accumulates in a vast complexity solely because one would not confront something.' [Understanding the E-Meter; Lecture 3 July 61; Lecture 30 Apr. 63; Lecture 21 July 66; HCO PL 18 Sept. 67; HCOB 22 July 69 II; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

Mercedes: n. Automobiles. a car manufactured by the German firm Mercedes-Benz, which is well-known for its production of high-quality sedans and racing cars.

merchant of chaos: See suppressive person.

merchant of fear: See suppressive person.

mere explanation: n. a Why given as THE Why that does not open the door to any recovery. Example: 'The stats went down because of rainy weather that week.' [HCO PL 13 Oct. 70 II]

Merrimack: n. Nautical. the USS (United States Ship) Merrimack, a Confederate warship which fought an inconclusive duel with the USS Monitor during the American Civil War.

mesmerism: n. Psychology. the doctrine or system developed by Austrian physician Franz Mesmer (1734—1815) according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an influence (at first known as 'animal magnetism') exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. [HCOB 7 Apr. 72RA]

mess: n. a nautical term used to designate an organized group which eats together on a ship or shore base or Sea Org org. Messes consist of eight to twenty (optimum is about ten) persons of similar rank or function. The whole ship or base or org is divided into messes. 'Birthdays and celebrations and special treats can be arranged by the mess.' [FO 2586, 8 Oct. 70]

message: n. the communication, thought or significance one wants to get across to an audience or public. Message is what you want someone to think about things. It is not a description of things. It is that which communicates a significance. 'The right message in the right form to the right public gets the result.' [HCO PL 13 Aug. 70 III; HCO PL 7 Aug. 72R; HCO PL 1 Dec. 79; HCOB 12 Jan. 80; HCOB 26 Feb. 84 II; HCOB 10 Mar. 84 I]

Message to Garcia: n. Literature. an inspirational essay written by Elbert Hubbard (1856—1915) in 1899 and published as an editorial in one of his magazines; it became enormously popular among businessmen who distributed copies to their employees. The text of the essay can be found in the lecture entitled 'The Purpose of Human Evaluation,' which is part of the Special Course in Human Evaluation lecture series by L. Ron Hubbard.

mess sergeant: n. Military. an officer responsible for the business of feeding a military or ship's company.

mest: m. 1. physical; material. Mest is a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. 'The mest part of the organism follows the laws of the physical sciences.' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Science of Survival; Dianetics 55!; A New Slant on Life; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, 'The Axioms of Scientology'; Lecture 9 July 51 (#1); Lecture 19 May 52 (#1); Lecture 6 Oct. 54; Lecture 14 Jan. 55] —n. 2. the physical universe. 3. a colloquial term for any physical universe object or group of

objects. "The mest in a department is the responsibility of a department head." [HCO PL 5 Oct. 58; HCO PL 22 Oct. 60 II; HCO PL 14 Feb. 80]

mest body: See body.

MEST Clear: See Clear.

MEST lock: See lock, MEST.

mest perceptics: See mest perception.

mest perception: n. common garden-variety sense data—perceptions, new and recorded, of matter, energy, space, and time, and combinations of these; recordings the thetan takes from the perception organs of the human body as a shortcut to perception (lazy perception). The body records actual wave emanations from the mest universe, the thetan uses these recordings. [Science of Survival; Scientology 8-8008] See also PERCEPTION. Compare to THETA PERCEPTION.

MEST Processing: n. a type of processing which deals with the root of aberration and physical condition by calling for physical manifestation rather than words. Mest Processing reaches into that strata underlying language and processes the individual in the physical universe. It processes his communication lines directed toward matter, energy, space and time. [Supplement No. 3 of Science of Survival, Dec. 51]

mest reality: See reality.

MEST Straightwire: Validation Mest Straightwire. See Validation Processes/Processing.

MEST Technique: n. Straightwire, Repetitive Straightwire (slow, auditor-managed Lock Scanning), and Lock Scanning on mest locks. Language locks are found by Straightwire only as a clue to the underlying mest locks. [Science of Survival] See also MEST PROCESSING.

mest universe: n. the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time (mest). It would be the universe of the planets, their rocks, rivers and oceans, the universe of stars and galaxies, the universe of burning suns and time. The mest universe is that agreed-upon reality of matter, energy, space and time which we use as anchor points and through which we communicate. "It has been for some time abundantly apparent that the mest universe was an illusion and perception of and existence in the mest universe was attained only through a long line of agreement." Also called material universe and physical universe. [Science of Survival; Scientology 8-8008; Article, Jan. 53]

metab: metabolism; metabolize. See basal metabolism test.

metabolism test: See basal metabolism test.

Metalosis: n. a condition in which the presence of metal worn on the body distorts the electrical field around the preclear and causes somatics. [HCOB 1 May 91 XVII]

Metalosis Rundown: n. an Expanded Dianetics rundown designed to handle Metalosis. It is C/Sed for when somatics persist and do not resolve. [HCOB 1 May 91 XVII]

meter: n. 1. short for E-Meter. —v. 2. to find, address or handle using the E-Meter. " . . . if you were able to sit there and confront the pc, and meter that pc, and keep your auditing report . . ." [HCOB 23 May 71R II]

meter check¹: n. 1. a general term for any check done on an E-Meter, such as a check done when a person completes a course or auditing action, an end rudiments check or a check for the person's reactions to buttons such as Help and Problems. "Give a meter check on ALL ATTESTS at the Examiner." [HCOB 19 Dec. 60; HCOB 24 Feb. 72; HCOB 17 June 79] 2. to do a meter check. " . . . and if we meter check him afterwards to find out if he has any more withholds . . ." [HCOB 17 June 79]

meter check²: n. a test which consists of setting up the E-Meter at sensitivity 16, handing the E-Meter cans to the person being given the check, recording the position of the tone arm, the state of the needle and the person's attitude, and that is all. No questions are asked and the person is not informed of readings. If the person has an F/N, the meter checker says, "Your needle is floating. Thank you." If there is no F/N, he simply says, "Thank you." This test estimates state of case. It is used in testing new public, doing

tech estimates and conducting investigations. 'We can do simple meter checks on twenty people in an hour.' Also called E-Meter check. [Scientometric Testing Manual; HCO PL 26 Aug. 65RB; Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Test and the E-Meter]

meter check³: n. the action of checking a student for misunderstood words on the E-Meter, done as covered in HCOB 1 July 71RB II, Word Clearing Series 10RB, SPEEDING UP A SLOW COURSE. [HCOB 29 June 71RB; HCOB 1 July 71RB II]

Meter Check button: n. a button located on the left side of a Mark Super VII E-Meter which serves the same function as manually pulling the leads out of the jack. This allows an auditor to check the meter for internal mechanical error without distracting the preclear. When one pushes the button, a small light next to it comes on, indicating that the leads are disconnected from the meter. The tone arm counter is also disconnected so no downward movement of the tone arm will be added into the total TA for the session. Pushing the button again reconnects the leads and the tone arm counter to the meter. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter which shows the location of the Meter Check button can be found in the appendix. [Understanding the E-Meter; Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Owner's Manual]

meter echoing: See echo metering.

metered: m. done using an E-Meter. 'A metered examination is given to the preclear after each session or if the pc wants to make any statement concerning his case.' [HCOB 21 Apr. 80R]

metering: n. the practice or skill of using an E-Meter. 'When an auditor has smooth, usual TRS, does his metering expertly and without attracting the pc's attention . . . the pc cognites and makes case gains.' [HCOB 26 Apr. 71 I]

meter trim check: n. a check done at the end of each auditing session to determine whether the meter is still in trim. An E-Meter is trimmed before the beginning of each session by adjusting the trim knob until the needle is in the Set position on the needle dial with the tone arm at 2.0. E-Meters can go out of trim during a session because of temperature changes or if their batteries are nearly run down. Thus, even if the meter is properly set up, by the end of the session a preclear can be apparently reading below 2.0 because the meter is off trim. Therefore, at the end of each session a meter trim check is done by pulling out the jack plug to disconnect the cans, moving the tone arm until the needle is on Set, then recording the TA position at the bottom of the Auditor's Report Form as 'Trim Check: TA = _____.' 'The student auditor is flunked by the coach for any hesitation or confusion or for incorrectly carrying out the meter trim check.' [HCOB 11 May 69R; The Book of E-Meter Drills]

methadone: n. Medicine. a synthetic narcotic used in the relief of pain and as a heroin substitute in the 'treatment' of heroin addiction; it does not solve heroin addiction, because people undergoing such 'treatment' just become addicted to methadone instead. This drug was first developed as a painkiller.

Method (1-9): see Word Clearing Method (1-9).

Method 3: See assessment, Method 3.

Method 4: See assessment, Method 4.

Method 5: See assessment, Method 5.

Method 6: See assessment, Method 6.

Metropolitan Museum: n. Art. the Metropolitan Museum of Art: a museum located in New York, open since 1880, that houses the largest collection of art in the United States.

mgmt: management.

MI5: n. Military. abbreviation for Military Intelligence, Section 5, the division of British military intelligence concerned with counterespionage and security in Great Britain.

MI6: n. Military. abbreviation for Military Intelligence, Section 6, the British government agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and appropriate dissemination of foreign intelligence.

MIC: More Information Card.

Micawber: n. Literature. Mr. Wilkins Micawber, a character in the book David Copperfield by English novelist Charles Dickens (1812-1870). Micawber is a great projector of schemes sure to lead to fortune,

but always ending in grief. In spite of poverty, he never despairs; he feels certain that something will "turn up." Having failed in every adventure in England, he emigrates to Australia where he becomes a magistrate. "Micawber, in David Copperfield, said that if you had twenty-one shillings and spent a pound, you had happiness." [HCO PL 28 Jan. 65]

mice and men: See best laid plans.

mice, best laid plans of: See best laid plans.

miceology: n. a made-up word which combines mice (rodents) with ology (study of) in a corruption of and joking reference to psychology, which uses rats and says one is the effect of his environment. Also called rat-ology. [LRH Definition Notes]

Michael the Archangel: Bible. the great prince of all the angels and the leader of the celestial armies. An archangel is a high-ranking angel.

Midas: Mythology. a king who was granted one wish by the god Dionysus. Greedy for riches, Midas wished that everything he touched would turn to gold. He soon regretted his request. When he tried to eat, his food became inedible metal. When he embraced his daughter, she turned into a golden statue. On the instruction of Dionysus, he washed in a river and lost his touch of gold.

middle, all ways from the: m. Informal. in every possible manner, direction, etc. There are many variations of this phrase, such as both ends from the middle, eighteen ways from the middle, etc. "The E-Meter is written up in all ways from the middle in E-Meter Essentials." [Lecture 15 May 62]

middle, both ends from the: See middle, all ways from the.

middle, eighteen dozen ways from the: See middle, all ways from the.

middle management: n. the level of management between the service organizations and Senior Executive Strata, which turns strategic planning into tactical orders. Middle management includes the Flag Bureaux and Continental Liaison Offices. [HCO PL 22 Aug. 82; HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II]

middle rudiments: See rudiments, middle.

midrats: n. midnight rations; a snack served in Sea Org units for late workers. [FO 2728RA, 9 Feb. 71]

mid ruds: See rudiments, middle.

millineuse: n. Hatmaking. a woman milliner. From milliner, a person who designs, makes, trims or sells women's hats, and -euse, a French ending for a feminine noun.

Mimeo: Mimeograph Section.

Mimeo Files: n. the unit within the Mimeograph Section of the Department of Communications responsible for seeing that all mimeo issues are properly filed and available for use in needful quantities, and the files themselves. [HCO PL 10 Feb. 71 I]

Mimeograph Section: n. the section in the Department of Communications of a Scientology organization which mimeos issues for the org. [HCO PL 2 Mar. 71; Org Board] Abbr. Mimeo.

Mimicry: n. a nonverbal auditing technique wherein the auditor mimics the preclear and persuades the preclear to mimic the auditor, in order to establish communication. Various processes can be used, such as passing a ball back and forth between them, nodding, shaking hands, sitting down, standing up, walking across the room and back and sitting down, all of which are effective. [Dianetics 55!]

mind: n. a communication and control system between the thetan and his environment. The mind is a network of communications and pictures, energies and masses which are brought into being by the activities of the thetan versus the physical universe or other thetans. It is not the brain. It is the machines, circuits, facsimiles, memories and so forth which are used in the individual's thinking process, plus the thetan. A mind has to be alive to be considered a mind. Thus, a computer or electronic brain cannot be a mind; it can only be a thinking machine, as there is no life connected to it. "There can be a mind without a body—but we must not confuse the products of the mind with the mind itself." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 3 Mar. 52 (#1); Lecture 14 Jan. 55 (#1); PAB 63, 14 Oct. 55; PAB 85, 22 May 56; HCOB 9 July

78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

mind, **analytical**: n. the conscious, aware mind which thinks, observes data, remembers it and resolves problems. It would be essentially the conscious mind as opposed to the unconscious mind. The analytical mind is actually the awareness of awareness unit plus some evaluative circuits or machinery to make the handling of the body possible — the thetan plus his machines. Analytical means capable of resolving, such as problems, situations. The word is from the Greek analysis meaning "resolve, undo, loosen," which is to say take something to pieces to see what it is made of. (This is one of those examples of the shortcomings of the English language since no dictionary gives the word analytical any connection with thinking, reasoning, perceiving, which in essence is what it would have to mean, even in English.) "The common denominator of all insanity is the absence of all or almost all awareness potential in the analytical mind." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; The Dynamics of Life; Dianetics 55!; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 12 Jan. 55; LRH Definition Notes; Article, Oct. 50; HCOB 9 July 78RA] Compare to MIND, REACTIVE and MIND, SOMATIC.

mind, **reactive**: n. that portion of the mind which files and retains physical pain and painful emotion and seeks to direct the organism solely on a stimulus-response basis. The reactive mind is ruggedly built and never stops operating. Pictures, of a very low order, are taken by this mind of the environment even in some states of unconsciousness. This is the mind that stores up all the bad things that have happened to one and throws them back to him again in moments of emergency or danger so as to dictate his actions along lines which have been considered "safe" before. As there is little thinkingness involved in this, the courses of action dictated by the reactive mind are often not safe, but highly dangerous. The reactive mind is an unknowing, unwanted series of aberrated computations which bring about an effect upon the individual and those around him. "Any and all errors in thinking and action derive from the reactive mind as it is increased in strength and power by painful experience." Also called bank. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; The Dynamics of Life; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; PAB 85, 22 May 56; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA] Compare to MIND, ANALYTICAL and MIND, SOMATIC.

mind, **somatic**: n. that mind which, directed by the analytical or reactive mind, places solutions into effect on the physical level. The somatic mind takes care of the automatic mechanisms of the body, the regulation of the minutiae which keep the organism running. ". . . the somatic mind is subject to each of the minds higher in scale above it and to the thetan." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; PAB 85, 22 May 56] Compare to MIND, ANALYTICAL and MIND, REACTIVE. See also GENETIC ENTITY.

Mini Course Supervisor Course: See Hubbard Mini Course Supervisor Course.

mini hat: n. 1. a short hating action done by checksheet after the person has been instant hatted and gotten producing on post, but before he studies his full hat. Putting the hat on hard and quick until a full hat checksheet and pack can be fully done is a vital action. Until fully studied up, one can cope with a mini hat. "Rapidly check out the mini hats." [Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#2); HCO PL 12 Mar. 71 I] —v. 2. to administer a mini hat (to someone). "Then expeditors are instant-hatted for short jobs and mini-hatted for longer temporary jobs." [Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#2); HCO PL 25 July 71]

mini program: n. a short, simple, doable program written by the ED or CO of an org for a particular department of the org, using the available resources. It is based on specific HCO PLs and contains bright ideas developed from policy and the existing scene on how to actually bring about a resurgence of that department and getting it to get the work done that has to be done by that department to boost

the org. Also called departmental mini program. [HCO PL 9 Jan. 80; HCO PL 22 Aug. 82]

mini Qual: n. a scaled-down org board for the Qualifications Division, found in HCO PL 14 Aug. 71RC III, DIV 5 MINI QUAL ORG BOARD, which lays out the most essential functions and the posts which must be manned in a small org or group. [HCO PL 14 Aug. 71RC III]

minister: n. anyone authorized by a church to conduct worship, preach and marry people. In a Scientology church, an auditor is first a minister-in-training, then becomes a minister by taking the Minister's Course and becoming ordained. ``. . . we do not expect ministers to preach about Scientology, we expect them to use Scientology.'' [Ability Major 1, Mar. 55; HCO PL 24 Sept. 73RA]

Ministerial Course: n. the name of a course that is required for ordination as a minister of the Church of Scientology and for permanent certification as an auditor. This course provides a survey of religious studies throughout history and a study of the religious ceremonies and traditional religious services of Scientology. [HCO PL 10 Jan. 80]

Minnesota Multiphasic Test: n. Psychometry. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, a psychological test composed of 550 statements to which the person being tested answers ``true,'' ``false'' or ``cannot say.'' The test is supposed to indicate specific personality traits and disorders.

Minor (issue): See magazine.

minor thought: n. a subsidiary thought expressed in words within the major thought. Example: ``Have you ever injured dirty pigs?'' The words ``you,'' ``injured'' and ``dirty'' are minor thoughts. Any reaction on these words would be prior, not instant, reads. ``You can release the reactions (but ordinarily would not) on each of these minor thoughts.'' [HCOB 25 May 62; HCOB 25 Apr. 63] Compare to MAJOR THOUGHT.

—4.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of needing bodies on the Tone Scale.

—6.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of sacrifice on the Tone Scale.

—8.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of hiding on the Tone Scale.

minus-freedom: n. entrapment; the omnipresence of barriers. [Dianetics 55!] See also FREEDOM.

minus invoice: n. a correction invoice. In invoicing income, all corrections are done on additional invoices. This makes it unnecessary to find and correct the original invoice, which has usually already been distributed. Instead, one writes a minus invoice giving what transaction is being corrected as fully as possible. In case of a correction of an amount just received or in case of a bad check informed from the bank, a minus invoice is written. It is marked ``MINUS'' in big capital letters so nobody can miss it, and includes for how much and to whom and why. In adding the week's income or doing an audit, these minus invoices show up clearly and are subtracted. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 66 III]

minus randomness: See randomness.

minus scale: n. the levels of a scale, such as the awareness scale or the Tone Scale, which are below zero. [HCOB 7 May 60; HCOB 20 Sept. 66]

Minus Scale Release: n. [1966] any of three specific grades of Release below Grade 0, but above the lower minus scale of the original Gradation Chart: Straightwire Release, Dianetic Secondary Release, Dianetic Engram Release. [HCOB 20 Sept. 66] See also RELEASE.

minus voucher: n. a correction voucher. In writing disbursement vouchers, all corrections are done on additional vouchers. This makes it unnecessary to find and correct the original voucher, which has usually already been distributed. Minus vouchers are made every time a check is voided or when a payment comes back unaccepted or when for any reason something already disbursed is found not to be disbursed after all and must be added back. They are marked ``MINUS'' in big capital letters so nobody can miss them, and give full details. The amounts on the minus vouchers are then subtracted from the disbursement totals in future audits. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 66]

III]

- mired: n. Photography. a unit for measuring the relative color consistency of lamps and filters.
- Mirror group: n. Journalism. reference to the Daily Mirror Newspaper, Ltd., a company which owns and controls a chain of newspapers in Great Britain.
- misacknowledgment: n. a failure to end the cycle of an auditing command. There are many ways to misacknowledge a preclear, but any misacknowledgment is only and always a failure to end the cycle of a command. If the preclear is not sure he has answered and that the auditor has accepted the answer, the preclear will get no benefit from the auditing. [HCOB 15 Sept. 58; HCOB 12 Nov. 59]
- misassist: n. an incident wherein the preclear has tried to help on some dynamic and failed. These are very aberrative. The incident may be short and harsh or it may be a large number of small incidents. It is a failure to assist either by omission or commission.
[Scientology: A History of Man]
- miscellaneous report: n. a report on a preclear such as a medical report, a D of P interview, an ethics report, a success story, etc. These are filed in the preclear's folder at the correct chronological point. Such reports give a Case Supervisor important information about the case. They must be filed at the proper place in the folder and must not be omitted. [HCOB 10 Nov. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]
- mischievous, give (someone) the: v. Informal. to make a disturbance; to create an uproar or confusion. A variation of raise mischief.
- mischievous, like the: m. Informal. very much, hard, fast, etc. Also, like crazy and like mad. "The high Tone Scales are just trying like the mischief to defeat the low Tone Scale people." [Lecture 13 Aug. 51 (#2)]
- misdemeanor: n. in the Scientology Ethics Codes, a minor offense which is more serious than an error but not as serious as a crime. The full list of offenses treated as misdemeanors in Scientology can be found in the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. "A Court of Ethics may be convened on any misdemeanor."
[Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 7 Mar. 65RA III] Compare to CRIME, ERROR and HIGH CRIME.
- Misdemeanor Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any misdemeanor noted. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]
- misdirector: n. an action phrase which sends a preclear in the wrong direction on the time track, to wrong places, etc. This would be a phrase which, when the auditor sends the preclear in one direction, makes the preclear go in another direction. Examples: "Not that way, the other way," "That's wrong," "I don't know whether I'm coming or going," "You don't know up from down," "Everything is backwards." "The misdirector reverses the necessary direction of travel." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures]
- misemotion: n. 1. an organism manifestation which pretends to be emotion but which is irrational, inappropriate to the present time environment, or not representative of the true present time position on the Tone Scale. An aberrated person seldom displays the type of emotion rationally called for by any given circumstance. Thus his response could be called misemotional. This would indicate that his aberrated condition caused him to display an emotional reaction inappropriate to the present time situation. Being misemotional would then be synonymous with being irrational. For instance, displaying grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational, and would be misemotion. [Science of Survival; Self Analysis] 2. anything that is unpleasant emotion such as antagonism, anger, fear, grief, apathy or a death feeling. "An angry man's communication is at a level of misemotion which repels all terminals from him." [The Problems of Work; DAB Vol 2, No. 8; Feb. 52; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I] 3. entheta in the reactive mind; emotion which has been suppressed and which remains in the case in locks and secondaries. "Getting any misemotion off a case is beneficial to the case." [Science of Survival]
- missed withhold: See withhold, missed.

missed withhold of nothing: See withhold of nothing, missed.

missing definition: See definition, omitted.

mission¹: a formally authorized Sea Org individual or group sent to perform a specific task or duty or handle a specific situation. A mission has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries. [HCO PL 8 Feb. 68 II; HCO PL 15 Sept. 68; FO 2530, 5 Aug. 70] Abbr. msn.

mission²: n. a group which delivers beginning Scientology and Dianetics services. Missions are often but not always started in areas of the world new to Scientology. They are usually established by Scientologists who, after studying at a Scientology church, return to their home town or country and want to make Scientology services available there. Missions do not have full church status, nor do they have the authority to train or ordain Scientology ministers. "The mission is basically a Scientology training and processing activity for individuals." [HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II; HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

missionaire: n. a member of a Sea Org mission. [HCO PL 15 Sept. 68]

missionaire, first class: n. a Sea Org missionaire who has completed mission school, the Organization Executive Course and the Class VIII course. [FO 1268, 30 Aug. 68]

missionaire, second class: n. a Sea Org missionaire who has successfully completed the checksheet of Mission School Second Class, and has become an effective Sea Org missionaire who can get Mission Orders done and raise stats. [FO 2524RC, 4 July 70]

missionaire, third class: n. a Sea Org missionaire who has completed the checksheet of Mission School Third Class, thus has been trained in the fundamentals of mission tech and is qualified as an apprentice missionaire. [FO 654RC, 29 Apr. 68]

Missionaire Unit: n. a unit in a Sea Org management org made up of personnel who are qualified to do missions, and are sent out on them. [FO 1802, 18 Feb. 69]

mission holder: n. a Scientologist who has been granted a charter by Scientology Missions International, to deliver specific Dianetics and Scientology services and materials as long as he upholds certain requirements. This gives him the right to open and administer a Scientology mission. [HCO PL 31 Dec. 64 III; HCO PL 31 May 65 II]

"Mission into Time": n. a five-week cruise done in the early days of the Sea Organization (1967) by the Diana and the Athena, with the purpose of testing whole track recall. LRH would write up an area that he had never been into in this lifetime, describing the area precisely, and then parties would go out and exactly locate the target and ascertain whether or not these recalls were correct. It was during this cruise that mission technology was developed and first used by LRH.

Mission Ops: n. the post in Action responsible for running Sea Org missions and achieving the major purposes of those missions. [FO 3470, 6 June 74; FO 3509R, 17 Nov. 74] See also OPS.

Mission Orders: n. the detailed actions written in target form which a Sea Org mission carries out to achieve the purpose of the mission. Mission Orders are confidential, and have no further distribution than those concerned. [FO 848, 6 June 68; HCO PL 3 Mar. 70; HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. MO.

mission school: n. a course designed to train a Sea Org member in the know-how and technology of doing missions, so that he can undertake and execute any mission. [FO 2505, 14 July 70]

Missouri: n. Nautical. the name of one of the largest United States battleships during World War II.

Mis-U: misunderstood word.

Misunderstood: n. a button which can be checked by the auditor when an auditing question or list doesn't read. The button is put in by asking "On _____, has anything been misunderstood?" and handling what comes up if it reads. [HCOB 29 Jan. 70; HCOB 27 May 70R; HCOB 4 Jan. 71RA; HCOB 29 Aug. 85]

misunderstood orders: n. a form of dev-t which consists of orders being misunderstood by the recipient. Such an order will not be properly complied with as the order was misunderstood. The incorrect or no action following will require further traffic to correct. [HCO PL 30

Jan. 69R II]

- misunderstood word:** n. a word which is not understood or wrongly understood. It is a term used to define any error or omission in comprehension of a word, concept, symbol or status. "The thoroughly dull student is just stuck in the noncomprehend blankness following some misunderstood word." Also called a misunderstood. [HCOB/PL 24 Sept. 64; HCOB 17 July 79RB I] Abbr. Mis-U, M/U.
- misunderstood word, first phenomenon:** n. the phenomenon which occurs when a student misses understanding a word—the section right after that word is a blank in his memory. One can always trace back to the word just before the blank, get it understood and find miraculously that the former blank area is not now blank in the material he was studying. [HCOB/PL 24 Sept. 64]
- misunderstood word, second phenomenon:** n. the overt cycle which follows a misunderstood word. When a word is not grasped, the student then goes into a noncomprehension (blankness) of things immediately after. (See misunderstood word, first phenomenon.) This is followed by the student's solution for the blank condition which is to individuate from it—separate self from it. Now being something else than the blank area, the student commits overts against the more general area. These overts, of course, are followed by restraining himself from committing overts. This pulls flows toward the person and makes the person crave motivators. This is followed by various mental and physical conditions and by various complaints, faultfinding and look-what-you-did-to-me. This justifies a departure, a blow. [HCOB/PL 24 Sept. 64]
- Misuse Report:** n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding the misuse or abuse of any equipment, materiel or quarters, meaning using it wrongly or for a purpose not intended. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]
- MIT:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Mitsubishi:** n. Military. reference to a bomber manufactured by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (a Japanese company) and used in World War II.
- mixed letter:** n. an entheta letter (couched in nasty terms to the org or its personnel) which also contains a report pretending to be an ethics report. "You awful people have an awful auditor in the field _____." A mixed letter is always routed to dead files. [HCO PL 7 June 65 II]
- Mixer:** Navigation. Colonel George W. Mixer (1876—1947), US Army Air Force, who wrote Primer of Navigation. The name refers to both the man and the book.
- MLO:** Medical Liaison Officer.
- MO:** 1. Medical Officer. See Medical Liaison Officer. 2. Mission Order.
- mockery:** See lower-scale mockery and mockery band.
- mockery band:** n. a little band down very close to death on the Tone Scale in which any ability is actually a mockery of something higher. [Lecture 12 May 54 (#3)]
- mock-up:** n. a full-perceptive energy picture in three dimensions created by a thetan and having location in space and time; a knowingly created mental picture that is not part of a time track. The word mock-up is derived from the World War II phrase which indicated a symbolized weapon or area of attack. In Scientology it means, in essence, "something which a person makes up himself." A mock-up is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the mest universe. Also used to refer to someone's physical appearance or the appearance of their mest. "By showing a good org mock-up, we are living examples of what Dianetics and Scientology can do." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Lecture 6 Nov. 56; JOS 14-G, Apr. 53]
- mock up:** v. to put up a mock-up; to make up; to create. "Then have the staff member mock up in clay the functions and lines of the post . . ." [The Creation of Human Ability; HCO PL 18 Oct. 59; HCO PL 17 June 69]
- Mock-up Processes/Processing:** See Creative Processes/Processing.
- Model Evaluation Script:** n. the model which shows how a Test Evaluator should present test results to a public individual so that they are properly evaluated and the person is informed of how to correct any points which are in need of improvement. The full script can be

found in the Scientometric Testing manual. [Scientometric Testing]
Model Session: n. an exact pattern and script (patter) with which auditing sessions are begun and ended. It includes the procedure for setting up and starting the session, getting rudiments in, and the standard patter for the end of a session. It is designed to avoid unpredictable changes for the preclear. ''The patter wording of a Model Session should be learned by heart and not changed.'' [Lecture 1 Mar. 62 (#1); Lecture 10 July 62 (#1); Lecture 11 Oct. 62 (#2); HCOB 17 Mar. 60; HCOB 26 Aug. 60; HCOB 12 Nov. 60; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 II]

Model T: n. Automobiles. an affordable and popular car produced in the US by the Ford Motor Company starting in 1908. The Model T was discontinued in 1927.

Modern Photography: n. Photography. the name of a monthly photography magazine first published in 1937.

modifier: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, the unseen modification the preclear has placed before or after his goal to insist upon winning or threaten with if he does not win, or to keep the goal in a games condition unknown even to himself. The modifier is difficult to directly reach as it is full of bouncers, denyers, down bouncers, call backs, etc. (as covered in Dianetics). It is that consideration which opposes the attainment of a goal and tends to suspend it in time. Example: Goal: To be a willow wand. Modifier: So as never to be reached. Accordingly, the preclear also never reaches the modifier in his thinking but dramatizes it. ''The next most available thing is the modifier of the pc's goal, and that's a very good thing to have because it's all he ever dramatizes in session.'' [Lecture 7 Nov. 61; Lecture 15 Nov. 61; Lecture 30 Dec. 61; HCOB 7 Nov. 61; HCO Info Letter 14 Nov. 61]

Mods: See ''Mods'' and ''Rockers.''

''Mods'' and ''Rockers'': n. History. two rival groups of teenagers in Great Britain in the mid-1960s. The ''Rockers'' tended to go in for high-powered motorcycles, wore leather jackets and boots. The ''Mods'' wore very fine or stylish clothes and were more likely to have motor scooters. There were violent conflicts between these two groups.

moisture: n. a recalled perceptic usually associated with the prenatal period. [Science of Survival]

Mona Lisa: n. Art. a painting by Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519) of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most readily recognized paintings in the world.

money: n. an idea backed by confidence that it represents something valuable; a substitute for goods or services; a symbol that people are confident can be converted into goods. Money goes bad when people cease to have confidence in the issuer. For example, on Tuesday, the public likes dictator Benzene, and on Wednesday they hate him. You'll find that on Tuesday the country's money is worth something and on Wednesday it's valueless. Money can be said to be an idea backed by confidence. It can be said to be a system of exchange. It can be said to be something easier to carry around than a side of beef or a bushel of wheat. Money can be said to be a lot of other things. But its basic definition, from the viewpoint of a banker and solid facts, is: MONEY IS A NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT FOR DEPOSITED GOODS. [Lecture 13 Dec. 66; Lecture 14 Dec. 71; Certainty, Vol. 13, No. 4, Apr. 66; HCO PL 2 Sept. 82; HCO PL 3 Sept. 82]

money, you pays your: See you pays your money and takes your chance.

monitor: See ''I.''

Monitor: See Merrimack.

Mood Drills: n. training drills developed to handle fixed, uncontrolled or unsuitable tone levels in an auditor, which consist of doing TR 1 at different tone levels of the full Tone Scale. [HCOB 31 Jan. 79]

moon, grab at the: See moon, shoot the.

moonlight: v. (of a Scientology staff member) to have another job outside the org. In an org which is just starting up, or one which had been so un-org boarded and unhatted that it fell into such a slump that staff could not live on its pay, the staff would be remiss not to

moonlight while they built the org back up. Built up, org boarded and hatted, the org could pay its staff adequately. There is no policy against moonlighting where it does not injure the org. [HCO PL 6 Oct. 70 II]

''Moonlight Sonata'': n. Music, a composition for the piano written by Ludwig van Beethoven (1770—1827).

moon, man in the: n. Informal, the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning ''no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary'' or ''not at all.'' ''They no more connect last night's fight with the boyfriend, with the stomachache they have today than the man in the moon.'' [Lecture 30 July 64]

moon, promise the: See promise the moon.

moonripping: n. a contraction formed from the words ''moonlight'' (the act of working on a job outside an org) and ''rip-off'' (an act or instance of cheating, swindling, exploiting or taking advantage of another or others). The term is used to describe the situation where an org is being used as an employment center so the executives can hire their staffs to further outside businesses owned by the execs, with the result that the staff don't look to the org for support. The dividing line between moonlighting and moonripping is the point where it is done in any way to damage or erode org income or staff involvement in their own post. [HCO PL 21 Jan. 91]

moon, shoot the: v. Informal, to go for everything or nothing; to make an all-out effort. Also, grab at the moon. ''Now let's really shoot the moon—let's settle in for a fifty-hour intensive, just like that.'' [Lecture 26 July 62]

mopery and dopery: n. Informal, a made-up term from mopery, a violation of a minor or imaginary law, and dopery, a humorous rhyming alteration of dopey meaning stupid; idiotic. ''He gets the idea of his name being on sheriffs' boards and headquarters' bulletin boards, you know—'Wanted for mopery and dopery on the high seas,' you see.'' [Lecture 6 Feb. 62]

mopping up: n. the actions done in the final stages of a project to take care of all the loose ends. For example, in the military, it is used to refer to the complete occupation of a district; etc., by capturing or killing enemy troops left there.

mop up: v. Informal, 1. to defeat completely. 2. to take care of the loose ends in the final stages of a project.

moral code: n. a code of good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. Whenever people get together and operate as groups, they make agreements on codes of conduct regarding what is right and what is wrong, what is moral and what is immoral—in other words, what will be contributive to survival and what will be destructive of survival. A moral code is that series of agreements to which a person has subscribed to guarantee the survival of a group. The origin of a moral code comes about when it is discovered through actual experience that some act is more nonsurvival than prosurvival. The prohibition of this act then enters into the customs of the people and may eventually become a law. A moral code is enforceable. The agreements constituting a moral code are those things which make a society possible. The word moral comes from the Latin mos, meaning ''custom.'' ''In the absence of extended reasoning powers, moral codes, so long as they provide better survival for their group, are a vital and necessary part of any culture.'' Also called morals or mores. [Science of Survival; Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 30 Aug. 50 (#1); DAB Vol. 1, No. 12, June 51; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; Lecture 4 Oct. 61; PAB 40, 26 Nov. 54; HCO PL 9 July 80R; MCOB 19 Dec. 88] Compare to ETHICS and ETHICAL CODE.

morals: See moral code.

mores: See moral code.

more to (something) than meets the eye: See eye, more to (something) than meets the.

morning star: n. Military, a club with a head set with spikes.

''most likely'' list: See list, source.

mote: v. Informal. a backformation from motor, used in various senses to mean "perform the actions of a motor," "move," or "move speedily." "Or how about somebody getting an island to mote itself across the Pacific or something like that." [Lecture 5 Dec. 61]

moth-chewed: m. Informal. a variation of the term moth-eaten: old and timeworn; stale. "There is an old, moth-chewed philosophic concern about perception." [Handbook for Preclears]

mother church: n. the Church of Scientology International for Scientology churches; and Scientology Missions International for missions. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I]

motion: n. change of location in space; the manifestation of change of viewpoint of dimension points. Dimension points, by shifting, can give the viewpoint the illusion of motion. The viewpoint, by shifting, can give the dimension points the illusion of motion. Motion is any change in orientation in space. [Scientology 8-8008; Scientology 8-80; Understanding the E-Meter; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Axioms of Dianetics"; Lecture 16 Aug. 51; Lecture 21 Jan. 53 (#1); Lecture 16 Oct. 53 (#3); Lecture 29 Nov. 56 (#1); JOS 7-G, Nov. 52]

motion, laws of: See laws of motion.

motivator: n. an act received by the person or individual causing injury, reduction or degradation of his beingness, person, associations or dynamics; an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics; an overt act performed against oneself by another. Called a "motivator" because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it "motivates" a new overt. It gives a person a motive or reason or justification for an overt. "If one receives a motivator, he then may consider himself licensed to perform an overt act against the person who harmed him." [Creation of Human Ability; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 20 Oct. 54 (#1); Lecture 14 Jan. 55; HCOB 20 May 68; HCOB 1 Nov. 68 II] See illustration at overt act—motivator sequence.

motivator case: See case, motivatorish.

motivator hunger: n. the phenomenon of a person having committed so many overts without anything happening to him that he is now starved for motivators. He begins to crave things being done to him. When a person commits an overt or overt of omission with no motivator, he tends to believe or pretends that he has received a motivator which does not in fact exist. This is a false motivator. Beings suffering from this are said to have "motivator hunger" and are often aggrieved over nothing. Also called justifier hunger. [Lecture 8 Oct. 53 (#2); Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Lecture 23 Apr. 59 (#2); HCOB 1 Nov. 68 II] Compare to OVERT HUNGER.

motivatorish case: See case, motivatorish.

motivator—overt act sequence: See overt act—motivator sequence.

motor control time track: n. the time track of the motor strip; a time track not connected to the analytical mind and speech, but apparently parallel to and more reliable than the time track of the sensory strip. The motor control time track can be asked questions down to the smallest moment of time, thus the area of the engram can be located and its character determined. Also called motor strip time track. [Dynamics of Life] See also MOTOR STRIP.

motor strip: n. the mind's system for control of the body. There could be postulated to be two panels on each side of the skull, one on top of the other; the pair on one side controls the opposite side of the body. The motor strip is half of this pair, and is where the muscle control is set up. It could be considered the physical side of the switchboard. (The other panel is called the "sensory strip," and could be considered the "mental" side of the switchboard.) Motor means "involving or relating to movements of the muscles." It comes from the Latin word movere, "to move." Also called motor switchboard. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 17 Aug. 51; Lecture 27 Aug. 51] Compare to SENSORY STRIP.

motor strip time track: See motor control time track.

motor switchboard: See motor strip.

Mountains of the Moon: n. a mountain group in central Africa.

Mounties: See Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

mousetrap, make a better: Literature. reference to a statement attributed to American author Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803—1882): "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the woods the world will make a beaten path to his door."

mouth, run off at the: v. Informal. to give opinions without knowing all the facts.

MR: telex letter designation for the Flag Service Organization. "MR" stands for Mediterranean Representative, a telex code which originated when Flag was still at sea.

MRINA: n. Popular culture. Member of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects, a British professional organization of marine engineers involved in ship designing and planning.

MS: Model Session.

MSH: Mary Sue Hubbard, L. Ron Hubbard's wife.

msn: mission.

MT: major target. See target, major.

M/U: misunderstood word.

mud theory: See "man from mud" theory.

mult: multiple telex.

multiple declare: n. an out-tech practice of a person declaring Grades 0 to IV at the Examiner all at one time without having actually achieved the end phenomena of each of the Grades. [HCO PL 17 June 70RB I; HCOB 30 June 70RA]

multiple illness: n. a condition in which the preclear is physically uncomfortable or ill from several engrams of different types all restimulated. [HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I]

multiple report: n. a poor system of data evaluation in which a report is considered "true" if it is heard from several areas or people. Even if three people say the same thing, it is not necessarily a fact, as they might have all heard the same lie. Propaganda spokesmen located all over the world say the same thing to the press on every major occasion. This becomes "public opinion" in government circles and so is "true" because it is published and comes from so many areas. This system falls down on the fact that not all valid reports are multiple, and not all multiple reports are valid. [HCO PL 17 May 70R]

multiple somatics: n. several somatics taken as one item in Dianetics. "Student must not try to run drugs, medicines, medical terms or multiple somatics," [HCOB 17 July 69RB]

multiple telex: n. a telex going out to different organizations or areas on the same subject. Such a telex contains identical or almost identical content. Examples of multiple telexes (or "mults") would be: the same briefing to a number of orgs or areas, game results, identical or almost identical invest telexes, identical orders to a number of orgs or areas, etc. The term also includes telexes which are sent to more than one org in which the content is majorly the same with only slight revisions from org to org. [SO ED 4348 Int, 28 Nov. 91] Abbr. mult.

multiple viewpoint system: n. a method of looking at and evaluating data from multiple viewpoints. For example, a business has its main office in Poughkeepsie and branch offices all over the country. Using the multiple viewpoint system, a manager in the Poughkeepsie office receiving data about a situation in one of the branches would see that data not from the viewpoint of Poughkeepsie, but from the viewpoint of the branch office. It takes a pretty humble or pretty OT headquarters to say, "We don't have a viewpoint. We are not important as a viewpoint. The only viewpoint that's important is that of the man on the firing line, the squadron leader in the sky, the colonel actually engaged in battle." That is the multiple viewpoint system. It is accomplished using Data Files for each org. [FBDL 192R, 11 June 72]

multivalence: n. the condition of being multivalent.

multivalent: m. having many valences. Multi- means "many" and valens means "powerful," thus multivalence means "many powerfuls." It embraces the phenomena of split personality: the strange differences

of personality in people in one and then another situation. 'This is the multivalent personality, the schizophrenic, the paranoid of psychiatry with symptoms not acute enough to be so classified in normal life.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] See also VALENCE.

Mummy's Foot, The: n. reference to a novel written by French author Theophile Gautier (1811—1872), which is a learned study of ancient Egyptian ways originally titled Roman de la momie (''Book of the Mummy'').

'murder routine': n. a technique used in auditing Confessionals to get a preclear to answer a Confessional question when it is validly reading but the preclear is not coming up with a specific overt for one reason or another: the auditor asks exaggerated questions about overts which are worse than the one the preclear is having trouble talking about. The name came about when an auditor, having some difficulty with a preclear insisting he'd never done anything bad in his whole life, was directed to ask if the preclear had murdered someone, robbed a bank and other such exaggerated Confessional questions. Upon being asked such questions, the overt the preclear was sitting on became much more confrontable to him by comparison, and off it came. For example, the E-Meter reacts on ''overts on cats'' but the preclear says, ''Well, I . . . really nothing there that I can see, and . . .'' The auditor, having tried unsuccessfully to get a specific overt with good TR 4, can move right in with the ''murder routine'': ''Well, have you deliberately run down any cats with a car? Strangled any cats just for the fun of it? Lopped some cat's ears off with the garden shears?'' The preclear says, ''Oh no, nothing, nothing like that! I kicked the neighbor's cat, that's all . . .'' With ''murder routine,'' the auditor gives the preclear a horrible comparison, in the face of which the actual overt looks mighty small, and off it comes. Also called magnifying the overt or 'worse than' technique. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 6 June 84 II]

Murders of the Rue Morgue: n. Literature. a story written by Edgar Alan Poe in 1841 about a mother and daughter who are brutally murdered in a crime that baffles the police. Poe's amateur detective, C. Auguste Dupin, solves the mystery.

musical-chair: v. to engage in the practice of musical chairs. 'Almost all musical-chairing is the work of a suppressive except when it is the work of an idiot.' [HCO PL 14 July 72 II]

musical chairs: n. excessive transfers occurring in an area or organization; frequent changes of post, using areas of the org as a personnel pool. The expression comes from the name of a game in which the players walk to music around a group of chairs containing one chair fewer than the number of players and rush to sit down when the music stops. Musical chairs in an org promotes fantastic dev-t as the posts do not really get held, as people are on them too briefly. 'Musical chairs is the commonest reason any org collapses.' [HCO PL 27 Oct. 69 I; HCO PL 29 Aug. 70 I; HCO PL 28 May 71 II; HCO PL 20 Aug. 71 II; HCO PL 14 July 72 II; HCO PL 13 July 74 II; HCO PL 19 Dec. 82 I]

Mutter TR: n. a drill with the purpose of perfecting the muzzled auditing communication cycle. In this drill, the coach mutters unintelligible answers at different times, which the student has to acknowledge. [HCOB 2 Aug. 65; HCOB 1 Oct. 65R] See also AUDITING, MUZZLED.

mutual out-rudiments: n. the condition of two or more people mutually having their rudiments out on the wider group or other dynamics and not getting them in. Examples: A husband—wife co-audit team never runs overts and withholds on the rest of the family because both of them have similar overts and so consider it usual. Prisoners engaged in co-auditing (as in Narconon) may have similar overts, withholds, ARC breaks and/or problems with the rest of society and so do not think of handling them as out-ruds. Mutual out-rudiments can stall cases. A Case Supervisor has to take this factor into account wherever he has a possibility of its occurring, and ensure that routine checks for mutual out-rudiments are done, and such situations are handled by getting rudiments in on the rest of the

surrounding people or society. [HCOB 17 Feb. 74]

mutual rudiments: See mutual out-rudiments.

muzzled: See auditing, muzzled.

muzzled coaching: See coaching, muzzled.

M/W/H: missed withhold. See withhold, missed.

my hat!: Informal. certainly not! An expression used to show disagreement with or surprise at a statement, remark, etc. There are many variations of this phrase, such as my foot, my eye, etc. ''Flat, my hat!'' [Lecture 17 Aug. 61]

mystery: n. a cut communication line; something a person is not looking at and is not in communication with. The anatomy of mystery runs like this: an individual has two or more particles in motion, and he says he can't predict them. Having said that he couldn't predict them, therefore he conceives them to be a confusion. Having conceived them to be a confusion, he then draws a curtain across them and says, ''That's a mystery, that's unknowable now.'' Mystery is the glue that sticks thetans to things. If you want freedom, you must restore knowledge and communication. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 28 June 54; Lecture 18 Oct. 54 (#3); Lecture 2 Apr. 55; Lecture 22 Aug. 61; PAB 66, 25 Nov. 55; HCO PL 25 June 78]

mystery sandwich: n. a thetan stuck to anything by a mystery; thetan, mystery, object = mystery sandwich. Example: A person cannot be connected to his body, but he can have a mystery between him and his body which will connect him. If you were to imagine two pieces of bread, one of which represents the body and one of which represents the thetan, and those two pieces of bread being pulled together by a mystery, that would be a mystery sandwich. They are kept together by a volition to know the mystery. ''If you want to see what is sticking a pc to something, always look for the mystery sandwich.'' [Lecture 22 Aug. 61; Lecture 31 Aug. 61; Lecture 1 Nov. 62 (#1); PAB 66, 25 Nov. 55; HCOB 11 July 73RB; HCO PL 25 June 78]

Mystery to Know Scale: See Know to Mystery Scale.

N: No (a point on the CDEI Scale). See also CDEI SCALE.

namby-pamby: m. Informal. lacking vigor or decisiveness; weak. 'Not one namby-pamby bunch of pantywaist dilettantes have ever made anything.' [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65]

name, rank and serial number: n. Military. a precise identity. Informal usage from a familiar clause of a US code of conduct for American men taken prisoner which states that a prisoner is "bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth." '... and we can probably tell what his name, rank and serial number is for each life back, you know?' [Lecture 7 May 61]

Napoleon's Grand Army: n. Military. the army of French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte (1769—1821), which totalled 500,000 men in 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia on his last major campaign.

Narconon: n. a drug rehabilitation program using L. Ron Hubbard's technology to free people from the debilitating effects of drug addiction. Narconon means "non-narcosis" or "no-drugs." Its drug-free withdrawal, detoxification and rehabilitation procedure is officially recognized in several countries as the most effective rehabilitation program available. Narconon centers are located throughout the world and are overseen by Narconon International, located in Los Angeles, California. Narconon Int receives direction and programs from ABLE. Narconon personnel are trained at the Narconon Chilocco New Life Center near Newkirk, Oklahoma, the largest training and rehabilitation facility of its kind in the world. Abbr. NN.

narcosynthesis: n. Psychiatry. drug hypnotism; the practice of inducing sleep with drugs and then talking to the patient to "draw out buried thoughts." 'Short of the use of drugs as in narcosynthesis, shock, hypnotism or surgery, no mistake can be made by an auditor which cannot be remedied either by himself or by another auditor.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; PAB 93, 24 July 56]

narrative: n. 1. a narrative item. See item, narrative. —m. 2. of or pertaining to narrative items or the technology for running these in Dianetics. [HCOB 18 June 78R]

narrative chain: See item, narrative.

narrative incident: See item, narrative.

narrative item: See item, narrative.

Narrative R3RA: n. the New Era Dianetics technique used in running narrative items, covered fully in HCOB 26 June 78RA II, New Era Dianetics Series 6RA, ROUTINE 3RA ENGRAM RUNNING BY CHAINS. [HCOB 26 June 78RA II; HCOB 13 Sept. 78 I]

National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice: n. an organization established by the Church in 1974 to guard against and correct abuses resulting from corruption in law enforcement and other governmental agencies that violate the rights of the individual. Abbr. NCLE.

National Geographic: n. Geography. the name of a well-known society and its monthly magazine which covers geographical knowledge concerning all the corners of the earth.

national insurance: n. Government. the system in England of insuring employed persons against sickness or unemployment, especially in accordance with the National Insurance Acts which require certain wage-earners to make weekly payments supplemented by their employers, in return for which they are entitled to State (government) assistance in sickness, unemployment, etc.

national magazine: See continental magazine.

National Museum: n. Education. the United States National Museum located in Washington, DC. It consists of two parts: the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of History and Technology.

National Provincial Bank: n. Business. one of the largest banks in England during World War I. It merged with Westminster Bank in the late 1960s and became the National Westminster Bank, as it is known

today.

National Security Agency: n. Government. the largest, most expensive and perhaps least known of all American intelligence organizations. Its basic functions are the making and breaking of codes, and the security problems connected with them. From its headquarters near Washington, DC, the National Security Agency conducts an immense variety of electronic espionage activities. Devices for electronic espionage of various sorts are placed in planes and satellites, on ships, or at ground installations overseas. This huge agency can be viewed as an electronic eavesdropper on all the world's major secret government-related communications. Abbr. NSA.

native state (of a thetan): n. total knowingness; the potentiality of knowing everything. The thetan in native state knows everything there is to know without any action connected with it or evaluation because of it, and without having to look to discover it; he just knows it. He is not in contact with space, energy, mass. He doesn't have any dimension. He knows everything that's going to happen, has happened, will happen, could happen, couldn't happen and all of its interrelationships of whatever kind and characteristic. [Lecture 21 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 14 June 61; Lecture 8 Aug. 61; PAB 64, 28 Oct. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55; HCOB 3 Sept. 56]

natter: v. 1. to find fault; to gripe. In Scientology, it has been discovered that if a person is nattering about some person or area, he has overts on that person or area. ''Don't just natter if there's something you don't like.'' [HCOB 31 Jan. 70] —n. 2. the action or an instance of nattering. ''Seeing something wrong without seeking to correct it degenerates into mere fault-finding and natter.'' [HCOB 31 Jan. 70; HCO PL 5 July 70] See also JUSTIFICATION.

natterer: n. one who natters. ''Don't get reasonable about natterers.'' [HCO PL 27 Dec. 63]

nattery: m. inclined to natter. ''And if you sit and look at a critical or nattery pc, and so forth, and don't find the overt, you've just got rocks in your head, that's all!'' [Lecture 26 July 66]

natural auditor: See auditor, natural.

natural law: n. the common denominator of agreements on the subjects of space, energy as manifested in the material universe; the inevitable average of all illusion and action. Natural laws are the outgrowth of the composite agreement of all the beings in this universe. ''What is commonly believed to be truth is agreement upon natural law.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 1 Dec. 52; Lecture 1954; Article, Jan. 53]

naval district: n. Military. a geographical area in which all nonoperational naval activities (those dealing with training) are directed by a commanding officer.

navigation shack: n. Nautical. a room or structure which houses the navigational equipment of a ship, and from which its navigation is directed.

NCC: Network Coordination Committee.

NCG: no case gain.

NCLE: National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice.

necessity level: n. the amount of urgency or commotion necessary in the environment to extrovert the individual and put him into motion in present time. A necessity level is a sudden increase of randomness to a sufficiency that the individual makes a momentary adjustment to it—in other words, momentarily increases his tolerance for unexpected motion. It is a sudden heightened willingness which untaps a tremendous amount of ability. ''Necessity level (lifting oneself by one's bootstraps as in emergencies) can raise an individual well up this chart for brief periods.'' [Self Analysis; Lecture 30 June 54 (#1); Lecture 30 Dec 54 (#3); Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Lecture 8 Aug. 57; Ability 36, Oct. 56; PAB 129, 1 Feb. 58]

neck, forced (something) down (someone's): See throat, shove (something) down (someone's).

neck, on (someone's): m. Informal. making insistent demands of (someone); being an annoyance or bother. ''Don't be surprised if you have the whole postal department down there on your neck . . .'' [Lecture 4 July 61]

NED: New Era Dianetics.

NED Auditor Analysis Checklist: n. an analysis list used when a New Era Dianetics Auditor has preclears who are not making good gains and the auditor is not rapidly coming right with ordinary cramming actions. This checklist helps isolate the auditor's areas of weakness or uncertainty and, once located, also provides the handlings needed to get the auditor really corrected. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 20 Sept. 78R III]

NED Drug Rundown: See Drug Rundown.

NED for OTs: New Era Dianetics for OTs.

needle: n. a slender rod with a pointed end which is used as the indicator on an E-Meter dial, such as the type of indicator often seen on the dial of an electronic instrument. The various different actions of the needle indicate what is happening with the preclear as he runs a process and give the auditor data he needs to determine what to address in the case. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter which shows the needle can be found in the appendix. "The art and skill all lies in the interpretation of the meter needle." [E-Meter Essentials; Introducing the E-Meter; Electropsychometric Auditing, June 1952]

needle, eye of the: n. Bible. reference to a statement made by Christ in the Bible: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

needle in a haystack, look for a: n. Informal. to attempt an extremely difficult, impossible or foolish task; to look for a very small article amidst a mass of other things. "Well, in the first place, you're not—you're not looking for a needle in a haystack." [Lecture 14 Sept. 61]

needle pattern: n. a chronic and constant needle behavior on a particular preclear when the auditor is saying and doing nothing. It is not a needle response, it is a needle appearance when nothing is being said or done by the auditor. "Change of pc's usual needle pattern." [Lecture 13 Dec. 62 (#1), SHSBC-251; HCOB 7 May 60]

needle read: See read.

negative: n. Photography. a piece of film in which the light areas of an object appear dark and the dark areas appear light, used in making photographic prints. Where the original scene was bright, the negative will be dark and dense. Where the scene was dark, the negative will be thin or even clear. In making a print, light is shined through the negative onto photographic printing paper. More light passes through the thin or clear areas of the negative than through the dense areas, thus some parts of the paper get more exposure to the light than others. The more light a portion of the paper is exposed to, the darker it becomes. Thus the negative image on the film reverses in the process of making a print, resulting in a positive image in the photograph.

negative blowdown: See blow up.

Negative Exteriorization: n. a process designed to exteriorize someone, based on the fact that low on the Tone Scale, all commands reverse. Thus the preclear in this process is given a command in the negative which will be obeyed in the positive sense: he is asked not to be a foot back of his head. Also called Negative Exteriorizing. [JOS 6-G, Nov. 52]

Negative Exteriorizing: See Negative Exteriorization.

negative gain: See gain, negative.

negative postulate: See postulate, negative.

neither the twain shall mix: n. Literature. a reference to the poem The Ballad of East and West by English writer Rudyard Kipling (1865—1936). Part of the poem reads: "Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

NEP: New Era Publications.

ne plus ultra: n. Informal. the utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached. In Latin, it means "(let there) not (be) more (sailing) beyond," alleged to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules (two headlands on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar). "Now, in the field of philosophy, a fellow comes along and with great authority

- says everybody, if they achieved it to the ne plus ultra, would finally find out that they couldn't know.' [Lecture 15 June 61]
- Nerve Assist:** n. an assist which can straighten joints and the spine. It is based on the theory that it is nerves that hold the muscles tense, which then hold the spine out of place. Nerves carry the shock of impacts. Such a shock should dissipate, but seldom does entirely. Nerves give orders to muscles. With an impact, a surge of energy starts down the nerve channels. Then, from the small ends of the nerve channels, the energy surge reverses and the result is a bulge of energy which stops midway along the channel. This gives what is called a "standing wave." It is just standing there, not going anywhere. The Nerve Assist consists of a procedure which gently releases the standing waves in the nerve channels of the body. The exact procedure for this assist, fully illustrated, is given in The Scientology Handbook. "The Nerve Assist was actually developed as a favor to chiropractors, many of whom now use it." [Assists Processing Handbook; HCOB 25 Aug. 87 I; Film: Assists]
- Network Coordination Committee:** n. a committee composed of the heads or representatives of the various management networks and sectors (e.g., Flag Representative Network, LRH Communicator Network) which meets regularly to clear the actions and orders of management to ensure that these are coordinated so as not to work against the interests of any one network or sector. The committee at the Flag Command Bureaux is called the Flag Network Coordination Committee and in a Continental Liaison Office is the Continental Network Coordination Committee. [HCO PL 13 Feb. 80] Abbr. NCC.
- neurosis:** n. Psychiatry. a condition wherein a person is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to psychosis, wherein a person is just insane in general). Neurosis could be defined as an antisocial action or an antisurvival action which is compulsively undertaken by an individual. [Lecture 27 Aug. 63; Lecture 21 July 66]
- neurotic:** n. Psychiatry. a person suffering from a neurosis. In Dianetics and Scientology, a neurotic is defined as a person who is mainly harmful to himself by reason of his aberrations, but not to the point of suicide. "Your neurotic is, at best, in the present, and your people who are sane are doing very well in the future." [Science of Survival; Lecture 18 Dec. 52] Compare to PSYCHOTIC. —m. 2. of or pertaining to a neurosis. "Now, a body can influence a person so much that an individual exhibiting neurotic circumstances or characteristics in a body will not exhibit them out of a body." [Lecture 29 Nov. 66]
- new broom sweeps clean:** Informal. a person who has just been put in charge of an area (a "new broom") starts with great vigor to make many changes to improve its effectiveness ("sweeps clean"); such changes often impair the area's effectiveness instead. "And Bill Smithers moves into this little local branch position, and the new broom sweeps clean." [Lecture 25 May 65]
- Newcastle, carry coals to:** v. Informal. to do something superfluous; to take goods to a place where they already abound; to throw away one's labor. Newcastle is an English city in the center of a great coal-producing region, thus it would be useless to take coals there.
- New Era Dianetics:** n. a summary and refinement of Dianetics, released in 1978, based upon thirty years of experience in the application of the subject. New Era Dianetics includes an expanded but simplified assessment procedure to find items to run as well as new rundowns tailored to find and handle any unhandled Dianetic aspect of the case. [HCOB 18 June 78R; HCOB 21 June 78R; HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 9 Aug. 78 I; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78] Abbr. NED.
- New Era Dianetics Case Completion:** n. a person who has completed each step of the New Era Dianetics Preclear Checklist as given in HCOB 23 June 78RA, and who has become a well and happy preclear. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCOB 23 June 78RA]
- New Era Dianetics Drug Rundown:** See Drug Rundown.
- New Era Dianetics for OTs:** n. New OT V, a series of auditing actions developed by L. Ron Hubbard during his research into New Era Dianetics in the late 1970s and released in 1978. Delivered at

Advanced Organizations and the Flag Service Organization. Also called Audited NOTs. [LRH ED 298 Int, 19 Sept. 78; Grade Chart] Abbr. NED for OTs, NOTs.

New Era Publications: n. the publishing company responsible for publication and distribution of L. Ron Hubbard's books and Dianetics and Scientology course materials outside the Western Hemisphere—in Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and throughout Asia. Abbr. NEP.

New Life Rundown: See L 11.

New OT I: n. a pre-OT level released in 1985. Delivered at Advanced Organizations and the Flag Service Organization.

New OT IV: OT Drug Rundown. See Drug Rundown.

New OT V: See New Era Dianetics for OTs.

New OT VI: See Hubbard Solo NOTs Auditing Course.

New OT VII: See Solo New Era Dianetics for OTs.

New OT VIII: n. Truth Revealed, the first actual OT level, released on the Freewinds in 1988. Delivered only at the Flag Ship Service Organization.

New OT IX—XV: n. seven new OT levels above New OT VIII, fully researched by L. Ron Hubbard; not yet released at this writing, but to be released in coming years.

Newsweek: n. Journalism. an American weekly newsmagazine with a worldwide circulation.

New Vitality Rundown: n. an auditing rundown that was developed to handle cases that had not progressed well due to suppression and other factors. It is an additional tool that can be used to handle PTSness when other handlings have been done, yet the case still roller-coasters, has lots of problems in life, still has illnesses or other nonoptimum physical conditions. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 27 Dec. 91; Grade Chart] Abbr. NVRD.

New World Corps: n. a unit established to export new technology to org staff and then to public. For example, the Hubbard Key to Life Course and Hubbard Life Orientation Course were exported by New World Corps. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; LRH ED 307 Int, 1 Dec. 79] Abbr. NWC.

New Yorker magazine: n. Journalism, an American weekly magazine founded in 1925 which specializes in short fiction, cartoons, verse, reviews and commentary.

New York Institute of Photography: n. Photography. a prestigious school of photography founded in New York City in 1910.

New York regents' examinations: n. Education. examinations of candidates for admission to New York schools based on minimum requirements established by the university regents of the State of New York (a legislative body subordinate to the State legislature for determining the general educational policy of the State of New York).

New York Times: n. Journalism. a newspaper with one of the largest circulations in the United States, published in New York. It includes the best known and most prestigious bestseller list in the United States; inclusion on the New York Times bestseller list is a yardstick of success in the publishing industry.

New York Times Magazine: n. Journalism. a magazine which is issued with the Sunday edition of the New York Times.

nickel, (not) worth a: m. Informal. (not) worth anything (usually used in negative sentences). ''So, of course, a pc wouldn't stay in-session worth a nickel.'' [Lecture 7 Feb. 62]

nightmare: See dream.

1917 Revolution: n. History. the revolution in Russia (1917—1918) that overthrew the czar and brought the communists to power.

1984: n. Literary. the title of the satirical novel 1984 by George Orwell (1903—1950), written in 1949. It is the story of a man and girl who rebel against a society of the future in which thought and love are punished, historical records are destroyed, propaganda replaces information, and placards everywhere say: ''Big Brother is watching you.''

910 North Yale: n. the address of L. Ron Hubbard's home in Wichita,

Kansas, from May 1951 until the end of March 1952.

ninety-day wonder: n. Informal. a sarcastic term for an officer commissioned in a branch of the armed forces after an unusually short training period, especially after a three-month officers' training course during World War II (1939—1945). Based on the phrase nine-days' wonder, a marvel of rather short duration.

nip: v. 1. to practice nipping, a type of whole track incident in which a thetan sends out two energy streams, like hands, and slaps both sides of a victim's head. This mildly shocks a thetan to which it is done. It can kill a mest body. This slap is notable for causing ringing in the ears. 'Some thetan has come along in this lifetime and nipped them.' [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#4); Lecture 25 Jan. 57] —n. 2. an instance of nipping or being nipped. 'In running nips, one is running something very important, for it is a basic on holding on to a mest body.' [Scientology: A History of Man]

nirvana: n. Buddhism. the highest state of consciousness, in which the soul is freed from all desires and attachments. The term nirvana literally means 'blowing out,' i.e., the blowing out or extinction of the fire of passion in one who attains release. '... and some other people added the idea of nirvana and you became nothing, and so forth, afterwards.' [Lecture 29 Nov. 66]

NIT: non-income transfer.

NN: Narconon.

no auditing: See auditing, no.

no case gain: n. a condition in which a person gets no case gain despite good and sufficient auditing. Continuing overts hidden from view are the cause of no case gain. [HCOB/PL 13 Sept. 65R; HCO PL 12 May 72R]

no-definition: See definition, no.

no-gain case: n. one who so avidly wants to smash others by covert or overt means that his case is bogged and won't move under routine processing; a suppressive person. This case performs continual calculating, covert, hostile acts damaging to others. Since such a person has withholds, he or she can't communicate freely to as-is the block on the track that keeps them in some yesterday. Hence, a 'no-gain case.' All chronic no-gain cases which do not advance in the face of any auditing are traceable to recurring hostile actions the person undertakes secretly against his fellows, not in the past; but in the present during the time period of the auditing. [HCO PL 6 Mar. 65; HCO PL 5 Apr. 65 I; HCOB 29 Sept. 65 II]

no-game condition: n. a condition in which there is no game; a totality of barriers or a totality of freedom. For example, having some opponents would give one a game; having only friends would not be a game, nor would being alone. 'The usual freedom-monger, the agitator, in his unreasoning and damaging insistence on no rules or barriers anywhere, is able to achieve only a no-game condition.' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 14 Feb. 56 (#2); Lecture 2 Sept. 56 (#1); Lecture 22 Nov. 56 (#1); Operational Bulletin 17, 14 Feb. 56; PAB 80, 17 Apr. 56; PAB 87, 5 June 56] See also GAME and GAMES CONDITION.

no-havingness: n. the concept of not being able to reach; prevented reach. 'You would be utterly amazed how 'no-havingness' the world at large is.' [Lecture 1 Jan. 60 (#2); Lecture 9 Jan. 62; Lecture 23 Jan. 62; HCOB 11 Jan. 62; HCOB 7 Aug. 78] Compare to HAVINGNESS.

No-Interference Area: n. the zone from New OT I to OT III completion (for those who went Clear on NED) or from R6EW to OT III completion (for those who did not go Clear on NED). Called the No-Interference Area as other major auditing actions should not be done between these points. Pre-OTs in the No-Interference Area may only be audited on repairs for those levels, as covered by standard C/Sing HCOBs regarding the Solo levels. Also called Non-Interference Area and Non-Interference Zone. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 23 Dec. 71RB; HCOB 3 Feb. 72; LRH ED 298 Int, 19 Sept. 78]

noise: n. the amount of disturbance and off-line actions and chatter and general dev-t in an area; the demands for attention put upon a staff member, executive, office or org. that is being distracted off a main line of action. The clamoring for attention of many different

people, firms, situations brings about a condition where another voice or despatch is just ONE MORE DISTRACTION. This use of the term comes from the field of public relations, where noise is a technical term used to describe the medley of messages hitting a member of a public besides one's own message. 'In some divisional areas 'noise' by far exceeds actual traffic.' [HCO PL 8 May 70; HCO PL 7 Nov. 70]

no kidding: Informal. an exclamation of doubt or surprise meaning 'I can hardly believe it.'

nomenclature: n. the set of terms used to describe things in a particular subject. 'Now, the dependence of knowledge upon nomenclature is extraordinary, and as a matter of fact, almost never appreciated by teachers or students.' [Lecture 9 July 64]

no mention: n. the session grade given to an auditor by the C/S when no major auditing errors exist in the session, but the F/N did not get to Examiner. The C/S doesn't write 'no mention' in the folder, he just leaves the grade line blank. [HCOB 21 Aug. 70] Compare to FLUNK, VERY WELL DONE, WELL DONE.

non-coitus chain: n. a chain of incidents in which coitus is refused; such incidents may contain phrases like: 'No, I don't want you,' 'Go away,' 'Sex is nasty, it's disgusting,' 'I don't like it,' 'Go away from me.' These phrases act as bouncers. [Lecture 5 July 50 (#1)]

Noncompliance Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding noncompliance with legal orders. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

noncompliances: n. a form of dev-t which consists of failure to comply with orders. This can set an emergency flap going which crowds the lines with despatches. One consequence of noncompliance when repeated over a long period is to move a large number of targets into present time in a sort of frantic jam. Catastrophes can occur because of noncompliance. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

Non-E: Non-Existence.

Non-Enturbulation Order: n. an order issued by Ethics on the source (or sources) of upset or enturbulation in an area. It states that those named in it are forbidden to enturbulate others and if one more report is received of their enturbulating anyone, an SP order will be issued forthwith. A Non-Enturbulation Order can help to hold such people in line until tech can be gotten in on them. [HCO PL 1 July 65 I]

Non-Existence: n. 1. the condition which applies when (a) a person is newly appointed to a post, whether obtained by new appointment, promotion or demotion; or (b) the statistics of a person or area are steeply, near vertically down. 'Every new appointee to a post begins in Non-Existence.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67; HCO PL 5 May 71RA II; HCO PL 8 Nov. 75] 2. Non-Existence Formula.

Non-Existence Formula: n. the formula which applies when one is in a condition of Non-Existence: (1) Find a comm line. (2) Make yourself known. (3) Discover what is needed or wanted. (4) Do, produce and/or present it. This formula was issued in 1967. In 1975, it was found that many staff were misapplying the Non-Existence Formula in that they were not rounding up all the communication lines they needed to give and receive information on their posts, and therefore were not moving up the conditions. To remedy this, the Expanded Non-Existence Formula was issued: (1) Find and get yourself on every comm line you will need in order to give and obtain information relating to your duties and materiel. (2) Make yourself known, along with your post title and duties, to every terminal you will need for the obtaining of information and the giving of data. (3) Discover from your seniors and fellow staff members and any public your duties may require you to contact, what is needed and wanted from each. (4) Do, produce and present what each needs and wants that is in conformation with policy. (5) Maintain your comm lines that you have and expand them to obtain other information you now find you need on a routine basis. (6) Maintain your origination lines to inform others what you are doing exactly, but only those who actually need the information. (7) Streamline what you are doing, producing and presenting so that it is more closely what is really needed and

wanted. (8) With full information being given and received concerning your products, do, produce and present a greatly improved product routinely on your post. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67; HCO PL 8 Nov. 75]

nonexistent targeting: n. a form of dev-t in which targets are not set and major targets are unknown. Actions are then unproductive. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

non-income transfer: n. a category of invoice in an organization used for payments that are not actually income but have to be accounted for in the org's financial records. An example of this would be a staff member paying for a personal long-distance phone call made on the org phone. This payment would be invoiced in as a non-income transfer. Abbr. NIT.

Non-Interference Area: See No-Interference Area.

Non-Interference Zone: See No-Interference Area.

non persona grata: n. Latin. a person who is not welcome or acceptable.

'So that anybody who solved problems with regard to the universe was non persona grata with anybody who was trying to get a total persistence of the universe.' [Lecture 11 July 61]

Non-Remimeo: n. a designation used on issues which are intended for use but only by executives and are therefore of limited distribution. It means not to be mimeoed again by the receiving org. On issues with this designation, a very few copies are sent to main orgs and they in turn distribute to their nearby orgs. There are two classes of Non-Remimeo: General Non-Remimeo and Limited Non-Remimeo. [HCO PL 2 July 64] See also GENERAL NON-REMIMEO and LIMITED NON-REMIMEO.

non sequitur: Latin. literally, "it does not follow": used to mean having no bearing on what previously occurred or not following logically from what comes before it. 'Well, actually, the auditor thought the pc was probably being non sequitur.' [Lecture 16 Oct. 63]

nonvocal Lock Scanning: n. Lock Scanning in which the preclear goes through the incidents without telling the auditor what phrases he is contacting. [Science of Survival]

'no overts' case: See case, 'no overts.'

No-Report Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any failure to receive a report or an illegible report or folder. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

no reports: n. a form of dev-t in which information which should be reported isn't, creating a scramble to find out if something has been done, which increases traffic. This includes lack of data forwarded as it should have been. It causes as well anxiety and uncertainty. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69] Abbr. NR.

norm: n. Psychology. a term used to denote the normal individual, which is to say, an average person. The IQ and behavior of a "norm" would be an averaging out of the current population. There is nothing desirable about being a "norm," for he is badly aberrated. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

Normal: See Normal Operation.

Normal Formula: See Normal Operation Formula.

Normal Operation: n. 1. the condition which applies when a statistic is on a routine or gradual increase. Normal Operation does not mean "stability," because this universe does not permit a no-increase, no-decrease state. The second you get this even state in this universe, it starts to deteriorate. So a state of stability would eventually deteriorate. Well, to prevent a deterioration you must have an increase. That increase doesn't have to be spectacular but it has to be something. 'He can now expect to be in Normal Operation, and if he follows the formula of that, he will come to Affluence.' Also called Normal. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67; HCO PL 5 May 71RA II] 2. Normal Operation Formula.

Normal Operation Formula: n. the formula to be applied in a condition of Normal: (1) The way you maintain an increase is when you are in a state of Normal Operation you don't change anything. (2) Ethics are very mild, the justice factor is quite mild, there are no savage actions taken particularly. (3) A statistic betters then look it

- over carefully and find out what bettered it, and then do that without abandoning what you were doing before. (4) Every time a statistic worsens slightly, quickly find out why and remedy it. Also called Normal Formula. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67]
- north: m. Informal. up; toward a high level. ''And cause is way north.'' [Lecture 11 May 65]
- northbound horse: n. Informal. a contemptible person; a persistent and obnoxious fool. A variation of the phrase the south end of a northbound horse. ''... being fought by people or things that aren't there either, and behave like a bunch of northbound horses, you know, and make a horrible mess out of their lives because they're fighting things that aren't there for reasons that don't exist!'' [Lecture 25 Aug. 66]
- nose clean, keep one's: n. Informal. to behave properly; to avoid trouble. ''... keep his nose clean and mind his own business, and so forth.'' [Lecture 13 Dec. 61]
- no sympathy: n. an emotion and an action; one puts a black curtain before himself to prevent his feeling affinity with that which he is hurting. No sympathy is at 1.2 on the Tone Scale. [Scientology 8-80; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 7 Aug. 52; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]
- not-beingness: n. an acceptance of control by the environment and abdication even of control of self. ''... the state of not-beingness is the state of being affected by exterior cause, and the state of beingness is the state of cause.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; DAB Vol. 2, No. 8, Feb. 52] Compare to BEINGNESS.
- no telling: See there's no telling.
- nothingness: n. an absence of everything: no time, no space, no energy, no thought. It specifically means an absence of quantities and locations. A complete absence of quantities and locations would be an absolute nothingness. [Lecture 19 May 54 (#2); Lecture 26 Jan. 54 (#1); Lecture 14 Jan. 55]
- no-time moments: n. moments of silence when no communication occurred. As these have no time in which they can live, they float forward on the time track. [Dianetics 55!]
- not-is: v. to try to create out of existence, by postulate or force, something which one knows priorly exists. ''Where you have anybody who is neurologically, physically, or psychosomatically ill, unless it be from an acute infection or an accident, you have somebody who has been trying to not-is his body.'' [Lecture 23 July 54 (#1); PAB 54, 10 June 55]
- not-isness: n. the effort to suppress an isness; the effort to handle isness by reducing its condition through the use of force; one of the four conditions of existence. For example, an elephant is standing on the front steps, and one says, ''Well, elephants don't belong on the front steps so there's no elephant on the front steps.'' Not-isness is an apparency and cannot entirely vanquish an isness. ''Unreality is the consequence and apparency of the practice of not-isness.'' [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Scientology''; Lecture 23 July 54; Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#3); Lecture 19 Mar. 62 (#2); Lecture 13 Dec. 66] Compare to ALTER-ISNESS; AS-ISNESS and ISNESS.
- Not-is Straightwire: n. a straightwire process with the purpose of bringing not-isness under the preclear's knowing control and reducing the not-isness in his bank. [HCOB 3 July 59] See also STRAIGHTWIRE.
- not-know: v. 1. to not know or forget or wipe out things consciously. An actual ability to ''not-know'' is an ability to erase by self-command the past without suppressing it with energy or going into any other method. ''Education can only become burdensome when one is unable to not-know it.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 1 Nov. 56; PAB 86, 29 May 56] 2. to forget. ''You will discover that most people are trying not to remember, in other words, they are trying to not-know.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 86, 29 May 56]
- NOTs: New Era Dianetics for OTs.

Notting Hill Gate: the name of the street where HASI London was located in 1955.

not-understood: See misunderstood word.

NR: no report.

NSA: National Security Agency.

nudge: n. a communication requesting the completion of an earlier comm cycle or overdue cycle of action. For example, when a telex has not been answered within the expected time, the addressee is sent a nudge which tells him to get this answered. On programs, a target holder who does not complete his target within TM receives a nudge that tells him to get this finished and complied with. "An individual who failed to answer a nudge would normally blow right off the communication line after a very short time." [How to Live Though an Executive] —v. to send a nudge. "If you have to nudge very often to get a compliance, your PR has broken down in that area." [CBO 730R, 20 Feb. 82; HCO PL 15 Sept. 83]

null: v. 1. to handle (a reading question) to a null needle. "It was found and nulled." [HCOB 19 Oct. 61] 2. to say items from a list to a preclear and note the preclear's reaction on the E-Meter, as part of Listing and Nulling procedure. "You don't list a list and then not null it." [Lecture 2 Oct. 68] See also LISTING AND NULLING. —m. 3. characterized by or producing a null needle. "The first questions are null questions to determine your reaction pattern." [HCO PL 7 Apr. 61RC II]

nullification: n. a method of handling others used by persons who are low on the Tone Scale, wherein the person seeks to minimize individuals, to be more than they and so to be able to control them. One who practices nullification would rather see a man sick than well, because sick men are less dangerous than well men, according to the "thinking" that takes place in this band. [Science of Survival]

nulling: See Listing and Nulling.

null needle: n. an E-Meter needle action in which an auditing question does not change the needle behavior. The needle is slowly drifting, not reacting. The needle continues to behave in an action uninfluenced by the question. "A null needle just doesn't fall on the question." [E-Meter Essentials; Introducing the E-Meter; Film: E-Meter Reads Drill Film]

numbering, tapes: n. a system of numbering LRH lectures. The date the lecture was recorded is given in numbers—year, month, day (640811). Between the day and month is a letter M or C, which indicates whether the tape is a master or a copy (6408C11). An abbreviation for the course or series this lecture belongs to follows the date, with a number indicating its sequence in that series. Thus, tape 6408C11 SHSBC-398 indicates a copy of a lecture given on 11 August 1964 to the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course, and it is lecture 398 in the course. [HCOB 23 Aug. 65]

numbering, telex: n. the system of numbers used to identify a telex and keep track of originations and replies. Telexes are numbered by giving the number of the day, number of the month, number of the message sent that day, designation of where the telex is being sent from and designation of who the telex is for. For example, a telex headed as "120205 CLOEU, ED MUNICH" would be the fifth telex (05) sent on 12 February (1202) from the Continental Liaison Office Europe to the Executive Director Munich. The reply to this telex would be started "120205 CLOEU 2, CO CLO EU." The "2" after "CLOEU" would show that this is the first reply to this message. Subsequent telexes on this same comm cycle would be numbered "120205 CLOEU 3," etc. [HCO PL 11 Jan. 91]

number, take one's finger off of one's: See take one's finger off one's number.

nut house: n. Informal. an insane asylum; a prison and/or hospital for the mentally ill. Nut used in reference to an insane person probably because nuts must be cracked; cracked, crazed having had long colloquial usage for "not mentally sound." "... and the prefrontal lobotomy lives in the nut houses." [Lecture 26 Sept. 61]

nuts to you: Informal. an exclamation used to mean "no; get out; go away and don't bother me."

NVRD: New Vitality Rundown.

N&W: needed and wanted. See also NON — EXISTENCE FORMULA.

NW: network.

NWC: New World Corps.

Oak Knoll Naval Hospital: n. a hospital located in Oakland, California.

Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital.

objective: m. existing outside the mind as an actual object and not merely in the mind as an idea; real; about outward things, not about the thoughts and feelings of the speaker or individual. 'The processes are objective, not significance processes.' [Lecture 12 May 54 (#2); Lecture 5 Oct. 55; Lecture 8 Nov. 55 (#1); HCOB 11 July 73RB; LRH Definition Notes] Compare to SUBJECTIVE.

Objective ARC: n. the first objective process done on a preclear, before the full battery of Objective Processes. It consists of three commands, and has the end phenomena of the person in present time, with cognition and very good indicators, accompanied by a floating needle. [HCOB 19 June 78] See also OBJECTIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

objective environment: See environment, objective.

Objective Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself to carry out the auditing command. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring him to present time. They are the reverse of thinking and significance. 'Anyone can be brought more into present time with Objective Processes.' Also called Objectives. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Article, 29 Oct. 57; HCOB 3 July 59; HCO PL 23 July 72RB; HCOB 7 Aug. 78; HCOB 12 May 80; HCO PL 23 Oct. 80R II] Compare to SUBJECTIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

Objectives: See Objective Processes/Processing.

Objectives Correction List: n. a prepared list used to locate and remedy any difficulties encountered with a pc during or following Objective Processing. It can also be used to clean up any bypassed charge on a person who completed Objectives months or even years earlier but who appears to have some bypassed charge or needs further handling in the area. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 9 Apr. 90]

obnose: n. to observe the obvious. 'Fortunately for us, the ability to obnose is not in any sense 'inborn' or mystical.' [HCOB 26 Oct. 70 III]

obnosis: n. the art of observing the obvious; the action of looking at the isness of something, at what is actually there. A coined word from -nosis meaning 'know,' and ob- meaning 'out.' 'We have to add to the simplicity of the communication cycle OBNOSIS . . .' [Lecture 15 Nov. 56; Lecture 8 Jan. 57; Lecture 4 Nov. 64; HCOB 23 May 71R V; HCO PL 26 June 72; HCOB 26 Oct. 70 III; HCOB 3 May 80]

obs: observation.

observation: n. the action or an act of paying attention, marking or noticing. It is self-initiated from evidence found on information lines. Observation is not a passive thing. It is an active thing and involves the closest possible study of what one is observing. One should train himself or herself to react in the following manner: If one is in mystery about something one does not puzzle over it, he or she knows at once that if he is puzzled or in mystery or can't work it out, he or she does not have enough data and the thing to do is get more data. The full thought is puzzle or mystery or can't figure it out—get more data. 'Whatever you do, you have to get correct factual observation that is actual data, not propaganda or opinion.' [Professional TRs Clay Table Processing Picture Book; HCO PL 8 May 70; CBO 190R, 25 Apr. 72]

observation mission: n. a type of Sea Org mission (usually one-man) going in to investigate in the area indicated by outpoints already available. [FO 2936, 31 Aug. 71]

Obsession: n. a whole track incident which gives one the feeling he has to have facsimiles in order to know. This is an electronic incident, very strong, and sometimes includes a great many source points of energy directed against one's back. Just before it, one knows. The force of the waves themselves, depressing one on the Chart of Attitudes, stops one from knowing. This incident gives one an obsession, to have facsimiles, to steal facsimiles, to do anything to get facsimiles. One is actually trying to find what one lost in the incident and that was lost by force alone. [Scientology: A History of Man]

obsessive communication: See communication, compulsive.

OCA: Oxford Capacity Analysis.

OCA graph: n. a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's personality based on his answers to the Oxford Capacity Analysis (OCA) test questions. The traits are often referred to by the letter assigned to them on the graph, as follows: A=Stable/Unstable, Dispersed; B=Happy/Depressed; C=Composed/Nervous; D=Certainty/Uncertainty; E=Active/Inactive; F=Aggressive/Inhibited; G=Responsible (Causative)/Irresponsible; H=Correct estimation/Critical; I=Appreciative/Lack of accord; J=Comm level/Withdrawn. Also called personality graph and profile. [HCOB 17 July 71R; HCOB 1 Nov. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87; HCOB 1 May 91 XVIII]

OCA Rundown: n. an Expanded Dianetics rundown designed to handle down points on a preclear's OCA graph. This is done after general handlings have been completed and a new OCA still shows some point or points down. [HCOB 1 May 91 XVIII]

occluded: m. characterized by occlusion. 'One is occluded on whatever he has tried not to be responsible for.' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms]

occluded case: See black V.

occlusion: n. the existence of a curtain between 'I' and some datum in the standard memory banks; a hidden area or incident on the time track. Occlusions are caused by entheta. 'Sometimes there's such utter occlusion that the person doesn't even know where he was day before yesterday.' [Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 23 Sept. 50 (#1)]

occlusion circuit: See circuit, occlusion.

OEC: Organization Executive Course.

OES: Organization Executive Secretary.

off: officer.

off-breed: n. Informal. an unusual or abnormal sort or kind. 'They were all taught, it seems, in some kind of an off-breed school.' [Lecture 30 Oct. 56]

office of Evaluation and Execution: n. a unit in the Senior Executive Strata that is responsible for doing evaluations using the data collected in the Flag Data Files. [CBO 547R, 5 Nov. 78; CBO 563R, 12 Feb. 79] Abbr. EE.

Office of Special Affairs: n. the division of Church of Scientology International responsible for interfacing with the society at large. The responsibilities of this office include community outreach activities, which it coordinates with other Church organizations, public relations and legal affairs. Through a network of Directors of Special Affairs who serve in local churches, the Office of Special Affairs ensures that every church maintains sound corporate status and complies with all legal and tax requirements. It also coordinates community affairs and outreach programs participated in by the local churches, including national anti-drug campaigns and interfaith activities. Abbr. OSA.

officer: n. a person in a Scientology organization who heads a section within a department. For example, the Inspections Officer heads the Inspections Section, the Mimeograph Officer heads the Mimeograph Section, etc. [Lecture 18 May 65; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; Org Board] Abbr. off.

Officer of the Deck: n. the ship's officer who assists the Conning Officer in the product of a safe, comfortable voyage by: (a) keeping the ship plotted and exactly located at all times; (b) establishing the optimum course and speed that will economically get the vessel to its destination on time; (c) seeing that the bridge watch team flawlessly performs their duties; and (d) caring for the internal conditions of the ship and any external changes. Also called Officer of the Watch. [Sea Watch Picture Book; Lecture 10 Dec. 67] Abbr. OOD.

Officer of the Watch: See Officer of the Deck.

off-line: m. not on the proper line. As regards despatches or orders, off-line means sent to the wrong person, improperly routed or passed in a manner to deny info on record. Off-line communications are a source of dev-t. 'The commonest cause of OFF-LINE despatches is: A staff member writes a despatch to himself but routes it to somebody else.' [HCO PL 17 Nov. 64 I; HCO PL 31 Jan. 65; HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

off-origin: m. originated by a terminal whose hat does not include

origination of such a particle or communication. Off-origin communications are a source of dev-t. ''Off-origin despatches or work can make an awful lot of dev-t—not always pleasant.'' [HCO PL 31 Jan. 65; HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

off-policy: m. originated or forwarded by someone who should know that the matter is already covered by policy, or done by someone in violation of existing policy. Off-policy communications or actions are a source of dev-t. ''You never send further an off-line or off-policy despatch.'' [HCO PL 17 Nov. 64 I]

off post: m. not doing the activities of one's post during the appointed hours. ''Off post'' means getting into other people's areas and waste the time of others are ''off post.'' A person off post during the appointed hours is obviously not only not doing a job but causing others to carry his work and is making somebody else look bad as well. The term is also used to describe the situation of a person being pulled off of his own post by a senior to do things that aren't his hat. ''If you see another person off post, it is your duty to advise them direct.'' [HCO PL 5 Oct. 58; HCO PL 25 Apr. 63R; HCO PL 27 Apr. 60] Compare to ON POST.

off-source: m. diverging from IRH technology or policy. ''... and as proven time after time, on-source orgs boom, off-source orgs shrink.'' [HCO PL 7 May 84]

off the rails: See rails, off the.

off to the races: See races, off to the.

OFO: Org Flag Officer.

OGO: Org Gold Officer.

OIC: n. 1. Organization Information Center. 2. the unit in a Scientology organization responsible for keeping the Organization Information Center posted. ''An Advisory Council meeting can be very brief if it has these statistics tallied by Ad Comms and plotted and submitted by OIC.'' [HCO PL 30 Sept. 65; HCO PL 17 Jan. 66 II] —m. 3. of or pertaining to Organization Information Center or the statistics that make it up. ''When a staff member does not himself originate when he or she should, it will show up in the OIC reports and in emergencies.'' [HCO PL 31 Jan. 65] See also ORGANIZATION INFORMATION CENTER.

OIC cable: n. a telex consisting of all the statistics an organization reports to management weekly. Also used loosely to refer to the group of stats which make up an OIC cable. ''HCOs are to have their Mimeos run off a form of the OIC cable to reduce any possibility of error by a Stats I/C or Telex Op.'' [HCO PL 14 June 77RB I]

Okay to Audit: n. a written authorization saying that it is ''okay'' for one to audit a particular action, received after one has been given a thorough checkout on the materials of the action in Qual. There are two ''Okays to Audit.'' One is Okay to Audit as an Intern. This means one has done the checksheet to the satisfaction of the Intern Supervisor and can now audit for intern qualification. The other is Okay to Audit as an HGC Auditor. This means one has done the intern checksheet, has audited flublessly to many program completions and is passed by the HGC C/S. Any certificate requires that the intern meet both these requirements. Also called Qual Okay to Audit. [HCOB 28 Apr. 71; HCOB 19 July 71; HCO PL 24 Aug. 71 I]

Okhrana: n. History. an organization of political police set up in 1881 in Russia after the assassination of tsar Alexander II, to maintain the security of the state and suppress revolutionary activities. Disbanded in 1917.

OL: opinion leader.

old cuffs: n. written notes. From a habit practiced by Ole Doc Methuselah, a character in a book by L. Ron Hubbard, of doing intricate calculations on his cuffs, then tearing them off and filing them for future reference.

old school: n. Informal. a group of people who cling to traditional or conservative ideas, methods, etc. See also OLD SCHOOL, TIE.

old school tie: n. Informal. loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. The term derives from neckties, striped in the school's distinctive colors, worn by young men attending exclusive English schools. ''They're really going to lay one terrific egg on research one of these days because it's getting more and more the old school tie and it's all tied in and

it's all this and it's all that; and they are just rewriting papers.' [Lecture 19 July 61] See also OLD SCHOOL.

Ole Doc Methuselah: n. Literature. a novel written by L. Ron Hubbard about a physician (Ole Doc Methuselah) who belonged to an elite organization dedicated to "the ultimate preservation of mankind no matter the wars or explorations of space."

olfactory: n. the recall of perceptics of smell. [Science of Survival] See also SMELL.

Oliver Twist: n. Literature. a novel by Charles Dickens (1812—1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of nineteenth-century London.

O-Meter: n. a type of E-Meter built in 1955 that had an oscilloscope in it instead of a needle dial. It registered flows in the body. Also known as a theta meter and trademarked as a Physio-galvanometer. [Lecture 7 May 61, SHSBC-1; PAB 52, 13 May 55]

omitted data: n. an outpoint which consists of something being omitted that should be there. This can be an omitted person, terminal, object, energy, space, time, form, sequence or even an omitted scene. Anything that can be omitted that should be there is an outpoint. This is easily the most overlooked outpoint as it isn't there to directly attract attention. [HCO PL 11 May 70; HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 III]

Omitted Data, Law of the: n. the natural law which states: "Where there is no data available, people will invent it." A vacuum tends to fill itself. If an organization does not put out data about what it is and what it does, people will invent data about it. It is a fatal error to think good works speak for themselves. They do not. They must be publicized. Essentially, public relations exists to fill the vacuum of omitted data. [HCO PL 21 Nov. 72 I]

omitted definition: See definition, omitted.

Om mani padme hum: n. Religion. a Tibetan Buddhist chant used in prayer or meditation, which literally means "Hail! Jewel in the Lotus!" The jewel referred to is the patron god of Tibet, who is pictured seated or standing in the center of a lotus blossom. In Buddhism, the lotus is a symbol of purity since, like Buddha who rose above the mire of worldly desires, it blooms unsullied by muck from which it grows.

on a stick: See stick, on a.

once upon a time: n. Literature. words which begin many fairy tales, and mean "at some period in the past; formerly; on a certain but unspecified past occasion." "Once upon a time, in 1951, at 910 North Yale, Wichita, Kansas, an instrument was laid down on my desk." [Lecture 22 Nov. 61]

1.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of fear on the Tone Scale.

1.1: the numerical designation for the level of covert hostility on the Tone Scale.

1.5: the numerical designation for the level of anger on the Tone Scale.

1.8: the numerical designation for the level of pain on the Tone Scale.

1A, 1B, 1C: n. a designation for a question used in early Prepchecking procedure. Also called a What question. See also WHAT QUESTION and ZERO QUESTION.

1A: Routine 1A.

1C: Routine 1C.

1CM: Routine 1CM.

1D: first dynamic. See dynamic, first.

one does not send to find for whom the bell tolls: See "Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls."

155: n. Military. a 155-millimeter artillery gun: a heavy-artillery piece with a 155-millimeter diameter bore, weighing 15 tons and firing a 95-pound projectile to a range of about 14 miles.

one-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

one-hand electrode: n. an E-Meter electrode that can be held in one hand, used in Solo auditing. It consists of two cans joined end-to-end and kept from contacting each other by a piece of plastic or other device. Also called single-hand electrode, Solo cans and Solo electrodes. [HCOB 24 Oct. 71RA III]

One question: n. the designation for a class of questions used in early Prepchecking procedure. Also called a What question. See also WHAT QUESTION and ZERO QUESTION.

One-Shot Clear: n. a theoretical phrase or action, given once or repeated, which would bring into being the Clear as described in Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health, Book One, Chapter 2. 'One-shot' means achieved or accomplished with a single try. Attempts were made in the 1950s to find a process that would accomplish clearing in a one-shot manner, but this was found to be impossible. [Dianetics 55!; HCOB 14 June 70]

one-valued logic: See logic, one-valued.

one-week wait: n. in certain processes, such as the Interiorization Rundown, a one-week waiting period after completing the actions of the rundown to ensure that the preclear's gains are stable and that there is no charge left on the subject that will key back in. [HCOB 24 Sept. 78RB I; HCOB 20 Apr. 72R I]

One World: n. Literature. a book written in 1943 by American politician Wendell Willkie (1892—1944). One World was the story of Willkie's 1942 tour of England, the Middle East, the Soviet Union and China, a powerful argument against isolationism and an appeal for postwar cooperation among nations.

on-line: m. on the proper communication line. As regards despatches or orders, on-line means sent to the right person or properly routed. [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72 I]

only one: n. an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually operating on any of the rest of the dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. An individual who is only playing on the self dynamic and belongs to no other team is certain to lose, for he has before him seven remaining dynamics, and the self dynamic is seldom capable of besting by itself all the remaining dynamics. This is the criminal, the dishonest person, the person who is upsetting his environment or getting people into trouble all the time—he has no reality on his fellow man. Here is self-determinism in the guise of selfish determinism and here is an individual who will most certainly be overwhelmed. To enjoy life one must be willing to be some part of life. 'To be 'the only one,' in other words to be entirely independent, in the lower tones the individual resists all evaluation for himself and evaluates for others. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 3 June 55 (#2); PAB 8, Aug. 53]

on-origin: m. originated by a terminal whose hat includes origination of such a particle or communication. [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72 I]

on-policy: m. knowing and using the standard organizational procedures with no departures. 'Standard admin means the usual 'on-policy' procedure applied.' [HCO PL 4 June 71]

on post: m. doing the activity of one's job during the appointed hours. 'Clean, orderly lines and flow means you've got to have clean, orderly personnel on post and functioning right.' [HCO PL 5 Oct. 58; HCO PL 27 Apr. 60] Compare to OFF POST.

on-source: m. adhering to LRH technology or policy. 'All great and lasting successes have been made by orgs that were on-source and whose materials were straight and correct and used that way.' [HCOB 21 Nov. 71 I]

O/O: organizing officer.

OOD: Officer of the Deck.

OOD: Orders of the Day.

OODs: Orders of the day.

Op: Operator.

Op. Bull: Operational Bulletin.

Opening Procedure: n. 1. a general name for a process designed to open a case. [Lecture 24 June 54] 2. Opening Procedure of 8-C.

Opening Procedure by Duplication: n. an auditing process in which the preclear is directed to duplicate the same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. This is done using a book and a bottle, having the preclear walk to one of the objects, pick it up, answer specific questions about it and then put it down; then walk over to the other object and do the same actions with it; then walk back to the first object and repeat the same actions, etc. In 1955, the process was revised to have the preclear 'not-know' things about the objects rather than give data about them. This was reverted to the original form shortly afterward; references made to 'old-style' Opening Procedure by Duplication mean the original

process, which is the same as the process used today. The essence of this whole process is repetition with no dependency upon any past moment. It has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. Also called Book and Bottle and Dirty Thirty. "In the process of running Opening Procedure by Duplication, hypnotism very often comes off of the bank." [The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Group Auditor's Handbook; Lecture 9 Nov. 55; PAB 42, 24 Dec. 54; PAB 48, 18 Mar. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 4, 11 Nov. 55; HCOB 4 Feb. 59; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III] Abbr. Op Pro by Dup.

Opening Procedure of 8-C: n. an auditing process which consists of having the preclear move his body around the room under the auditor's direction until (a) he finds he is in actual communication with many spots on the surface of things in the room, (b) until he can select spots in the room and know he is selecting them and can communicate with them, and (c) select spots and move to them, decide when to touch them and when to let go. The basic theory of the process is to make and break communication with the physical universe; once an individual discovers that he can make and break communication with walls and objects, it will be discovered that he can let go of various pieces of his engram bank. "Opening Procedure of 8-C is one of the most effective and powerful processes ever developed and should be used as such." Also called Opening Procedure and Opening Procedure SOP 8-C. [Lecture 22 Apr. 54; Lecture 5 Oct. 54; Lecture 8 Oct. 54; Lecture Aug. 56; PAB 34, 4 Sept. 54; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

Opening Procedure of 8-D: n. the procedure used at the beginning of Standard Operating Procedure 8-D to open the case, which consisted of Spotting Spots in Space and Remediating Havingness. [Lecture 24 June 54; Lecture 15 July 54 (#3); Article, 15 Apr. 54] See also SPOTTING SPOTS IN SPACE and REMEDY OF HAVINGNESS.

Opening Procedure SOP 8-C: See Opening Procedure of 8-C.

open-minded: m. having an "open mind" but no personal hopes or desires for auditing or knowingness. Such people don't really have an open mind at all, but a lack of ability to decide about things. They are seldom found to be very responsible. [HCO PL 27 Oct. 64]

operating target: See target, operating.

Operating Thetan: n. a state of being above Clear, in which the Clear has become familiarized with his native capabilities. By "operating" is meant "able to act and handle things," and by "thetan" is meant the spiritual being that is the basic self. An Operating Thetan is a person who can be at cause knowingly and willingly over life, matter, energy, space and time. "A preclear who has been brought up to a high condition of Operating Thetan knows that he knows." Also called free thetan. [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 29 Dec. 57 (#3); Lecture 23 May 63; Lecture 8 Sept. 66; Lecture 29 Nov. 66; Associate Newsletter, 28 Apr. 53; Scientology Clear Procedure, Issue I, Dec. 57; HCOB 3 Dec. 57; The Auditor 5, Nov. 64; The Auditor 10, 1965; HCOB 28 June 65; HCOB 12 July 65; HCOB 30 Aug. 65 II; HCOB 9 Feb. 66; The Auditor 19, Dec. 66] Abbr. OT.

operational: m. working well without further care or attention.

"Operational" does not mean something works. It works well. It works without assistance or patch up or holding on to it. It works without attention. It does not have to be continually watched. The term applies to people as well as equipment. "Those who need continual pushing around or rounding up cannot be considered operational." [HCO PL 12 Oct. 67 I; HCO PL 14 Mar. 72 II; HCO PL 13 May 72]

Operational Bulletin: n. an issue type published in 1955 and 1956 to relay current information to key Scientologists who themselves were dissemination points, for their use and for reprinting in other publications. [Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 14, 24 Jan. 56; Operational Bulletin No. 16, 7 Feb. 56; Operational Bulletin No. 17, 14 Feb. 56] Abbr. Op. Bull.

Operation and Transport Corporation, Ltd.: n. the name of the Panamanian company that owned the Apollo; it was incorporated as a management company that trained and sent out personnel to look after its administrative and technical interests in other companies over the world. [FO 2673, 24 Dec. 70; FO 3502, 28 Oct. 74]

Operation Clear: See Project Clear.

Operation Phoenix: n. [1954—1955] a pilot project undertaken in late 1954 and early 1955 in the Phoenix, Arizona area to establish such things as the most acceptable mailing pieces, the best means of dissemination, the most worthwhile activities to which Scientology could be devoted and the best means of enrolling and group processing large numbers of people. Group processing sessions on Sunday at the Church of Scientology were part of this program, as were visits by Scientology ministers to hospitals, private homes, jails, etc. [Lecture 10 Dec. 54; Lecture 27 Dec. 54 (#1); Lecture 10 Jan. 55 (#1)]

Operations and Transport Liaison Office: n. a branch office of a Continental Liaison Office that manages the area or orgs assigned to it. Also called OT Liaison. [HCO PL 22 July 71R; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. OTL.

Operations Bureau: n. the portion of the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs that covers the functions of external communication lines, data collection and the running of programs and missions. It is responsible for seeing that evaluations and programs get factually completed and fully executed, resulting in viable, productive and expanding orgs. [CBO 813R, 8 Nov. 88; CBO 788R-4, 9 Nov. 88]

operations officer: n. the post in a Gung-ho Group responsible for actually handling and directing all operations programs and projects in progress. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

Ophir: n. History. a country of uncertain location, possibly southern Arabia or the eastern coast of Africa, from which gold and precious stones and trees were brought for Solomon (king of Israel in the tenth century b.c.).

opinion leader: n. that being to whom others look for interpretation of publicity or events; a member of a group, community or nation looked to by others for evaluation, due to wisdom, proximity to data sources, personality or other factors including popularity itself. ``To whom do they listen?'' ``Whose opinion do they accept?'' ``Whom do they trust?'' ``On whom do they depend?'' are the questions, which, answered, identify the opinion leader of a group, large or small. ``So he may be a VIP but he's not an opinion leader.'' [HCO PL 11 May 71 II] Abbr. OL.

Oppenheimer: Physics. Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904—1967), American physicist, director of the project that designed and built the first atomic bombs.

oppgoal: opposition goal. See goal, opposition.

oppose: v. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, to do an oppose list on (an item). ``Oppose every reliable item.'' [HCOB 11 Nov. 62] See also LIST, OPPOSE.

oppose list: See list, oppose.

opposite number: n. a person who holds a position in an organization or a system that corresponds to that of a person in another organization or system. ``The old comm-member system will also go into use where org staff members can write their opposite number on Flag for advice.'' [OODs Vol. IV, No. 330, 11 Dec. 71]

opposition goal: See goal, opposition.

opposition list: See list, oppose.

Op Pro by Dup: Opening Procedure by Duplication.

opprock: opposition Rock. See Rock, opposition.

oppterm: n. 1. opposition terminal. See terminal, opposition. —v. 2. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problems Masses, to list for and find an opposite item to a previous item found. ``Don't keep oppterming a line on and on and forget the other lines.'' [Lecture 27 Mar. 62; HCOB 22 Jan. 62]

oppterm lock: See lock and terminal, opposition.

Ops: n. short for operator, referring to the person who runs a project, mission or program to get its steps done. Examples: Programs Ops, Project Ops, Mission Ops.

ops: operations.

optimum randomness: See randomness.

optimum solution: n. that solution to any problem which brings the greatest benefits to the greatest number of dynamics; the greatest good for the greatest number of dynamics. ``Ethics have to do with a code of agreement amongst people to the effect that they agree to conduct themselves in a fashion which will attain the optimum solution of their problems.'' [Scientology 8-8008; Dianetics: The

Modern Science of Mental Health; Notes on the Lectures; Scientology: A New Slant on Life; Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Lecture 15 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 25 Nov. 59 (#1); DAB Vol. 1, No. 12, June 51]

O/R: overrun.

order: n. 1. good line and particle control; a condition in which everything is in its proper place and performs its proper function. A person with a personal sense of order knows what the things in his area are, he knows where they are, he knows what they are for. He understands their value and relationship to the whole. ''When you start to introduce order into anything, disorder shows up and blows off.'' [Scientology: A New Slant on Life; HCO PL 27 Feb. 72; HCO PL 14 Feb. 80] 2. a direction or command issued by an authorized person to a person or group within the sphere of the authorized person's authority. It is the verbal or written direction from a designated authority to carry out a program step or apply the general policy. Some program steps are so simple that they are themselves an order or an order can simply be a roughly written project. By implication an order goes from a senior to juniors. ''If it's not a written despatch it isn't an order.'' [HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 25 Nov. 70; HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

order board: n. a clipboard used by an executive in issuing orders. On the clipboard is a sheaf of paper of his division's color. A sheet of pencil carbon and a ballpoint are slipped through the top of the clip. The clipboard can have a hook on the back to slip on a belt for persons walking about. The executive writes down all orders he issues on this board. The original is handed to the person being ordered. The copy is sent to the Inspection Section of the Department of Inspections and Reports. [HCO PL 1 May 65 II]

order, illegal: n. an order that is contrary to HCO Policy Letters as issued in the Org Exec Course Volumes or subsequent to them or to LRH Executive Directives or the programs in LRH evaluations or LRH direct orders in writing. ''By accepting illegal orders, a junior staff member knows he is facing the potential collapse of his post or area and the eventual decline of the org.'' [HCO PL 12 Feb. 71; HCO PL 6 Feb. 72; HCO PL 13 Jan. 79]

order, legal: n. an order known to and authorized by Flag in writing or as found in policy, Executive Directives, Flag Divisional Directives and issues. ''Relaying, ordering or carrying out a legal order in such a way as to make it unworkable is a Comm Ev offense.'' [HCO PL 6 Feb. 72]

order of magnitude: n. how large or how small something is in relation to other things. ''A problem on the subject of Scientology is of the order of magnitude of a withhold on the subject of Scientology.'' [Lecture 12 Oct. 61; HCO PL 13 Apr. 82 (limited distribution)]

Orders of the Day: n. an issue type put out by any Commanding Officer or Executive Director to his own org daily to keep the staff informed of what is going on in the org, what the CO or ED is pushing, current activities, the day's schedule, etc. The purpose is to supply data to the staff on organization matters. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA; HCO PL 22 Jan. 81] Abbr. OODs; OOD.

orders, query of: n. the policy which covers the exact procedure for querying an order or policy which, if put into full effect in a certain area, would result in loss or destruction. Someone told to man up, for instance, all admin departments, sees that this would upset the tech/admin ratio. Instead of putting the order into effect, he should query the order with: (a) the name of the issuer and the exact order; (b) the reason it would result in loss or destruction if put into effect; and (c) a recommendation resolving the problem the order sought to solve. [HCO PL 15 Dec. 69 II]

org: organization; organizing.

organic: n. the recall of internal sensations and emotion. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

organic perception: See organic sensation.

organic sensation: n. the sense which tells the central nervous system the state of the various organs of the body; the perception of the states of various organs, pressures, well-being, afflictions, etc. Also called organic perception. [Science of Survival; Self Analysis]

organism: n. a physical manifestation of life in material form, organized and controlled by theta. ''An organism is suppressed toward death by accumulated pain.'' [Self Analysis; Lecture 14 Aug. 51 (#1); Lecture

17 Aug. 51 (#2); Lecture 10 Mar. 52 (#1); Lecture 14 Jan. 55]
organization: n. 1. a number of persons or groups having specific responsibilities and united for some purpose or work; an activity or area that is being organized or has been organized or made into an "ordered whole." An organization is composed of terminals and communications by associates in a common purpose; it is a collection of communication lines and communication terminals which are aligned by common goals and purposes. Scientology churches are commonly referred to as organizations. "An organization's efficiency and purpose are forwarded only to the degree that its communication and command lines are known." [HCO PL 9 Nov. 68; HCO PL 13 Sept. 70 II; HCO PL 2 Nov. 70 II] 2. the subdivision of actions and duties into specialized functions. One can organize a series of actions to be done by himself or herself. This would consist of seeing what has to be done, doing what one can do first and then the remainder as a feasible series of events, all to accomplish a final completion of a cycle of action which forwards one's assigned or postulated purposes. "It may be that in studying policies and org boards or trying to get something going, the basic of organization may be missing." [HCO PL 7 Mar. 69] Abbr. org.

organizational chart: See organizing board.

organizational folder: See staff folder.

organizational genius: n. a quality which is composed only of arranging sequences of action and designating channels for types of particles. [HCO PL 14 Sept. 70 I]

Organizational Health Chart: n. a list of nineteen functions and activities as given in HCO PL 3 Aug. 56, ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH CHART, that are vital to the health of a Scientology organization. They are listed in order of importance and can be used to diagnose situations in an org and bring about their repair. [HCO PL 3 Aug. 56]

organizational policy: See policy, organizational.

Organization Department: International Organization Department.

Organization Division: n. [1965—1967] the name of the division which performed the functions of the Treasury Division.

Organization Executive Course: n. a course which contains the basic laws of organization. The materials for the course consist of eight volumes (called the Organization Executive Course Volumes or OEC Volumes). The first of these volumes, Volume 0, is called the Basic Staff Hat, and covers fundamental policies applying to the organization as a whole. The other seven volumes each cover the full policy of one division of the seven-division organizing board, i.e., Volume 1 covers HCO, Division 1; Volume 2 covers the Dissemination Division, Division 2, etc. Primarily intended for Scientology organization executives, the policy letters of the Organization Executive Course are slanted toward a Scientology org. However, it covers any organization and contains fundamentals vital to any successful or profitable activity. [HCO PL 8 Sept. 69; HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II] Abbr. OEC.

Organization Executive Secretary: n. the executive, in a Scientology organization using a nine-division organizing board, in charge of the functions of Division 3 (Treasury Division), Division 4 (Technical Division) and Division 5 (Qualifications Division). In a seven-division org, the Org Exec Sec is also in charge of Division 6 (Distribution Division). [HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I; LRH ED 49RA Int, 9 Dec. 69; HCO PL 9 May 74; Org Board] Abbr. OES.

Organization Information Center: n. a large board with slots for graphs of each of the organization's key statistics. It is kept up-to-date weekly and is used by organization executives to monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. [HCO PL 11 Aug. 60] Abbr. OIC.

Organization Program No. 1: n. a program written by LRH in 1969 that can be used by an org when it is forming, or where its stats are low or its performance poor, or it is failing. It gives the vital posts and functions that must be covered and the basic actions that would be done by the org to make it successful. The full program can be found in LRH ED 49RA Int, 9 Dec. 69, ORGANIZATION PROGRAM NO. 1. [LRH ED 49RA Int, 9 Dec. 69]

organization rudiments: See rudiments, org.

Organization Secretary: See Association Secretary.

Organizations of America: n. a coordinating organization in Washington, DC (1956) which handled the social reform activities of the member organizations which consisted of various Washington, DC local social groups. Its programs were concluded successfully (including the enfranchisement of the formerly non-voting population of Washington, DC) and it was disbanded. [LRH Definition Notes]

Organization Supervisor: See International Organization Supervisor.

organize: v. to see what has to be done, then do what one can do first and the remainder as a feasible series of events, all to accomplish a final completion of a cycle of action which forwards one's assigned or postulated purposes. Organizing is the know-how of changing things. "If you organize something well and efficiently you will have good morale." [HCO PL 7 Mar. 69; HCO PL 1 Nov. 70]

organizing board: n. a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. The organizing board shows the pattern of organizing to obtain a product. It is the pattern of the terminals and their flows. We see these terminals as "posts" or positions. Each of these is a hat. There is a flow along these hats. The result of the whole org board is a product. The product of each hat on the board adds up to the total product. "If the chronic moaner knew how to throw together an organizing board and groove in the lines as part of the state or the opposition he could certainly change things for the better." Also called organizational chart, org chart and org board. [HCO PL 27 Oct. 69 I; HCO PL 29 Oct. 70 II; HCO PL 1 Nov. 70 I; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] Abbr. org bd.

organizing board, complement: n. a type of organizing board which shows the complement for each department. It does not have names, posts or functions on it, just the number of personnel allowed in each department. Example: "Department 4 — 3." Also called complement board. [Lecture 4 Mar. 72 (#2)]

organizing board, function: n. a type of organizing board which lists all the functions needed to get out valuable final products in each department. This type of org board is used to draw up a titles org board. Also called function board. [Lecture 4 Mar. 72 (#2); HCO PL 6 Apr. 72]

organizing board, titles: n. a type of organizing board which gives post titles to functions or groups of functions of the same general type. This type of organizing board does not include the names of personnel holding these posts — it only contains the post titles. Also called post board. [Lecture 4 Mar. 72 (#2); HCO PL 6 Apr. 72 I]

organizing officer: n. the executive who organizes production areas for the product officer so they produce; he gets production lined up, grooves in staff on what they should be getting out and makes sure the product officer's plans are executed. [Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#1); Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#2); Lecture 5 Mar. 72 (#1); HCO PL 10 Mar. 71 II; HCO PL 8 Mar. 71R II; HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R I; Org Board] Abbr. O/O, org off. Compare to PRODUCT OFFICER.

organizing officer conference: n. a conference of organizing officers which works out the organizing actions that will have to be done to achieve the production targets worked out by the product conference. [Lecture 18 Jan. 71]

org bd: organizing board.

org board: 1. organizing board. —v. 2. to work out an organizing board for (an activity). "Once the real bug and omission was spotted, it was not difficult to get the missing vital functions added in and org boarded correctly to straighten out the scene." [HCO PL 5 Sept. 79]

org board dev-t: n. a form of dev-t caused by an out-of-date org board, lack of a well-done org board or a staff that doesn't know the org board. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

org chart: See organizing board.

Org Continental Liaison Officer: See Continental Liaison Officer.

Org Exec Course: Organization Executive Course.

Org Exec Sec Coordinator: n. [Aug. 1965 — Sept. 1967] the head of Department 19, the Office of the Org Executive Secretary. [HCO PL 2 Aug. 65 I; HCO PL 16 Dec. 65 II; HCO PL 20 Jan. 66 II; HCO PL 6 Sept. 67 II] See also COORDINATOR.

Org Flag Officer: n. an otherwise posted individual in the Flag Bureaux who represents one org, FOLO or unit as a part-time duty so that

each org, FOLO or unit is in full comm with Flag. He handles the org to which he is assigned. His purpose is to keep in comm with his org, answer or acknowledge its reports and despatches of whatever kind and handle outnesses reported and give guidance for the betterment of the org, its stats and expansion and keep its standard reports arriving. [FO 3491RB, 28 Aug. 74] Abbr. OFO.

org form: n. that arrangement of specialized terminals which control and change the production and organization particles and flow lines of an activity. "Ideally, the internal org form is designed for flows with the target of production." Also called form of the org. [HCO PL 25 July 72]

Org Gold Officer: n. an otherwise posted individual at Golden Era Productions assigned to represent an organization as a part-time duty so that each organization is in full communication with Gold. His purpose is to help the organization by ensuring full use of Gold's technical and dissemination products, and to remove any blocks to their full distribution and use. Abbr. OGO.

org off: organizing officer.

Org Orientation Drill: See Staff Status 0.

Org Program No. 1: See Organization Program No. 1.

org rudiments: See rudiments, org.

Org Sec: Organization Secretary. See Association Secretary.

orientation: n. determination of location in space and time, and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future. [Scientology 8-8008]

orientation point: n. a point of reference from which the position of other objects is judged; that point in relation to which others have location. People are often found still using orientation points from childhood which may be thousands of miles from their present time location. The goal of Scientology is that the thetan be his own principal orientation point, and that he have the ability to use or discard any other point of reference. [The Creation of Human Ability]

origin: origination.

Original Assessment Sheet: n. a form that contains a series of questions with space after each one for the auditor to write in the answers. This form is done as the beginning action on all new cases. It provides essential data regarding the background of the preclear to the C/S, D of P and auditor, including what drugs and alcohol the pc has taken in this lifetime, illnesses, operations, present physical conditions, mental treatment, medicines, perception difficulties, etc. It was earlier known by several names — Health Form, Case Assessment Form, Preclear Assessment Sheet and White Form. [HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 24 June 78RA]

original item: See item, original.

originate: v. to make an origination. "He has to be willing for the preclear to win, for the preclear to originate a communication or the preclear to originate an ability." [Lecture 6 Jan. 55]

origination: n. a statement or remark originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to a statement or remark referring only to someone else or the environment). In an auditing session, originations are things volunteered by the preclear all on his own. "Actually an origination not handled can throw a pc down into apathy very quickly." Also called origin. [Lecture 15 May 57 (#1); Lecture 5 July 57 (#5); PAB 151, 1 Jan. 59; HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II]

Orioles: See Baltimore Orioles.

Orson Welles' broadcast: See men from Mars.

OBA: Office of Special Affairs.

OT-3: n. [1960] an auditing procedure consisting of ten steps, developed in January 1960 for use in staff clearing courses. This procedure addressed responsibility. (It is not the same as the Advanced Courses level known as OT III, which was developed in 1967.) [HCOB 25 Jan. 60 (cancelled)]

OT-3A: n. [1960—1961] an auditing procedure consisting of twelve different steps, each addressing a different part of a preclear's case, which replaced OT-3 procedure. OT-3A was superseded by HCOB 5 June 61, PROCESSES ALLOWED, which can be found in Technical Bulletins Volume VI. [HCOB 3 Mar. 60 (cancelled)]

OT: operating target. See target, operating.

OT: Operating Thetan.

OT bracelet: n. a gold identification bracelet featuring the S and double triangle (Scientology symbol) on it, worn by an OT. [HCO PL 27 Oct. 65]

OT Central Committee: n. [1966—1970] a committee at Worldwide which coordinated the actions of the OT Committees at lower levels. [HCO PL 11 Aug. 67 III; HCO PL 30 Nov. 68]

OT Committee: n. a committee consisting of Clears and OTs that has the purpose of organizing and channeling OT forces, interests and resources in their area for the greatest good for Dianetics and Scientology. The OT Committee can embark upon and execute projects which further Dianetics and Scientology or improve society. Such projects are self-supporting and do not use organization funds. The first and foremost program of the OT Committee is the furtherance, support and protection of Dianetics and Scientology. [HCO PL 22 Oct. 70 (Limited Distribution); Org Board]

OT Course: n. any of the auditing levels above Grade VA (Power) on the Grade Chart, on which the person does a course which covers the materials he is to audit, then Solo audits himself on the level. This includes Grade VI, the Clearing Course, New OT I, OT II, OT III, New OT VI, New OT VII and New OT VIII. [HCO PL 23 Nov. 69 II; Grade Chart]

OT Drug Rundown: n. New OT IV, a special Drug Rundown, released in 1980, which is done after OT III and before New Era Dianetics for OTs (New OT V). Delivered at Advanced Organizations and the Flag Service Organization. See also Drug Rundown.

OT hatting course: n. any one of a class of courses based on LRH's lecture series that hat an individual on being an Operating Thetan. Delivered only at the Flag Ship Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

other-determined: m. subject to other-determinism; exteriorly determined. 'You want the self-determined decision, you don't want an other-determined decision.' [Lecture 26 July 62 (#2)]

other-determinism: n. the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. 'The person is slow because he is moving on other-determinism, is carefully withholding himself and cannot see anyway.' [Lecture 8 Oct. 54; HCOB 10 May 72]

other tech: n. any tech which is not standard tech. [FO 800, 31 May 68] See also STANDARD TECH.

OT I: n. [1966—1985] a pre-OT level released in 1966; replaced by New OT I in 1985.

OT II: n. a pre-OT level released in 1966. Delivered at Advanced Organizations and the Flag Service Organization. [Grade Chart]

OT III: n. a pre-OT level released in 1967. Delivered at Advanced Organizations and the Flag Service Organization. Also called the Wall of Fire. [Grade Chart]

OT IIIIX: OT III Expanded. See OT VII.

OT IV: n. [1968—1980] a pre-OT level released in 1968; replaced by New OT IV (OT Drug Rundown) in 1980.

otis: n. Testing. the name of the intelligence test used in Scientometric testing.

OTL: Operations and Transport Liaison Office.

OT levels: n. a series of courses and auditing actions done after a person has gone Clear to move him up to the state of Operating Thetan. These levels are also called OT Courses, as many of them are Solo audited levels which the person must learn the technology of first so that he can audit them on himself. The exact materials and actions of these levels have changed with advancements of the technology, thus some of the current levels include 'New' in their titles. Though they are called 'OT levels' or 'Section ___ OT,' the levels from New OT I to New OT VII are actually pre-OT levels, the first real OT level being New OT VIII, Truth Revealed (released in 1988). [HCOB 29 Jan. 81RA; Grade Chart]

OT Liaison: See Operations and Transport Liaison Office.

OT Preparations: n. an auditing action done at a Saint Hill or Advanced Organization after completion of the Hubbard Solo Auditor Course Part 1 to ensure that a person is in good shape casewise to get the most possible gain from the Advanced Courses. OT Preparations must be completed before Solo Assists are begun on the Hubbard Solo Auditor Course Part 2. Also called OT Preps. [HCOB 23 Dec. 71RB]

HCOB 1 Dec. 78RB]

OT Preps: OT Preparations.

OT symbol: n. the symbol which represents the level of Operating Thetan. It is an oval O with a horizontal bar two thirds up from the open bottom of the O and contained within the O, and a vertical bar down from its center to the bottom of the O. A person attaining Section V OT may have a wreath completely around the outside of the O. This device may be displayed in gold on a light blue swallow-tailed flag or a square company flag. [HCO PL 11 Aug. 67 III]

OT TR 0: n. a training drill in which the student practices the ability to be where he is comfortably. In this drill, the coach and student sit facing each other about three feet apart with their eyes closed. There is no talking, no twitching or moving. The drill is passed when a student can be there comfortably and has reached a major stable win. [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II; Film: The Professional TR Course]

OT V: n. [1968—1978] a pre-OT level released in 1968; replaced by New OT V (New Era Dianetics for OTs) in 1978.

OT VI: n. [1968—1980] a pre-OT level released in 1968; replaced by New OT VI (Hubbard Solo NOTs Auditing Course) in 1980.

OT VII: n. [1970—1980] a pre-OT level released in 1970. At that time, a person would do OT III, then go directly onto OT VII and do it, then do OT III Expanded. After OT III Expanded, he would continue up through the other OT levels—OT IV, V, VI and then OT VII once more, this time called OT VII EP (End Phenomena). Replaced by New OT VII (Solo New Era Dianetics for OTs) in 1980.

OT VII EP: OT VII End Phenomena. See OT VII.

OT VIII bracelet: n. a gold identification bracelet featuring the OT symbol in a wreath, worn by an OT VIII.

OT WW Liaison Unit: See Worldwide Operating Thetan Liaison Unit.

out-2D: n. irregular or out-ethics second dynamic connections and practices. ''Must not have history of unethical out-2D.'' [HCO PL 3 May 72R; HCO PL 25 Feb. 79R]

out-2D, go: v. to engage in out-2D. ''Have you ever gone out-2D . . . ?'' [HCOB 12 Nov. 80 II]

out: m. 1. not being applied or not being correctly applied: said of things which should be there and aren't or should be done and aren't. ''If tech is out, ethics will get tech in.'' [HCO PL 12 June 65; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R] 2. in Assessment by Elimination, no longer included on the list of items being checked; eliminated. ''Mark it with a slant for 'In,' use an X for 'Out.''' [HCOB 11 May 61 II; HCO Info Letter 10 May 62]

out basket: See three-basket system.

out-ethics: n. 1. an action or situation in which an individual is involved, or something the individual does, which is contrary to the ideals, best interests and survival of his dynamics. For example, out-ethics as a group member would include: an action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group; an act or situation or relationship contrary to the ethics standards, codes or ideals of the group or other members of the group; an act of omission or commission by an individual that could or has reduced the general effectiveness of a group or its other members; an individual act of omission or commission which impedes the general well-being of a group or impedes it in achieving its goals. ''Don't tolerate out-ethics.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 3 May 72R; HCO PL 9 Jan. 80; HCO PL 9 July 80R] —m. 2. characterized by or consisting of out-ethics. ''If his conduct and actions are poor or downstat, he for sure will be able to come up with an out-ethics personal scene.'' [HCO PL 3 May 72R]

out-exchange: See exchange.

outflow: n. the act or process of sending particles out from a point, or the particles sent out. Such particles can be words, despatches, reports, letters, promotion, or even products. ''Outflow is holier, more moral, more remunerative and more effective than inflow.'' [Dianetics 55!; HCO PL 6 July 59 II]

Out-Hygiene Chit: n. an ethics report written by a staff member on matters of dirty dishes, food, bathrooms, persons serving food in dirty clothes, etc. Persons who consistently do not wash their hands or bathe or who wear dirty clothes or have body odor are also subject to an Out-Hygiene Chit. [FO 2697, 20 Jan. 71]

out-Int: n. 1. the condition of being concerned or troubled regarding exteriorization or interiorization. ''Int'' is short for interiorization, and the handling for a person who is out-Int is to receive or have repaired his Interiorization Rundown. ''... no auditing can take place over out-Int.'' [HCOB 4 Jan. 71RA; HCOB 30 Oct. 78R II] —m. 2. in a condition of out-Int. See also EXTERIORIZATION; INTERIORIZATION and INTERIORIZATION RUNDOWN.

out like a light: See light, out like a.

out-list: n. an L&N list on which errors have been made (overlisted, wrong items found, etc.). ''ALL of the more violent or bad reactions on the part of the pc come from out-lists.'' [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 20 Apr. 72 II; HCOB/PL 25 June 72]

outness: n. a condition or instance of something being wrong, incorrect or missing. ''To be a good executive or staff member, one has to know the right way something is done and to be able to apply and get done what he knows and be able to correct outnesses so they go back to the correct procedures.'' [HCO PL 4 June 71]

out-of-ARC-type process: n. a process which asks for out-of-affinity moments, out-of-reality moments and out-of-communication incidents. Care should be taken not to heavily run such processes. [HCOB 12 July 64]

out of session: See session, out of.

out of thin air: See thin air, out of.

out of valence: See valence, out of.

outpoint: n. an irrational or illogical datum. There are specific ways that a relay of information or a situation becomes illogical, as listed in the Data Series policy letters. An outpoint is any one datum offered as true that is in fact found to be illogical when compared to these points of illogic. A full list of the types of outpoints can be found in the Appendix. ''The area having the most outpoints is the target for correction.'' [HCO PL 11 May 70; HCO PL 15 May 70 I; HCO PL 18 May 70; HCO PL 8 Aug. 70; HCO PL 26 Nov. 70; HCO PL 30 Sept. 73 I] Compare to PLUSPOINT.

out-rudiments: n. 1. unhandled rudiments such as ARC breaks, present time problems or missed withholds; factors unhandled which should be handled in order for a preclear to be in-session. ''... an E-Meter ceases to register in the presence of an out-rudiment.'' [Lecture 17 Aug. 61; HCOB 24 May 62] —m. 2. having or manifesting out-rudiments. Abbr. out-ruds.

out-ruds: out-rudiments.

outscan: n. to scan the energy emanating from the preclear to the environment in an incident; to scan the outflow from the preclear into the environment, or what he injected into the environment. ''The next pass over the track . . . just outscan.'' [Lecture 28 Aug. 52 (#2); Lecture Oct. 52 (#1); ''A Step-by-Step Breakdown of 88,'' July 52] Compare to INSCAN.

out-tech: n. 1. technology, especially Scientology technology, not being applied or not being correctly applied. ''The source of out-tech is only laziness and dishonesty.'' [HCOB/PL 13 Sept. 65R; HCOB 26 Oct. 75] —m. 2. characterized by or involving out-tech. ''Feeding the pc

the end phenomena of a process or action is illegal and very out-tech.' [HCOB 5 Dec. 71]

out the roof: See roof, out the.

out-TR: n. a failure to apply or an incorrect application of any of the training drills covering the parts of the communication formula. 'The general outness has been traced (as usual) to out-TRs and metering.' [HCOB 19 Apr. 71R]

out-tractor: n. a tractor beam which the preclear puts on the environment. [Lecture 4 Mar. 52] See also BEAM, TRACTOR.

overacknowledgment: n. 1. the action of using too much force in acknowledging a preclear. 'Curb over- and underacknowledgment.' [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II; Film: The Professional TR Course] 2. the action of acknowledging before the preclear has said all. [HCOB 4 Aug. 63] See also ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Over and Under Solids: n. an auditing process in which an auditor has a preclear pick an engram in the middle of his life, then has him get facsimiles before and after that time and do specific actions with these facsimiles (such as keep them from going away, leave them totally uncontrolled, make them more solid, etc.). [Lecture 23 Sept. 56; HCO Training Bulletin 30 Nov. 56] See also SOLIDS.

overaudit: See overrun.

'overexpand': v. to acquire too much territory too fast without knowing how to handle it. One can conquer new territory as fast as one wants if he knows how to handle the situation. The only ways one can 'overexpand' are to fail to expand with new demand and keep pace with it evenly with organizational expansion as well as numbers; overexpansion is only underorganization in the main. [HCO PL 4 Dec. 66]

over-Finneganized: m. Literature. overly revolutionary and incomprehensible; referring to James Joyce's controversial novel Finnegans Wake (1939), an experimental novel in which Joyce uses an elaborate language of his own devising made up of puns, portmanteau words (words formed by combining parts of other words) and words from foreign languages.

overlist: v. to continue to list past the point of the list being complete; to list too long. 'Do not overlist.' [Lecture 4 Apr. 63; HCOB 18 Apr. 63; HCOB 1 Aug. 68] Compare to UNDERLIST.

over one's head: m. Informal. beyond one's comprehension, ability or resources. 'Any time you get a psychiatrist and you put him down on a basic course, you'll be sorry; you're training him over his head.' [Lecture 24 Oct. 56]

over one's head, throw one in: v. Informal. to make one certain to fail or meet with disaster. 'No auditing tricks are necessary unless you have thrown the pc in over his head without a gradient approach to the bank.' [HCOB 7 Apr. 60]

overrun: n. 1. the result of a thetan considering that something has gone on too long or happened too often. When the person begins to feel this way about something, he begins to protest it and try to stop it. This tends to make things more solid and builds up mass in the mind. In auditing, an overrun means the preclear came out of the bank and then went back into it again because the auditor continued the process after he should have indicated the floating needle and gone on to something else. It can also mean that the preclear gained an ability to do something and the auditor continued the process or grade past the point where the ability had been regained. By pushing on, the ability can get invalidated. In both cases the person's attention goes back onto his case and hangs up. The person can feel the mass of it again. In life, overrun can occur where one conceived a purpose, succeeded in it, then kept on and overran it; or it can be caused by something going on too long or being done too often. 'An auditor must be able to see when he's released the pc and end off quickly and easily with no shock or overrun.' [Lecture 30 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 19 Oct. 61; Lecture 29 Sept. 68; Lecture 2 Oct. 68; HCOB 2 Aug. 65; HCOB/PL 13 Sept. 65R; HCOB 11 Feb. 66R; HCOB 16 June 70; HCOB 2 June 71 I; HCOB 3 June 71; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R] —v. 2. to run (someone or something) past a floating needle or release point. 'The best way to run a session is to be so sharp as an auditor that you never let the pc overrun in the first place.' [HCOB 19 Dec. 80R]

overshoot: v. to go beyond a completion or to complete a completion.

[HCOB 26 Aug. 70R]

overt: See **overt act**.

overt act: n. a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group; an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their beingness, persons, possessions, associations or dynamics, whether intentional or unintentional. An overt act is not, however, just injuring someone or something: An overt act is an act of omission or commission which does the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. Not all destructive actions or omissions are overt acts. An overt act is something that harms broadly. For an act of commission or omission to be an overt act it must harm the greater number of dynamics. A failure to destroy can be, therefore, an overt act. Assistance to something that would harm a greater number of dynamics can also be an overt act. 'Harming everything and helping everything alike can be overt acts.' Also called overt. [Scientology: A New Slant on Life; Creation of Human Ability; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 20 Oct. 54 (#1); HCO PL 22 July 63; HCOB 20 May 68; HCOB 1 Nov. 68 II; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I; HCOB/PL 2 Mar. 84R] See illustration at overt act—motivator sequence.

overt act, basic: n. the action of making somebody want mest. [HCOB 17 Mar. 60]

overt act, continuing: n. the action of a person who continually commits overts before, during and after processing. The person is repeating overt acts against something, usually named. [HCOB 29 Sept. 65 II; HCOB 15 Dec. 73]

overt act, continuous: n. a condition in which a person feels that many of his common ordinary actions are harmful to others and that he is committing a continuous overt on others. Example: A clothing model believes she is committing a fraud on older women by displaying clothing to them in which they will look poorly. In her estimation this is a continuous overt act. [HCOB 15 Dec. 73]

overt act—motivator sequence: n. the sequence in which the individual feels that something happened to him, and then he had to do something to somebody else because of it. In other words, an overt act has been done to the person, therefore he now has a motivator. This is the basic overt act—motivator sequence. If one receives a motivator, he then may consider himself licensed to perform an overt act against the person who harmed him. When one commits an overt act without having received a motivator, he attempts then to "mock up" or acquire a proper motivator or "justify" his own harmful action. 'In any overt act—motivator sequence there is a villain and a victim.' Also called overt—motivator sequence or motivator—overt act sequence. [Creation of Human Ability; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 2 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 4 Jan. 59 (#2); Lecture 9 Apr. 59 (#2); Lecture 14 Apr. 59 (#2); PAB 18, late Jan. 54; HCOB 3 Sept. 59; HCOB 20 May 68]

overt, cycle of an: n. the sequence of actions leading up to and following an overt act: (1) A being doesn't get the meaning of a word or symbol. (2) This causes the being to misunderstand the area of the symbol or word (who used it, whatever it applied to). (3) This causes the being to feel different from or antagonize toward the user or whatever of the symbol and so makes it all right to commit an overt. (4) Having committed the overt, the being now feels he has to have a motivator and so feels caved in. [HCOB 8 Sept. 64]

overt doth speak loudly in accusation, the: n. Literary. an allusion to a statement in the play, Hamlet, by William Shakespeare. In this tragedy, Hamlet falls into melancholia after the death of his father, the king. The king's brother, Claudius, assumes the throne and marries Hamlet's mother, Gertrude, within two months of the king's death. His father's ghost appears to Hamlet, accusing Claudius of murdering him and demanding revenge. Unable to bring himself to action and beset by doubts as to the truth of the ghost's words, Hamlet persuades some traveling players to re-enact the death of his father. The play includes a scene in which the actress depicting the queen vehemently protests the idea of remarrying after the king's death. During this scene, Hamlet asks his mother how she likes the play. The queen's reply: "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

over the jumps: See jumps, over the.

overt hostility: See hostility.

overt hunger: n. the phenomenon of a person having had so many things happen to him (motivators) that he's never done, that he now becomes starved to do something (commit overts). The individual has been done to and done to and done to until he no longer cares who he shoots. [Lecture 8 Oct. 53 (#2); Lecture 14 Jan. 55] Compare to MOTIVATOR HUNGER.

overt, lessening the: See justification.

overt—motivator sequence: See overt act—motivator sequence.

overt of omission: n. a failure to act resulting in the injury, reduction or degradation of another or others or their beingness, persons, possessions or dynamics. [HCOB 1 Nov. 68] See also OVERT ACT.

overt product: n. a bad product that will not be accepted or cannot be traded or exchanged and has more waste and liability connected with it than it has value. Overt products are called so because they are not in actual fact useful products but something no one wants and are overt acts in themselves—such as inedible biscuits or a "repair" that is just further breakage. "Because he produces overt products, he gets slapped around or goes unthanked and so begins a decline." [HCO PL 10 May 72; HCO PL 7 Aug. 76 II; HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R I]

overt, recurring: n. an overt that keeps coming up, repeats again or shows up again; an overt that has already been gotten off and comes up again as an answer to an apparent reading overt question. There are various reasons for this phenomenon: (1) the read is false; (2) the preclear got off the overt but it wasn't accepted; (3) the preclear was invalidated for getting the overt off; (4) the preclear was punished for getting the overt off; (5) there is something unknown about the incident or its chain. [Lecture 2 July 64; HCOB 17 Apr. 77R]

Overt Release: See Release, Relief.

Overt Secondary Scale: n. reference to the section of the Prehav Secondary Scale which corresponds to the level of "overts" on the Primary Scale. [Lecture 3 Apr. 62; HCOB 23 May 61] See also PREHAVINGNESS SCALE.

Overture of 1812: n. Music. a musical composition written in 1882 by Russian composer Peter Tchaikovsky (1840—1893), commemorating a Russian military victory which occurred in 1812. The final segment of the piece is loud and stirring, its performance including the firing of actual cannons.

Overt-Withhold: n. any of a class of processes designed to release the charge on a case stemming from overts and withholds. Overt-Withhold can be run generally or on specific terminals. ". . . run Overt-Withhold on that person and get some result out of the thing." [Lecture 4 June 59; HCOB 24 Feb. 59; HCOB 16 Feb. 61; HCOB 14 Dec. 61; HCOB 3 July 62; HCOB 12 July 64; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 IV] Abbr. O/W.

overwhump: v. Informal. 1. to overwhelm heavily. "Don't let your affinity overwhump your reality, see." [Lecture 1 Sept. 66] —n. 2. the state or an instance of being overwhelmed. ". . . not by pulling a magic fire out of the top of a vase and giving him a bunch of overwhump and that sort of thing." [Lecture 15 Nov. 62] —m. 3. of or like a condition of overwhelm. "Wars which happen suddenly on a total overwhump basis, one really never hears much about them." [Lecture 15 Nov. 62]

ovum sequence: See sperm sequence.

O/W: overt/withhold.

O/W: Overt-Withhold (Process).

own: v. to be able to see or touch or occupy. To own is not to label or cart away. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought]

own-determinism: See self-determinism.

ownership: n. that area being covered and protected by the preclear. [PAB 8, Aug. 53]

Ownership Processing: n. a type of processing based on the principle that all masses, spaces and conditions depend on misownership for their persistence. Ownership Processing is declaring the proper owner, thereby bringing about the disappearance of unwanted masses, spaces and conditions. [Ability Major 4, 1955]

own valence: See valence, own.

O/W write-up: n. a write-up of one's overts and withholds, done per an

exact format which acts as a guide to ensure that all the specifics of the action or inaction (the withhold or the overt of commission or omission, and its exact time, place, form and event) are included. Writing up one's overts and withholds in this way can accomplish an as-isness and thereby relieve a person of the burden of his transgressions. "The first step to be done before one undertakes the action of an O/W write-up is to word clear exactly how such write-ups are done." [Life Orientation Course; HCOB/PL 2 Mar. 84R]

Oxford: n. Education. one of the world's most prestigious universities, located in Oxford, England.

Oxford Capacity Analysis: n. a test which gives a picture of someone's personality by measuring different personality characteristics or traits. The test consists of two hundred questions that measure ten separate personality traits, and its results are plotted on a graph. The Oxford Capacity Analysis is used in introductory testing as well as before and after auditing actions to help program the case and measure the preclear's gains. [Scientometric Testing; HCOB 1 May 91 XIX; Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter] Abbr. OCA. See also OCA GRAPH.

PA: professional auditor.

FAB: Professional Auditor's Bulletin.

Pac: n. short for Pacific a coined name for the geographical area in which a number of Sea Org service and management organizations are located within the city of Los Angeles, California.

Pac Base Crew Org: n. the organization that handles the estates functions for the Scientology organizations located at the Pac base. Abbr. PBC.

pack: n. a collection of written materials which match a checksheet. A pack does not necessarily include a booklet or hardcover book that may be called for as part of the checksheet. ''See that he gets the complete pack and reads it.'' Also called a course pack or study pack. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 22 Feb. 71RA]

package: n. 1. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a group of related items such as the preclear's goal, the opposition terminal, the opposition goal, the terminal, etc. The exact content of a package and its handling depend upon the auditing technique being used. ''Now, you've got to go ahead and find both sides of the package . . .'' [Lecture 30 Dec. 61 (#3); Lecture 13 Dec. 62 (#1); HCOB 27 Jan. 63] —v. 2. to find or complete a package. ''All items found must be completely packaged.'' [HCOB 30 Dec. 62R]

package, bonus: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, two opposing R/Sing items that show up and blow while listing, in addition to the item the auditor is looking for. The items in the bonus package oppose each other, not what is being listed. ''Bonus packages vanish as soon as spotted.'' [Lecture 27 Nov. 62; HCOB 23 Nov. 62; HCOB 30 Dec. 62R] Abbr. BP.

package rudiment question: n. a single rudiment question that asks for more than one out-rudiment at a time. For example, ''In this session, have you told me any half-truth, untruth, or said something only to impress me, or tried to damage anyone?'' [Lecture 1 Mar. 62 (#2); Lecture 21 June 62 (#1); HCOB 25 May 62]

Packard: n. Automobiles. a car made by the Packard Motor Car Company, a manufacturer of luxurious cars in the first half of the twentieth century.

padded cell: n. Informal. a room, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates.

Page: n. any of several different posts in the Technical and Qualifications Divisions of Scientology organizations, responsible for routing specific particles, such as preclears, pc folders, reports, etc. A ''page'' is a person employed to run errands, deliver messages, etc. [HCOB 5 Mar. 71; HCOB 20 Jan. 73RE; Org Board]

pain: n. a warning of nonsurvival or potential death; an automatic alarm system built into life organisms which informs the organism that some part of it or all of it is under stress and that the organism had better take action or die. Pain can be defined in terms of loss, for pain is the threat which tells one that loss of mobility or a portion of the body or the environment is imminent. As a perception, pain is composed of heat, cold, electrical and the combined effect of sharp hurting. If one stuck a fork in his arm, he would experience pain. When one uses pain in connection with clearing, one means awareness of heat, cold, electrical or hurting stemming from the reactive mind. ''Pain (in its various forms) is the indication of an engram.'' [Self Analysis; Science of Survival; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 29 Mar. 62; Lecture 23 Oct. 62; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCCB 19 Jan. 67] Compare to SENSATION. Abbr. PN.

pain-drug-hypnosis: n. Intelligence. a behavioral modification technique used by military and intelligence services in which pain, drugs or hypnosis, or any combination of these, are administered to drive an individual into a state whereby he can be given suggestions or commands subconsciously. Dianetics auditing can undo the effects of pain-drug-hypnosis. [Science of Survival; HCOB 11 Apr. 82]

painful emotion engram: See secondary.

pain shut-off: See shut-off.

pan det: pan-determinism.

pan-determined: m. exercising pan-determinism; determined on eight dynamics. ''When you can take either side and be totally responsible for either side, you are then pan-determined about the situation.'' [Lecture 8 Oct. 54; Lecture 1 Feb. 57]

pan-determinism: n. a condition of determining the action of self and others. It means wider determinism than self. Pan-determinism is across determinism or determinism of two sides. It is the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed (and this could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed). This means that one would not necessarily fight, he would not necessarily choose sides. An example would be playing both sides of the board in a chess game. Total pan-determinism would be the ability to play any side or as part of any team, being capable of playing any and all levels of any dynamic. ''The loss of control takes place with the loss of pan-determinism.'' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 8 Oct. 54; Lecture 14 Dec. 54; Lecture 16 Dec. 54; Lecture 3 Jan. 55; Lecture 1 Feb. 57; PAB 80, 17 Apr. 56; PAB 84, 15 May 56; PAB 85, 22 May 56; HCO PL 17 Jan. 62 II] Abbr. pan det.

Pangloss: See all for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

panglossism: See all for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

panic of 1929: n. History. a widespread fear of financial collapse, which did indeed occur in October 1929, resulting in a sharp drop in the stock market, withdrawals of bank deposits, etc. The panic of 1929 was caused by a financial push that concentrated only on stocks, money and overextending credit not backed by delivery and production. It preceded a great slowdown in the American economy, the worst in the country's history, known as the Great Depression. Many banks and businesses failed and millions of people lost their jobs.

pantywaist: m. Informal. weak; cowardly; timid. The term derives from a former child's undergarment called a pantywaist, consisting of short pants and a shirt that buttoned together at the waist. ''Not one namby-pamby bunch of pantywaist dilettantes have ever made anything.'' [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65]

paper trick: n. a Communication Process done with paper and pencil in which the auditor has the preclear draw out the answers to the auditing commands on the paper. ''Cases that have never, never moved before in hundreds of hours of auditing get shot down in flames with the paper trick.'' [HCOB 27 Aug. 59; HCOB 3 Sept. 59]

paranoia: n. Psychiatry. a form of psychosis in which a person thinks that others are persecuting him, and also has false feelings of importance. ''This is again Freudian paranoia, and probably a ridiculous thing.'' [Lecture 15 Dec. 54]

paranoiac: n. Psychiatry. a psychotic who is more or less intelligent and who has a specific target, such as his family, whom he considers to be ''after him.'' ''The paranoiac is usually computationally insane, which is to say, he does not dramatize like a phonograph, but actually appears to think up things.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 28 Aug. 50 (#2)]

paranoid: m. 1. of, like, having or seeming to have paranoia. ''Somebody walks up to you, he's going to bash your head in and steal your wife; and because you're afraid that it'll make you look paranoid, you don't take any action toward him.'' [Lecture 8 June 65] --- n. 2. a person having paranoia; one who feels that things are generally against him. ''Now, you see a paranoid usually is delusive.'' [Lecture 28 Aug. 50 (#2); Lecture 25 Aug. 66]

paranoid schizophrenia: n. Psychiatry. a form of schizophrenia resembling paranoia but also characterized by autistic behavior (a state in which there is extreme mental withdrawal from the people and things around one), hallucinations and gradual deterioration of the personality.

para-Scientology: n. a category of data in Scientology which includes all

greater or lesser uncertainties and questionable things; things in Scientology of which the common, normal observer cannot be sure with a little study. Here are theories, here are groups of data, even groups commonly accepted as "known." Some of the classified bodies of data which fall into para-Scientology are: Dianetics, incidents on the "whole track," the immortality of man, the existence of God, engrams containing pain and unconsciousness and yet all perception, prenatals, Clears, character and many other things which, even when closely and minutely observed, still are not certain things to those who observe them. Such things have relative truth. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 14 Nov. 56; Lecture 29 Nov. 56; PAB 85, 22 May 56; JOS 16-G, June 53]

pardon my French: See French, excuse my.

Paris-Match: n. Journalism. a weekly magazine published in France since 1949. It is a popular pictorial news and current events publication, featuring picture stories on public affairs, profiles of government officials and assorted celebrities, and stories on consumer products.

Park Avenue: n. a street in New York City along which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings.

Parke and Davis: n. Business. Parke-Davis, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive "psychiatric" drugs.

park, walk in the: n. Informal. something simple; something easy, as though one were taking a walk through a park. "Promote and sell books to an ever-widening sphere, give excellent service, increase the org's stability and we'll make it like a walk in the park." [HCO PL 7 Apr. 65RA IV]

parlor trick: n. Informal. an amusing trick performed as entertainment. "Now, I'd been in the East when I was a kid and all these various good parlor tricks were very amusing." [Lecture 7 Apr. 54]

particle: n. 1. any object, from something so small it couldn't be seen with a microscope to a complex particle the size of this galaxy. "A particle moves from one position to another position and this change requires a certain amount of what we arbitrarily call time." [Lecture Jan. 53 (#3); PAB 8, Aug. 53] 2. (a) anything being communicated. The particle can be an object, a written message, a spoken word or a concept (an idea). [Professional TR Course Clay Table Processing Picture Book] (b) anything that could flow on a communication line, including despatches, bodies, products, deliveries, mail, materials, supplies, customers, promotion, etc. "All types of particles from the public enter the org through Reception." [SO Briefing 5 Jan. 68; HCO PL 16 Apr. 65 III; HCO PL 25 July 66; HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II; HCO PL 29 Feb. 72 I; HCO PL 9 Aug. 79R II]

part-time auditor: n. one who works part of the working week every week for the organization and always the same part of the working week. [HCO PL 23 Sept. 64]

part-time staff member: n. a staff member in a Scientology organization who works less than forty hours a week. [HCO PL 26 June 64]

pass in one's chips: See chips, hand (or pass) in one's.

Passport to Freedom: n. a booklet issued to each person, staff and public, in a Scientology organization that contains a full listing of all Dianetics and Scientology courses, processing levels, books, lectures, films, etc. Each time the person completes one of these actions, it is validated by his Scientology organization with a special stamp, so he has a complete record of his progress up the Bridge.

Fast Life Remedy: n. any of several Dianetic remedies designed to help a preclear who is unable to go earlier than this life in his auditing. Past Life Remedies include such handlings as running imaginary incidents, and assessing and running specific types of incidents which could be keeping the person from being able to go back on the track. [HCOB 16 Jan. 75R]

pastoral counseling: n. auditing; counseling delivered by a pastor

(minister) of the Church of Scientology. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 73RA]
pat-a-cake: See patty-cake.

Pat and Mike: n. Informal. common names for Irishmen, used as fictitious characters in Irish jokes.

pathology, three stages of: n. (1) predisposition, by which is meant the factors which prepared the body for sickness; (2) precipitation, by which is meant the factors which cause the sickness to manifest itself; and (3) perpetuation, by which is meant the factors which cause the sickness to continue. Injury and illness are predisposed by the spiritual state of the person. They are precipitated by the being himself as a manifestation of his current spiritual condition. And they are prolonged by any failure to fully handle the spiritual factors associated with them. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; HCOB 11 July 73RB]

patient: n. a word used at the outset of Dianetics in 1950 to refer to a person being audited; insufficiently descriptive because it implies illness, it was soon replaced by the more apt term preclear. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] See also PRECLEAR.

patient-ejector: See bouncer.

patient-holder: See holder.

patient-misdirector: See misdirector.

patty-cake: n. 1. a slang term used in Scientology since 1950 which means not handling cases. ``Patty-cake`` refers to useless activity which creates no effect, such as running out the times the preclear stubbed his toe (without getting into the heavy things like grief charges), or sitting there having a conversation with the preclear while being very careful not to go anywhere near an engram. The word comes from the name of a children's game played by a child clapping his hands in imitation of another or having another clapping the child's hands together while chanting a nursery rhyme which starts with the words ``Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man.``
``. . . years afterwards you'll find him sitting there in front of pc after pc after pc running this same patty-cake.`` [Lecture 13 Feb. 51; Lecture 12 Nov. 54; Lecture 29 May 63; Lecture 17 Sept. 63; HCOB 21 Nov. 73] —m. 2. ineffective; aimless; purposeless. ``There is nothing pale and patty-cake about TRs.`` [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II] —v. 3. to engage in patty-cake activity or auditing. ``This auditor was patty-caking with him.`` [Lecture 12 Nov. 54]

pawn, in: See body in pawn.

pay as you earn: m. British. applied to a system of collecting income tax where the tax payable is deducted by employers from current earnings.

pay dirt, dig (some): v. Informal. to make a useful or profitable discovery. Pay dirt is a term used in mining to refer to soil, gravel or ore that can be mined profitably. ``And now let's get down and dig some pay dirt here, and not just chitter-chatter.`` [Lecture 30 Oct. 56]

PAYE: pay as you earn.

paying by dateline: See dateline.

pays your money and takes your chances: See you pays your money and takes your chance.

PBC: Pac Base Crew Org.

pc: preclear.

Pc Examiner: See Examiner.

pc folder: n. a folder for an individual preclear that contains the consecutive sessions, Examiner reports, C/Ses and other reports and forms which show what has occurred with the preclear in his auditing and other handlings. The folder is always legal size (large enough to hold 8'' x 13'' or 8 1/2'' x 14'' paper) and is made of light cardboard. The preclear's name and grade are printed on the top face of the folder and on the spine, and a rubber band is placed around it to prevent loss of contents and to make for easy handling. With the administration of the folder in good shape, following the exact forms and in correct sequence, it is a communication. An auditor or C/S can pick it up and see what has been done with the pc. Also called audited folder, folder or preclear folder. [HCOB 29 Oct. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

PCO: Personnel Control Officer.

Pc Originations: See Preclear Originations.

PCRD: Primary Correction Rundown.

pc scheduling board: n. a board located in Tech Services which shows the details of the persons being processed for the week, including the preclear's name, auditor's name, the auditing room number, the time the session is scheduled to begin, etc. [HCOB 5 Mar. 71; HCO PL 19 Nov. 71R; HCO PL 1 Feb. 72 II; Film: How to Set Up a Session and E-Meter]

pc type A: See Type A pc.

pc type B: See Type B pc.

PDC: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: paid completions, as defined in HCOB 14 June 77RB, PAID COMPLETIONS SIMPLIFIED.

PDH: n. 1. pain-drug-hypnosis. 'PDH is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person.' [HCOB 11 Apr. 82] —v. 2. to administer pain, drugs and hypnosis or any combination of these to a person. [HCOB 27 Apr. 91 I] 'PDHing someone is common practice by psychiatrists and intelligence agencies.' [HCOB 27 Apr. 91 I]

PDO: Planetary Dissemination Organization.

PE: 1. Personal Efficiency Course. 2. Personal Efficiency Foundation.

peanut-whistle: m. Informal. unimportant, insignificant or small. 'But actually your psychos are running on a two-watt peanut-whistle transmitter and they're as easy to handle as a small pile of beads.' [Lecture 6 Dec. 54]

Pearl Harbor: n. History. a major United States naval base in Hawaii that was attacked by the Japanese Air Force on 7 December 1941 with great loss of American lives and ships; the attack on Pearl Harbor catapulted the United States into World War II.

pedalboard: n. Music. a set of levers played by the feet, found on certain types of organs. The board consists of black and white keys similar in form and arrangement to a keyboard, only larger.

pending basket: See three-basket system.

pennies on a dead man's eyes: n. Customs. a reference to the custom of placing pennies (or other coins) on the eyelids of a dead person to keep them closed.

Pennsylvania Avenue: n. a well-known street in Washington, DC, where the White House (official residence of the president of the United States) is located.

PEO: Public Establishment Officer. See Establishment Officer.

people who present problems: n. a form of dev-t in which juniors present problems to seniors which, when solved by a senior cause dev-t, because the source of the problem usually won't use the presented solution either. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

Pepsi-Cola: n. Trademark. brand name of a popular US soft drink.

Pepto-Bismol: n. Trademark. brand name of a medication used for indigestion, upset stomach, heartburn, diarrhea and nausea.

percept: See perceptics.

perceptics: n. specialized data from the standard memory or reactive banks which represent and reproduce the sense messages of a moment in the past, or the sense messages of present time. (Formerly, the word 'percepts' was used to mean the sense messages of present time, but usage has dropped this distinction.) Also called perceptions. [Science of Survival]

perception: n. any of the channels through which one can contact the physical universe. By means of physical waves, rays and particles of the physical universe, impressions of the environment enter through the 'sense channels' such as the eyes and optic nerves, the nose and olfactory nerves; the ears and aural nerves; inner-body nerves for inner-body perceptions, etc. These are all perceptions up to the instant they record as facsimiles at which moment they become recordings. When recalled they are perceptions again, being again entered into sense channels from the recall side. There are over half a hundred separate perceptions all being recorded at once. 'The whole subject of perception is the ability to receive and to give out an impression.' Also called perceptics. [Science of Survival; Handbook for Preclears; Self Analysis; Lecture 9 Nov. 55 (#2)]

perception shut-off: See shut-off.

perfect duplicate: See duplicate, perfect.

''Perils of Pauline, The'': n. Entertainment. the name of a famous 1914 film serial in which the heroine (Pauline) was constantly evading attempts on her life by her dastardly (cowardly and malicious) guardian. It was one of the most popular serials of its time.

Permanent: m. 1. (of a staff member) completed on Staff Status II. ''Get permanent staff and permanent executive staff qualifications in action . . .'' [HCO PL 22 Feb. 61 I; HCO PL 2 Sept. 74RB] See also STAFF STATUS II. 2. (of an executive) having fulfilled the requirements of a permanently posted executive. The current requirements are given in HCO PL 28 Mar. 84 II, EXECUTIVE POSTING QUALIFICATIONS. ''. . . department heads are doing the steps to fulfill the requirements for permanent executive status.'' [HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R I; HCO PL 28 Mar. 84 II]

permanent certificate: See certificate, permanent.

permitting dev-t: n. a form of dev-t which consists of failing to recognize something as dev-t and going on to handle it anyway. One's basket soon overflows. The reason for ''overwork'' and ''heavy traffic'' is usually traceable to permitting dev-t to exist without understanding it or attempting to put the dev-t right. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

perpetuation: See pathology, three stages of.

pers: 1. personnel. 2. personal.

persistence: n. 1. the ability to exert continuance of effort toward survival goals. ''His vigor, persistence and tenacity to life are very much higher than anyone has thought possible.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] 2. the action of making something continue to exist. ''As long as we have communication those energy masses will disintegrate and you will stop the persistence of the condition.'' [Lecture 25 Mar. 54 (#1); Lecture 3 June 54 (#2); PAB 56, 8 July 55]

persistent F/N: n. a big, dial-wide, drifting, floating F/N. Called a persistent F/N because it can persist. Any big win (F/N dial-wide, cognition, VGIs) gives you this kind of persistent F/N. No matter what the auditor does, the needle simply floats. ''F/Ns on pcs audited up to (for that session) a persistent F/N always get to the Examiner.'' [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 8 Oct. 70; Film: E-Meter Reads]

Personal Efficiency Course: n. the name of an earlier entry-level course in which new public learned Scientology fundamentals. Also called Personnel Efficiency Course. [Lecture 7 Oct. 56 (#2); Lecture 12 Apr. 57 (#1); Lecture 22 Aug. 63; HCOB 17 Mar. 59 II; HCOB 29 Sept. 59 II; HCOB 15 Dec. 59; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II]

Personal Efficiency Foundation: n. in the late-1950s to mid-1960s, a Scientology unit that introduced people to Scientology and brought their cases up to a high level of reality both on Scientology and on life. Also called Personnel Efficiency Foundation. [Lecture 1 Jan. 61 (#3); HASI PL 30 Oct. 58; HCO PL 24 Mar. 59 I; HCO PL 26 May 59; HCO PL 26 Aug. 59; HCOB 29 Sept. 59 II; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 22 Oct. 60 II; HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II] Abbr. PE.

Personal Enhancement: See Department of Personnel Enhancement.

personal integrity: n. knowing what you know, and having the courage to know and say what you have observed. That is integrity, and there is no other integrity. [Ability 125, Feb. 61]

personality: n. a complex of inherited (mest, organic, theta) and environmental (aberration, education, present time environment, nutrition, etc.) factors. [Science of Survival]

personality accessible: n. a point of case entrance in which the person will talk to an auditor about his condition, or answer his questions, without being antagonistic. [Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 24 Nov. 50 (#1)] See also ACCESSIBILITY.

personality, basic: See basic personality.

personality graph: See OCA graph.

personal motion: n. the awareness of change of position in space. This perception is assisted by sight, the feel of wind, changes in body weight, and by the observation of external environment. [Self

Analysis]

personal presence altitude: See altitude, personal presence.

Personal Registrar: See Body Registrar.

Personnel Control Officer: n. the post in the HCO Division of a Scientology organization responsible for the effectiveness of staff members. The Personnel Control Officer places personnel in suitable positions based on their qualifications and the needed postings per the allocation board. [HCO PL 13 Feb. 66 I; HCO PL 22 May 68 I; Org Board] Abbr. PCO.

Personnel Efficiency Course: See Personal Efficiency Course.

Personnel Efficiency Foundation: See Personal Efficiency Foundation.

Personnel Enhancement: See Department of Personnel Enhancement.

personnel file: n. a folder that contains all pertinent personnel data about a person: name, age, nationality, date employment started, address (if other than the org), next of kin, social security number, test scores, previous education, skills, previous employment, case level, training level, name of post, former posts held and dates held, production record on post(s), date employment ceased, copies of all tests, and any other pertinent data. Copies of contracts, agreements or legal papers connected with the person are filed in the personnel folder. It is used for purposes of promotion and any needful reorganization and so should contain anything that throws light on the efficiency, inefficiency or character of personnel. Personnel folders are filed by division and department in HCO, with the personnel in separate folders filed alphabetically in their department. There should be two sections in the personnel files: (1) present employees and (2) past employees. Also called personnel folder. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 58; HCO PL 4 Sept. 65 I; HCO PL 31 July 83R]

personnel folder: See personnel file.

personnel freeze: n. an order which prohibits any personnel transfers in an org or portion of an org, as designated. The purpose of a personnel freeze is to stabilize the area and make it possible for staff to get hatted and effective on their posts. [RJ 38, 1 Dec. 83; HCO PL 14 July 72 II]

Personnel Procurement Officer: n. the post in the HCO Division of a Scientology organization responsible for the hiring of personnel. He places ads in newspapers, etc., interviews public and signs up those applying for positions on staff. Also called a Recruiter. [HCO PL 22 May 68 I; Org Board]

Personnel Programmer: n. the staff member in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for helping to expertly program each staff member to a point of real success on his own post so he can operate well as a member of the group and attain higher and higher levels of skill, knowledge and ability through full use of the technology of Scientology and Dianetics. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; HCO PL 22 Jan. 72 II]

PES: Public Executive Secretary.

PESA: pains, emotions, sensations, attitudes. See AESPs.

Pete: n. Informal. an interjection used in various mild exclamations and phrases expressive of exasperation or annoyance, such as so help me Pete and for Pete's sake.

petition: n. 1. a polite request to have something handled, written by an individual. In Scientology, any one individual has the right to petition in writing any senior or official no matter how high and no matter by what routing. Petitions are normally directed to the heads of activities, such as the heads of orgs, continental heads of orgs or other executives. 'No person may be punished for submitting a petition.' [HCO PL 29 Apr. 65 II; HCO PL 7 June 65 II] —v. 2. to make a petition (to someone). 'No two persons or more may simultaneously petition on the same matter, and if so the petition must at once be refused by the person petitioned.' [HCO PL 29 Apr. 65 II]

pgm: program.

phantom rock slam: See rock slam, phantom.

Phase I: n. the activity of an executive who is beginning a new activity, in which he single-hands in an area while training his staff. The

executive in charge of the area would handle all the hats in it while getting others to handle their jobs in turn. This phase occurs when an executive is forming up his personnel. ''Executives sometimes wonder why certain staff personnel never seem to be able to do anything right and out of exasperation go into a Phase I and wind up handling the whole area themselves.'' [HCO PL 28 July 71; HCO PL 8 Nov. 75] Compare to PHASE II.

Phase II: n. the activity of an executive who is running an established activity, in which he gets people to get the work done. This phase occurs when the executive has inherited from a competent former executive or has himself built (and has prevented transfers and lack of apprenticeship from destroying) his unit, department, division, org or orgs. ''At a slight sag or a mess-up or failure to hire and hat and apprentice properly, a Phase II situation can drop back into a single-handing Phase I.'' [HCO PL 28 July 71] Compare to PHASE I.

Philadelphia Doctorate Course: n. a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1-18 December 52. The material covered includes a wide analysis of human behavior, the handling and control of Homo sapiens, and the highest level of atomic and molecular phenomena.

Philadelphia lectures: n. reference to the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures.

philosophic machine: n. something drawn up which gives some data that can be combined with other data to get some sort of an answer; a recorded think which can be used to knowingly observe a relationship of data and get an answer. An arithmetic table, such as a multiplication table, is one example of a philosophic machine. The organizing board is another example. [Lecture 11 Oct. 55 (#1); Lecture 6 Apr. 65; Lecture 6 Dec. 66; HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 7 June 65 I]

philosophy: n. the love, study or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical. [Article, 1965]

Phi() n. a Greek letter used in the Axioms of Dianetics to represent matter, energy, space and time. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 17 Jan. 51]

phlev: Prehavingness level. See level.

Photon Converter: n. a group of genetic line incidents concerning an organism, such as algae or plankton, which takes its living from photons from the sun and minerals from the sea. Because at night there is no sunlight, the photon converter sinks into an apathy which eons later becomes the mest body's craving for sleep. This is a basic problem of no energy received, very little storage for energy. All Photon Converter incidents are concerned with light and dark, the storms of the sea, the fight to keep from rolling into the surf. There are many types of these incidents. A basic one is concerned with fear of sinking, effort to rise, for the photon converter must stay afloat. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Photo Shoot Org: See Source Productions.

phrases, aberrative: See aberrative phrases.

phrases, action: See action phrases.

phrases, command: See command phrases.

physical body: See body.

physically ill preclear: n. a preclear who is in suppressed pain, and each time he gets a change, puts on full stops as it started to hurt. He won't get the same gain again and tomorrow the same process or type of process won't work. He stops the pain if it starts to hurt, puts a new stop on his case. Slow gain, poor result is a physically ill preclear. [HCOB 12 Mar. 69 II]

physical pain: See pain.

physical universe: See mest universe.

Physio-galvanometer: See O-Meter.

pianola: m. running smoothly and easily; characteristic of a pianola case. ''... with the overts and the withholds off, every pc is strictly pianola.'' [Lecture 4 Jan. 60 (#1)] See also CASE, PIANOLA.

pick (something) out of the hat: See hat, pick (something) out of the.

picnic: n. Informal. 1. an awkward adventure, unpleasant experience or troublesome job. '' . . . then you have a little bit of a picnic. You have trouble.'' [Lecture 21 Feb. 63] 2. an enjoyable experience or time. ''Birth is no picnic . . .'' [Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science]

picture: See mental image picture.

Picture and Masses Remedy: n. a Dianetic remedy which is done to find and run the pictures or masses the preclear has touched on in life or auditing that have been left unhandled and which are now hanging him up. [HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 24 July 78]

picture implant: See implant, picture.

pieces, to: m. Informal. completely; through and through; from beginning to end. Used in phrases such as scared to pieces, startled half to pieces, etc.

pie in the sky: n. Informal. false promises of wonderful things to come at some future time. The phrase originated about 1905 in America when union organizers warned workers not to believe the promises of management, because ''You only get pie in the sky when you die.'' '' . . . they get into this confusion: that they begin to regard the real thing as pie in the sky.'' [Lecture 15 Nov. 62]

pig in a poke: n. Informal. something accepted or agreed to without careful examination; an unknown risk. From an old practice in England of selling young pigs in a bag (called a ''poke''). If the buyer accepted the bag without inspecting it, he might end up with a cat instead of the pig he thought he had purchased.

pigs are more equal than others: n. Literature. a reference to Animal Farm, a satirical fable by George Orwell (1903—1950) in which some farm animals get tired of their servitude to man, so they revolt. After the revolution, however, they are betrayed into a worse servitude by their leaders, the pigs. The pigs' slogan is ''All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.''

Piltdown Man: n. a group of genetic line incidents involving a creature not an ape, yet not entirely a man. It contains freakish acts of strange ''logic,'' of demonstrating dangerous on one's fellows, of eating one's wife and other somewhat illogical activities. Obsessions about biting, efforts to hide the mouth and early familial troubles can be found in the Piltdown. This series of incidents takes its name from a supposed early species of man, postulated from a skull found in about 1912 in Piltdown, southeast England. [Scientology: A History of Man]

pin: n. one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle. '' . . . its sweep is stopped by the pin on the right of the dial.'' [HCOB 18 Mar. 74R]

pinch test: n. a procedure used to demonstrate the E-Meter and how it registers mental reactions; the procedure involves pinching a person who is holding the E-Meter electrodes and noting the reaction to the pinch on the E-Meter, then asking the person to recall the pinch and observing the surge of the needle on the EMeter dial when he does so. [Understanding the E-Meter; Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 7 Feb. 79RA; HCOB 10 Apr. 80; HCOB 19 Dec. 88R]

ping meter: See beep meter.

Pinkerton: n. Informal. a private detective, especially one from the company founded by Scottish-born American detective Allan Pinkerton (1819—1884).

pink sheet: n. a study assignment given to a student when he has missed something he should have learned earlier. It calls for restudy and checkout of the specific materials he missed. It is called a pink sheet because it is issued on a pink sheet of paper. Pink sheets are issued by a Supervisor after having closely observed the student and determined what areas need handling. They are used to improve the student's study, auditing or coaching ability by having him thoroughly learn data and practical skills he is weak in. ''The pink sheet should be done with a twin in both practical and theory.'' [HCO PL 4 Aug. 81R]

pin-to-pin F/N: n. a floating needle so wide it touches the pin on either side of the needle movement. In Solo auditing, a pin-to-pin F/N

means a key-out or no more available to run just now. [E-Meter Essentials]

pipe: n. Informal. anything easily done. Apparently from pipe dream, suggesting something as easily or magically done as in a wishful dream. ''That's a pipe; there's nothing to it.'' [Lecture 30 Nov. 61]

pitching, in there: m. Informal. making an effort; working diligently; refusing to be defeated. The expression comes from baseball, where pitch refers to the act of the pitcher throwing a baseball to the batter. ''You shouldn't be doing a thing but just in there pitching with the pc, you see, and taking his attention and shifting his attention around . . .'' [Lecture 12 Sept. 61]

pity's sakes, for: See for heaven's sakes.

PJO: project order.

pjt: project.

PL: policy letter. See HCO Policy Letter.

Plain 8-C: n. the name of the training drill TR 6.

plan: n. short-range broad intentions as to the contemplated actions envisaged for the handling of a broad area to remedy it or expand it or to obstruct or impede an opposition to expansion. A plan is usually based on observation of potentials (or resources) and expresses a bright idea of how to use them. It always proceeds from a real Why if it is to be successful. ''A plan and its program require authorization (or okay) from the central or coordinating authority of the general activities of a group before they can be invested in, activated and executed.'' [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II]

Planetary Dissemination Organization: n. the part of International Management that is responsible for the marketing of Dianetics and Scientology materials and services for all the sectors of Scientology. The purpose of the Planetary Dissemination Org is to conceive, package, and move Scientology services and materials into public hands so as to achieve planetary dissemination and get the people of earth up the Bridge to Total Freedom. In order to accomplish this purpose, the Planetary Dissemination Org provides all sectors of Scientology with marketing campaigns and promotional material for all the services and materials they deliver. These campaigns involve surveys, graphic designs, fliers, posters, information sheets and radio and TV advertisements so the public is informed of L. Ron Hubbard's technology and how and where they can avail themselves of it and go free. Earlier called the Central Marketing Unit. Abbr. PDO.

planning, complete: See program.

planning member: n. the member of a committee or conference responsible for planning. In a small committee or conference, the ''planning member'' is the chairman. Where there is a planning member in the general lineup of posts, planning is his hat. ''Insist on the planning member doing the planning.'' [HCO PL 9 Apr. 70; HCO PL 10 Apr. 70]

plate, have on one's: v. Informal. to have as an immediate obligation, responsibility or concern. ''It isn't that we are politically powerful. It's just as the people say, we've got too much on our plate.'' [Lecture 3 Jan. 59]

platen: n. a card or sheet that contains auditing commands or instructions for Advanced Course auditing. Platens are issued to an Advanced Course student only when he has completed his training or coaching or cramming and is ready to begin auditing immediately on the platens he is issued. [HCOB 8 Oct. 71 III]

plate, put it over the: v. Sports. to be on the mark or very effective. The phrase comes from the game of baseball, in which one player (called the pitcher) throws a ball toward a man with a bat (called the batter) across the plate—a hard rubber slab on the ground which the batter stands beside. A good pitch must be thrown in a zone directly over the plate; thus to ''put it over the plate'' means to throw an accurate pitch.

play: n. work or activity without a purpose. [Problems of Work] Compare to WORK.

play (it) safe: v. Informal. to choose a cautious line of behavior; to

avoid much risk.

play pool with: n. Informal. to cooperate with. A variation of play ball with. ''And when one tries to get them to do some work, they sometimes snarl back or walk off and won't play pool with one anymore.'' [HCO PL 17 Jan. 82]

play the org board: See ''play the piano.''

''play the piano'': v. to correctly utilize staff and their assigned posts and duties; to demand the proper duties of the right posts. If a person who could not play a piano sat down at a piano and hit random keys he would not get any harmony. He would get noise. If the head of a division gave orders to his staff without regard to their assigned posts or duties, the result would be confusion and noise. Thus an executive must be able to ''play the piano.'' It is a matter of knowing what key to hit when and which keys to use in combination to produce a desired result. ''To do quotaing you have to know how to 'play the piano' and have to be totally knowledgeable of existing scenes at any given moment.'' Also called play the org board. [HCO PL 28 July 72; HCO PL 24 July 78; HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II]

please, as you: See as you please.

pleasure: n. the reward of survival activity along any of the dynamics; the attainment or the act of obtaining a pleasurable goal or a survival goal. That which assists survival — if it really assists survival — is pleasurable. ''Successes bring pleasure and survival.'' [Science of Survival; Self Analysis; Introduction to Scientology Ethics; The Dynamics of Life; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 14 Aug. 51 (#2)]

pleasure moments: n. mental image pictures containing pleasure sensations. Pleasure moments can be run on a case just as the auditor runs engrams, going through the moment over and over again. They can be used to help improve sonic and visio recall, to stabilize a person in present time and as an assist action to help key out engrams causing somatics such as headaches, toothaches, etc. [Science of Survival; Assists Processing Handbook; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I] Abbr. pm.

Pledge to Mankind: n. a pledge drafted by the International Association of Scientologists in 1984 as a statement of its position and aims.

plot: n. 1. line plot. — v. 2. to obtain goals or items from the preclear and position them in their correct sequence on their respective plots. ''If it was all straightened out it would be plotted that way.'' [Lecture 29 Nov. 62; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

Plot Genie: n. Literature. a book written by George Polti and published in 1917, originally called The 36 Basic Plots. Based on the belief that only thirty-six possible plots for stories existed, this book laid out each plot and all their variations. A later version of this book was called Plotto.

plot thickens, the: Informal. the story becomes more complex or involved.

Plotto: See Plot Genie.

plowed in: m. Informal. embedded or buried in the soil by plowing; used figuratively. ''Therefore, people who are very plowed in, you might say, into matter, and who are themselves thinking as matter, think very complexly.'' [Lecture 6 Feb. 64]

plow (something) out: v. Informal. to dig, thrust, root or tear (something) out. Used figuratively. ''Well, let's plow out the stupidity of the thing and we've got it made, you see.'' [Lecture 22 Aug. 61]

pluspoint: n. a logical datum. The conditions of logic are covered in the Data Series policy letters, and a pluspoint is defined as a datum of truth when found to be true compared to the points of logic. Pluspoints show where logic exists and where things are going right or likely to. A full list of the types of pluspoints can be found in the Appendix. ''All discoveries are the end product of a sequence of investigatory actions that begin with either a pluspoint or an outpoint.'' [HCO PL 15 May 70 I; HCO PL 3 Oct. 74; HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 I] Compare to OUTPOINT.

pluspoint evaluation: See evaluation.

plus randomness: See randomness.

plus side of the ledger: See ledger, on the plus side of the.

pm: pleasure moments.

PN: pain.

PO: purchase order.

pocketa-pocketa: Informal. an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly running internal combustion engine. ''Pc is usually very happy and pc is putting right along, pocketa, pocketa, pocketa, pocketa.'' [Lecture 16 Jan. 62]

Pogo: n. Entertainment. the name of a very popular American comic strip by cartoonist and illustrator Walter Kelly (1913—1973), featuring an opossum named Pogo who lived in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia. Pogo first appeared in a New York newspaper in 1948 and by 1952 it was syndicated in some 225 newspapers.

point of view: See viewpoint.

points: See student points.

pol: policy.

pole, go up the: v. 1. to achieve ecstasy without knowledge. ''Going up the pole'' is a phenomenon whereby a person realizes something or has a terrific drive of inspiration and becomes ecstatic, but is still encumbered with the physical universe and aberration so is not able to sustain the state. ''And so he suddenly recognized this and with this clear, brilliant recognition suddenly went up the pole. . . .'' [Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#1); Lecture 5 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#4); Lecture 25 Oct. 56] 2. Informal. to go mad or out of one's senses. ''This is where the United States senator goes around the bend and up the pole; he's not in charge of anything in the first place.'' [Lecture 1 Nov. 66]

pole theta trap: See theta trap post.

pole, wrapped around a: See wrapped around a telegraph pole.

policy: n. the principles evolved and issued by top management for a specific activity to guide planning and programming and authorize the issuance and enforcement of orders that direct the activity of personnel in achieving production and viability. Policy is therefore a principle by which the conduct of affairs can be guided. It embraces the basic duties of a staff member, the precision technology of management in all its aspects and at every echelon, and standard ethics and justice procedures. Policy is found in HCO PLs, Flag Orders, Central Bureaux Orders, LRH EDs, taped lectures and other duly authorized and on-source administrative issues. ''Policies are the solutions which solved yesterday's lacks or troubles and which if followed will prevent tomorrow's troubles.'' [HCO PL 5 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 25 Nov. 70; HCO PL 10 July 86 I]

policy letter: See HCO Policy Letter.

policy, organizational: n. that policy which makes the organization into an organization and keeps its flows fast and its design uncomplicated. In absence of these policies the design becomes altered and flows cease and the org dies. ''We in Scientology have very basic and strong organizational policy and structure.'' [HCO PL 23 Apr. 65 III; HCO PL 4 Oct. 69]

Political Dianetics: n. an earlier name for Group Dianetics.

Pol Ltr: policy letter. See HCO Policy Letter.

Port Captain: n. the post in a Sea Org organization responsible for handling and controlling all PRO area control actions totally using his own efforts and those of his division. This includes personal contact functions such as parties, entertainments, VIPs, guests, student and preclear welcoming and any other personal contact activities. The original reason for the creation of the post of Port Captain (and the reason for its title) was to permit the Captain of a Sea Org ship to attend to ship duties and to unburden him from the strain of maintaining as well full port relations. When a Sea Org ship is in port the Port Captain is in effect the Captain so far as official calls, port authorities, social duties, visitors, crew lists, port flaps and other matters dealing with shore relations are concerned. [FO 2525, 27 July 70; FO 3392, 21 Oct. 73]

portmanteau: n. 1. the combination of disrelated actions, particles, etc., or the addition of extraneous data into something. For

example, a promotion piece that has two contradictory messages or messages that are not associated would be called a portmanteau. The original meaning of this word is "a large suitcase that opens in two halves and contains a lot of different things." [HCO PL 11 Dec. 79 I; HCO PL 16 Sept. 88; LRH Definition Notes] —n. 2. of or pertaining to a portmanteau. "It is a downgrade of materials to: . . . Issue in a portmanteau fashion . . ." [HCO PL 4 Nov. 73] —v. to combine disrelated actions or particles, or add extraneous data to something. "Don't portmanteau the course with extraneous materials." [HCO PL 11 Dec. 79 I]

port watch: See watch.

positional altitude: See altitude, positional.

positioning: n. an activity in marketing and public relations in which the thing one is promoting is compared to something with which the public is familiar. Positioning takes advantage of a fact that one can compare the thing he is trying to get the other person to understand with desirable or undesirable objects. Further advantage is taken of the fact that one can position above a familiar object, with a familiar object, below a familiar object, at, to, against and away from a familiar object. This opens the door to an opportunity to establish an "instant opinion" of the thing one is seeking to communicate. For example, one knows that an astronaut is a familiar, highly regarded being. Thus, one positions a product above, with, below, at, to, against or away from an astronaut. Positioning has its roots in the packaged goods field where the concept was called "product positioning" and literally meant the product's form, package size and price as compared to competition. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 79; HCO PL 12 Sept. 88; HCO PL 13 Sept. 88]

positioning survey: n. a survey done to determine the positioning of a product that one is marketing. The exact procedure for doing a positioning survey is covered in HCO PL 14 Sept. 88, POSITIONING SURVEYS, in Management Series Volume 3. [HCO PL 14 Sept. 88]

positive: m. Photography. having the lights and shades or colors as in the actual object or scene photographed, not as in a negative. Compare to NEGATIVE.

Positive Exteriorization: n. a process designed to exteriorize a thetan in which the auditor asks the preclear to be a foot back of his head. Also called Positive Exteriorizing. [Scientology'8-8008]

Positive Exteriorizing: See Positive Exteriorization.

positive gain: See gain, positive.

positive postulate: See postulate, positive.

Positive Processing: n. a type of processing which addresses the theta on the case and brings it to view. Pleasure moments are, one could say, deposits of theta. Such deposits assist the conversion of entheta to theta. The running of pleasure moments then materially assists the raising of tone. One can use this in many ways: the running of a pleasure moment just as though it were an engram, until all perceptics are recovered; the scanning of chains of pleasure moments; and the running of "future pleasure moments," which ties in the imagination but is just another variation of Positive Processing. [Science of Survival]

positive suggestion: n. Hypnotism. a suggestion made by the operator to a hypnotized subject with the sole end of creating a changed mental condition in the subject by implantation of the suggestion alone. It is the transplantation of something from the hypnotist's mind into the patient's mind. The patient is then to believe it and take it as part of himself. "Hypnotism plants by positive suggestion one or another form of insanity." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 20 June 50 (#1)]

possum, play: v. Informal. to pretend to be asleep, dead, unaware, etc. From the behavior of opossums, which, when they are attacked, lie still as if paralyzed or dead. Possum is short for opossum.

post: n. a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. "Every post and part of an org must have a statistic which measures the volume of product of that post." [HCO PL 20 Oct. 67 I; HCO PL 28

July 71] —v. 2. to assign to a post. ''Failing to post the top and from the top down is the main failure point in any organization (not just ours).'' [HCO PL 9 May 74]

post board: See organizing board, titles.

post hat: See hat folder.

postpartum psychosis: n. Psychology. mental upset due to delivery of a baby. ''Mrs. Jones has just been delivered of a nineteen-pound bouncing boy and has a slight postpartum psychosis and you think the best thing to do is to run out the birth engram.'' [Lecture 26 July 62]

Post Purpose Clearing: n. the actions taken to clear a person up on the purpose of his post. Instant Purpose Clearing is a very simple action which goes along with instant hatting, in which the person is told the purpose of his post and any questions he has on this are cleared up. Full Post Purpose Clearing is usually done after mini-hatting and after some experience with the post. It consists of questions which help the person sort out exactly what his post is, what its purpose is, and how it fits in with the rest of the org. Full Post Purpose Clearing requires an auditor and an E-Meter, and is done in session. Also called purpose clearing. [HCOB 4 Aug. 71R] Abbr. PPC.

postulate: n. 1. that self-determined thought which starts, stops or changes past, present or future efforts; a conclusion, decision or resolution made by the individual himself. A postulate is a self-created truth. It is directed desire or order or inhibition or enforcement on the part of the individual in the form of an idea. ''Postulates are important only because postulates are the root material of decision.'' [Handbook for Preclears; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 20 May 52 (#1); Lecture 3 Aug. 56; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA] —v. 2. to cause a thinkingness or consideration; to conclude, decide or resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. Postulating doesn't mean just thinking—it is a causative thinkingness, and infers a requirement that some condition will come about or some action is going to take place. ''The only way you can really postulate any kind of a goal at all is imagination.'' [Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 5 June 54 (#1); Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

postulate, first: n. ''not know,'' the first postulate a thetan makes in descending from native state. A thetan in his native state has the potential of knowing everything. If one knows everything he cannot have a game. To have a game one must make a postulate. The first postulate, then, is ''I do not know about . . .'' [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 14 Sept. 55 (#2); Lecture 8 Aug. 61; Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; PAB 64, 28 Oct. 55; PAB 66, 25 Nov. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55]

postulate, second: n. ''know,'' the second postulate a thetan makes in descending from native state. The first postulate is ''not know''; the second postulate, ''I know about that item,'' denies the first postulate. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 4 Oct. 55 (#1); Lecture 4 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 8 Nov. 55 (#2); Lecture 8 Aug. 61; Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; PAB 66, 25 Nov. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55]

postulate, third: n. ''forget,'' the third postulate a thetan makes in descending from native state. The first postulate is ''not know''; the second postulate is ''know''; the third postulate, ''I have forgotten about that item,'' is the not-ness of the second postulate. [Lecture 8 Aug. 61; Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55; PAB 66, 25 Nov. 55]

postulate, fourth: n. ''remember,'' the fourth postulate a thetan makes in descending from native state. The first postulate is ''not know''; the second postulate is ''know''; the third postulate is ''forget''; the fourth postulate, ''I remember that item,'' is the alter-ness of the third postulate. [Lecture 3 Oct. 55; Lecture 4 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 8 Aug. 61; Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55; PAB 66, 25 Nov. 55]

postulate, negative: n. the postulate not to be. It cancels past

postulates and it also cancels, in greater or lesser degree, the entire individual. The track, earlier than a negative postulate, is largely occluded. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms]

postulate, positive: n. a postulate that doesn't also conceive any negative; it's not only that there is no negative given attention to, but it does not assume that any negative is possible. [Lecture 3 Mar. 72]

postulate, prime: n. 1. the basic purpose at the beginning of some cycle; a basic purpose of an individual or a goal. An individual has made prime postulates at different stages of the track as he has gone along, but he hasn't made too many many of them. ''But do you know that you can't make a prime postulate which is a lie?'' [Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#4); Lecture 12 June 62; Lecture 10 July 62; Lecture 17 July 62 (#1)] 2. prime thought. See also THOUGHT, PRIME.

Postulate Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which address the postulates, evaluations and conclusions of the preclear at the level of self-determined thought. Also called Conclusion Processes/Processing. [Scientology 8-8008; Assists Processing Handbook; Lecture 15 Oct. 51; Lecture 11 Dec. 52; DAB Vol. 2, No. 6, Dec. 51]

pot: potentiometer.

potential trouble source: n. someone who is connected with a suppressive person who is invalidating him, his beingness, his processing, his life; someone connected to a person or a group opposed to Scientology. This connection results in illness and roller coaster and is the cause of illness and roller coaster. Processing will work with such a person for a moment, then won't work. One can't audit this person up faster than the environment knocks him down. Because the case doesn't get well, he is a potential trouble source to Scientology organizations, to others and to himself. ''Potential trouble source means the case is going to go up and fall down.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Lecture 8 June 65; Lecture 21 Sept. 65; Lecture 14 Oct. 65; HCO PL 5 Apr. 65 II; HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB; HCO PL 26 Dec. 66; HCOB 8 Nov. 65; HCOB 17 Apr. 72R; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

potential value: n. a measure of the how valuable an individual or group has the potential to be, expressed by the equation $PV = ID^X$ where I is Intelligence and D is Dynamic. This might be restated as meaning that the potential value of any man was equal to some numerical factor denoting a person's structural intelligence and capability, multiplied by his free theta to a power. The worth of an individual is computed in terms of the alignment, on any dynamic, of his potential value with optimum survival along that dynamic. [Science of Survival]

potentiometer: n. a type of variable resistor (a device used to vary the amount of resistance in the path of electrical flow). The pressure (voltage) behind a flow of electrical energy can be increased or decreased using a potentiometer. In the E-Meter, there is a potentiometer connected to the tone arm which is used to vary the current flow of the carrier wave as the mental mass or resistance of the preclear changes. When the preclear encounters mental mass, the current is increased so the carrier wave can go through it and return to the E-Meter; when the mass blows, the current is decreased as there is less resistance to the carrier wave. These changes are made by moving the tone arm, which controls the TA potentiometer. An E-Meter also has a potentiometer for adjustment of trim, controlled by the trim knob. [Understanding the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials] Abbr. pot.

pot of gold at the end of the rainbow: n. Legend. a reward; reference to an old belief that if one digs in the spot where a rainbow touches the earth, one will be sure to find a pot of gold.

Poughkeepsie: n. Geography. a city in southeastern New York, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning ''the reed-covered lodge by the little water place.'' LRH uses the name of this town frequently to mean a small, out-of-the-way place.

power¹: n. 1. the ability to do what one is doing when one is doing it.

'The totality of power is orderly progress.' [HCO Exec Letter 18 Mar. 65; HCO PL 3 Apr. 72] 2. the power (defined as light-year kilotons per microsecond) of a thetan is measured by nothing else than the distance (defined as spherical spatial length) around him in his environment that he can control. 'When a thetan exerts his power uncleverly, he brings about destruction.' [HCOB 10 Aug. 82] power²: n. Mathematics. the result obtained by multiplying a number by itself one or more times. The number two to the third power (2 x 2 x 2) is eight.

Power: n. 1. the condition which applies when a statistic is in a very high range; it is a brand-new range in a Normal trend. A Power statistic is not just a statistic that keeps going steeply up for a long time. Nor is it simply a very high statistic on a one-time basis. Power is not a one-week thing. It is a trend. Power is a Normal in a stellar range so high that it is total abundance, no doubt about it. It is a statistic that has gone up into a whole new, steeply high range and maintained that range and now, in that new high range, is on a normal trend. It is called Power because there is such an abundance of production there that momentary halts or dips can't pull it down or imperil its survival. 'If he's laying so many bricks that nobody is ever going to think of firing him, why, he's in Power.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 5 May 71RA II; HCO PL 27 Aug. 82] 2. Power Formula.

Power Change: n. 1. the condition which is applied in order to take over a job from a predecessor, whether that person was successful or unsuccessful. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67] 2. Power Change Formula.

Power Change Formula: n. the formula to be applied in a condition of Power Change: What a song it is to inherit a successful pair of boots; there is nothing to it; just step in the boots and don't bother to walk. If it was in a normal state of operation, which it normally would have been in for anybody to have been promoted out of it, you just don't change anything. So anybody wants anything signed that your predecessor didn't sign, don't sign it. Keep your eyes open, learn the ropes and, depending on how big the organization is, after a certain time, why, see how it is running and run it as normal operating condition if it is not in anything but a normal operating condition. Go through the exact same routine of every day that your predecessor went through; sign nothing that he wouldn't sign; don't change a single order; look through the papers that had been issued at that period of time—these are the orders that are extant—and get as busy as the devil enforcing those orders and your operation will increase and increase. The fellow who walks into the boots of somebody who has left in disgrace had better apply the Emergency Formula to it, which is immediately promote. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 25 May 65; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67]

Power Change Violation Repair Formula: n. the formula to be applied when the condition of Power Change has been violated: (1) Observe, question and draw up a list of what was previously successful in your area or zone of control. (2) Observe and draw up a list of all those things that were unsuccessful in your area in the past. (3) Get the successful actions in. (4) Throw the unsuccessful actions out. (5) Knock off frantically trying to cope or defend. (6) Sensibly get back in a working structure. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 4 Apr. 70]

Power Formula: n. the formula to be applied by an individual in a condition of Power: (1) The first law of a condition of Power is don't disconnect. You can't just deny your connections; what you have got to do is take ownership and responsibility for your connections. (2) The first thing you have got to do is make a record of all of its lines. And that is the only way you will ever be able to disconnect. So on a condition of Power the first thing you have to do is write up your whole post. You have made it possible for the next fellow in to assume the state of Power Change. (3) The

responsibility is write the thing up and get it into the hands of the guy who is going to take care of it. (4) Do all you can to make the post occupiable. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67]

Power Formula, Third Dynamic: n. the Power Formula to be applied by a group in a condition of Power, as found in the seven points regarding Power laid out in HCO PL 12 Feb. 67, THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERS and found in the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 12 Feb. 67; HCO PL 27 Aug. 82]

Power FSM: n. an FSM status awarded annually at the New Years' event for introducing one hundred new people to Scientology and getting them onto their first service during the year. The Power FSM is awarded a special pin and a certificate acknowledging his contributions.

Power Plus Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes, delivered only by Class VII (Power) Auditors at Saint Hill organizations, which stabilize a person's ability to handle power. [Grade Chart]

Power Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes, delivered only by Class VII (Power) Auditors at Saint Hill organizations, which result in an ability to handle power. [The Auditor 9, July 65; Grade Chart] Abbr. Pr Pr.

Power to Forgive: n. the power, invested in a properly trained and certified Scientology minister, to forgive the admitted sins of an individual to whom he has administered a Confessional. This makes it possible for the preclear to fully end cycle on any shame, blame, regret or guilt of the past. [HCOB 10 Nov. 78RA I; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78]

PPC: Post Purpose Clearing.

PPO: Personnel Procurement Officer.

PR: 1. public relations. 2. Public Relations Officer. 3. a slang term for the practice of putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions; public relations boasts, brag or promotional talk. ''Don't buy any glib PR.'' [HCOB 21 Aug. 70; HCOB 19 June 71 II; HCOB 22 Sept. 71; HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I; HCOB 10 May 72] —v. 4. to apply public relations technology to (someone or something). ''I had to begin to PR Div 6 and the org to get any awareness and results.'' [LRH ED 145 Int, 4 July 71] 5. to boast, brag or put up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions. ''The fact is that just going on PRing oneself does not remove the effects of the campaign, and all too soon one no longer has communication lines left in order to handle anything since reputation is so destroyed no one will listen and no lines remain.'' [HCOB 21 Aug. 70; HCOB 19 June 71 II; HCOB 22 Sept. 71; HCO PL 4 Apr. 72 I; HCOB 10 May 72; HCO PL 21 Nov. 72 I] —m. 6. of or pertaining to public relations. ''The world is a PR world today.'' [HCO PL 7 Aug. 72R]

practical: n. the drills which permit the student to associate and coordinate theory with the actual items and objects to which the theory applies. Practical is application of what one knows to what one is being taught to understand, handle or control. ''The theory and practical are never in the same room; they must be in different rooms.'' [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 24 Jan. 77] Compare to THEORY.

practical coaching: See coach.

practical course room: See practical room.

Practical Instructor: See Practical Supervisor.

practical room: n. the room in a Scientology organization in which practical actions of a course are done. Theory and practical must be in different rooms. The theory room must be very, very quiet where a student can concentrate, and the practical room must be so situated as to allow students to make noise. Also called practical course room. [HCOB 24 Jan. 77]

Practical Scientology Course: See Hubbard Practical Scientologist.

Practical Supervisor: n. a Course Supervisor who is in charge of the practical portion of a course. This person supervises all drills being done by teams of students. Earlier called a Practical Instructor. [HCO PL 14 May 62; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]

practice: v. to exercise or perform repeatedly in order to acquire or

polish a skill. ''Practical is where they practice.'' [HCOB 1 Jan. 63; LRH Definition Notes]

PR area control: See PRO area control.

Pravda: n. the principal newspaper of the Communist party in Russia.

Pravda means ''truth.''

PRD: Primary Rundown.

preassessment: n. 1. an assessment done in New Era Dianetics using a prepared list to determine what categories of somatics are connected to an original item, and which of these is the most highly charged. The list includes pains, sensations, feelings, emotions, attitudes, misemotions, unconsciousnesses, sorenesses, compulsions, fears, aches, tirednesses, pressures, discomforts, dislikes, numbnesses. It is called the preassessment because it comes before the assessment of the actual item to be run out (called the running item). The item found in preassessment is used to get running items. [HCOB 18 June 78R; HCOB 11 July 78] 2. either of two Expanded Dianetics assessments done in a similar manner and for the same purpose as the preassessment in New Era Dianetics. In Expanded Dianetics, there is a preassessment for left-side handlings (in which the prepared list includes only feelings, emotions, attitudes, misemotions and fears) and one for right-side handlings (in which the prepared list includes all of the items on the New Era Dianetics Preassessment List, with the addition of intentions, motives, purposes and impulses). [HCOB 1 May 91 V; HCOB 1 May 91 VI; HCOB 1 May 91 VII]

preassessment item: See item, preassessment.

Preassessment List: See Preassessment.

precipitation: See pathology, three stages of.

preclear: n. a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through processing, is finding out more about himself and life. The term comes from pre- (before) and Clear, and literally means a person who is not yet Clear. It is sometimes used generally to refer to a person of any case level who is being audited. ''A good auditor will run a process until it no longer produces change in the preclear, and only then will go to a new process.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Lecture Jan. 1953 (#2); JOS 24-G, Jan. 54; HCO PL 26 Oct. 56; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; The Auditor 2, 1964; The Auditor Extra, 1968; HCOB 5 Apr. 69; HCOB 15 July 78RA] Abbr. pc.

Preclear Assessment Sheet: n. a previous name for the Original Assessment Sheet.

preclear folder: See pc folder.

preclear, illegal: n. a case who (1) is terminally (fatally) ill, including such diseases as advanced cancer; (2) has an extensive institutional or psychiatric history which includes heavy drugs, shocks of various kinds and/or so-called psychiatric brain operations; (3) has been denied processing by HCO, the Office of Special Affairs or the Office of Senior C/S International for reason of past history or connections or current state as it may affect the safety or security of the org. It is illegal to accept for processing and process any case that falls into these categories, not because such cases cannot in many instances be handled, but because such conditions are outside the zone of responsibility of the org. [HCOB/PL 6 Dec. 76RB]

Preclear Originations: n. the name of the training drill TR 4. Also called Pc Originations.

precursor: n. an earlier engram. [The Dynamics of Life]

prediction: n. the process of knowing the future; the ability to know the time and place of coincidence and noncoincidence of particles and the course they will pursue. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 13 Oct. 54 (#1); Lecture 17 Mar. 54 (#3); Lecture 22 Dec. 51 (#2)]

predisposition: See pathology, three stages of.

prefrontal lobotomy: n. Psychiatry. a brain operation in which the frontal lobes are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness. ''The reason they do prefrontal lobotomies is so the person will be quiet.'' [Lecture

23 June 61; Article, Jan. 50]

Prehav: n. 1. Prehavingness Scale. —m. 2. of the Prehavingness Scale.

''Take that Prehav level that reacted most.'' [HCOB 25 May 61] 3. Prehavingness.

Prehavingness Scale: n. a scale developed in early 1961 for use in certain auditing procedures. It gives degrees of doingness or not-doingness such as ''withdraw,'', ''desire,'', ''waste,'', ''wait,'', etc. The Prehavingness Scale was developed to bring the preclear up to the point where subjective Havingness Processes (such as Remedy of Havingness) could be tested and run. It was revised in May 1961 to expand it into a Primary Scale (a list of nouns or conditions which are key items in mental reaction) and a Secondary Scale (a list of nearly all simple verbs in the English language, divided into sections corresponding to the items in the Primary Scale). The Prehavingness Scale is used by assessing the Primary Scale to find the level that reacts most, then assessing the Secondary Scale for that level. ''Assess this terminal on the Prehavingness Scale from bottom to top.'' [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCOB 28 Jan. 61; HCOB 18 Feb. 61; HCOB 23 May 61; HCOB 7 Nov. 62 III] Abbr. Prehav.

Prehav Primary Scale: See Prehavingness Scale.

Prehav Scale Overt Assessment: See Overt Secondary Scale.

Prehav Secondary Scale: See Prehavingness Scale.

preliminary injunction: n. Law. a judge's order to a person to do or refrain from doing a particular thing until the issue can be fully tried in court.

Prelogics: See Qs.

premature acknowledgment: See acknowledgment, premature.

prenatal: m. 1. existing or taking place before birth. —n. 2. an engram which is received before birth. ''All prenatals are apathy experiences and are therefore serious.'' [The Dynamics of Life]

pre-OT: n. a person receiving processing who is Clear or above, but is not yet on the actual OT levels (which begin at New OT VIII). ''A pre-OT who is running well and making case gain should not be interrupted.'' [Lecture 29 Jan. 58 (#2); HCOB 18 Apr. 68; HCOB 3 Feb. 72; HCOB 8 Mar. 82R]

pre-OT levels: n. the levels from New OT I to New OT VII on the Grade Chart (the first actual OT level being New OT VIII). See also OT LEVELS.

Prepared Assessment Form: See Dianetic Prepared Assessment Rundown.

prepared list: See list, prepared.

prepcheck: v. to apply the technology of Prepchecking (to someone). ''Learning to prepcheck is like learning to ride a bicycle.'' [HCOB 1 Mar. 62]

Prepcheck buttons: n. the buttons that are used in a Prepcheck to take charge off of a subject. The number of buttons used evolved from five in 1962 to the twenty used today: Suppressed, Evaluated, Invalidated, Careful of, Didn't reveal, Not-ised, Suggested, Mistake been made, Protested, Anxious about, Decided, Withdrawn from, Reached, Ignored, Stated, Helped, Altered, Revealed, Asserted, Agreed with. A question is formed around each of the buttons and run repetitively until all charge is off of the subject. For example, if the subject being addressed was school, the auditor could ask, ''On going to school, has anything been (button)?'' or ''On going to school, is there anything you have been (button)?'' or ''On going to school, is there anything you (button)?'' ''... fully clear the definitions of each of the Prepcheck buttons with the pc . . .'' [Lecture 20 June 63; HCO PL 15 July 62; HCOB 30 July 62; HCOB 30 Aug. 62; HCOB 14 Aug. 64; HCOB 1 Sept. 63 I; HCOB 7 Sept. 78R]

Prepcheck/Prepchecking: n. an auditing action in which a subject found to be charged is discharged by the use of questions formed from a prepared list of twenty buttons. Prepchecking, which is short for Preparatory Checking, was originally developed in early 1962 to get around an auditor's difficulty in ''varying the question'' when pulling withholds, and as a way of setting up a preclear's rudiments so they would stay in during further clearing of the bank. The target of a Prepcheck question is a chain of withholds. The exact

procedure was revised several times before evolving into its present form. ''Prepchecking gives high pc gains when done well, higher than any previous process.'' Also called Prepclearing. [Lecture 21 Mar. 62 (#1); Lecture 26 June 62; HCOB 12 Feb. 62; HCOB 1 Mar. 62; HCOB 30 July 62; HCOB 9 Sept. 63; HCOB 7 Sept. 78R]

Prepclearing: n. another name for Prepchecking. ''Prepclearing'' is short for ''preparatory to clearing.'' [Lecture 21 Feb. 62] See also PREPCHECK/PREPCHECKING.

prerelease: n. a person entered into and undergoing Dianetic therapy who is working toward Release only, as compared to a preclear, who is working toward Clear. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

present time: n. 1. the current ''now'' on the time track; a continuing business. Present time is an ever-extending moment, and a person who is free on his time track is generally in present time, moving forward through the consecutive moments of time. When we say that somebody should be in present time we mean he should be in communication with his environment. We mean, further, that he should be in communication with his environment as it exists, not as it existed. ''The avoidance of reality is merely an avoidance of present time.'' [Science of Survival; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 14 Apr. 57 (#2); Dab Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50; PAB 17, Jan. 54] —m. 2. of or pertaining to present time. ''He may still give his present time age and yet be stuck.'' [DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50] Abbr. PT.

present time environment: See environment, present time.

Present Time Environment Rundown: n. an Expanded Dianetics Rundown designed to find out what is charged in the present time environment of the preclear and run the items out in order to unburden the case. [HCOB 1 May 91 VIII]

present time orders only: n. a form of dev-t in which basic programs or standing orders or policy go out by not being enforced. PT orders only are being forwarded or handled. This eventually balls up in a big wad and an organization vanishes. Primary targets go out. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

present time problem: n. a special problem that exists in the physical universe now, on which the pc has his attention fixed; any set of circumstances that so engages the attention of the preclear that he feels he should be doing something about it instead of being audited. ''The most marked result will be discovered from the handling of a serious present time problem or giving the preclear an assist.'' [Lecture 5 July 58 (#2); Lecture 16 Feb. 59; Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56; HCOB 16 Dec. 57; Article, 16 Feb. 59; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 31 Mar. 60; HCOB 23 Feb. 61; HCOB 15 June 78RA; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I] See also PROBLEM. Abbr. PTP.

present time problem of long duration: n. a condition in which the preclear's attention is fixed on something in present time, and it has been fixed on this thing (which is usually subjective) for a number of years, but not more than this lifetime. Problems long duration are spotted by no real change in characteristics or OCA or general case. [Lecture 18 Aug. 61; HCOB 5 June 61; HCOB 19 Aug. 71RC II] See also PRESENT TIME PROBLEM.

present time problem of short duration: n. a condition in which the preclear has his attention fixed on something exterior, in the immediate environment. [Lecture 18 Aug. 61] See also PRESENT TIME PROBLEM.

Pre-session: Pre-session Process.

Pre-session 37: n. a Pre-session Process which is a method of getting off withholds in order to get the preclear in-session.

''... Pre-session 37 can be run at intervals as a case goes along, briefly each time.'' [HCOB 15 Dec. 60; HCOB 9 Feb. 61]

Pre-session 38: n. a Dianetic Assist. See also DIANETIC ASSIST.

Pre-session Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes designed to handle the four factors that must be present in a session to ensure real, lasting gain: help, control, preclear's communication and interest. They are for use on new preclears or any preclear who isn't running as well as could be expected. A list of thirty-six

Pre-session Processes is included in HCOB 6 Oct. 60R, THIRTY — SIX NEW PRESESSIONS. ''The pro auditor will come to know these steps as 'Pre-session Processes.' '' Also called Pre-sessions. [HCOB 21 Apr. 60 II; HCOB 28 Apr. 60; HCOB 25 Aug. 60 I; HCOB 8 Sept. 60; HCOB 6 Oct. 60R; HCO PL 9 Sept. 81]

press book: n. a book that contains press cuttings, photographs and biographical data on a person or group being represented by a PR. It is assembled and used by the PR to get further interviews, bookings or press. [HCO PL 18 Mar. 74; HCO PL 19 Sept. 88]

pressor: pressor beam. See beam, pressor.

pressor ridge: n. that ridge formed by two or more pressor beams operating against each other in conflict. [Scientology 8-8008] See also BEAM, PRESSOR and RIDGE.

pressor-tractor ridge: n. a combination of pressor-tractor flows in sufficient collision as to form a solidification of energy. [Scientology 8-8008] See also BEAM, PRESSOR; BEAM, TRACTOR and RIDGE.

pretended PTS: See PTS, pretended.

pretense: n. a false reason or excuse; a mere show without reality. [HCO PL 3 May 72R]

Pretty Boy Floyd: n. History. Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 — 1934), US gunman whose run-ins with police and violent bank robberies made newspaper headlines.

Preventive Dianetics: n. that branch of Dianetics which operates on the basic principle that engrams can be held to minimal content or prevented entirely, with large gains in favor of mental health and physical well-being as well as social adjustment. Preventive Dianetics has as its basis the prevention of acquisition of an engram; secondarily (when an engram has been received in spite of all due care and caution), the prevention of restimulation of the engram. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; DAB Vol. 1, No. 12]

Preventive Scientology: n. a branch of processing in which the individual is inhibited or restrained from assuming states lower than he has already suffered from. In other words, the progress of tendencies, neuroses, habits and deteriorating activities can be halted by Scientology or their occurrence can be prevented. This is done by processing the individual on standard Scientology processes without particular attention to the disability involved. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought]

price of _____: n. Informal. the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of fish, the price of tea in China, etc.) ''And you'll be quite electrified sometime that a statement that doesn't have anything to do with the price of fish all of a sudden becomes very intimate and very germane.'' [Lecture 7 July 64]

pricing: n. the amount being asked for something. [HCO PL 14 Dec. 70]

pride: n. 1. high aesthetic sensitivity. [Lecture 7 Aug. 52 (#3)] 2. an ability to operate by postulate in the eyes of others, as opposed to having to use effort and labor in the eyes of others (which is degradation). [Lecture 14 Jan. 53 (#2)]

priest/penitent privileged: m. Law. of communications made by a person to a priest, rabbi or minister in the course of confession, or similar course of discipline by other religious bodies, that are privileged from disclosure. Scientology pc folders and Ethics files are protected by this privilege. [SPD 118R, 26 July 85]

Primary Correction Rundown: n. a series of steps including ethics and case handlings, Why finding and other correction actions. This rundown is given to: (a) a person who fails the Primary Rundown due to case or study troubles; (b) every Course Supervisor; (c) persons whose literacy level is not adequate to do the Primary Rundown; (d) persons on drugs or who have been on drugs; (e) auditors who go too often to Cramming; (f) auditors whose auditing errors show up later on preclears; (g) staff members who are not able to maintain statistics; (h) staff members who get into ethics trouble; (i) students with low study stats; (j) blown students; (k) members of the public who wish to purchase a ''Study Rundown'' but who are not

going to be auditors and who are not on major courses. [HCOB 30 Mar. 72R; HCOB 20 July 72 I; HCOB 24 Apr. 91] Abbr. PCRD.

Primary Level: n. a level found on the Primary Prehav Scale. See also PREHAVINGNESS SCALE.

Primary Prehav Scale: See Prehavingness Scale.

Primary Rundown: n. an action in which a student does Method 8 Word Clearing on all of the materials of the Student Hat, including the Study Tapes. Thorough and honest completion of this rundown results in the state of Superliteracy. [HCOB 3 Apr. 72; HCOB 4 Apr. 72R; HCOB 24 Apr. 91] Abbr. PRD. See also SUPERLITERACY.

Primary Scale: See Prehavingness Scale.

primary target: See target, primary.

prime cause: See prime thought.

prime postulate: See postulate, prime.

Primer of Navigation: n. Navigation. a book which lays out the basics of navigation, written by Colonel George W. Mixter (1876—1947) and first published in 1940.

prime thought: See thought, prime.

Prince, The: n. Politics. a controversial political treatise completed in 1517 by Niccolò Machiavelli (1469—1527). It sets forth the idea that a ruler need not trouble himself about the means he uses to accomplish a purpose, but must use any means, no matter how wicked, to strike down his enemies and make his people obey.

Princeton: n. Education. a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey, noted for its school of public and international affairs.

Princeton School of Government: n. Military. the Naval School of Military Government at Princeton University.

Prior Assessment: n. a step of the New Era Dianetics Drug Rundown which locates and runs out all the feelings, attitudes, misemotions, pains, etc., the preclear had prior to first taking each drug, medicine or alcohol. The person looked on drugs, alcohol or medicine as a cure for unwanted feelings, sensations or pain. Therefore, in order to fully handle the person who has taken drugs, one has to discover and handle what was wrong before or prior to the "cure." [HCOB 19 May 69RB; HCOB 15 July 71RD III; HCOB 22 June 78RA]

prior confusion: n. an unconfrontable disturbance which occurred just prior to, and prompted the making of, a postulate which is now causing some kind of fixed condition in the preclear. The theory of this is that any fixed idea or condition is the result of a postulate made by the thetan. Just prior to that postulate there was a confusion. The postulate is a stable datum, adopted in an attempt to solve that confusion. "So the mechanism of prior confusion is very early and very dominant." [HCOB 7 June 84]

prior read: n. a read which occurs prior to the completion of the major thought by the auditor. "All prior reads and latent reads are ignored." [The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 25 May 62; HCOB 25 Apr. 63]

PRO: 1. Public Relations Officer. 2. Public Relations Office. 3. public relations.

PRO area control: n. controlled good relations in the community or area. PRO (Public Relations Office) area (port and town and country) control (regulate; start, change and stop from cause point). "Keep PRO area control in, in areas and in the org." [HCO PL 11 Nov. 69 I; HCO PL 29 Aug. 70 III; HCO PL 16 Dec, 71]

problem: n. a conflict arising from two opposing intentions; a postulate—counter-postulate resulting in indecision; an intention—counter-intention that worries the preclear. A problem is two or more opposing and conflicting views on the same subject. It is one thing versus another thing: idea—counter-idea, terminal—counter-terminal, force—counter-force. "Any problem to be a problem must contain a lie." [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Axioms of Scientology"; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 14 July 58 (#1); Lecture 21 Nov. 61 (#1); PAB 84, 15 May 56; HCOB 31 Mar. 60; HCOB 23 Feb. 61; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I; HCOB 30 Dec. 78R; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III; HCO PL 18 Dec. 82]

Problems Intensive: n. an auditing procedure consisting of several steps

designed to locate the major self-determined changes in a preclear's life, then find and clean up the area of confusion prior to those changes. [Lecture 10 Oct. 61; Lecture 12 Oct. 61; Lecture 2 Nov. 61; Lecture 15 Feb. 62; Lecture 22 Feb. 62; Lecture 10 Jan. 63 (#1); HCOB 17 Oct. 61; HCOB 30 July 62; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

problems long duration: See present time problem of long duration.

Problems of Comparable Magnitude: n. an auditing process in which the auditor has the preclear invent problems of comparable magnitude to the actual problem the preclear is having. ''... when the preclear had Problems of Comparable Magnitude run flat, then these people out here who hadn't been processed ceased to give him the problems.'' [Lecture 6 July 57 (#3); Operational Bulletin No. 5, Nov. 55; PAB 106, 15 Feb. 57; HCOB 15 Oct. 58]

Problems Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which address the problems a preclear might have and help him become cause over them. [Lecture 12 July 61; Lecture 22 Aug. 61; PAB 106, 15 Feb. 57; HCOB 19 Nov. 65; HCOB 16 June 70; HCOB 29 Dec. 78R; HCOB 30 Dec. 78R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III]

Problems Release: See Release, Problems.

Procedure 30: n. a series of three processing steps, introduced by L. Ron Hubbard in 1954, which addressed duplication, problems and the ability to grant beingness. These three processes later became part of Intensive Procedure, found in the book The Creation of Human Ability. The number ''30'' in the name of this procedure has no significance. Also called Dirty Thirty. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 31 May 54 (#4); Lecture 1 June 54 (#3); Lecture 2 June 54 (#1); Lecture 11 Oct. 54; PAB 48, 18 Mar. 55]

procedure: See auditing, basic.

Procedure CCH: See CCHs.

Procedure OT-3A: See OT-3A.

process: n. 1. a set of questions asked or commands given by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. ''Any process which helps an individual to reason and work and live better is a valid process.'' [Science of Survival; DAB Vol. 2, No. 3, Sept. 51; Film: Introduction to Scientology] —v. 2. to audit. ''Don't educate your preclear: Process him.'' [JOS 11-G, Feb. 53]

process cycle: n. selecting a process to be run on the preclear, running the tone arm action into it (if necessary) and running the tone arm action out of it. ''An interrupted process cycle or an interrupted program cycle — any one of those things is just an incomplete cycle of action.'' [Lecture 28 Apr. 64; HCOB 7 Apr. 64]

processing: See auditing.

Processing Administrator: n. [1958 — 1965] the post in a Scientology organization responsible for handling the administrative actions of the HGC, such as scheduling preclears, routing folders, etc. These functions are now handled by the HGC Admin Section in the Department of Tech Services. [Org Board]

Processing Check: See Confessional.

processing, deep: n. auditing which addresses basic cause and locates and reduces moments of physical pain and sorrow. [Self Analysis; DAB Vol. 2, No. 6, Dec. 51] Compare to PROCESSING, LIGHT.

processing, light: n. processing which includes analytical recall of conscious moments. It is intended to raise tone and increase perception and memory. [Self Analysis; DAB Vol. 2, No. 6, Dec. 51] Compare to PROCESSING, DEEP.

Process July: n. a process in which the auditor runs Repetitive Straightwire on valences, using the command ''Think of something you might withhold from (valence).'' It was designed to bypass the reason secrets cannot be dredged up in people, which is that they will not tell them. Called Process July because it was developed in July, 1957. [Lecture 5 Aug. 57; HCOB 29 July 57; PAB 128, 15 Jan. 58]

process lag: n. the length of time it requires for the preclear to obtain a result from a process. ''Just as you would not chop up a communication lag so you would not chop up a process lag.'' [Lecture 5 Nov. 54; PAB 43, 7 Jan. 55]

Proclamation of Forgiveness: n. a formal acknowledgment made by a minister of the Church of Scientology following the completion of a Scientology Confessional. It is made as an assurance to the person that his confession has been heard, that he is forgiven for the sins he has just confessed and that he is cleared of these sins and free of them. Such assurance helps him to end cycle on the bad things he has done and unsticks him from a preoccupation with his guilt over them so he can then put his attention on constructive activities. [HCOB/PL 10 Nov. 78RA I] See also CONFSSIONAL.

procurement letter: n. a type of letter originated by an organization in order to interest somebody in training or processing. [HCOB 6 Apr. 57] Compare to PROSPECT LETTER and APPLICANT LETTER.

prod tgt: production target. See target, production.

product: n. a finished high-quality service or article in the hands of the being or group it serves, as an exchange for a valuable. In other words, it isn't a product at all unless it's exchanged. Unless it's exchangeable, it's not a product at all. Even an individual staff member has to put his service or article in the hands of some other staff member before it could be called a product. A product is a completed thing that has exchange value within or outside the activity. 'Every post or part of an org has a product.' [Lecture 5 Mar. 72 (#2); HCO PL 20 Oct. 67 I; HCO PL 19 Mar. 72 II]

Product 0: n. the basic training courses for recruits into the Sea Org resulting in an oriented, in-ethics person who knows he is a Sea Org member and able to participate in the operation of the Sea Org. These courses are done while the recruit is on the Estates Project Force. [FO 3756RF, 5 Sept. 89]

Product 1, 2, 3 and 4: n. the four different products involved in any production cycle: Product 1—the establishment of something that produces; Product 2—operating that which produces in order to obtain a product; Product 3—repairing or correcting that which produces and Product 4—repairing or correcting that which is produced. [Lecture 18 Jan. 71 (#2); HCO PL 29 Oct. 70]

Product 1: n. the series of Sea Org training courses done after completion of Product 0, which results in competent, stable and productive individuals who will be effective Sea Org members. On completion of Product 1, the Sea Org member is awarded Provisional status as an SO member. [FO 3756RF, 5 Sept. 89]

Product 2: n. the series of Sea Org training courses done after completion of Product 1, which results in well-trained and effective petty officers. On completion of Product 2 the Sea Org member is awarded Permanent status as an SO member. [FO 3756RF, 5 Sept. 89]

product clearing: n. the procedure by which a person is cleared up on his product. It consists of questions and actions designed to help the person work out exactly what he should be producing and how to go about getting that product. There are two methods of product clearing—Short Form Product Clearing, which serves as a rapid action, and Long Form Product Clearing also called Product Rundown, which expands on the steps of Short Form Product Clearing. 'Anybody who thinks it's just an odd idea that you just follow the rules should get Short Form Product Clearing, because rules have everything to do with the value of the product.' [Book of Case Remedies; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 13 Mar. 72; HCO PL 23 Mar. 72]

product conference: n. a conference conducted by the CO or ED (or his deputy); it consists of the divisional heads of the org, as each of these is a product officer. The product conference sets and reports on targets, and furnishes data to debug targets and programs. Product conference success depends on: (1) Finding and operating on correct Whys. (2) Getting targets for valuable final products of each division or department that exchange with the society around them in return for income. (3) Ensuring adequate preparation (intelligent programs). (4) Debugging production programs. (5) Getting DONES, not not-dones or half-dones, as they will become hidden backlogs in the org. (6) Coming to conference prepared. (7) Not monopolizing conference. (8) Actually punctually holding them. [HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R]

Product Debug Repair List: n. a prepared list used to clean up any bypassed charge due to product debug actions being messed up, so that the debug can be taken to successful completion. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 23 Aug. 79R II; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

production: n. the activity of providing a product or service. Production is not necessarily just "so many things made on an assembly line." It is the regulation or safeguarding of the product, the planning or the designing of it, etc. Production is completed cycles of action, not just numbers. "If you can get a unit producing and actually accomplishing worthwhile production, then their morale will rise." [HCO PL 7 Mar. 64; HCO PL 6 July 70; HCO PL 14 May 72; HCO PL 20 Sept. 76]

production division (or department): n. a division or department in an organization that produces the products which the org then exchanges with the public. For example, the Technical Division in a Scientology organization is a production division, as it delivers the services a Scientology org exchanges with the public. [HCO PL 28 May 64; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]

production target: See target, production.

product officer: n. 1. an executive who controls and operates an organization or portion of an organization and its staff to get production. Production is represented by the gross divisional statistics and valuable final products of the org. The product officer of a division or org is the one who gets other people to work. "So the product officer is mainly in the business of driving people in on the org." [Lecture: 18 Jan. 71 (#2); Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#2); Lecture: 1 Mar. 72 (#2); HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R I; HCO PL 10 Mar. 71 II; HCO PL 24 Apr. 72 I; HCO PL 11 June 72] —v. 2. to do the actions of a product officer in getting out products. "Without someone overseeing and directly product officering the flow lines into, through and out of the org, public get lost off the lines and the org contracts." —m. 3. of or pertaining to a product officer. "I know this product officer beat." [HCO PL 11 June 72; HCO PL 9 Aug. 79 III] Compare to ORGANIZING OFFICER.

product officer—org officer system: n. the administrative system used in Scientology organizations in which a product officer is supported by an organizing officer: the product officer operates the org to get production and the organizing officer organizes the production areas so they produce. [Lecture: 18 Jan. 71 (#2); Lecture: 18 Jan. 71 (#3); Lecture 23 Jan. 71 (#2); HCO PL 10 Mar. 71 II; HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R I; HCO PL 9 May 74] See also ORGANIZING OFFICER and PRODUCT OFFICER.

Product Rundown: See Long Form Product Clearing.

professional: n. somebody who can produce a high-quality product. A professional is not an audience, and when he views things, he looks for what's good in them and neglects the poor, low-grade things. The reason he does this is so he has an ideal scene. Without an ideal scene, he just operates off technical data and produces art-wise a low quality product and isn't a professional. In viewing things that approach an ideal scene, the true professional works out how they did it and when presented with similar tasks of production, can bring off things which approach an ideal scene in his own work. "A true professional may do things pretty easily from all appearances but he is actually taking care with each little bit that it is just right." [HCO PL 8 Oct. 64; HCOB 10 June 79]

professional auditing: See auditing, professional.

Professional Auditor's Bulletins: n. a series of issues sent out to professional auditors from 1953 through 1959. Some of these issues were written by L. Ron Hubbard and others were compiled by staff. Their content was technical and promotional. [PAB 1, 10 May 53; Operational Bulletin No. 16, 7 Feb. 56; PAB 74, 6 Mar. 56; PAB 81, 24 Apr. 56; PAB 157, 1 Apr. 59] Abbr. PAB.

professional co-audit: See co-audit, professional.

Professional Course: n. a course designed to train a professional auditor. Numerous different Professional Courses have existed through the years, beginning with LRH's training of professional Dianetics auditors in 1950.

Professional Membership: See memberships.

professional rates: n. special donation rates for HGC auditing available to auditors who have a valid, in full force professional auditor certificate to the highest level of auditor training available at the organization, or have paid for their auditing training up to the class of the org and are attending an Academy course or internship on a standard course schedule. Professional rates are 50 percent of the full donation rate. [HCO PL 29 May 62; HCO PL 24 Oct. 76RF I; HCO PL 13 Nov. 76RA; HCOB 24 Jan. 77]

professional Scientologist: See Scientologist, professional.

professional TRs: n. TRs the hard way. See TRs, hard.

Profession Intensive: n. an auditing rundown designed to enable a person to overcome difficulties that he may encounter in his job, profession or in any given subject. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; Grade Chart]

Professor: n. a Scientology Course Supervisor who has successfully completed an exact and extensive series of training and auditing actions related to course supervision technology and its application, as given in HCO PL 24 Oct. 76RA II, SUPERVISORS CAN BECOME PROFESSORS. [HCO PL 24 Oct. 76RA II]

profile: See OCA graph.

program: n. 1. a series of steps in sequence to carry out a plan; the sequence of major actions or broad steps needed to get a plan executed. A program would have to include: (a) evidence that shows it as the result of a conditional target (survey of what's wanted and needed), (b) the details of the thing itself, meaning a picture of it or its scope plus the ease or difficulty in doing it and with what persons or materials, (c) classification of it as vital or simply useful, (d) the primary targets of it showing the organization needed to do it, (e) the operating targets showing its scheduling (even if scheduled not with dates but days or weeks) and dove-tailing it with other actions, (f) its cost and whether or not it will pay for itself or can be afforded or how much money it will make. ''Programs are made up of all types of targets, coordinated and executed on time.'' Also called complete planning. [HCO PL 16 Jan. 69; HCO PL 18 Jan. 69 II; HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] 2. the sequence of actions session by session to be undertaken on a case by the Case Supervisor in his directions to the auditor or auditors auditing the case. It is any series of actions designed by a Case Supervisor to bring about definite results in a preclear. A program usually includes several sessions. ''Not following any program is a complete exercise in non sequitur (means one step does not follow the last but is different and unrelated).'' [HCOB 12 June 70; HCOB 23 Aug. 71; HCOB 2 Nov. 87] —v. 3. to create a program. 4. to write a program (for someone or something). ''Program to complete the incomplete action if needed.'' [HCOB 27 Mar. 72RD I] 5. to work out a plan of study for a staff member over a given period which will move him to a point of real success on his own post so he can operate well as a member of the group and attain higher and higher levels of skill, knowledge and ability through full use of the technology of Scientology and Dianetics. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV; HCO PL 22 Jan. 72 II] Abbr. pgm.

Program, Advance: n. the major actions to be undertaken to get a case back on the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart from wherever he has erroneously gotten to on it. The Advance Program consists of writing down in sequence every needful step and process missed on the chart by the case which is now to be done. It is written on a blue sheet of paper. An Advance Program gets the preclear or pre-OT really up to where he should be. Earlier called a Return Program. [HCOB 14 June 70; HCOB 25 June 70; HCOB 25 June 70RC II; HCOB 2 Nov. 87]

program, basic: n. the auditing program laid out on the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. [HCOB 12 June 70; HCOB 14 June 70; HCOB 31 Aug. 74RA; HCOB 2 Nov. 87]

program checking: n. the activity of checking out personnel involved in executing a program to ensure that they understand the program and what actions they are supposed to take on it. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 65]

program completion: n. the point at which the end phenomena of the program has been attained. [HCOB 26 May 71R]

program cycle: n. in doing an auditing program, the action of selecting an action to be performed, performing that action and completing it. ''No case gain can be created by lack of a comm cycle in an auditor, lack of an action cycle in processes or messing up a program cycle.'' [HCOB 7 Apr. 64; HCOB 26 May 71R]

program prepare: See project prepare.

Program, Progress: n. an auditing program designed to eradicate case mishandling by current life or auditing errors. Once the preclear's case is fully repaired with a Progress Program, he is then set up for excellent gains and can be put onto an Advance Program. It is written on pink (light red) paper. Earlier called a Repair Program. [Lecture 7 Apr. 72 (#2); HCOB 12 June 70; HCOB 25 June 70; HCOB 25 June 70RC II; HCOB 6 Sept. 71; HCOB 6 Sept. 71; HCOB 31 Oct. 71; HCOB 2 Nov. 87]

Program, Repair: See Program, Progress.

Program, Return: See Program, Advance.

Programs: n. the portion of the Flag Bureaux and FOLOs which is responsible for getting org evaluations and programs executed, resulting in viable, productive and expanding orgs. On different org boards, Programs has been variously a bureau and a branch, but its functions have been the same.

Programs Branch: See Programs.

Programs Bureau: See Programs.

Programs Chief: n. a post in the Programs Branch which is responsible for getting programs executed in the orgs assigned to it. Example: the Canada Continent Programs Chief would be responsible for getting programs executed in Canada, the UK Continent Programs Chief would get programs executed in the United Kingdom, etc. [CBO 197R, 14 June 72; HCO PL 15 Aug. 73R]

programs ops: See Ops.

progress board: n. a board posted in a Scientology course room, divided into vertical columns, one for each course part. The progress board shows what part of the course a student is on. [HCO PL 18 July 71 I]

Progress Program: See Program, Progress.

Project 80: n. [1963] the designation for the broad application in org planning and dissemination of a 1963 technical breakthrough which divided the important essentials of Scientology into five different parts, covered in Scientology One through Five. New, simpler definitions for basic Scientology terms such as auditor, preclear and Scientology were included, as well as a program to help orgs improve their technical standards. [Lecture 22 Aug. 63; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; HCOB 22 Aug. 63]

project: n. a series of guiding steps written in sequence to carry out one step of a program, which, if followed, will result in a full and successful accomplishment of the program target. ''Under the category of project would come orders, work projects, etc.'' [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] Abbr. pjt.

Project Clear: n. a campaign of the late 1950s which was geared toward clearing the individual, then the environment, then the country. Promotional and technical actions were aligned to this campaign, which was promoted to Scientologists via magazines and other comm lines, and to the broad public via ads. Also called Operation Clear. [Ability 62, Dec. 57; HCO PL 6 Apr. 59; HCOB 14 July 59]

Project Engineer: See HCO Project Engineer.

projection meter: n. an early type of E-Meter which could project an image of the needle dial and needle onto a screen, for use in instruction and demonstrations. The Mathison Projection Meter Model A was the first projection meter built. In 1958, a special projection version of the American Blue meter was constructed. [Understanding the E-Meter]

project mission: n. a type of Sea Org mission sent out when a job must be done that would overload existing terminals, such as an assembly of materials project. There are two steps to a project mission: doing the work outlined, and doing the mission. If one already has a project order for the cycle, Mission Orders are written giving the

actions necessary to get the project actions done; if no project has been written, the project actions can be incorporated into the Mission Orders as targets. [FO 2936, 31 Aug. 71]

project ops: See Ops.

project order: n. a series of steps written to execute one target in a program. These usually do not require any approval and are not generally issued but go to the person or persons who will accomplish that step of a program. [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA II] Abbr. RJO.

project planning officer: n. the post in a Gung-ho Group responsible to find, figure out, and draw and write up all the steps of a project or program after it is agreed upon by the group's executive council. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

project prepare: n. a program which covers the things a person needs to handle before he can join staff, such as selling his house, paying off a bill, etc., which is followed up by someone in the Personnel Procurement Section so that the person actually completes it and arrives. Also called program prepare. [HCO PL 24 June 70 II; HCO PL 22 May 80R I]

Project Supervisor: n. [1959—1960] an executive responsible for one of the twelve specific projects being run at Saint Hill during this time period. The projects included handling of new books, mission holders, books and tape sales, magazine preparation, Central Organizations supervision, and other projects related to the continued production and expansion of Scientology. 'A Project Supervisor must see all bulletins and policy letters going to his people first.' [HCO PL 4 Sept. 59 II; HCO PL 21 Oct. 59]

Project Third Dynamic: n. a program of placing ads in small trade magazines and newspapers throughout the country for the sale of individual books to individual buyers. The key to this program is that one advertises only books, and puts numerous advertisements in small publications rather than advertising in large magazines. [Lecture 30 Dec. 56 (#2)]

prolongation: See pathology, three stages of.

prom: promotion.

Prom: Promotion. See Department of Promotion.

promise one the sun, moon and stars: See promise the moon.

promise the moon: v. Informal. to promise something impossible.

'... if you apply just a small amount of hope and don't get too enthusiastic about the amount of hope and don't promise them the moon with a fence around it, because that isn't necessary at all.' [Lecture 25 Sept. 63]

promo: promotion; promotional.

promo assembly line: n. a production line on which promotional material can move from idea stage to a disseminated piece of promotion, fully described in HCO PL 5 Sept. 79, Marketing Series 9, THE ASSEMBLY LINE FOR PRODUCED PROMO. [HCO PL 5 Sept. 79]

Promo Sorting Center: n. a space where promotional materials are labeled and sorted into different types so they can be easily located and used. The Promo Sorting Center consists of shelves where boxes of promo can be properly labeled and stored in an organized fashion for use by Registrars, Letter Reges, Bookstore Officers and other staff.

promotion: n. the action of making something well known and well thought of. In our activities it means to send something out that will cause people to respond either in person or by their written order or reply to the end of applying Dianetics or Scientology service or materials to or through the person, all to the benefit of the person and the solvency of the org. Promotion is the art of offering what will be responded to. It consists only of what to offer and how to offer it that will be responded to. By promotion in a Scientology organization we mean reach the public and create want. Promotional items include such things as tours, Sunday services, events, upstat image, fliers, info packs, handouts, books, etc. 'The basic principle of promotion is to drive in more business than can be driven off by a service unit or mistakes can waste.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 17 Nov. 65; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67; HCO PL 9 Aug. 79R II; HCO PL 1 Sept. 79; HCO PL 19 Sept. 79]

Promotion: See Department of Promotion.

promotional items: See promotion.

Promotion and Marketing: See Department of Promotion and Marketing.

Promotion and Registration: See Department of Promotion and Registration.

prompter: n. one of four set auditor responses used in listen-style auditing to get a preclear talking again if he has stopped because of embarrassment or some similar reason. When the preclear stops talking, the auditor must adjudicate whether the preclear is simply no longer interested in the subject or has become unwilling to talk about some bit of it. If the latter is the case, the auditor has the following prompters: (a) "Have you found something you think would make me think less of you?" (b) "Is there something you thought of that you think I wouldn't understand?" (c) "Have you said something you felt I didn't understand? If so, tell me again." (d) "Have you found something you haven't understood? If so, tell me about it." These are the commonest reasons people cease talking. The auditor uses as many prompters as needed, in the sequence given, to start the preclear talking again. [HCOB 10 Dec. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 I]

Prom Reg: Promotion and Registration. See Department of Promotion and Registration.

proof of the pudding: n. Informal. reference to the phrase the proof of the pudding is in the eating, meaning that performance is the true test, not appearances, promises, etc., just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just look at it. "The proof of the pudding, now, is the fact that we can go ahead and do things with cases that have never been done before." [Lecture 12 may 61]

prop income: proportionate income.

propitiation: n. an apathy effort to hold away a dangerous "source" of pain. It is a state wherein the person, in deep fear of another, offers expensive presents and soft words, turns the other cheek, offers himself as a doormat and generally makes a fool out of himself. Propitiation is at 0.8 on the Tone Scale. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]

proportional income: proportionate income.

proportionate income: n. a system used in Scientology organizations in which the organization's income is apportioned proportionally, by set percentages, to the various operating and promotional expenses. For example, a certain percentage of the income goes to staff pay, another to promotion, another to expenses, etc. Also called proportional income and proportionate pay plan. [Sec ED 136, 2 Mar. 59] Abbr. prop income.

proportionate pay plan: See proportionate income.

props out from underneath, pull the: See rug out, pull the.

prospect: n. a person who says they might come in sometime or they wish they could or even just "I am answering your mail." It has been found that anybody who corresponds with the organization sooner or later comes in for training or processing. [HCOB 6 Apr. 57; HCO Procurement Letter 3 Sept. 57] Compare to APPLICANT and HOT PROSPECT.

prosurvival engram: See engram, prosurvival.

protein molecule theory: See punched protein molecule theory.

Protest: n. a button which can be checked by the auditor when an item or question reads but the preclear doesn't want to run it. The preclear is protesting and the meter is registering protest, not the item. The button is put in by asking "On _____, has anything been protested?" and if it reads, taking this to F/N. [HCOB 29 Apr. 69; HCOB 29 Jan. 70]

protest PR: See PR, protest.

protest read: See Protest.

protoplasm line: See genetic line.

Provisional: See Staff Status I.

provisional certificate: See certificate, provisional.

Pr Pr: Power Process.

PR, protest: n. a method of using public relations technology to attempt to right wrongs. It can include demonstrations, hard news stories

and any PR mechanism. It is used as a last resort when normal hearings and good sense have failed. [HCO PL 11 May 71 III]

PRPS: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: public reg paid starts, as defined in HCO PL 14 June 77RB, ALL CLASS IV ORGS, OIC CABLE CHANGE, and HCO PL 26 Oct. 71, STATISTIC OF THE BODY REGISTRAR.

PrR: Promotion and Registration. See Department of Promotion and Registration.

Prudential Life Insurance: n. Business. the name of a major life and health insurance company in the US.

PSEA: pains, sensations, emotions, attitudes. See AESPs.

pseudoally: n. a person whom the reactive mind has confused with a real ally. For example, a wife around whom A is continually ill but whom he will not leave under any circumstances is usually a pseudoally, which is to say she approximates some mannerism of the actual ally, has a similar voice or even a similar first name. Pseudo- comes from the Greek word pseudes, meaning "false." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

pseudo-Callisthenes: n. History. Roman historian Quintus Curtius, who wrote a ten-volume history of Alexander the Great in the first century a.d. Called "pseudo-Callisthenes" after Callisthenes, the official historian who accompanied Alexander on his campaigns. Only fragments of Callisthenes' history survived.

pseudo-center: See valence.

PSO: LRH Photo Shoot Org. See Source Productions.

psych: 1. psychiatry. 2. psychiatrist. 3. psychologist.

psyche: n. Greek. literally, "spirit": means the thetan, the soul, the being himself. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 28 July 64; Lecture 3 June 55 (#3); PAB 82, 1 May 56; Ability 15, June 67; the Auditor 36, 1968] See also THETAN.

psychiatry: n. the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

psycho: psychotic.

psychoanalysis: n. a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud. It depended upon the following practices for its effects: The patient was made to talk about and recall his childhood for years while the practitioner brought about a transfer of the patient's personality to his own and searched for hidden sexual incidents believed by Freud to be the only cause of aberration. The practitioner read sexual significances into all statements and evaluated them for the patient along sexual lines. Each of these points later proved to be based upon false premises and incomplete research, accounting for their lack of result and the subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. [PAB 92, 10 July 56]

"Psychoanalysis, Terminable or Interminable": n. Psychiatry. reference to a number of papers written by Sigmund Freud and collected into several volumes, the fifth volume of which is titled Analysis, Terminable and Interminable.

psychodrama: n. Psychiatry. a technique in which individuals are assigned roles to be spontaneously played within a dramatic context devised by a therapist. "So psychodrama is not too good for their health and sanity, but it's awfully amusing." [Lecture 17 Oct. 53]

psychogalvanometer: n. Medicine. an instrument used to detect and measure changes in the electrical conductivity of the skin associated with emotional changes; psychogalvanometers have been used as lie detectors.

psychology: n. the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. [Lecture 17 Nov. 53 (#3); Lecture 31 Dec. 60 (#1)] See also MICEOLOGY.

psychopolitics: n. Psychology. the technical name for brainwashing. [Operational Bulletin No. 9, 19 Dec. 55]

psychosis: n. Psychiatry. any major form of mental affliction or disease; insanity. [Science of Survival] See also INSANITY.

psychosomatic illness: n. a term used in common parlance to denote a condition "resulting from a state of mind." Psycho refers to the mind and somatic refers to the body; the term psychosomatic means

the mind making the body ill, or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. These account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. In Dianetics, these are called chronic somatics because a psychosomatic illness is only the restimulated somatic of some engram and goes away when the engram is contacted and reduced or erased. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms]

psychotherapy: n. treatment of mental disorder by any of various means including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc. ''And the next characteristic is a fact that a suppressive, the antisocial personality, does not respond to treatment, reform or psychotherapy.'' [Lecture 25 Aug. 66]

psychotic: n. Psychiatry. 1. an individual afflicted with psychosis. In Dianetics and Scientology, a psychotic is a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. He is an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the future. He may be an acute psychotic wherein he becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or he may be a chronic psychotic, or in a continual disconnection with the future and present. Psychotics who are dramatically harmful to others are considered dangerous enough to be put away. Psychotics who are harmful on a less dramatic basis are no less harmful to their environment and are no less psychotic. [Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms] —m. 2. out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. Compare to NEUROTIC.

psychotic break: n. Psychiatry. a mental collapse or breakdown in which a person becomes severely disoriented and/or introverted. [Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#2); HCOB 23 Jan. 74RB]

PT: 1. present time. 2. primary target. See target, primary.

PTP: present time problem.

PTS: potential trouble source.

PTS A: See PTS Type A.

PTS A to J: See A to J.

PTS C/S-1: n. a series of Word Clearing and study actions done as the first step in handling a potential trouble source, designed to educate a PTS person in the fundamentals of PTS/SP tech. In the absence of this education, the PTS person may not understand what is being asked of him, may not understand his condition, may not spot the correct suppressive person and he may not recover. Educating a PTS person with the PTS C/S-1 is the first step in putting him at cause over his PTS situation. ''A thorough PTS C/S-1 is the basis of all successful PTS handling.'' [HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA II; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

PTS, false: n. a person who exhibits signs of PTSness but does not respond to PTS handling easily. Unhattedness, ignorance of Scientology basics for handling life, past bad auditing uncorrected, as well as unhandled bad intentions, personal out-ethics, continuous missed withholds and/or continuous overts can be mistaken for PTSness and won't resolve as PTSness. [HCOB 15 Dec. 73; HCOB 20 Oct. 76 II]

PTS interview: n. a metered interview per HCOB 24 Apr. 72 I, C/S Series 79, PTS INTERVIEWS, or a ''10 August handling'' per HCOB 10 Aug. 73, PTS HANDLING, done to assist the potential trouble source to spot the antagonistic or suppressive element. [Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Apr. 72 I; HCOB 10 Aug. 73; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA II; HCOB 29 July 81R]

PTS, pretended: n. a person who is actively committing suppressive actions while pretending to be PTS so as to cover up black PR and evil purposes; or justify them. While apparently the effect of suppression or black PR, such a person is actually generating it himself: originating black PR to cover his own overt acts. [HCOB 28 Feb. 84; HCOB 21 May 85]

PTS Rundown: n. an auditing procedure delivered to someone who is PTS

consisting of specific actions which, when properly done and completed, result in the preclear being able to get and keep case gain, and never again roller-coaster. The PTS Rundown is done when preclears who have had standard, successful PTS handlings roller-coaster at a later date, become ill, slump after making gains or continue to find additional terminals they are PTS to. Or it is done when the person doesn't brighten up with standard PTS A handling, or when he isn't sure of the SP or can't name any SP at all. The exact procedure is covered in HCOB 9 Dec. 71RD, PTS RUNDOWN, AUDITED. [HCOB 9 Dec. 71RD; HCOB 17 Apr. 72R; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA II]

PTS Rundown Correction List: n. a prepared list which is assessed and handled if, after a PTS Rundown has been done on the preclear, any new signs of illness or roller coaster occur. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 16 Apr. 72R; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

PTS/SP Course: n. the name of a course which contains the technology covering potential trouble sources and suppressive persons, and the policies on how such situations and terminals are handled. It teaches a student to apply nonaudited PTS/SP technology to handle a PTS person or SP. ''PTS interviews are a frequent duty of the Ethics Officer and he must be fully trained in the complete tech of handling PTSness contained in the PTS/SP Course.'' [HCOB/PL 1 Apr. 81R; HCO PL 23 May 89R I; Grade Chart]

PTS to the middle class: n. a condition in which a person is PTS to the middle class, which is a culture, not an income bracket, to which belong all the puritan hypocritical mores of the cop and the get-a-job-be-a-moderate-plugging-success. Persons of the middle class frown very terribly on anything that the least bit tries to make a better world. The middle class wants the world of a job and order and even hypocrisy and cops because they are afraid. They hold their narrow views because any other views may disturb their twenty-year house mortgage, the store, the job. So when someone decides to make a better world, they look on him as a direct menace even though the dull middle-class world is a sort of slavery and suicide. Few people who are PTS to the middle class realize this or even that the middle class are very suppressive to anyone who tries to do something in the world besides support the system. [HCOB 16 Apr. 82]

PTS Type A: n. a person who is intimately connected with persons (such as marital or familial ties) of known antagonism to mental or spiritual treatment or Scientology. In practice such persons, even when they approach Scientology in a friendly fashion, have such pressure continually brought to bear on them by persons with undue influence over them that they make very poor gains in processing and their interest is solely devoted to proving the antagonistic element wrong. ''Fortunately, standard PTS Type A handling does handle the majority of these situations.'' Also called PTS A. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 27 Oct. 64R; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III; HCO PL 20 Oct. 81R]

PTS Type I: n. a person who is associated with or connected to a suppressive person in his present time environment. By ''connected to'' is meant in the vicinity of, or in communication with in some way, whether a social, familial or business relationship. ''The Type I is normally handled by an Ethics Officer in the course of a hearing.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCOB 24 Nov. 65; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

PTS Type II: n. a person who has a past suppression that is being restimulated by someone or something in the present time environment. The Type II always has an apparent suppressive who is not the suppressive on the case, is confusing the two and is acting PTS only because of restimulation, not because of suppression. ''The pc who isn't sure, won't disconnect or still roller-coasters or who doesn't brighten up, can't name any SP at all, is a Type II.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCOB 24 Nov. 65; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

PTS Type III: n. a person whose apparent SP is spread all over the world and is often more than all the people there are — for the person sometimes has ghosts about him or demons and they are just more apparent SPs but imaginary as beings as well. ''The Type III PTS is

mostly in institutions or would be.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCOB 24 Nov. 65; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

public: n. a type of audience; a type of user of a product or service. For example, there is the 'community public,' meaning people in a town not personally grouped into any other special public; there is the 'employee public,' meaning the people who work for the firm; there is the 'teenager public,' meaning the under-twenty people, etc. An interest in common or a professional or caste characteristic in common—some similarity amongst a special group—determines the type of public or audience. 'Promotion never works on wrong publics.' [HCO PL 22 July 71R; HCO PL 13 Aug. 70 III]

Public Activities Division: n. [1967—1970] one of the three Public Divisions on the nine division org board; it was Division 7 (the three public divisions were numbered 6, 7 and 8 at that time), and was composed of a Department of Facilities, a Department of Activities and the Department of Clearing. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 67]

Publications: See Department of Publications.

Publications Organization: n. an organization responsible for the publication, distribution and sales of L. Ron Hubbard's books as well as other Dianetics and Scientology dissemination materials via trade outlets, Scientology and Dianetics organizations, missions and units. Today, there are two Publications Organizations: Bridge Publications, Inc. (responsible for the Western Hemisphere) and New Era Publications (responsible for areas outside the Western Hemisphere—Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and throughout Asia). Abbr. Pubs Org.

Public Contact Division: n. the division of a Scientology organization responsible for getting people interested in Dianetics and Scientology through public book sales, advertising and promotion, body routing, holding public events and delivering introductory services. The Public Contact Division is Division 6A. [Org Board]

Public Contact Secretary: n. the head of the Public Contact Division in a Scientology organization. [Org Board]

Public Divisions: n. the three divisions of an org—Public Contact Division, Public Servicing Division and Field Control Division—which are responsible for introducing new people to Dianetics and Scientology and delivering basic introductory training and auditing to them. These three divisions were originally the three departments of the Distribution Division. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 67; HCO PL 26 Oct. 68; HCO PL 10 June 70; LRH ED 167 Int, 16 Jan. 72; Org Board]

Public Executive Secretary: n. the executive in a Scientology organization in charge of the functions of the three Public Divisions. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 68; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I; Org Board]
Abbr. PES.

Public Health Service: n. Government. an agency of the United States government concerned with control of interstate spread of disease, protection against the importation of disease, care of the health of certain government employees, and performing research on diseases.

Public Planning Division: n. [1967—1970] one of the three Public Divisions on the nine division org board; it was Division 6 (the three public divisions were numbered 6, 7 and 8 at that time), and was composed of a Department of Public Planning, a Department of Public Communications and a Department of Public Reports. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 67]

Public Registrar: n. the post in the Public Servicing Division of a Scientology organization that signs up public for services. He specializes in basic courses and auditing, but may also sign up people for Academy training and HGC processing. [HCO PL 13 Jan. 80; Org Board]

public relations: n. the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction. PR is a technique of communication of ideas. It is the art of making good works well known; effective cause well demonstrated. The duty and purpose of a public relations man is the interpretation of top management policy to the different publics of the company; to advise top management so that policy if lacking can be set; to make the company, its actions or products known, accepted and understood by the different publics; and to assist the company

to exist in a favorable operating climate so that it can expand, prosper and be viable. 'Public relations and advertising and all their skills cover this area of promotion.' [Lecture 18 Jan. 71 (#1); HCO PL 13 Aug. 70 I; HCO PL 18 Nov. 70 II; HCO PL 2 June 71R II; HCO PL 23 Mar. 82R; HCO PL 7 Apr. 83]

Public Relations Division: n. [1970—1971] one of the three Public Divisions on the nine division org board; it was Division 6 (the three public divisions were numbered 6, 7 and 8 at that time), and was composed of a Department of Fact Finding and Research, a Department of PR Control and a Department of Public Communication. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 67]

Public Relations Officer: n. the post in a Scientology organization responsible for formulating, guiding and utilizing public opinion to the end of enhancing the repute and expansion of his organization. To do this, he provides events to carry forward the message or name he wishes stated, he utilizes word-of-mouth, persons, publications and news media of all types. He uses ideas to act as a carrier wave for his message. 'It is not only the job of the Public Relations Officer to secure goodwill.' [HCO PL 5 Feb. 69 II; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 17 June 69; HCO PL 7 Apr. 83] Abbr. PRO.

Public Sales Division: n. [1970—1971] one of the three Public Divisions on the nine division org board; it was Division 8 (the three public divisions were numbered 6, 7 and 8 at that time), and was composed of a Department of FSM Sales, a Department of Field Sales and a Department of Public Registration. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 67]

Public Services Division: n. [1970—1971] one of the three Public Divisions on the nine division org board; it was Division 7 (the three public divisions were numbered 6, 7 and 8 at that time), and was composed of a Department of Public Events, a Department of Public Contact and a Department of Public Courses. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 67]

Public Servicing Division: n. the division of a Scientology organization responsible for delivering basic Dianetics and Scientology services to new public, thus making active Scientologists. The Public Servicing Division is Division 6B. [Org Board]

Public Servicing Secretary: n. the head of the Public Servicing Division in a Scientology organization. [Org Board]

publishing officer: n. the post in a Gung-ho Group responsible for publishing any literature published by the Gung-ho Group to outside groups, such as the steps of a program, literature about it, etc. He also keeps a library and files of programs and any pamphlets issued or sold by the group. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

Pubs: n. short for Publications Organization. See also PUBLICATIONS ORGANIZATION.

Pubs Org: Publications Organization.

pudding, proof of the: See proof of the pudding is in the eating.

pull a longbow: See longbow, draw a.

pull a rabbit out of the hat: See hat, pick (something) out of the.

pull a string: See string, pull a.

pull up one's socks: See socks, pull up one's.

pumpkin: n. Informal. a small town or rural community; a rustic place; a town in a rural or suburban area. Used by LRH in made-up names for such areas. 'And their idea of the distance to Germany is just beyond the city limits of Pumpkin Center, which is where they live.' [Lecture 15 July 54]

Punch: n. Journalism. a well-known comic weekly journal, published in London. It first appeared in 1841 under the editorship of Mark Lemon and Henry Mayhew. The cover design for many issues featured the assumed editor—Punch, the main character in the puppet play "Punch and Judy," frequently seen in England.

punched protein molecule: n. a protein molecule with holes in it where a person's memories are kept, according to a disproved theory of memory storage.

punch (something) home: v. Informal. to show (something) clearly; to emphasize (something); to demonstrate (something). Also, push (something) home. 'Now, I want to take up also cycle of action here with you just to punch this point home . . .' [Lecture 14 Jan. 53]

(#1)]

puppy to the root: m. Informal. a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something. ''Just keep at it, puppy to the root; drum away, drill away, see.'' [Lecture 22 Oct. 54]

pup, sick as a: m. Informal. a variation of sick as a dog, extremely or violently sick. ''He [Buddha] said all you have to do is conceive mind essence and you got it made; but if you start conceiving a static, you get sick as a pup.'' [Lecture 31 Dec. 57]

purchase order: n. a form which must be filled out and approved by financial planning authorities before any purchase is made by a Scientology organization. This form must give the person or firm from which the purchase is to be made, as well as the item, quantity, description and cost. Only an actual purchase order exactly priced and signed before purchase authorizes purchase and no purchase or commitment to expense may occur without one. When bills are presented for payment, each and every item on every bill must be covered by a purchase order. If it is not, then the purchase shall be considered unlawful and may have to be paid for by the staff member who placed the order without authority. A purchase order is on deep pink paper and because of this is also called a red PO. [HCO PL 25 Aug. 59; HCO PL 4 Nov. 70R IV] Abbr. PO.

pure as the driven lily: m. Informal. very pure. A variation of pure as the driven snow, snow that has been blown into heaps by the wind and has not yet become dirty. Lily, as a modifier, is used to refer to something that is pure, white, delicate, etc.

Pure Food and Drug Act: n. Law. a US law passed in 1906 with the stated purpose of removing harmful and misrepresented foods and drugs from the market and regulating the manufacture and sale of drugs and food involved in interstate trade. This law paved the way for the foundation of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1927.

Purif: Purification Rundown.

Purification program: See Purification Rundown.

Purification Rundown: n. a program consisting of nutrition, sauna and exercise which is designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent spiritual gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing. ''We are not concerned with handling bodies with the Purification Rundown.'' Also called Purification program. [All About Radiation; Clear Body, Clear Mind; Scientology 0-8; The Book of Basics; HCOB 6 Feb. 78RD; HCOB 3 Jan. 80RA; HCO PL 23 Oct. 80R II; HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart] Abbr. Purif, Purif RD.

Purification Rundown Correction List: n. a prepared list which the Case Supervisor can have assessed to help locate and handle any errors occurring with a case on the Purification Rundown in the event of a bog on the rundown. This list can also be used to clean up bypassed charge on a person who, having completed the Purification Rundown months or even years earlier, appears to need further handling in the area. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 25 Oct. 85R]

Purif RD: Purification Rundown.

purpose: n. a lesser goal applying to specific activities or subjects.

''So one gets the purpose stated and from that works out what strategy will be used to accomplish the purpose and this then bridges the purpose into a tactical feasibility.'' [HCO PL 6 Dec. 70; HCO PL 5 Jan. 83] See also GOAL.

purpose clearing: See Post Purpose Clearing.

push button: See button.

push (something) home: See punch (something) home.

put it over the plate: See plate, put it over.

put one's shoulder to the wheel: See wheel, put one's shoulder to the.

put (something) to bed: See bed, put (something) to.

PV: potential value.

pyramid of skulls: n. History. reference to one of the terrorist tactics of Genghis Khan who, if a town resisted his conquest, would have the entire population massacred, sometimes stacking the heads of the victims in a huge pile or pyramid as a monument to his mercilessness

toward those who resisted him. See also GENGHIS KHAN.

Q and A: n. 1. a slang expression, short for "Question and Answer," which means failure to complete a cycle of action. In auditing, Q and A can take the form of changing the process whenever the preclear changes, or following the preclear's directions as to what to do in session. Another common form of Q and A is called double questioning, where the auditor's question proceeds from the preclear's last answer. Example: Preclear: "I never liked my father." Auditor: "What about your father?" Pc: "He was cruel." Auditor: "What about cruel people?" Pc: "I don't like them." Auditor: "What else don't you like?" And so on and on. Q and A is also encountered in administrative situations and in life in general. When the term Q and A is used, it means one did not get an answer to his question. It also means not getting compliance with an order but accepting something else. It is often used to mean indecisiveness or not making up one's mind. In all of its manifestations, Q and A is basically a failure to complete a cycle of action. "Q and A is the disease of dodging life." [Dianetics 55!; Lecture 15 May 57; Lecture 20 June 61; Lecture 22 May 62 (#2); HCOB 24 May 62; HCOB 7 Apr. 64; HCOB 23 Aug. 65; HCOB 21 Apr. 70; HCOB 19 June 70 I; HCOB 21 Nov. 73; HCOB 5 Dec. 73; HCOB 5 Apr. 80]

Q-and-A: v. to engage in Q and A. "A bad auditor will Q-and-A with a preclear." [Lecture 7 Oct. 54 (#1); PAB 151, 1 Jan. 59; HCOB 3 Sept. 59]

QARL: Questionable Auditing Repair List.

QEI: Quality Executive International.

QEO: Qualifications Establishment Officer. See Establishment Officer.

Q factor: n. a factor of unknown identity. Variation of "X factor." "And the Q factor is in the application of it." [Lecture 31 Jan. 62]

QM: quartermaster.

Qs: n. statements of the common denominators of knowledge, developed in 1952. Knowledge can be viewed as a pyramid; at the top point of the pyramid is a common denominator which evaluates all other data below it. We call this common denominator a Q. It is in common to every other datum in this pyramid full of data. The Qs are the highest echelon from which all other things are derived. Also called the Prelogics. The full list of the Qs can be found in Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 10 Nov. 52 (#1); Lecture 2 Dec. 52 (#3)]

QSH: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: qualified staff hired, as defined in HCO PL 4 Nov. 76RB I, STATISTIC CHANGE, GROSS DIVISIONAL STATISTICS, HCOs AND QUALS, OIC CABLE CHANGE.

QSR: n. an abbreviation for the statistic qualified staff recruited, as defined in HCO PL 4 Nov. 76RB I, STATISTIC CHANGE, GROSS DIVISIONAL STATISTICS, HCOs AND QUALS, OIC CABLE CHANGE.

QTSM: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: fully qualified and trained staff members in the org, as defined in HCO PL 4 Nov. 76RB, STATISTIC CHANGE, GROSS DIVISIONAL STATISTICS, HCOs AND QUALS, OIC CABLE CHANGE.

Quad: Quadruple. See flow.

quad: v. to audit (something) on four flows, or to run the unrun flows on a process which was only run Single or Triple. ". . . the next step of the pc's program was to quad his Dianetics." [Lecture 30

Mar. 72; HCOB 5 Oct. 69 I; HCOB 7 Mar. 71RB; HCOB 4 Apr. 71RB;
HCOB 20 Oct. 72R] See also FLOW.

Quad Grades: n. the major process of each grade, run on four flows. The Quad Grade Process and its Havingness Process are run as the last process of an Expanded Grade. [HCOB 14 Nov. 87 II]

Quadruple: See flow.

Qual: Qualifications. See Qualifications Division.

Qual Clearing Officer: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for word clearing staff and ensuring they understand the purpose and product of their posts. [Org Board]

Qual Consultant: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for handling preclears who are fouled up in some way, as well as very slow or dropped-out students. The Qual Consultant service consists of a metered interview and two-way comm and letting the person talk about his troubles and listening. This letting the person tell his side of it is very valuable; one can handle them much better, and the C/S is also provided with data that can be used in programing the case. [HCOB 10 Feb. 71; HCOB/PL 1 Apr. 81R; Org Board]

Qual Consultant Interview: See Qual Consultant.

Qualifications Division: n. the division of a Scientology organization responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in the org have achieved the expected results, correcting them when needful, getting them to attest to completion and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. The Qualifications Division is Division 5. [HCO PL 31 July 65; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; Org Board] Abbr. Qual.

Qualifications Secretary: n. the head of the Qualifications Division in a Scientology organization. [Org Board]

Qualified FSM: n. a status awarded an FSM who selects and gets five new public started on the Bridge.

Qual I&I: Qual Interview and Invoice.

Qual Interview and Invoice: n. the section in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for correctly routing all publics into, within and out of Qual smoothly and efficiently, and for invoicing public and staff for Qual services. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 71; Org Board] Abbr. Qual I&I; I&I.

quality: n. the degree of perfection of a product. 'In demanding quality one makes no allowances whatsoever for personnel, their hattedness, equipment or any other excuse.' [HCO PL 29 Oct. 70; LRH ED 420 Cine, 30 May 84]

quality degrade: n. an action that lowers or reduces the excellence or degree of excellence of a product or service. Quality degrades can be caused by: (a) willful unhattedness; or (b) lack of good taste or a sense of the fitness of things; or (c) knowing products or promotion are of poor quality but, for one reason or another, neglecting to remedy them or call them to the attention of those who can and will remedy them. 'A quality degrade in promotion cuts our comm lines to a greater or lesser degree.' [HCO PL 19 Sept. 79]

Quality Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for seeing that Scientology executives and orgs internationally correct their tech and that they have 100 percent in-tech. Whereas the Services Exec Int is responsible for

tech delivery, this person is responsible to ensure this tech is 100 percent standard and that the orgs have in-tech. This responsibility includes administrative sales tech and every other kind of tech used in an org by the staff, and that the staff, both tech and admin, are properly trained in, use and get corrected on any type of Scientology tech utilized by an org. [CBO 631R, 18 Jan. 80; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. QEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

quality of mercy is not strained, the: n. Literary. reference to the beginning line of a passage from the play "The Merchant of Venice" by William Shakespeare (1564—1616). It was a quality, Shakespeare wrote, that "blesseth him that gives and him that takes . . ."

Qual Library: n. the technical information center of a Scientology organization, in the Qualifications Division. The Qual Library should contain two copies of every Dianetics and Scientology course pack and book or anything else that has ever been issued (one of which is a master that never goes out of the library), and a copy of every LRH tape. It also should contain many different kinds of reference books covering a variety of subjects, such as dictionaries of many kinds; technical dictionaries or texts like engineering, physics, medical, chemistry, mechanics, seamanship, aviation, astronomy, military, etc.; philosophical, psychiatric and religious dictionaries; foreign language dictionaries, etc. The library should also include booklets about all the equipment in the org. The Qual Librarian has got to be enough on the ball to be able to find a reference or tell the person where to find the reference. The Qual Library is the knowledge center of the org, where a person can go see a reference, not be told it verbally. [HCOB 17 Sept. 71; HCO PL 3 Mar. 82]

Qual Okay to Audit: See Okay to Audit.

Qual Page: See Page.

quartermaster: n. a slang term for a person who protects and watches over an area, such as keeping a building secure, etc. The term comes from the post of Quartermaster of the Watch, a ship post responsible for the security and safety of the ship. [FO 304, Nov. 67] Abbr. QM.

Queen Elizabeth: n. Nautical. the largest passenger liner ever built, completed in 1938. The Queen Elizabeth was over 1,000 feet long and weighed 83,763 tons. She burned and sank in 1972 while undergoing fitting in Hong Kong.

Queen Mary: n. Nautical. a large British luxury liner built in the 1930s, over 1,000 feet long, weighing 81,237 tons, and capable of carrying 3,000 people—2,000 passengers and approximately 1,000 crew.

Queen's Poplar Theater: n. reference to the Queen's Theater in London, England. It was originally built in 1705 by Sir John Vanbrugh (1664—1726, English playwright and architect) and named after the reigning Queen Anne. It was an ornate structure that was used for opera and pantomime in the 1700s. The theater has burned down twice in its history, the last time it was rebuilt to seat an audience of about 1200 people.

query of order: See orders, query of.

Questionable Auditing Repair List: n. a prepared list used to spot and handle hidden errors in a preclear's auditing made by a questionable or squirrel auditor. Often a questionable auditor or suppressive person falsifies the worksheets and thus errors made in the session would not necessarily be visible in the preclear's folder. A Case Supervisor can order this prepared list assessed on the preclear to detect such hidden errors in the auditing. [The

quick as scat: See scat.

quick buck: n. Informal. money gotten quickly, especially without too fine a concern for ethics or the future. ''What about people who never asked for a mission license but went ahead and without helping the general push, tried for a quick buck? We take them straight out of the lineup.'' [HCOB 28 July 59]

quickie: v. 1. to omit actions for any reason that would satisfy all demands or requirements and do something less than could be achieved; to not do all the steps and actions that could be done to make a perfect whole. ''It is wrong think that one has to quickie a prepared list and get it to F/N in a hurry.'' [HCO PL 13 Mar. 72; HCOB 19 Apr. 72; HCOB 15 Oct. 73RC] —n. 2. an action or product that has been quickied. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 72; HCOB 19 Apr. 72] —m. 3. characterized by omitted actions and incomplete handlings; of or pertaining to actions or products that are quickied. '' 'Quickie grades' entered in and denied gain to tens of thousands of cases.'' [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65; HCOB 19 Apr. 72]

quickie grades: See grades, quickie.

quick like a bunny: See bunny, quick like (or as) a.

quick off the mark: m. Informal. swift to act.

quick on the draw: m. Informal. quick thinking; quick to comprehend. From the image of a Western gunfighter drawing a gun.

quicksilver: n. a condition which can exist in an org in which personnel have gone off their posts ''temporarily'' with no replacements, leaving holes in the lineup. Quicksilver is another name for mercury, the silvery-white metallic element, liquid at room temperature, which is used in thermometers, barometers and similar instruments. Used figuratively, the term ''quicksilver'' means something that is quick-moving, unpredictable and as elusive as mercury, or mercurial (changeable, variable, volatile). To ''do a quicksilver'' means to go off post without turning one's hat over to someone who can cover the post competently. ''It is miserable (if not impossible) for an executive or management body trying to run things with staff doing a quicksilver.'' [HCO PL 19 Dec. 82 I]

quick study: n. a person who has a high ability to confront a subject, thus is able to learn rapidly or grasp a subject quickly. [HCOB 2 June 71 I]

quota: n. 1. a production assignment; the number assigned to whatever is produced. Example, the Director of Training is given the quota of 45 letters to produce per day or 225 letters per week as part of his standard promotional actions. ''There is not one single staff member, unit, section, department or division of an org that does not have an individual delivery demand or quota and that does not contribute to the overall delivery of Scientology to the public, directly or indirectly.'' [HCO PL 8 Feb. 72R; HCO PL 9 Jan. 80] —v. 2. to set a quota. ''If you don't quota you probably won't have anything to handle and the result is a nice soft idle life of total poverty for one and all.'' [HCO PL 24 July 78]

R: 1. reality. 2. refused (a point on the CDEI Scale). See also CDEI Scale. 3. Route. 4. Routine. 5. n. a letter used at the end of the date or number of an issue to indicate that it has been revised. Example: HCOB List 12 (there is no such list), when Revised would be HCOB List 12R, to mean "This is a new issue of List 12 and List 12 is cancelled and we now have List 12 REVISED." When List 12R is further revised, it becomes unwieldy to continue to string out R's (List 12RRRRRRR). Therefore, after the first R, one adds A, B, C, etc. Thus List 12RRRRRRRR would be List 12RF. Originally, HCOB lists were changed by letter only. Thus you have L-1-C which one issue earlier was list L-1-B. One earlier was L-1-A. And one earlier than that was plain L-1. L-1-C will now be, if it is ever revised, L1RD. This is to prevent people from thinking there are different lists. [HCO PL 2 May 72RA]

R00: Routine 0-0.

R1: 1. Route 1. 2. Routine 1.

R1-(4-15): See Route 1.

R1C: Routine 1C.

R1CM: Routine 1CM.

R2: 1. Route 2. 2. Routine 2.

R2C: Routine 2C.

R2G(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, PH, X, X1): See Routine 2.

R2G: Routine 2G. See Routine 2.

R2H: Routine 2H. See Routine 3H.

R2-10: Routine 2-10. See Routine 2.

R2-12: Routine 2-12. See Routine 2.

R2-12A: Routine 2-12A. See Routine 2.

R2-(16-77): See Route 2.

R3: Routine 3.

R3H: Routine 3H.

R3M2: Routine 3M2. See Routine 3.

R3M: Routine 3M. See Routine 3.

R3MX: Routine 3MX. See Routine 3.

R3N2: Routine 3N2. See Routine 3.

R3N: Routine 3N. See Routine 3.

R3R: Routine 3R.

R3RA: Routine 3RA.

R3RA Narrative Running: See Narrative R3RA.

R3RA Service Facsimile Handling: See Routine 3SC-A.

R3SC: Routine 3SC.

R3SCA: Routine 3SC-A.

R3T: Routine 3T.

R3-21: Routine 3-21. See Routine 3.

R4: Routine 4.

R4H: Routine 4H. See Routine 3H.

R4M2: Routine 4M2. See Routine 4.

R4N2: Routine 4N2. See Routine 4.

R4N: Routine 4N. See Routine 4.

R4BC: Routine 4SC. See Routine 3SC and Routine 3.

R5: Routine 5.

R6: Routine 6.

R6 bank: n. the reactive mind. [HCOB 12 July 65; HCOB 30 Aug. 65 II; HCOB 9 Feb. 66]

R6EW: Routine 6 End Words.

R6EWP: Routine 6 End Words Plot.

R6EWS: Routine 6 End Words Sixes.

R6GPMI: Routine 6 Running GPMs by Items. See Routine 6.

R6O: Routine 6 Original Bank. See Routine 6.

R6R: Routine 6 Review of All Bank Run. See Routine 6.

rabbit: v. 1. to run away by ending a session, ending or changing a process, or otherwise avoiding something that needs to be done or handled. "The truth is, the pc is rabbiting." [Clear Body, Clear Mind; HCOB 10 Mar. 64; HCO PL 27 May 65; HCOB 10 Apr. 72; HCOB 21 May 80] —n. 2. one who rabbits. "When a Solo auditor is also a

rabbit (runs from everything including his bank), he has no chance to overcome it if he is all thumbs with his tools." [HCOB 26 Apr. 71 II]

rabbit's foot: n. Customs. the hind foot of a rabbit or hare, kept as a token of good luck.

RAC: n. Automobiles. the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain.

paces, off to the: Informal. an expression from the sport of horse racing, used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. "He just goes right over the top of these things and he's off to the races." [Lecture 15 Aug. 61]

rack one's brain: v. Informal. to try one's best to think; to make a great mental effort; especially to try to remember something. Also, rack one's wits. "And the D of P just racking his brains, driven into unusual solutions." [Lecture 8 June 65]

radiation: n. a capability of influencing matter which can be exerted across space. [All About Radiation; Lecture 13 Apr. 57 (#2)]

Radio Corporation of America: n. Communications. an American corporation established in 1919 which engaged in all aspects of radio use: the manufacture and sale of apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, the operation of international, marine and domestic radio communication services, the operation of radio broadcasting stations and the supplying of programs for radio broadcasting. In 1986, it was bought by General Electric Company. Abbr. RCA.

Raggedy Ann doll: n. Toys. a rag doll introduced in the US in 1918 with red-and-white striped legs, red yarn hair and black button eyes.

rails, off the: m. Informal. out of the proper or normal condition; out of control; into a disorganized or confused state; originally used in reference to a train that has run off the railway tracks. "Now, don't come around and tell me that the session keeps going off the rails, because I will always tell you that obviously you aren't directing the pc's attention." [Lecture 21 Sept. 61]

rainbow, pot of gold at the end of the: See pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

rain, right as: See right as rain.

raise hell: See hell, raise.

"rally round the flag, boys": n. Music. a line from the song "The Battle Cry of Freedom" by George Frederick Root (1820—1895), an American composer who is best remembered for his patriotic songs. It was sung to build enthusiasm for the North during the American Civil War (1861—1865) and contains the following lines: "Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, /we'll rally once again, /Shouting the battle cry of Freedom, /We will rally from the hillside, we'll gather from the plain, /Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

RAM: Records, Assets and Materiel. See Department of Records, Assets and Materiel.

randomity: n. the amount of predicted and unpredicted motion a person has, in ratio. Randomity is a consideration of motion, and it also contains the aspect of unexpectedness. It means, in essence, comparable motion. There can be, from the individual's consideration, too much motion (called plus randomness) or too little motion (called minus randomness), or enough motion. Randomity is also used loosely to mean simply too much motion or action. "A race, a group or even a family without an agreed goal has randomness." [Lecture 18 Nov. 53 (#2); Lecture 18 Jan. 54 (#2); Lecture 2 Nov. 55 (#2); Lecture 13 Dec. 56 (#2); DAB Vol. 2, No. 4, Oct. 51; Ability 36, Oct. 56]

random rudiment: See rudiment, random.

rank: n. the earned title of officers and warrant officers in the Sea Org. For a full listing of Sea Org ranks and their insignia, see the appendix. [FO 236, 13 Oct. 67] Compare to RATING.

RAP: 1. Routing and Personnel. See Department of Routing and Personnel.
2. Routing, Appearances and Personnel. See Department of Routing, Appearances and Personnel.

Rapid TR-2: n. a drill which trains a student auditor to increase session pace when auditing a fast preclear; to permit a preclear to fully answer the question without cutting his comm or being hectic, but acknowledging correctly at the exact point when the preclear has

answered the question so the preclear feels his answer has been understood and duplicated. The drill is numbered CR0000-2, and can be found in The Book of E-Meter Drills. [The Book of E-Meter Drills]

rarefaction—condensation wave: n. Science. a wave which has densely vibrating air particles (condensation) intermingled with vibrating air particles that are spread farther apart and are less compressed (rarefaction).

rating: n. the earned title of chief petty officers, petty officers, deckhands, etc., in the Sea Org. For a full listing of Sea Org ratings and their insignia, see the appendix. [FO 236, 13 Oct. 67] Compare to RANK.

rationality: n. the computational accuracy of the individual modified by aberration, education and viewpoint. Complete rationality could then be defined: Optimum rationality for the individual depends upon his lack of aberration and his accurate resolution of problems for which he has sufficient data. ''The story of the rise of civilization is the story of man's increasing rationality in the governing of his life.'' [DAB Vol. 1, No. 6, Dec. 50; Article, Jan. 51]

rationalizing a statistic: n. a derogatory term meaning finding excuses for down statistics. Finding excuses or reasons why a statistic is down does not bring it up and at best is a scathing comment on the lack of foresight or initiative of the executive in charge of the area. The only reason stats are down, ever, is because somebody didn't push them up. All other reasons are false. [HCO PL 8 Feb. 68 I]

rational thought: See thought, analytical.

rat-ology: See miceology.

rattle (a few more) sabers: v. Informal. to show or threaten with military power, especially when used by a nation to impose its policies on other countries. A variation of saber-rattling.

rave success story: n. a success story given voluntarily without coercion or threat by a preclear or student which expresses actual improvement and benefit due to auditing or training received in complimentary terms which may include to Scientology, the Founder, the C/S and/or the auditor. Also called success. [HCO PL 21 Oct. 73RA]

raw data: n. assembled but otherwise unevaluated data. It is ''uncooked'' and ''unflavored'' and ''untouched by human hands.'' It, in short, is uncontaminated or unchanged data. It is native and natural and unspoiled. And the only data that answers those qualifications is statistical data: ''how many or how few and how much or how little in what time.'' ''His decision will be wrong in exact proportion that he permits opinion to enter and raw data to drop out.'' [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 III]

raw meat: n. a slang term for a person who thinks he's a brain or a body, not a thetan. [Lecture 20 Oct. 64]

raw public: n. people who are not familiar with Scientology; non-Scientologists. Raw means ''untrained and inexperienced,'' referring in this case to being untrained and inexperienced in Scientology. ''Gets lots of books and cassettes sold to the raw public.'' [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65RA I; HCO PL 8 June 70RC II; LRH ED 342 Int, 9 May 82; HCO PL 3 Sept. 82]

razor's edge, on the: m. Informal. in a difficult or precarious position.

RB: rollback; roll back.

RCA: Radio Corporation of America.

RComps: LRH Book Compilations.

RD: rundown.

Reach and Withdraw: n. a process designed to get a person familiarized and in communication with objects, people, spaces, boundaries and situations so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means ''touch or take hold of; get to, come to and/or arrive at.'' Withdraw means ''move back from; let go.'' The process consists of reaching things and withdrawing from things in the environment. ''Run Reach and Withdraw on key object in pc working area.'' [Lecture 19 June 63; PAB 9, Sept. 53; HCOB 1 Apr. 70; HCOB 10 Apr. 81R]

reaction time: n. how fast thought can recognize a situation and act upon

it. 'In the case of an athlete, reaction time is a direct index as to how capable he may be in a sport.' [Self Analysis; Lecture 5 June 54 (#3)]

reactive: See mind, reactive.

reactive bank: See bank.

reactive mind: See mind, reactive.

reactive thought: See thought, reactive.

read: n. 1. a small fall, fall, long fall or long fall blowdown (of TA).

An instant F/N is also a read. A "tick" or a "stop" is not a read. A read means there is charge there to handle, there is force connected with that significance which is available to the preclear to view and run. It means that item is real to the preclear. 'The read is taken when the pc first says it or when the question is cleared.' [HCOB 27 May 70R; HCOB 28 Feb. 71; HCOB 23 Aug. 71; HCOB 18 Sept. 78R; HCOB 20 Sept. 78 I] —v. 2. to produce or result in a read. An item or question is said to "read" when the needle falls. 'The test is, did it read when the pc first said it on originating it or in clearing it?' [HCOB 28 Feb. 71]

Reader's Digest: n. Journalism. a pocket-sized US magazine begun in 1922, which reprints in condensed form articles from other periodicals.

reality: n. the agreed-upon apparency of existence; that which is made (by one or many) and which is commonly experienced by agreement. Reality is fundamentally agreement; it is the degree of agreement reached by people. It includes the solid objects, the real things of life. There are, actually, two kinds of reality: there is reality which can be sensed, measured and experienced in the physical universe, and there is postulated reality, which is brought into being by creative or destructive imagination. A reality is any data that agrees with one's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. 'Sane men have a very solid agreement on reality.' [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Science of Survival; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; The Problems of Work; Handbook for Preclears; Dianetics 55!; Scientology 8-8008; Professional TR Course Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, 'The Axioms of Dianetics' and 'The Axioms of Scientology'; Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#3); Lecture 20 Oct. 54; PAB 82, 1 May 56; HCOB 15 July 78RA] Abbr. R. Compare to ACTUALITY.

real McCoy, the: n. Informal. the genuine article; the person or thing as represented. From the phrase the real McCoy, which originated in Scotland as the real Mackay and referred to people and things of the highest quality, and in particular to a brand of whiskey. Later, in America, the phrase was used in reference to an outstanding boxer by the name of McCoy, retaining its basic meaning of "the real thing."

reap the whirlwind: v. Informal. to engage in and suffer the consequences of evil or folly. Shortened form of the phrase sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. 'Now, the fastest way in the world to upset a case and reap the whirlwind is to miss a withhold.' [Lecture 12 Dec. 61]

reason: n. the ability to extrapolate new data and conclusions for any and all given situations from minimal existing data. 'Man's greatest weapon is his reason.' [Self Analysis; Lecture 30 July 51 (#1); DAB Vol. 2, No. 3, Sept. 51] —v. to exercise reason. 'As soon as an individual feels that he has a right to reason, to extrapolate on data, he will do so.' [DAB Vol. 2, No. 3, Sept. 51]

reasonable: m. willing to understand something weird and peculiar as being fairly routine or ordinary. People are "reasonable" about intolerable and illogical situations because they cannot recognize outpoints when they see them and so try to make everything seem logical. People dub in a missing piece of a sequence, for instance, instead of seeing that it is missing. A false datum is imagined to exist because a sequence is wrong or has a missing step. This is because an illogical sequence is uncomfortable. To relieve the discomfort they distort their own observation by not-ising the outpoint and concluding something else. Reasonableness is suppressive since it lets oppression continue without action being taken. 'A staff member or executive can be 'reasonable' and accept

reasons why something cannot be done, accept incomplete cycles as complete and fail to follow through and get completions.' [Lecture 13 Sept. 60; HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II; HCO PL 18 May 70; HCO PL 30 Sept. 73 II] See also REASONABLENESS, SUPPRESSIVE.

reasonableness, suppressive: n. the action of explaining the 'reasons' for low stats or nonoptimum situations. There are no good reasons for any outness except: (a) natural catastrophes (such as earthquakes, lightning, etc.); (b) suppressive persons; (c) people who are PTS to suppressive persons. When an executive starts to explain the 'reasons' for low stats instead of working to get high stats, he is being reasonable. When Joe Blow has just smashed his fifth typewriter and the Dissem Sec starts to explain how he's just a good boy gone a bit ARC breaky, she is being 'reasonable.' He's either an SP or he's PTS to someone. Reasonableness is suppressive since it lets oppression continue without action being taken. Suppressive reasonableness is a common trait. It comes from the inability to confront evil. Evil takes a bit of confronting. People who want desperately to 'have no trouble' often won't confront and handle trouble. [HCO PL 7 Dec. 69 II]

reason why, know the: v. Informal. 1. to be very angry or annoyed. Often used in threats. ''I'm going to control you or know the reason why.' And the other one says, ''I'm going to control you or know the reason why.' And this is the sum total of the conversation.' [Lecture 16 July 57] 2. to suffer, be punished, etc. Used as a threat. 'Now, you'd better line yourself up with the rest of the life forms around you and you'd better tackle this thing or you'll know the reason why.'' [Lecture 14 Aug. 51 (#1)]

rebalance: v. (of a case) to settle back to a workable state after therapy has been discontinued for some reason. Any case dropped out of therapy will rebalance itself in a few weeks, which is to say, it will settle to a new high for the individual. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

rec: reception.

recall: n. 1. the present time remembering of something that happened in the past. It is not re-experiencing it, reliving it or rerunning it. Recall does not mean going back to when it happened. It simply means that you are in present time, thinking of, remembering, putting your attention on something that happened in the past—all done from PRESENT TIME. Recall and memory mean the same thing except that recall has the connotation that you bring something up to present time to look at it, whereas memory has the connotation that you simply know it happened. 'To 'face yesterday' requires a certain condition of recall to be available.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCOB 14 Oct. 68 II] —v. 2. to remember (something); to engage in the action of recall. 'By gradually reducing the pain of remembering, people become willing to recall their memories.'' [Article, 1960]

Recall Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which the preclear simply recalls (remembers) things from his past. 'Recall Processes have always worked well.'' [HCOB 20 Oct. 59; HCOB 2 Nov. 68R]

Recall Release: See Release, Recall.

recede: v. to undergo recession. 'Any engram may be exhausted to a point where it will recede without reaching tone 4.'' [The Dynamics of Life]

receipt-point: See effect.

Reception log: n. a logbook kept by Reception; usually a cheap, large accounts ledger such as are bought at the dime store. In this logbook, Reception notes mail received and outgoing, persons arriving and departing from the org, supplies received and sent away and all occurrences of note. This logbook is kept by the day and hour, using day, date, month, year and a 24-hour designation of time. Spaces exist between days, and the days and dates are plainly marked. The log is the official registry of activities. It must be legibly kept. It is resorted to when information is required concerning mail, supplies, personnel, students and preclear arrivals and departures at the start and end of service. [HCO PL 7 Nov. 65 I]

recession: n. the action of an engram merely going out of sight after several recountings, rather than reducing. A recession occurs only in engrams which are not early enough in the chain of engrams to be reduced or which are too charged. "A recession is evidenced by the failure of the somatic to reduce beyond a certain point." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 28 Sept. 50 (#1)] Compare to ERASURE and REDUCTION.

recommendations: See findings and recommendations.

reconscious: n. a coined term for an imaginary aspect of the mind; extension of the terms "conscious," "subconscious," "unconscious," etc. Used as a humorous reference to the complex and meaningless terminology of psychiatry.

reconstruct (a list): v. to correct a list for which no worksheets exist by getting from the preclear what the question was and then having him give the items that were already on the list (because the preclear's item was probably already on the list, and one doesn't want him to get into newly listing the question in present time and then getting into an overlisting situation). More often than not, one gets a BD F/N item in doing this. If one doesn't get the item this way, the list can then be extended. [HCOB 11 Apr. 77]

record shot: n. a photograph which just records an event, such as head-on, dull group pictures or single faces with no spark. Example of a record shot: no imagination; somebody with a camera shoots George Brown being handed his classification. "If you will notice in a local weekly newspaper, the staff photographers fill up a lot of pages with group shots and record shots." [HCO PL 21 Nov. 68 II] Compare to FEATURE NEWS SHOT.

recount: v. to go back to the beginning of an incident and tell it all over again, a technique used in running engrams. "He is asked to recount what he can of the incident." [Dynamics of Life]

Recruiter: See Personnel Procurement Officer.

recs: recommendations.

recurring overt: See overt, recurring.

recurring withhold: See withhold, recurring.

RED: LRH Executive Directive.

red card: n. a large red card put into Data Files in place of a folder which has been taken out, showing where the folder has gone; this system helps to guard against loss of files and helps avoid slows in evaluation and handling hot situations due to time spent searching for folders. A supply of red cards which are the length of a file but wider than a file, is kept close to the filing cabinets. Anyone removing a data file for any reason takes a red card and marks the name of the file taken, his name, org name, work room number, berthing room telephone number and date of removal on the card, then puts the red card in the place of the removed file. When the file is returned to its place, no matter who returns it, the red card is removed and the last name crossed out and the file is put back in its proper drawer and sequence. [CBO 2 USB, 19 Dec. 75]

Reddy Kilowatt: n. Business. the name of a former symbol to personify the electric industry in the United States. Reddy Kilowatt was designed in 1926 as a friendly character with a lightning bolt body, a light bulb for his nose and outlets for ears. He was used in a promotional campaign for the use of electricity with such slogans as "live electrically and enjoy the difference."

red flag: n. Informal. something that serves as a warning of trouble or danger ahead. For example, red flags have been used on railways and rifle ranges as a danger signal. "And he didn't bother to look at this when he went by—but there was a little red flag out there . . ." [Lecture 23 Apr. 63]

red flag, wave a: n. Informal. to support communism, from the red flag which was a symbol of Soviet Russian communism. "The German navy had an awful time—all of its battleships were flying the red flag." [Lecture 21 Dec. 54]

redheaded: m. Informal. having a hot temper. "That's one that I could get awfully redheaded about." [Lecture 15 Dec. 52]

red on white: n. LRH technology; HCO bulletins. From the red ink on white

paper format of HCOBs. 'You have my red on white tech and green on white policy.' [LRH ED 339R Int, 13 Mar. 82; LRH ED 340R Int, 13 Mar. 82; HCO PL 10 July 86 II]

Red Orchestra: n. History. the term given by German intelligence to an anti-Nazi, Soviet-directed network of espionage and subversion rings operating in Germany during World War II. The ring kept in touch by radios which they called "music boxes" in the code of the spy ring and the ring was referred to as the "orchestra." The Soviets put the information delivered to them by the Red Orchestra to good use; by some German estimates, the orchestra espionage cost Germany 200,000 men. In 1941, a direction-finding receiver in Berlin discovered a secret radio transmitter operating in contact with Moscow, leading to the arrest of over 200 Soviet agents, many of whom were executed.

red PO: See purchase order.

Red Ryder: See Little Beaver.

red side of the ledger: See ledger, red side of the.

red star: n. Politics. reference to the Soviet and Chinese communist regimes. The term comes from the communist flags, which are red. The Soviet flag was red with a yellow sickle, and the Communist Chinese flag is red and has in one corner a large yellow star surrounded by four smaller ones.

red tab: See red tag.

red-tab bank: See bank, red-tab.

red tag: n. 1. a large red card placed on the outside front cover of a pc folder which indicates that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours. This action is taken based on bad indicators noted in a preclear who has recently had a session, metered Word Clearing or other action which could require repair, as fully covered in HCOB 20 Jan. 73RE, C/S Series 86RE, THE RED TAG LINE. The term red tag is also used to refer to the pc folder so tagged. 'ALL red tags must be seen by the Senior C/S, preferably before the next session.' Also called red tab. [HCOB 20 Jan. 73RE] —v. 2. to cause a red tag to be placed on a pc folder. 'Occasionally a pc will red tag at Exams after the session.' [HCOB 29 May 80RA]

reduce: v. to bring about or undergo reduction. 'He reduces all engrams he contacts en route to that primary goal.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

reductio ad gastronomy: n. Informal. a play on the phrase reductio ad absurdum. Gastronomy means "the art or science of good eating." 'And when they have reduced this down to the 'reductio ad gastronomy,' you get to a point where 'I can't solve the problem of eating tomorrow, so therefore, I'd better just leave it all up to somebody else . . .' [Lecture 3 May 54] See also REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

reduction: n. the action of taking all the charge or pain out of an incident, but not erasing it. In a reduction, the somatics and discomfort disappear from the incident and only the word content is left. A reduction is done exactly as an erasure, but the engram will not completely erase, remaining, after a few recountings, in a more or less static condition of low aberrative power and with no physical pain remaining in it. To reduce means, technically, to render free of aberrative material as far as possible to make the case progress. 'Early in the case the auditor obtains more reductions than he does erasures.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 28 June 50; Lecture 30 Nov. 50] Compare to ERASURE and RECESSION.

referral system: n. a system, in vogue in most bureaucracies, in which staff members refer every particle they receive to someone else. Example: Person A goes to Staff Terminal X for some service or other. Terminal X says, "I can't help you because . . ." So Person A calls on another staff member who says, "Permission is required from G." So Person A goes to G and is told, "We haven't got a list to hand so . . ." With the referral system, no one gives service. No situation is terminatedly handled. [HCO PL 28 May 71 II]

refund: n. a return of money after service. [HCO PL 31 Aug. 74RA; HCO PL 9 Nov. 74R; HCO PL 12 Nov. 76RC]

Reg: Registrar.

reg: v. to perform the functions of a Registrar. ''Division 6 registrars would ordinarily specialize in regging from intro services onto Department 17 services . . .'' [HCO PL 26 Oct. 75; HCO PL 13 Jan. 80]

regimen: n. [1960] a combination of processes designed to boost a case toward Clear after it has been started. Several numbered regimens were developed and issued in 1960. [HCOB 1 Dec. 60] Compare to FORMULA.

Regimen 1: n. an auditing regimen addressing help, confront and havingness. It started with an assessment and ended with a check for present time problems and ARC breaks. [HCOB 6 July 60; HCOB 4 Aug. 60]

Regimen 2: n. an auditing regimen addressing motion, confront and havingness. [HCOB 26 Aug. 60]

Regimen 3: n. an auditing regimen addressing help, confront and havingness. Originally, the Confront and Havingness Processes used in this regimen were the Pre-session Processes contained in HCOB 8 Sept. 60, THE PRESESSIONS OF THE 1ST SAINT HILL ACC. A Roman numeral was listed after the ''3'' in the title of this regimen to show which Pre-session was being used. For example, ''Regimen 3/V'' meant that Regimen 3 was being combined with the Havingness and Confront Processes of Pre-session V. [HCOB 8 Sept. 60; HCOB 1 Dec. 60]

Regimen 6: n. an auditing regimen addressing overts and withholds. Also called Regimen 6 O/W. [Lecture 16 Sept. 60; HCOB 6 Oct. 60R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 IV]

Regimen 6 O/W: See Regimen 6.

Regimen 8: n. an auditing regimen addressing failed help, overts and withholds, combined with the Pre-session Processes. [HCOB 1 Dec. 60]

register: See fall.

Registrar: n. a post in a Scientology organization responsible for enrolling people on training and processing services. There are Registrars in several different capacities in a Scientology org, such as Letter Registrars, Public Registrars, etc., but all have the purpose of helping people to get help. [HCO PL 26 Sept. 56; HCOB 6 Apr. 57; HASI PL 7 May 57; FC PL 13 May 57; Sec ED 231, 4 June 59] Abbr. Reg.

Registrar Interview: n. an interview conducted by a Registrar to sign prospective students and preclears up for org services, then get them to pay for the services and get them routed onto the services. The Reg also signs up students and preclears for further services when they have completed the services they signed up for. The concern of the Registrar is to move preclears and students up the Bridge. [HCOB 1 Apr. 81R II]

Registration: See Department of Registration.

regret: n. the action of trying to undo effects; running the time track backwards and trying to withdraw from an incident. Regret itself is entirely the study of the reversed postulate. One intended to do something good and one did something bad. Similarly, it could also happen that one intended to do something bad and accidentally did something good. Either incident would be regretted. ''A man is late for work; Full of regret, he walks into the office, blaming others . . .'' [A New Slant on Life; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 8 Mar. 52 (#1); JOS 18-G, July 53] —v. to have regret for. ''Never regret yesterday.'' [PAB 40, 26 Nov. 54; PAB 91, 3 July 56; DAB Vol. 2, No. 8, Feb. 52]

Rehab 65 Style: n. a form of rehabilitation which is done when one is rehabilitating a specific point, such as the point a specific former release was attained. It is done by finding when the release occurred and handling any upset connected with it in order to regain the release state. Called 65 Style because it was the earliest type of rehabilitation procedure, developed in 1965. [HCOB 19 Dec. 80R]

rehab: rehabilitate; rehabilitation.

Rehab by Counting: n. a form of rehabilitation which is done when a process appears overrun in session or any time something is likely to have a number of releases connected with it. It involves having the preclear count the number of times he was released on the

subject being rehabbed. [HCOB 19 Dec. 80R]

rehabilitate: v. to restore to a former capacity or condition. In auditing, this means to do the series of actions in session which result in regaining a state of release for the preclear. When a person was originally released he became aware of something that caused the reactive mind to destimulate at that point or become weak. This state can be rehabilitated by applying a specific procedure to find that sudden point of awareness again, thereby allowing the release state to be regained. ''You can always rehabilitate a moment of former release.'' [HCO PL 23 Aug. 65 I; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R; HCOB 21 Dec. 80RA] Abbr. rehab.

rehabilitation: n. the precise set of steps used to regain a former release, or the action of applying these steps. ''The rehabilitation of any grade is done on the basis of actual auditing having been done to the end product of the specific ability gained for the grade on all flows.'' [HCOB 2 Aug. 65; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R] Abbr. rehab. See also rehabilitate.

Rehabilitation Project Force: n. a unit that exists in Sea Org organizations and bases which was established to rehabilitate staff members who would otherwise have had to be dismissed due to repeated errors endangering their own survival and that of other staff. In the Rehabilitation Project Force (RPF), a person does rigorous work on a team basis, as well as giving and receiving auditing to address and handle the reasons for his problems, so he can become more capable in life and become a valuable group member. [FO 3434RD, 7 Jan. 74] Abbr. RPF.

rejected definition: See definition, rejected.

rejection level: n. the condition in which a person or object must be in order that the preclear be able to reject it freely. ''You have to fish around, now, and get his rejection level.'' [Lecture 5 Feb. 54 (#1)]

related facts known: n. a pluspoint which consists of all relevant facts being known. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

relaying an order in a confusing manner: n. a form of dev-t which consists of poor relay of information by a communicator or messenger, which can foul up actions. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

release: n. 1. a state which is achieved in auditing when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it, or a person who has achieved such a state. In a release, the bank is still there but the person isn't sunk into it with all its somatics and depressions. On the road up to Clear there are specific grades of release. These are: ARC Straightwire, Recall Release; Grade 0, Communications Release; Grade I, Problems Release; Grade II, Relief Release; Grade III, Freedom Release; Grade IV, Ability Release; Grade V, Power Release; Grade VA, Power Plus Release and Grade VI, Whole Track Release. ''Release, as a state, is in actuality the first thing a pc is trying for.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Book of Case Remedies; Ability '92, Mar. 59; HCOB 17 Mar. 59 II; HCO Info Letter 14 Apr. 61 I; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; HCOB 9 Aug. 63; HCOB 2 Apr. 65; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 19 Dec. 80R; Grade Chart] —v. 2. to create a state of release (in someone) through auditing. ''These steps release people.'' [HCOB 25 May 61]

Release, Ability: n. the state of Release attained on Grade IV, or a person who has completed Grade IV and attained this state. Previously called Habit Release. [The Book of Case Remedies; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL 23 Oct. 80R; Grade Chart] See also GRADE IV.

Release, ARC Break: See Release, Recall.

Release, ARC: See Release, Recall.

Release button: See Release pin.

Release check: n. a check done on the E-Meter to determine whether or not a person has had a Release. Also called former-Release check. [HCOB 19 July 65 III]

release, chemical: See ''chemical release.''

Release, Communications: n. the state of Release attained on Grade 0, or a person who has completed Grade 0 and attained this state. [The Book of Case Remedies; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL

23 Oct. 80R; Grade Chart] See also GRADE 0.

Release, Dianetic: n. a person who, through Dianetics auditing, has reached a point where he no longer has psychosomatic illnesses, has good stability and can enjoy life. If one simply took all the secondary engrams off a case, one would have a Dianetic Release.

''The Dianetic Release is very high above normal and, itself, has not been attained before by any past known methods of therapy.''

[Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 19 June 50 (#2); DAB Vol. 1, No. 3, Sept. 50]

Released OT, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.): n. [June—Sept. 1965] a person who had achieved one of the stages of Release, and gone exterior to his body in the process. [Lecture 27 July 65; HCOB 12 July 65] See also RELEASE, (FIRST—STAGE, SECOND—STAGE, ETC.)

Release, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.): n. [June—Sept. 1965] a series of releases achieved by completing specific processing steps on the way to Clear: **First Stage Release:** a Release which occurs in lower Grade auditing, in which the person is eased out of the bank but subject to call-back. This release is achieved by removing the locks (the distressful moments of life) off the reactive mind. As these pinned one to it, one can now get out of it. [Lecture 27 July 65; HCOB 28 June 65; HCOB 5 Aug. 65] **Second Stage Release:** a Power Process Release. This is very stable. Power Processes knock out all factors of the track that force a person back into the R6 bank, and leave the person able to go into or get out of the R6 bank easily. This Second-Stage Release is definitely Homo novis. The person ceases to respond like a Homo sapiens and has fantastic capability to learn and act. [Lecture 27 July 65; HCOB 28 June 65] **Third Stage Release:** a Release made using certain advanced Power Processes. These mainly recover knowledge and smooth out one's understanding of the awareness of the environment achieved by Second Stage Release on Power Processing. [Lecture 27 July 65; HCOB 28 June 65; HCOB 12 July 65] **Fourth Stage Release:** a Release obtained by taking the lock end words off the R6 bank. One has to be an Routine 6 auditor himself to do this properly. With these gone, the R6 bank is left on its naked basics and one can be very free of it for quite a while. [Lecture 27 July 65; HCOB 5 Aug. 65] **Fifth Stage Release:** Clear, having run out the whole remaining reactive mind. [Lecture 27 July 65; HCOB 5 Aug. 65]

Release, Freedom: n. the state of Release attained on Grade III, or a person who has completed Grade III and attained this state. [The Book of Case Remedies; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL. 23 Oct. 80R; Grade Chart] See also GRADE III.

Release, Habit: See Release, Ability.

Release, Overt: See Release, Relief.

Release pin: n. a pin which is a gold S and double triangle (Scientology symbol) with a red ''R'' mounted on its face, worn by a Release. [HCO PL 27 Oct. 65]

Release, Power: n. the state of Release attained on Grade V, or a person who has completed Grade V and attained this state. [The Book of Case Remedies; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart] See also GRADE V.

Release, Power Plus: n. the state of Release attained on Grade VA, or a person who has completed Grade VA and attained this state. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart] See also GRADE VA.

Release, Problems: n. the state of Release attained on Grade I, or a person who has completed Grade I and attained this state. [The Book of Case Remedies; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart] See also GRADE I.

Release, Recall: n. the state of Release attained on ARC Straightwire, or a person who has completed ARC Straightwire and attained this state. Previously called ARC Release or ARC Break Release. [The Book of Case Remedies; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL 23 Oct. 80R; Grade Chart] See also ARC STRAIGHTWIRE.

Release, Relief: n. the state of Release attained on Grade II, or a person who has completed Grade II and attained this state. Previously called Overt Release. [The Book of Case Remedies;

Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL 23 Oct. 80R; Grade Chart] See also GRADE II.

Release, Whole Track: n. the state of Release attained on Grade VI, or a person who has completed Grade VI and attained this state. [The Book of Case Remedies; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Grade Chart] See also GRADE VI.

reliable item: See item, reliable.

reliable source: n. a poor system of data evaluation in which a report is considered true or factual only if the source is well thought of. This is a sort of authority system. Most professionals working with data collection use this. Who said it? If he is considered reliable or an authority, the data is considered true or factual. This system falls down on the fact that the "reliable source" could be misinformed himself, or could be intentionally misinforming others. [HCO PL 17 May 70R]

Relief Rundown: n. a New Era Dianetics rundown which addresses points of change in a person's life. Where data exists that a person has had losses by death or other severe changes such as loss of position or pets or objects, it will be found that his life changed for the worse at that point. When all such great changes in a person's life have been found and erased, the person will experience a considerable sense of relief about life. [HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 3 July 78R]

religion: n. the spiritual side of existence. Religion is a word which has had many definitions, but it means basically the search for truth. A religion is a system of beliefs and practices by means of which a group of people struggles with the ultimate problems of human life. The quality of being religious implies two things: first, a belief that evil, pain, bewilderment and injustice are fundamental facts of existence; second, a set of practices and related sanctified beliefs that express a conviction that man can ultimately be saved from those facts. [Lecture 6 Dec. 66; Ability 5, June 55; HCO PL 21 Feb. 91]

religious philosophy: n. the study of spiritual manifestations; research on the nature of the spirit and study on the relationship of the spirit of the body; exercises devoted to the rehabilitation of abilities in a spirit. [HCOB 21 June 60]

Religious Technology Center: n. the religious organization that serves as the protector of Scientology, entrusted by L. Ron Hubbard in 1982 with all the trademarks and service marks of the Scientology religion. It ensures that all Scientologists are able to achieve the full spiritual benefits of the religion by making sure that the Scientology religious technologies are orthodox and are ministered according to the Scriptures of Scientology. RTC is not part of Church management and is not involved in the daily affairs of organizations or missions. It is headed by the Chairman of the Board RTC, who also holds the post of Inspector General. Abbr. RTC.

reliving: See revivification.

rem: remedy.

Rembrandt Profile: n. Photography. a profile portraiture technique which utilizes Rembrandt lighting, in which one side of the face is lit, while the other half is left in shadow. When doing a profile shot, this is accomplished by lighting the face from one side and then shooting it from the shadow side. This kind of lighting is called "Rembrandt" because it emulates the lighting used by the renowned Dutch artist in many of his paintings.

remedy: n. 1. an auditing process designed to handle a nonroutine situation; an action done to get the preclear into condition for routine auditing. " . . . this was done merely by a case remedy using two-way comm . . ." Also called case remedy. [HCOB 27 Sept. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64] 2. the correction of any aberrated condition. "The remedy of problems of havingness is accomplished by creating an abundance of all things." [PAB 50, 15 Apr. 55; JOS 24-G, Jan. 54] — v. 3. to apply a remedy to (someone or something). "You have to remedy the case by rudiments or special processes." [HCOB 27 Sept. 64]

Remedy A: n. a remedy that can be used for any student on a Scientology

course noted to be frowning or nattering, in which an auditor locates the misunderstandings the person has in Scientology. ''Remedy A is done only by listing.'' [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 18 Nov. 67; HCOB 12 Nov. 64; HCOB 9 Nov. 67]

Remedy B: n. a remedy for a person who is having trouble with a certain subject or situation, in which the auditor seeks out a former subject conceived to be similar and handles the misunderstandings on that subject in order to clear up the misunderstandings in the current subject or situation. ''If you see somebody in glee, get a Remedy B run on them in Qual.'' [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 18 Nov. 67; HCOB 12 Nov. 64; HCOB 9 Nov. 67; HCOB 20 Sept. 68 II]

Remedying Havingness: See Remedy of Havingness.

Remedy of Havingness: n. a form of Creative Processing in which the auditor has the preclear mock up a mass in front of him and shove it into his body, and mock up another mass in front of him and throw it away, over and over. When the process has been done thoroughly and completely, the preclear should be able to reject or accept, at his own discretion, anything in his environment as well as anything in his engram bank. ''Remedy of Havingness'' means, very precisely, remedy of the condition of having to have. ''The Remedy of Havingness directly addresses the problems of giving the thetan something 'to play with.''' Also called Remedying Havingness. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 6 Dec. 54; Lecture 2 Sept. 56 (#1); PAB 49, 1 Apr. 55; PAB 50, 15 Apr. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56; HCOB 5 May 72R; HCOB 6 May 72] Compare to REPAIR OF HAVINGNESS. See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

Remedy of Laughter: n. an auditing process in which the preclear is made simply to stand up and start laughing. The goal of the process is to regain the ability to laugh without reason. This process is done until the preclear can actually enjoy a laugh without any reason whatsoever, without believing that laughing without reason is insane, without feeling self-conscious about laughing, and without needing any boost from the auditor. [The Creation of Human Ability]

Remedy Pol-A: n. a remedy used to correct a staff member who flunks a checkout from the Staff Training Officer: (1) the staff member is meter checked out on misunderstood words and these are handled; (2) he or she is checked out for disagreements with policy and these are handled. ''Pol'' is short for policy. [HCO PL 29 Apr. 66 II] See also REMEDY A.

Remedy Pol-B: n. a remedy used when a staff member who has had Remedy Pol-A, but still has a high flunk rate on checkouts: the staff member is given full meter handling on the subject of earlier admin systems or earlier policies and these are handled as to (1) misunderstood words and (2) disagreements with the earlier systems or policies. ''Pol'' is short for policy. [HCO PL 29 Apr. 66 II] See also REMEDY B.

remember: v. to return some of one's attention units to past moments. ''Remembering is the process of knowing the past; prediction is the process of knowing the future.'' [Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 30 Nov. 50; Article, October 50]

Remimeo: m. a designation on an issue which means that the Scientology org receiving it must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff. [HCO PL 2 July 64; HCOB 4 Sept. 71 III]

Remington: n. Business. 1. a firearms manufacturer in the US established by American inventor and gunsmith Eliphalet Remington (1793—1861). 2. the brand name for an American electric razor, first manufactured in 1937.

remote reg: n. a registrar for an org who is not in that org, but is in a place remote from it. For example, a registrar out on a tour would be a remote reg for his org; Flag Service Consultants are remote regges for the Flag Service Organization. [FO 4005, 1 June 92]

remote tone arm: n. a detachable tone arm, separate from the E-Meter and used only in Solo auditing. It includes a dial and a pointer which look and operate the same as those of the E-Meter's tone arm. The remote tone arm is connected to the back of the E-Meter with a cable and plug, and when fully set up replaces the meter's built-in tone arm. When a person is Solo auditing, the remote tone arm is placed

near his writing hand so he can more easily adjust the tone arm position during session. [Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Owner's Manual; Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Remote Tone Arm Owner's Manual] Abbr. RTA.

remote viewpoint: See viewpoint, remote.

removing particles off the lines: n. a form of dev-t in which someone takes comm particles off another's desk or out of their in-basket or off the comm lines, which causes lost time in searching for the missing particles and can sabotage projects or actions, vital data being missing. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

renos: renovations.

rep: representative.

repair: n. the action of patching up past auditing or recent life errors. It is undertaken to eradicate errors made in auditing or the environment which impede the use of major processes. This can be done by assessing and handling prepared lists, completing any incomplete action, correcting lists, etc. 'The repair and handling of bogged cases is the finest skill of a C/S.' [HCOB 12 June 70; HCOB 23 Aug. 71; HCOB 3 Jan. 72R]

repair, blind: n. a repair done on a preclear without having first gotten a full Folder Error Summary done. An FES is a valuable C/S tool and should normally be done before the preclear is programed, as otherwise any program written could have holes in it. However, where a folder or folders are missing, or where a long, time-consuming FES would hold up needed auditing, the C/S can put together a program which addresses the areas that could be missed as a result of not having full data on the case (as covered in HCOB 6 Oct. 70, C/S Series 19, FOLDER ERROR SUMMARIES) and thus get a successful repair and Advance Program done. This is called a blind repair. [HCOB 6 Oct. 70]

Repair Correction List: n. a prepared list used to clean up bypassed charge on improperly done or unnecessary prepared lists or repair actions. Done when a preclear protests a prepared list or repair action, when bad indicators are present on the subject of repair or prepared lists or when improper past repair or use of correction lists reads on a correction list. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 16 Oct. 78 I]

Repairing Havingness: See Repair of Havingness.

Repairing Past Ethics Conditions: n. a procedure used to repair past misapplications of the ethics conditions so the person will be able to successfully apply conditions in present time. Failure to apply condition formulas and fully handle a condition one is in can hang a person up later and actually prevent him from getting the full results available from the application of the condition formulas in present time. He can continue to have trouble with the area or activity of the unhandled condition or on that dynamic. An example is somebody who had decided to commit suicide at some point in his life. He was either at Enemy or Treason at the time. It needs to be sorted out and he needs to be gotten through that condition for that period of time. False or wrongly assigned conditions or failures to properly complete a condition formula at some time in the past can also cause a person to have difficulty applying conditions in present time. The handling is simply to handle in present time the correct condition for that situation or time period. This will clear up the area and the subject and the person will be able to apply conditions in present time without being hung up in these past failures. The full procedure is covered in HCO PL 19 Dec. 82R, REPAIRING PAST ETHICS CONDITIONS. [Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 19 Dec. 82R] Abbr. RPEC.

repair list: See list, correction.

Repair List for Treatment from Psychiatrists, Psychologists and Psychoanalysts: n. a special prepared list to help clear up the false data, invalidation, evaluation, drugs and other damaging abuses that a person who has received treatment from a psychiatrist, psychologist or psychoanalyst has normally been subjected to. Used to locate and handle bypassed charge connected with such treatment so that the person can make lasting gains in Dianetics and

Scientology processing. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Sept. 89]

Repair of Havingness: n. a form of Creative Processing in which the auditor has the preclear mock up anything he can mock up, and in any way it can be done, gets him to shove (never pull) it into his body. This could also be called "giving the preclear havingness." Repair of Havingness is a one-way flow; it is an inflow. It differs from a Remedy of Havingness, in that the Remedy of Havingness includes having the preclear throw away the same type of mock-up. ". . . I believe that you can use Repair of Havingness or Remedy of Havingness to get an immediate cognition on almost anything with the preclear." Also called Repairing Havingness. [Lecture 31 Jan. 56 (#1); Operational Bulletin No. 13, 17 Jan. 56; Operational Bulletin No. 13, Appendix 1, 17 Jan. 56; PAB 72, 21 Feb. 56; HCOB 8 May 72] Compare to REMEDY OF HAVINGNESS. See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

Repair Program: See Program, Progress.

repayment: n. a return of money without the service being taken. [HCO PL 31 Aug. 74RA; HCO PL 9 Nov. 74R; HCO PL 12 Nov. 76RC]

repeated traffic: n. a form of dev-t in which the same traffic is repeated to the same executive. This often takes the form of information or compliance reported by telex and then the same information being sent by despatch. There are times when a telex is followed by a more lengthy despatch or report, but this should only occur when extra information is really needed. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

repeater technique: n. a Book One Dianetics auditing technique which uses the repetition of a word or phrase to produce movement on the time track into an entheta area containing that word or phrase. This is applied by the auditor choosing a phrase, usually one the preclear uses and repeats about Dianetics or his ills or his difficulties in contacting an engram, and having the preclear repeat it until the engram which contains that phrase is contacted. This is not the same as repeating a phrase in an engram in order to deintensify the phrase or reduce the engram. Repeater technique has its uses, but used at random on a case it can hang the preclear up in an engram which cannot be contacted and run out. "One can also get into early periods in a person's life by the use of repeater technique." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival]

repeating target: See target, repeating.

repetitive auditing command: See repetitive process.

repetitive auditing cycle: See repetitive process.

repetitive Prepcheck: See Prepcheck/Prepchecking.

repetitive process: n. a process that is run over and over with the same question of the preclear. The auditor does nothing but state the command (or ask the question) with no variation, acknowledge the preclear's answer and handle the preclear's origins by understanding and acknowledging what the preclear said, until the process is flat. Such a process permits the preclear to examine his mind and environment and out of it select the unimportances and importances. ". . . anybody can run a repetitive process." [Lecture 11 Jan. 62; Lecture 10 July 62 (#2); Lecture 21 Sept. 65; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

Repetitive Question: n. the name of the training drill TR 1.

repetitive question: See repetitive process.

repetitive rudiments: See rudiments, repetitive.

Repetitive Straightwire: n. straightwire done on one incident over and over until the incident is desensitized. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms] See also STRAIGHTWIRE.

replay: v. (in recounting an engram) to play over what one remembers he said the last time instead of progressing through the engram freshly on each recounting and contacting what is contained in the engram itself. This is a bad habit some preclears have. "And do not let him replay ever, not on any engram at any time . . ." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

report station: n. one of the areas where a being "reports in" for a between-lives implant. "In this engram his body died and he went to

a report station.'" [Scientology: A History of Man; PAB 102, 15 Dec. 56] See also BETWEEN LIVES.

represent: v. 1. to do a represent list on (an item). "You could probably take a wrong goal and represent it and have it vanish." [Lecture 11 Dec. 62 (#2)] —n. 2. the action or an instance of representing. "... that actually is a represent of one for the other." [Lecture 26 Feb. 63] See also LIST, REPRESENT.

represent list: See list, represent.

repression: n. a command that the organism must not do something; a thing the preclear must prevent himself from doing. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; HCO PL 10 Oct. 61; HCOB 24 June 78RA] Compare to COMPULSION.

Republic: n. History. the Weimar Republic, the existing government of Germany prior to Hitler's rise to power in the early 30s.

Republic: n. Philosophy. a written work authored by the Greek philosopher Plato (427?—347? b.c.) in which the ingredients of an ideal state are discussed from both a political and spiritual point of view.

Reserve Account: n. a bank account which receives any funds that a Scientology organization is holding as reserves for the org as saved from allocations. [HCO PL 17 Feb. 71RC]

Reserved Payment Account: n. a bank account used by a Scientology organization which contains money set aside for a certain destination but not yet sent. Its purpose is to prevent a false idea of the financial position of the org from occurring by providing a place where money awaiting disbursement can be placed before it is actually paid out, thus removing it from the general accounts and estimates of financial position of an org. [HCO PL 4 Mar. 65 I]

re-sign line: n. the routing line in an organization where a student or preclear is interviewed by a Body Registrar after completion of a service and re-signed up for further service. [HCO PL 9 Aug. 79 I]

resistive case: See case, resistive.

Resistive Case Rundown: n. a Class VIII development to handle preclears who could not make the grades. It was added to the Green Form in 1968 as question #40 (called Green Form 40) so as to preserve it. [HCOB 30 June 70R] See also GREEN FORM 40.

Resistive Cases Preassessment: See Green Form 40.

Resistive V: n. a severely occluded case; a case which is not only stuck in an incident, but also will not let anything happen. [Associate Newsletter No. 6, July 53; PAB 15, Dec. 53] See also black V.

resp: responsibility.

responsibility: n. the nonrecognition and denial of the right of intervention between oneself and any being, idea, matter, energy, space, time or form, and the assumption of full right of determination over it; the ability and willingness to assume the status of full source and cause for all efforts and counter-efforts on all dynamics. Responsibility is the concept of being able to care for, to reach or to be. To be responsible for something one does not actually have to care for it or reach it or be it. One only needs to believe or know that he has the ability to care for it, reach it or be it. "Care for it" is a broader concept than, but similar to, start, change or stop it. It includes guard it, help it, like it, be interested in it, etc. "There is no compromise with full responsibility." [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; HCO PL 17 Jan. 62 II; HCO PL 2 May 85] Abbr. resp.

responsibility, no: n. the inability to handle force; the highest essence of no responsibility is unwillingness to make a decision or unwillingness to make a condition of being. "All real difficulty stems from no responsibility." [Lecture 2 Dec. 52 (#4); Lecture 9 Dec. 52 (#2); HCO PL 17 Jan. 62 II]

Responsibility Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which address the subject of responsibility and have the goal of rehabilitating a preclear's willingness to do and his ability to withhold on his own determinism. [Lecture 2 Jan. 60 (#2); Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; HCOB 15 Oct. 58; HCOB 21 Jan. 60 II; HCOB 28 Jan. 60; HCOB 4 Feb. 60 I; HCOB 18 Feb. 60; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 IV]

Responsibility Rundown: n. an Expanded Dianetics rundown which deals with

any subjects or areas over which the preclear has lost his power of choice due to overts and evil intentions. This rundown can help return to the preclear his ability to reason in the subject or area, and his control over it. [HCOB 1 May 91 XV]

restim: restimulate; restimulation.

restimulate: v. to experience or cause restimulation. ''The mother's voice can restimulate the birth engram in the child and the presence of the child can restimulate the giving-birth engram in the mother.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

restimulation: n. the reactivation of an existing incident caused by some approximation of the original incident in present time bringing it into play. Example: A fellow gets run into by a truck and he has then an engram associated with a truck. A few days later, he walks by a similar kind of truck and feels afraid and upset and doesn't know why. What he has done is restimulate the incident of being hit by the truck. This incident remains unseen to him. If the person knew his reaction was the result of restimulation, he would immediately recover from it. But if it remains unknown, it tends to be buried and have an effect upon the individual. ''Engrams can, if environment is uniform, be held in chronic restimulation!'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 22 July 58 (#1); Lecture 13 Dec. 66] Abbr. restim.

restimulation lock: See lock.

restimulator: n. a direct approximation (in the environment of the individual) of the content of an engram; the environment's equivalent to the engram's perceptic content. Restimulators can be words, voice tones, people, objects, spaces, etc. ''Restimulators can exist in any of the various senses.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; HCOB 10 Apr. 81R]

restimulator, associative: n. something in the environment of an individual that he has confused with an actual restimulator. For example, an engram contains the words ''You're all against me. You're against everything I do,'' as well as a recording of the sound of a sewing machine. The individual possessing this engram hears a sewing machine at a moment when he is weary and dull and, looking toward the machine (he never identifies the actual sound: these engrams protect themselves), sees his wife. She is the associative restimulator, something his analytical mind, told to scent danger, picks up as the cause. So he searches around and finds something he is angry about (something almost ''rational'') and begins to tell her she is against him. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; HCOB 10 Apr. 81R]

restimulator lag: n. the amount of time between an engram being restimulated and any action taking place. For example, a migraine headache might have as its restimulator a rhythmic bumping sound; that sound is heard by the individual who has the engram and three days later he suddenly has a migraine. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

restraint of princes: n. Law. an embargo (a government or sovereign order prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of the ports of a country, or a prohibition on certain or all trade with a foreign nation).

results: n. the condition of a case having received a reality on change of case, somatic, behavior or appearance, for the better. ''It will be found that any auditor using a process on which he has high reality will obtain high results with a pc using that process.'' [HCO Processing Bulletin 10 June 57; HCOB 28 Feb. 59]

retractor: See beam, tractor.

retrain: n. 1. an action ordered on someone who is trained on a subject but is repeatedly flubbing in an area. The person first goes to Cramming to get straight exactly what was missed and then back to course and does the entire course again. He is required to do the entire course again, as any green student would take it, from beginning to end. ''If your own progress is too slow to suit you or if even on retrain you do not feel you are making it, consult with

your Supervisor . . .' [Lecture 2 Mar. 72 (#2); HCOB 19 Sept. 69; HCO PL 21 July 81R I] Compare to RETREAD. —v. 2. to order (someone) to retrain, or to do a retrain (on something). 'We retrain auditors who are routinely erring, and we do all we can to ensure good case gains.' [HCO PL 23 May 65 II]

retread: n. 1. an action ordered on someone who has previously been instructed and crammed on an error but is still making the same error. The person's weak areas in the subject are located by examination and he has to Method 7, Method 6, Method 4 word clear and restudy the materials of that area. 'Used to handle exact areas of confusion or uncertainty, a retread or retrain is a superb way to polish up a person's skill with the materials.' [Lecture 2 Mar. 72 (#2); HCOB 16 Aug. 72; HCO PL 8 Nov. 81RA] Compare to RETRAIN. —v. 2. to order (someone) to retread, or to do a retread (on something). 'Flubbing auditors are rapidly and accurately crammed, retreaded or retrained as required.' [HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R III]

return: v. to engage in returning. 'Part of the mind can 'return' even when the mind is wide-awake and reexperience past incidents in full.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

returning: n. an inherent ability of the remembering mechanisms of the mind by which a person can "send" a portion of his mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and can reexperience incidents which have taken place in his past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before. It is the method of retaining the body and the awareness of the subject in present time while he is told to go back to a certain incident. Example: A person can return to a time when he was swimming and swim with full recall of hearing, sight, taste, smell, organic sensation, tactile, etc. 'Returning is the full performance of imagery recall.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; HCOB 6 Dec. 78] Compare to REVIVIFICATION.

Return Program: See Program, Advance.

REV!: a code found in pc folders which means "This preclear is in trouble! Please do a review hard," used as applicable by a Case Supervisor when sending a preclear from the Tech Division to Review. [HCO PL 4 July 65]

Rev: Review. See Department of Review.

revenimus: n. the Latin word for "We Come Back," the motto of the Sea Org. [FO 3350, 24 June 73]

reverie: n. a light state of "concentration" used in Dianetics auditing, not to be confused with hypnosis; it is the same thing as being wide-awake with one's eyes closed. Dianetic reverie leaves a person fully aware of everything which is taking place and with full recall of everything which has happened. One induces reverie simply by asking the preclear to close his eyes. One brings a preclear out of reverie simply by telling him to open his eyes. It is not a special state of being. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; The Dynamics of Life; DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50]

reverse curve: n. the emotional curve rising from below 2.0 to above 2.0 in a short space of time. For example, a child is disobedient, punishment is begun, then Grandma intervenes, resulting in a reverse curve. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms] See also EMOTIONAL CURVE.

reverse dispersal: See implosion.

REV FL?: a code found in pc folders which means "Could you please find out if this process is flat for me? And anything else you care to do, of course," used as applicable by a Case Supervisor when sending a preclear from the Tech Division to Review. [HCO PL 4 July 65]

review: n. a general term for a case repair action, from the fact that such actions were previously done in the Department of Review, and now in the Case Review Unit of the Department of Correction. '... when the pc is doing all right, you let him carry on with regular auditing; when he isn't doing all right, you take a corrective action such as a review.' [HCOB 13 May 69; HCOB 15 May 69; HCOB 13 Oct. 70; HCOB 16 Jan. 75R]

Review: See Department of Review.

Review Committee of Evidence: See Committee of Evidence, Review.

reviv: revivification.

revivification: n. the reliving of an incident or a portion of it as if it were happening now; the bringing back to life of an engram in which a preclear is stuck. The engram or some portion thereof is being acted out in present time by the preclear. It is called a revivification because the engram is suddenly more real to the preclear than present time has ever been. He relives that moment briefly. He does not merely recall or remember it. ''... these can trigger into full play an engram in which he may be stuck and the pc may go into a revivification of it.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; HCOB 6 Dec. 78] Compare to RETURNING. Abbr. reviv.

revivify: v. to experience revivification. ''He can remember and return, and if his whole being goes down, he revivifies, and he is all there.'' [Notes on the Lectures; HCOB 6 Dec. 78]

R/F: routing form.

R-factor: n. 1. short for reality factor, by which is meant the reality of a certain person or situation, or a statement or communication expressing that reality. The term has a specific use in auditing, where it refers to the auditor's or C/S's communication to the preclear regarding what is being done or what is being looked for so that the preclear has reality on the procedure being used. ''Many orgs recruit and post without any R-factor much less hatting.'' [Lecture 2 Feb. 59; Lecture 30 Oct. 62 (#1); HCOB 23 Aug. 65; HCO PL 24 Oct. 68 I; HCO PL 16 Nov. 74RD] 2. a person's level of reality, as dictated by his level on the Tone Scale. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 22 Apr. 59 (#1); Lecture 12 Oct. 61; Staff Auditor's Conference 16 Feb. 59] — v. 3. to give someone a reality factor. ''... he would indicate the charge found to the pc and R-factor him that the folder must go back to the C/S for instructions.'' [HCOB 29 May 80RA]

RI: reliable item. See item, reliable.

rico: Spanish. rich, wealthy.

ride a hobbyhorse: See hobbyhorse, ride a.

ride one's luck: See luck, ride one's.

ridge: n. 1. a ''solid'' accumulation of energy which is suspended in space and time. Ridges are caused by flows, dispersals or ridges impinging against one another with a sufficient solidity to cause an enduring state of energy. A dispersal from the right and a dispersal from the left colliding in space with sufficient volume create a ridge which then exists after the flow itself has ceased. The duration of ridges is quite long. Any piece of matter could be considered to be a ridge in its last stage. Ridges, however, exist in suspension around a person and are the foundation upon which facsimiles are built. Certain human emotions manifest themselves as ridges, such as anger, grief, apathy and conservatism. ''This would also apply to ridges, or any other energy manifestation.'' [Scientology 8-80; Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 5 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 8 Apr. 59 (#1)] — v. 2. to manifest or create a ridge. ''Then it ridges and makes mass...'' [HCOB 3 June 71]

Ridge Running: n. an auditing procedure in which ridges are located and handled using Black and White Processing. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 7 Aug. 52 (#3); Lecture 14 Nov. 52 (#3); Lecture 14 Dec. 53 (#2); Lecture 11 July 55; JOS 6-G, Nov. 52] See also BLACK AND WHITE PROCESSING.

ridicule: n. the action of pulling someone's anchor points out slowly, then holding them away from him. Something being pulled away from a person is normally categorized under loss, but when it is pulled away and held away, it constitutes ridicule, especially when one pulls the anchor points out slowly, holds them there and lets the next few pile up before the person notices it. A ridiculed person is one who has all of his anchor points stretched out and held. [Lecture 27 Mar. 53 (#1); Lecture 29 Oct. 53 (#1); Lecture 17 Nov. 53 (#2); Lecture 17 June 54 (#1)]

right: m. assisting survival along the maximal number of dynamics; forwarding a purpose not destructive to the majority of the

dynamics. An act or conclusion is as right as it promotes the survival of the individual, future race, group, mankind or life making the conclusion. To be entirely right would be to survive to infinity. ''An individual who is wronger than right, on the average, will succumb.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Science of Survival; Scientology 8-8008; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#5); HCOB 19 Aug. 67; HCO PL 9 July 80R] Compare to WRONG.

Right Arm: m. a status which can be awarded in the Sea Org to upstat officers and petty officers who have met certain requirements, including being qualified to handle and command a ship. Right Arm means ''can succeed to command of ship.'' Right Arm officers and ratings wear a star on shoulder boards and loops and with sleeve stripes or chevrons. They sign their name with the designation ''RA,'' e.g., ''Lieutenant John Huffman, RA,'' and are carried on rosters with this designation. [FO 3951, 12 Feb. 89]

right as rain: m. Informal. quite all right, especially when compared with what might be expected or an earlier condition. ''... did it right, in other words—why, it just would have been as right as rain. Everything would have been fine and sweet and everything.'' [Lecture 11 Dec. 63]

right field: n. Sports. in the American game of baseball, the right-hand part of the playing field most distant from the center of action. Figuratively, the term is used to mean a remote location.

right-hand button: See button, right-hand.

right-hand drive: n. Automobiles. a steering system (particularly British) in which the steering wheel and other controls are fitted on the right side instead of on the left.

rightness: n. the proper calculation of effort. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, ''The Axioms of Dianetics''] Compare to WRONGNESS.

right shoulder arms: Military. the command to assume a position of resting a rifle against the right shoulder and supporting the butt with the hand on the same side.

right-side handlings: n. any of various Expanded Dianetics processes or rundowns designed to handle a preclear whose OCA graph is low on the right. Such a preclear is psychotic. Right-side handlings run the pain off the case, including the preclear's postulates and evil purposes which are always stuck in the heavy charge of an engram. This restores sanity. ''The left side of the OCA must be brought up to acceptable range before the pc is put onto the right-side handlings.'' [HCOB 19 Dec. 71; HCOB 1 May 91 V; HCOB 1 May 91 XIX; HCOB 1 May 91 XVIII] Compare to LEFT—SIDE HANDLINGS.

right-way oppose: See right way to.

right way to: m. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, using a properly worded listing question to oppose a reliable item. The question used to oppose a terminal is ''Who or what would a _____ oppose?'' The question used to oppose an opposition terminal is ''Who or what would oppose a _____?'' The auditor has to determine whether the reliable item he is opposing is a terminal or opposition terminal so as to use the correct listing question, and thus list it ''right way to.'' Also called right-way oppose. [Lecture 8 Jan. 63 (#1); HCOB 3 Jan. 63] Compare to WRONG WAY TO.

rigid needle: See sticky needle.

Rig-Veda: n. Religion. the oldest and most important of the books of the Veda, a collection of over a thousand priestly hymns addressed to the gods during sacrifice. See also VEDA.

RI list: See list, oppose.

ring-around-the-rosy: n. Music. a children's game in which the singing players skip around in a circle and drop to the floor on the song's last line. Also known as ''Ring-a-Ring o' Roses'' from the following rhyme: ''Ring-a-ring o' roses, / A pocket full of posies, / Ashes! Ashes! / We all fall down.''

ringtailed snorter: n. Informal. something or someone very remarkable. Ringtailed was an early nineteenth century superlative as has been used in similar phrases, such as ringtailed squealer or ringtailed roarer. ''... a ring-tailed snorter is the only thing could do that.'' [Lecture 8 Feb. 62]

RI oppose list: See list, oppose.

rip-off: See exchange, conditions of.

rise: n. 1. a steady, constant movement of the E-Meter needle, fast or slow, from right to left. A rise may speed up or slow down. It is exactly opposite to a fall. A rising needle means "no confront," and that more mass or solidity is coming in on the preclear. "Even though he flinches from it (steady needle rise) he does not know it." [E-Meter Essentials; Introducing the E-Meter; Film: E-Meter Reads; Understanding the E-Meter; HCOB 11 Aug. 60] —v. 2. (of an E-Meter needle) to make a movement to the left. "Now, the best guarantee of case increase is the needle rises and the needle falls which causes a tone arm rise and a tone arm fall." [Lecture 12 Oct. 61; SHSBC-70]

Rising Scale Processing: n. a type of auditing in which one takes a low point or column of the Chart of Attitudes which the preclear can reach, and asks him then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the "buttons" (attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes. "And the fellow said, 'Well, I've just had absolutely marvelous results with Rising Scale Processing.'" [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Introductory and Demonstration Processes Handbook; Lecture 10 Jan. 55; Lecture 26 Sept. 61; PAB 91, 3 July 56; HCO Training Bulletin, 6 Feb. 57; HCOB 11 June 57; HCOB 8 Apr. 58 I]

river, sell (someone) down the: v. Informal. to let down or betray (someone). From the early American practice of selling slaves who were thought to be unruly or otherwise "undesirable" at a reduced rate to traders who took them down the Mississippi River to sell as field hands on delta plantations. The work at such plantations was hard, the living conditions unhealthy and the hope of escape or betterment reduced to near zero.

Riverside Drive: n. a thoroughfare in New York City which runs along the west side of the city next to the Hudson River.

RJ: Ron's Journal.

road, hit the: n. Informal. to set out, as on a trip; leave.

Robin Hood's barn, go around: v. Informal. to arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. This expression comes from the fact that Robin Hood had no barn—his granary was the cornfields of the neighborhood. To go around his barn was to make a circuitous route around the neighboring fields. "There isn't any reason to go around Robin Hood's barn to wonder why these things work, because it's only recently that I've gotten the facile explanation . . ." [Lecture 17 Apr. 62]

robot: n. 1. a mechanically operated body; a machine that somebody else runs. [Lecture 15 Nov. 56; Lecture 17 Feb. 61] 2. a person who is subject to robotism, and must have orders to operate. [HCOB 10 May 72] See also ROBOTISM.

robotic: m. of or like a robot. "Robotic application of the steps will not only not produce the desired result but can result in messing up a case badly." [HCOB 15 Nov. 78]

robotism: n. a malady in which a person operates only when given orders because he refuses any responsibility for his own actions. This condition stems from evil purposes. The individual with an evil purpose has to withhold himself because he may do destructive things. When he fails to withhold himself, he commits overt acts on his fellows or other dynamics and occasionally loses control and does so. This of course makes him quite inactive. To overcome this, he refuses any responsibility for his own actions. Any motion he makes must be on the responsibility of others. Thus, he must have orders to operate, and one could call him a robot. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics]

Rock: n. a colloquial term for that engram which immediately succeeded after the individual had decided that he himself was nothing; the earliest and first time the individual decided that he himself was nothing and something else could confront life for him better. And when he had made that decision, he mocked up and continued in existence some hard, resistive, baffling or useful object—usually a

simple geometric figure—and became that thing. After a while it failed because it wasn't as good as he was, and yet it succeeded well enough and long enough to make him keep it around forever after. The Rock is the thing the preclear uses to reach people. It is an object, not a significance, far back on the track. It is confrontingness on a via. It is not called the Rock because it is a rock in every case, but simply because it is called the Rock.

[Lecture 1 Aug. 58 (#1); Lecture 20 Oct. 58 (#1); 31 Oct. 58 (#1); Lecture 3 Nov. 58; Lecture 6 Jan. 61 (#2); HCOB 29 July 58; HCOB 15 Oct. 58]

Rock, cycle of: n. the sequence of actions involved in creating the Rock. The person: (1) failed to communicate himself; (2) started using something to communicate with [the Rock]; (3) put the last item on automatic and it created for him; (4) it failed. It is the first shift of valence, the loss of identity of self and the assumption of identity of something else. [Lecture 6 Jan. 61 (#2); HCOB 29 July 58] See also ROCK.

Rockefeller Center: n. Architecture. a group of fifteen skyscrapers, also known as Radio City, on three square city blocks (twelve acres) in the heart of New York City.

Rockefeller Center Plaza: n. Architecture. the sunken plaza, used for outdoor dining in summer and ice skating in winter, located in the middle of Rockefeller Center. Also called Rockefeller Plaza.

Rockefeller Plaza: See Rockefeller Center Plaza.

Rocker: n. a whole track incident in which a thetan, after being caught in a theta trap, was swung or teetered to the left and right, slowly and quietly. [Scientology: A History of Man]

Rockers: See "Mods" and "Rockers."

rocket jockey: n. Informal. an astronaut. "This fellow has never thought of himself as having been even remotely connected with being a rocket jockey." Also called space jockey. [Lecture 7 June 61]

rocket read: n. 1. an E-Meter needle reaction in which the needle takes off to the right with a very fast spurt and does a rapid decay, like a bullet fired into water. It is very fast. It looks like it got all its motive power from its first instant of impulse with no additional motive power being imparted to it by anything. It's kicked off and it has no further kick so it rapidly dies out. It occurs when you get a preclear into implants. ". . . out of the clean flowing meter suddenly appeared a rocket read." [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 2 Sept. 62; HCOB 6 Dec. 62; HCOB 13 Apr. 64; Film: E-Meter Reads] —v. 2. to produce a rocket read. "One looks for and notes goals that rocket read." [HCOB 1 Feb. AD 13] Abbr. RR.

Rock, opposition: n. the opposition terminal to the Rock. [Lecture 22 Nov. 62 (#2); HCOB 17 Nov. 62] Abbr. opprock. See also ROCK and TERMINAL, OPPOSITION.

rocks in one's head, have: v. Informal. to be stupid or foolish. "Well, yes, the fellow had to have rocks in his head in order to make a mistake that would cause him to break his neck." [Lecture 5 Mar. 64]

rock slam: n. 1. a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. Rock slams repeat left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. The width of a rock slam depends largely on sensitivity setting. But it slams back and forth. It means hot item in an assessment and takes precedence over a fall, or it means that you have left rings on the preclear's hands or have a loose connection in the leads or meter. If the latter two items verify as not present you are looking at a rock slam in the preclear. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under discussion or auditing. "One rock slam doesn't make a psychotic." Also called a slam. [Introducing the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 12 Sept. 62R; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 1 Nov. 74RA; HCOB 10 Aug. 76R; HCOB 3 Sept. 78; HCOB 24 Jan. 77; Film: E-Meter Reads] —v. 2. to cause or experience a rock slam. "Persons who rock slam on Scientology or associated items are security risks." Also slam. [HCOB 23 Nov. 62] Abbr. R/S.

rock slam channel: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem

Masses, that hypothetical course between a series of pairs consisting of terminals and opposition terminals. Called the "rock slam channel" because all rock slams result from a pair of items in opposition, one of which is a terminal, the other being an opposition terminal. [HCOB 6 Dec. 62; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R]

- rock slam, dwindling: n. a rock slam that occurs in certain listing procedures in which the auditor gets a wide rock slam that gets narrower and narrower on each succeeding item on the list until it becomes just a dirty needle which is then handled as well until there is no reaction on the E-Meter. [Lecture 11 Oct. 62, SHSBC-227]
- rock slammer: n. a preclear who rock slams on a present time GPM item in his or her immediate environment; it is not just someone who has an R/S. In an organization, in a co-audit, in a marital situation or any other group, this is a sure-fire way of testing who has to be straightened out or who is messing it up: it's the person who rock slams when that group is mentioned. There are, for our purposes, two kinds of rock slammers: (a) those who R/S on subjects not connected with Scientology and (b) those who R/S on subjects connected to Scientology. The latter is a "List One R/Ser." In terms of Scientology groups and organizations, a rock slammer is someone who believes Scientology is in opposition to his goal or some part of it. A checklist of the characteristics of a rock slammer can be found in HCOB 1 Nov. 74RA, ROCK SLAMS AND ROCK SLAMMERS. [Lecture 4 Oct. 62 (#1); Lecture 13 Nov. 62 (#1); HCOB 23 Nov. 62; HCOB 1 Nov. 74RA] Abbr. R/Ser.
- rock slammer, List One: n. a person who rock slams on subjects connected to Scientology, as covered on List One; anyone who has rock slammed on List One. It is of great importance that List One R/Sers be located and moved off lines when they are part of staffs, as their intent is solely to destroy the organization whatever else they say; their long-run actions will prove it. [HCOB 1 Nov. 74RA] Abbr. List One R/Ser.
- rock slam, phantom: n. a rock slam that occasionally comes on during session rudiments without direct relation to any item. It is turned on by something in immediate, instant present time of the session by something immediately in, or in the vicinity of, the session. [HCOB 10 Dec. AD 12; Lecture 11 Dec. 62 (#1)]
- rock slam test: n. a series of four questions which can be asked of a person on a meter to establish whether or not this person will inadvertently, covertly or unknowingly attempt to ruin, wreck, stop or otherwise interfere with an organization, Scientology or an auditor. The questions are: (1) Consider committing overts against Scientology. (2) Consider committing overts against Ron. (3) Consider committing overts against the organization. (4) Consider committing overts against me (the auditor). If a rock slam appears on one or more of these questions, the person will be hard to train, won't make a good auditor and can otherwise cause trouble for the organization until the goal causing that rock slam is handled in auditing. [Lecture 2 Oct. 62; HCOB 12 Sept. 62R]
- roll a phrase: v. to repeat a phrase in an engram in order to deintensify the phrase or reduce the engram. [Science of Survival] Compare to REPEATER TECHNIQUE.
- rollback: n. a special investigatory procedure whereby someone who is spreading black PR or being destructive is questioned to find out who told them the black PR, or where they got the idea to instigate the destructive action they are involved in. Due to the potential for misapplication of this technology, its use is restricted to personnel who meet specific requirements and have completed specialized training. "... he can order a full rollback of the rumor or report and usually catch a real tiger operating in an org or area with black PR designed to paralyze the place." [HCO PL 10 Mar. 82; CBO 879-2] Abbr. RB.
- roll back: v. to do a rollback interview on (someone) or about (a specific destructive rumor, action or situation). "The person must be rolled back for any participation in any black PR activity." [HCO PL 28 Mar. 84 II; CBO 879-2] Abbr. RB.
- roll book: n. the master record of a course giving the student's name,

local and permanent address and the date of enrollment and departure or completion. The purpose of the roll book is to provide a permanent record of all who enrolled on the course and whether or not they graduated. ''Every Dianetics and Scientology course has a course roll book.'' [HCO PL 29 July 69 II; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

Rollei: n. Photography. a line of cameras put out by Franke and Heidecke of Germany. See also ROLLEIFLEX.

Rolleiflex: n. Photography. the name of a high quality camera in the Rollei line with two lenses: the lower lens focuses an image on the film and the upper lens is part of the viewfinder.

roller coaster: n. 1. a case that betters then worsens; a potential trouble source. ''... a roller coaster is always a PTS connected to an SP,'' [Lecture 21 Sept. 65; HCO PL 8 Nov. 65] 2. the condition of someone who roller-coasters. ''The roller coaster is caused by the hidden standard going into action.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCOB 8 Nov. 65] —m. 3. characterized by roller-coastering. ''A fat review folder, a roller coaster case, a pc who never gets out of this life... are alike overcharged cases.'' [Lecture 18 May 65; HCOB 8 Nov. 65; HCOB 2 Nov. 68R] Also called rolly coaster.

roller-coaster: v. to get better, get worse, get better, get worse; to get a gain and slump, get a gain and slump over and over. A person who is roller-coastering is always connected to a suppressive person and will not get steady gain until the suppressive is found. The term comes from roller coaster, any of the little railways with very steep dips and rises found in amusement parks. ''He roller-coasters or gets ill.'' Also called rolly-coaster. [Lecture 8 June 65; Lecture 2 Aug. 66; Lecture 25 Aug. 66; HCO PL 5 Apr. 65 II; HCO PL 16 May 65 II; HCO PL 14 Oct. 65 I; HCO PL 8 Nov. 65; HCOB 3 Apr. 66; HCO PL 24 Apr. 72 I; HCO PL 31 Dec. 78RA III]

Rolls-Royce: n. Automobiles. a brand of car noted as being of the highest quality.

roll up one's sleeves: See sleeves, roll up one's.

rolly-coaster, roly coaster: See roller-coaster; roller coaster.

Roman-Briton: m. History. of Britain from the time it was invaded by Rome around a.d. 43 until the Roman occupation ceased early in the fifth century. During this time period, a great network of roads was built in Britain and the southeastern parts of the island were thoroughly Romanized. ''And they were good civilizations as they went: the Roman-Briton civilization, the Danish civilization that was here...'' [Lecture 18 June 64]

Rome, all roads lead to: Informal. all ways or methods of fulfilling a specific intention end in the same result (often used to defend one's personal way of doing something or to suggest that no one method is better than another). The term originates in a description of the system of roads built across Europe during the time of the Roman Empire: It was said that no matter on which road one started a journey, if one kept on traveling he would finally reach the city of Rome.

Roneo: n. Trademark. brand name for mimeograph machines and equipment.

Ron's Journal: n. originally, a tape-recorded message from L. Ron Hubbard originally designed as an intimate chat with staff members to let them in on what was going on and what was being planned so they could be informative to the Scientology public. These were originally recorded lectures by LRH and have at times been released as printed or mimeographed issues and distributed to public as well as staff. [HCO PL 13 Aug. 70 III] Abbr. RJ.

Ronson: n. Trademark. brand name of a cigarette lighter.

Ron's special Thursday bulletins: n. in the early 1960s, HCO bulletins written by LRH and sent out on Thursday to mission holders, professional auditors, etc., so they had the up-to-date developments in Scientology technology. [Lecture 26 June 62 (#1); Lecture 10 July 62 (#1)]

roodles: n. Poker. any special pot (all the money bet at one time) with increased antes (amounts of money all players put into the pool before receiving cards) or stakes.

roof, out thé: m. Informal. extremely high; increased beyond all

expectations.. A variation of the phrase go through the roof. 'The organization has to add reality and affinity and then it can be there and communicate and raise its ARC with the environment out the roof.' [HCO PL 22 Sept. 88]

root word: n, in the wording of a goal which is part of a Goals Problem Mass, a word which gives the regard or action one is supposed to have for the end word of that goal. Each end word has many root words. For example, in the goal 'to catch catfish,' 'catch' is the root word and 'catfish' is the end word. A person might have numerous goals with the end word 'catfish' and different root words, such as 'to protect catfish,' 'to eat catfish,' etc. '... the banks are so charged up and those root words are so charged up that anything will fire.' [Lecture 14 May 63; HCOB 8 Dec. 64 (confid.)]

ropes, hang on the: v, Informal, to be undecided or unsettled. The expression comes from boxing where a boxer who is in a groggy defenseless position will hold on to the ropes around the ring.

ropes, know (all) the: v, Informal, to be fully acquainted with the details or procedures of something. The phrase comes from sailing and refers to the ropes that control the sails of a ship.

ropes, through the: m, Informal, experienced in all the details, rules and intricacies of a procedure, business, etc. A variation of know the ropes.

Rorschach: See inkblot test.

Rorschach institute: n, Psychiatry, the Rorschach Research Exchange in St. Petersburg, Florida, founded in 1938, which promotes the study, research, development and application of personality assessment. The organization is named in honor of Hermann Rorschach (1884-1922), Swiss psychiatrist.

rose, come out smelling like a: n, Informal, to have extraordinarily good luck; to emerge from peril with profit. 'And you find out if you follow the State of Emergency, why, you come out at the other end smiling and smelling like a rose.' [Lecture 25 May 65]

Rosicrucianism: n, Philosophy, a system of mystical and metaphysical philosophy intended to guide the development of the inner consciousness. Its name comes from the original symbol of the organization, a cross with a single red rose in its center.

rote-style auditing: See auditing, muzzled.

Rotten Row: n, Sports, a bridle path in the fashionable section of Hyde Park in London, England, where people rode their horses, especially on Sundays.

rough layout: n, the precisely measured pages, spaces, type, croppings, laid out with great mechanical accuracy so that typesetting can begin and separation negatives or blocks that will fit can be made. Rough layout precisely measures the pages, precisely measures the spaces within the pages, precisely measures the copy and selects the type that will be used for the copy in the various spaces. It crops, precisely, the photos or other artwork that will be used in the piece. '... you can't do a 'rough layout' or any layout at all unless you have a design of what the piece is trying to look like.' [HCO PL 5 Sept. 79; HCO PL 6 Sept. 79]

round robin: n, the system of Word Clearing and drilling used by a trio of students who are acting as twins for each other on a course (a situation which occurs occasionally when an advanced student loses a twin and there is absolutely no other single terminal far enough along on the course to team him up with). In a round robin, student A coaches B, B coaches C, and C coaches A. [HCOB 21 Aug. 79]

Route 1: n, a series of advanced processes covered in the book The Creation of Human Ability, numbered R1-4 through R1-15. These processes are run only after the person has been exteriorized, and are designed to reacquaint the thetan with the physical universe and improve his perceptions and abilities. [The Creation of Human Ability; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 6 June 55; HCOB 2 Apr. 65] Abbr. R1.

Route 2: n, a series of processes covered in the book The Creation of Human Ability, numbered R2-16 through R2-77. These process are run on a person who has not been exteriorized, to prepare him for Route 1. [The Creation of Human Ability] Abbr. R2.

routine: n. originally, any combination of processes in a package; expanded in 1964 to mean a standard process designed for the best steady gain of the preclear at that level. A routine is designed to advance a case that is in-session and has no present time problems, overts or ARC breaks in restimulation, as opposed to a remedy, which is designed to handle a nonroutine situation. [HCOB 5 June 61; HCOB 27 Sept. 64; HCOB 11 Dec. 64] Compare to REMEDY.

Routine 0-0: n. a very basic auditing procedure developed in 1964 which deals with communication. [HCOB 11 Dec. 64 II; HCOB 8 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 II] Abbr. 0-0, R00.

Routine 1: n. an auditing routine developed in 1961 consisting of CCHs 1-4 and the Johannesburg Confessional List done in rotation: CCHs run to a flat point, then several hours or a page of Joburg, then back to CCHs until flat, back to Joburg, etc. [Lecture 5 June 61; HCOB 5 June 61; HCOB 27 June 61] Abbr. R1.

Routine 1A: n. an auditing routine developed in 1961 for use on preclears not progressing well on the CCHs in Routine 1, consisting of Problems Processes and Security Checks run in rotation, one for one in terms of time. [Lecture 3 July 61; Lecture 6 July 61; Lecture 22 Aug. 61; HCOB 6 July 61; HCO PL 12 Sept. 61] Abbr. 1A, R1A. See also ROUTINE 1.

Routine 1C: n. an auditing routine developed in 1963 in which the auditor asks the preclear questions and has the preclear itsa about them. The "1" in this designation signifies that this is a Level I process, and the "C" stands for "communication." [Lecture 20 Aug. 63; Lecture 22 Aug. 63; Lecture 10 Apr. 64; HCOB 1 Sept. 63 II] Abbr. 1C, R1C.

Routine 1CM: n. an auditing routine in which the auditor takes up things with the preclear that moved the tone arm while the preclear was itsaing. It is similar to Routine 1C, but uses E-Meter steering to guide the preclear. [Lecture 10 Apr. 64] Abbr. 1CM, R1CM.

Routine 2: n. a general designation encompassing several different auditing procedures developed between 1961 and 1963 to make it possible to successfully run a preclear on Routine 3 processes by clearing up any possible reasons for slow or no gains. The first version of Routine 2, released in 1961, consists of general runs on the Prehavingness Scale, Security Checks and Havingness and Confront Processes. As the technology advanced, new procedures were released with different numbers and letters appended to the original "Routine 2," such as Routine 2-10, Routine 2-12, Routine 2-12A, Routine 2G, etc. Each of these Routine 2 processes addresses items using different approaches. [Lecture 27 Nov. 62 (#1); Lecture 11 Dec. 62; Lecture 19 Feb. 63; HCOB 5 June 61; HCOB 6 Dec. 62; HCOB 27 Jan. 63] Abbr. R2.

Routine 2C: n. an auditing routine developed in 1963 called "discussion by lists," in which prepared lists of subjects are used and the auditor has the preclear itsa on each as long as it continues to create tone arm action. [HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; HCOB 17 Oct. 63 I; HCOB 17 Oct. 63 II; HCOB 31 Oct. 63] Abbr. 2C, R2C.

Routine 2G(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, PH, X, X1): See Routine 2.

Routine 2H: See Routine 3H.

Routine 2-10: See Routine 2.

Routine 2-12: See Routine 2.

Routine 2-12A: See Routine 2.

Routine 3: n. a general designation encompassing a number of different auditing procedures and processes developed between 1961 and 1963 to address Goals Problem Masses. The first version of Routine 3, issued in 1961, consisted of finding the goals and terminals of the preclear and doing Security Checks. As the technology advanced, new procedures were released with different letters appended to the original "Routine 3," such as Routine 3A, Routine 3D, Routine 3GA, etc. Each of these Routine 3 processes addresses GPMs using different approaches. In September 1963, due to a change in the designation of the different levels of Scientology processing, the procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses were recategorized as Routine 4. At that time, Routine 3 was redefined as the designation for engram running procedures (such as Routine 3R). [Lecture 5 June

61; Lecture 17 Jan. 62; Lecture 26 Apr. 62 (#2); Lecture 3 Sept. 63; HCOB 5 June 61; HCO PL 12 Sept. 61; HCOB 26 Oct. 61; HCOB 7 Nov. 61; HCOB 1 Sept. 63 I] Abbr. R3.

Routine 3A: See Routine 3.

Routine 3D: See Routine 3.

Routine 3D Criss Cross: See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

Routine 3DXX: Routine 3D Criss Cross. See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

Routine 3G: See Routine 3.

Routine 3GA: See Routine 3.

Routine 3GA Criss Cross: See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

Routine 3GAXX: Routine 3GA Criss Cross. See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

Routine 3H: n. an auditing routine used for handling ARC breaks. The original version of this routine, developed in 1963, was called Routine 2H and consisted of having the preclear state an ARC break, dating the ARC break on the E-Meter and then assessing it for bypassed charge. It was renamed Routine 4H in September 1963 to align with a change in the designation of different levels of Scientology processing done at that time. The process was updated and designated as Routine 3H in 1965 when ARC Break processes were made part of Grade III. [The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 25 June 63; HCOB 1 Sept. 63; HCOB 25 June 63; HCOB 22 Sept. 65; HCOB 6 Aug. 68; HCOB 8 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 V] Abbr. R3H.

Routine 3M2: See Routine 3.

Routine 3M: See Routine 3.

Routine 3MX: See Routine 3.

Routine 3N2: See Routine 3.

Routine 3N: n. a Routine 3 process which uses directive listing to run implant GPMs. It was renamed Routine 4N in September 1963 to align with a change in the designation of different levels of Scientology processing done at that time. [HCOB 13 May 63]

Routine 3R: n. an auditing procedure for engram running by chains, developed in June 1963. (The "R" is simply its letter designation in the series of Routine 3 processes; it doesn't stand for "revised.") In September 1963, due to a change in the designation of the different levels of Scientology processing, the processes addressing Goals Problem Masses found in Routine 3 were recategorized as Routine 4. At that time, Routine 3 became the designation for engram running procedures (such as Routine 3R). Routine 3R was used in Standard Dianetics, then was replaced by Routine 3RA with the development of New Era Dianetics in 1978. [HCOB 24 June 63; HCOB 26 June 78RA] Abbr. 3R, R3R.

Routine 3RA: n. an auditing procedure for engram running by chains. A refinement of Routine 3R, Routine 3RA came out in 1978 as part of New Era Dianetics. [HCOB 26 June 78RA II; HCOB 28 June 78RA] Abbr. 3RA, R3RA.

Routine 3SC: n. an auditing procedure developed in 1963 to find and run service facsimiles. "SC" stands for Service Facsimile Clear. [Lecture 3 Sept. 63; HCOB 1 Sept. 63; HCOB 8 Sept. 78RB; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 VI] Abbr. 3SC, R3SC.

Routine 3SC-A: n. a refinement of Routine 3SC, released in 1978 and used as a part of New Era Dianetics to find and erase service facsimiles. Also called R3RA Service Facsimile Handling. [HCOB 22 June 78RA; HCOB 6 Sept. 78 III] Abbr. 3SCA, R3SCA.

Routine 3T: n. an auditing routine developed in 1963 for handling hidden standards. [Lecture 12 Sept. 63] Abbr. 3T, R3T.

Routine 3-21: See Routine 3.

Routine 4: n. a general designation encompassing a number of different auditing processes and procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses. Previously known as Routine 3, these processes were renamed Routine 4 in September 1963 to align with a change in the designation of different levels of Scientology processing done at that time. [Lecture 22 Oct. 63; HCOB 28 Sept. 63] Abbr. R4.

Routine 4H: See Routine 3H.

Routine 4M2: See Routine 4.

Routine 4N2: See Routine 4.

Routine 4N: See Routine 3N.

Routine 4SC: See Routine 3SC.

Routine 5: n. an auditing routine dealing with implants, engrams, and whole track case analysis. [Lecture 12 Dec. 63; HCOB 1 Sept. 63; HCO PL 26 Nov. 63] Abbr. R5.

Routine 6: n. a confidential auditing routine which addresses and runs out GPMs. The processes of this routine are Solo audited, and fit at Grade VI on the Grade Chart. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCO PL 5 May 64] Abbr. R6.

Routine 6 End Words: n. a Solo-audited process which addresses the end words of goals. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78] Abbr. R6EW.

Routine 6 End Words Plot: n. a Solo-audited process in which the preclear plots groups of end words. [HCOB 4 Jan. 65 (confidential)] Abbr. R6EWP.

Routine 6 End Words Sixes: n. a Solo-audited process in which the preclear finds and addresses groups of six end words. [HCOB 4 Jan. 65 (confidential)] Abbr. R6EWS.

routing, A: n. a type of routing in which a communication goes directly across from one's own post to the same org post in another org. It does not go across to the same post and then up or down. This is clearly marked at the top of all despatches so routed "A routing," with no vias marked. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II]

Routing and Personnel: See Department of Routing and Personnel.

routing, B: n. a type of routing in which the communication goes up in one's own org and across and down again to the same post as one's own in the other org. Despatches so routed are clearly marked at the top "B routing" with a full list of vias written on it by the sender. Each via initials and forwards or stops it, says exactly why and returns it to the sender. This type of routing was so popular with the staff when it was first released in 1965 that even though it was designed for routing communications to terminals in other orgs, staff started using it to route despatches to comparable terminals in other divisions and departments within their own org. Thus "B routing" became a standard type of internal routing, referred to as by channels. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

routing, C: n. a type of routing in which communications go up the channels in a person's org but do not go outside the org unless one's seniors reroute it to another terminal. Despatches so routed are clearly marked "C routing" and have the proper vias for one's own org marked on it by the sender for forwarding inside his own org. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II]

routing, D: n. a type of routing in which communications go inside one's own org to anyone else in the org up or down. Despatches so forwarded are called "D routing" with the person to whom addressed clearly marked. D routing is entirely limited to one's own org and is not forwarded across to another org except when demanded or as an enclosure in other despatches. D routing means "to a specific post in one's own org, superior or junior." [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II]

routing form: n. a form that gives the step-by-step sequence of actions that are taken in routing a person or particle into, within and out of an organization. It gives the post titles of those responsible for each step and the actions they take in handling the person or particle. A routing form gives the full road map by which someone or something is routed. The routing forms filed in a pc folder are those used to route the pc into the HGC and through his service. Routing forms are placed on top of the invoice form. "Routing forms are in use for all movements of students onto, off of and between courses." Also called routing sheet. [HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R III; HCOB 13 Nov. 87] Abbr. R/F.

routing sheet: See routing form.

Royal Automobile Club: n. Automobiles. an organization founded in the early 1900s in London, England. It sponsors motor races and tours, operates services for motorists who need assistance and provides motoring information. It also deals with car designs and road regulations for the safety of drivers. Its membership is open to any car owner.

Royal Empire Society: n. Groups. a London club established in 1868 with the stated aims to promote, increase and spread knowledge of the

peoples of the Commonwealth. Its name was changed in 1958 to the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Royal Festival Hall: n. Architecture, a concert hall in London, England.

Royal Navy: n. Military, the British Navy.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police: n. Government, a police force organized in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police to bring law and order to the Canadian Far West and especially to prevent Indian disorders. In 1904 the name was changed to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and in 1920 to its present title, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, also known as the Mounties. The phrase "The Mounties always get their man," originated in films in the 1930s because they have an excellent record of capturing criminals.

royal road: n. Informal, an easy way of reaching an objective. The term comes from a statement made by Greek mathematician and founder of geometry, Euclid (fl. 300 b.c.), to the Egyptian ruler, Ptolemy I: "There is no royal road to geometry." "Apparently there is no shortcut to clearing, any more than there is a royal road to geometry." [Lecture 13 Sept. 61]

Royal Scotman: See Apollo.

Roycroft: n. Business. **Roycroft Press:** a printing shop founded (1895) by Elbert Hubbard (1856—1915). The shop was named after seventeenth-century English printer Thomas Roycroft (printer of Oriental languages).

RPEC: Repairing Past Ethics Conditions.

RPF: Rehabilitation Project Force.

RPR: LRH Public Relations. See also LRH PERSONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE.

RR: rocket read.

R/S: rock slam.

RS: Royal Scotman. See Apollo.

R/Sar: rock slammer.

RSM: Royal Scotman. See Apollo.

RTA: remote tone arm.

RTC: Religious Technology Center.

RTRC: LRH Technical Research and Compilations.

rubber burning: n. Informal, reference to the fact that starting up a car or motorcycle extremely fast from a dead stop will leave marks from the rubber of the tires on the road.

rubber smoking: See rubber burning.

Rube Goldbergian: n. Informal, in the manner of American cartoonist Rube Goldberg (1883—1970), who drew mechanical devices of absurdly unnecessary complexity. "And there was some fantastic Rube Goldbergian mechanism whereby, you know, you probably pumped wheels and turned levers and ground screws; and you got these enormously hidden girders of some kind or another moved down underneath the boat, you see." [Lecture 8 Aug. 61]

ruddy rod: n. a made-up term used frequently by LRH in his writings and lectures with no specific meaning. "That machine's got a mind of its own to the degree that the levers come out and the ruddy rods go here and the things bounce and so forth." [Lecture 16 Aug. 51]

rudiment, auditor: n. any of several different processes which have been used in Model Sessions through the years to address and handle preclear considerations about the auditor which could make it difficult for the preclear to talk freely to the auditor in session. [HCOB 25 Jan. 61; HCOB 14 Dec. 61]

rudiment, random: n. a rudiment put into the session at any time the preclear seems to need it. Example: Preclear seems ARC broken so one asks if he is and handles. [Lecture 10 July 62 (#2); LRH Definition Notes; HCOB 23 Aug. 71]

rudiments: n. those steps or actions which are used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. A rudiment is not a process; it is a reason why the preclear might not be in-session. Putting in the rudiments includes ensuring the session environment is acceptable to the preclear and handling any ARC breaks, present time problems and withholds at the start of session, addressing and handling the reasons for any bad indicators or out-of-sessionness of the preclear during session, and cleaning up any factors at the end of the session which could cause the session to hang up in time for

the preclear. Rudiments can vary depending upon the type of action being done and the requirements for that action, but they are what it takes to get a session running, keep it running and keep the preclear in-session. ''A session without proper rudiments is a session without control.'' [Lecture 5 June 61; Lecture 30 Jan. 62; Operational Bulletin 4, 11 Nov. 55; HCOB 24 Mar. 60; HCOB 14 Dec. 61; HCOB 23 Aug. 71; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I; HCOB 14 June 84] Abbr. ruds.

Rudiments Auditor: See ARC Break Auditor.

rudiments, big middle: See rudiments, middle.

rudiments, end: n. a series of questions asked of the preclear after the main body of the session to clean up additional and residual charge left by reason of the session and to put the preclear in a frame of mind to end the session. These questions pick up any half-truths, untruths, withholds, etc., which might have been missed during the session. Previously a part of every session, end rudiments are now used to end off all Confessional sessions and to help a person fully end cycle on an O/W write-up. [Lecture 30 Jan. 62; Lecture 21 Feb. 62; Lecture 1 Mar. 62 (#2); HCOB 14 Dec. 61; HCOB 30 Nov. 78R]

rudiments, fast: n. [1962—1963] a check used on rudiments in which the question was checked on the meter and reads were used to steer the preclear to the answer. These two steps were done over and over until the needle was clean and the preclear agreed that it was clean. [HCOB 2 July 62] Compare to RUDIMENTS, REPETITIVE.

rudiments, life: n. rudiments done using the prefix ''in life.'' For example, ''In life have you had an ARC break?'' [HCOB 16 Aug. 69R]

rudiments, middle: n. [1962—1965] a series of questions asked of a preclear during a session to keep the session progressing and keep the rudiments in. The rudiments used mid-session varied based on the process being run or the difficulty being handled. Regular middle rudiments (sometimes called small mid ruds or little mid ruds) consisted of checking three or four buttons pertinent to the action being audited. Big middle rudiments (called big mid ruds or BMRS) consisted first of nine buttons—Suppressed, Careful of, Failed to reveal, Invalidated, Suggested, Mistake been made, Anxious about, Protested and Decided—with a tenth button (Asserted) added later. [Lecture 31 May 62 (#2); Lecture 27 Mar. 63; HCOB 7 Nov. 62 III; HCOB 8 Mar. 63; HCOB 13 May 63; HCOB 14 Aug. 64] Abbr. mid ruds.

rudiments, mutual: See mutual out-rudiments.

rudiments, org: n. the basic functions as given in HCO PL 11 Dec. 61RB, ORGANIZATION RUDIMENTS, that need to be in for an org to properly function. Each rudiment consists of an administrative action and a technical action to be gotten in at the same time. The rudiments are done in order; one should be gotten in before going on to the next. The Org Rudiments Section in the Department of Inspections and Reports is responsible for getting the org rudiments in. [HCO PL 11 Dec. 61RB; HCO PL 20 Nov. 65 II]

Rudiments Program: See ARC Break Program.

Rudiments Registrar: See ARC Break Registrar.

Rudiments Repair Auditor: See ARC Break Auditor.

rudiments, repetitive: n. [1962—1963] a method of running rudiments in which the auditor first asked the rudiment question of the preclear without consulting the meter until the preclear said there was no further answer, then checked the question on the meter. If there was a read, the auditor used the meter to steer the preclear to the answer. Once the preclear found the answer, the auditor again laid the meter aside and asked the question of the preclear as above until the preclear had no answer, then checked the question on the meter again. This cycle was repeated over and over until the meter was clean of any instant read. [Lecture 10 July 62 (#2); HCOB 2 July 62; HCOB 9 Sept. 63] Compare to RUDIMENTS, FAST.

rudiments, ''since'' big mid: See rudiments, ''since'' mid and rudiments, middle.

rudiments, ''since'' mid: n. middle rudiments asked with a prefix that covers a specific time, such as ''since the last time I audited you'' or ''since your last session.'' [Lecture 19 Mar. 64; HCOB 8 Mar. 63]

ruds: rudiments.

Ruds Auditor: See ARC Break Auditor.

Ruds Program: See ARC Break Program.

Ruds Registrar: See ARC Break Registrar.

Rue Morgue murders: See Murders of the Rue Morgue.

Ruggles of Red Gap: n. Literature. a humorous novel written by American author Harry Leon Wilson (1867—1939), published in 1915, about a British butler exported to a western pioneer town.

rug out, pull the: v. Informal. to cease providing important support or help (to someone or something), especially without warning. "If you pull the rug out from underneath everybody and tell them to be utter slaves and that sort of thing, you don't work things out." [Lecture 27 Sept. 61]

ruin: n. a situation or condition that is ruining a person; something that is messing a person up. It must be a condition that is real to the individual as an unwanted condition, or one that can be made real to him. [HCO PL 23 Oct. 65]

run: v. 1. to apply processing to (someone or something). "There is a standard way to run an engram." [Science of Survival; JOS 12-G, 15 Mar. 53; PAB 54, 10 June 55] —n. 2. the application of processing, or of the steps of a specific process or procedure. "... a preclear may have made available for his analytical thinking five or ten times the number of incidents of this type that were accessible before the run." [DAB Vol. 1, No. 10—11, Apr.—May 51]

rundown: n. a series of steps that are auditing actions and processes designed to handle a specific aspect of a case and which have a known end phenomena. "... allowance must be made for sufficient time to get the rundown done fully while still completing it as rapidly as possible . . ." [LRH Definition Notes; HCOB 20 Aug. 70R] Abbr. RD.

running item: See item, running.

run off at the mouth: See mouth, run off at the.

run out: v. to erase (something); to cause (something) to disappear. "You just continue to run out all the times when he has tried to control things and has had them blow up in his face." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; PAB 129, 1 Feb. 58]

rush: m. a designation put on despatches or other communications to indicate that it is faster-than-average traffic and should be handled by personal delivery or swiftest communication such as phone or cable. Rush communications should be placed in the middle of a person's desk conspicuously. Rush use should not be frequent. [HCO PL 12 Sept. 58; HCO PL 9 June 60]

Rush PO: See emergency purchase order.

Rutgers University: n. Education. the state university of New Jersey and its research foundation, which engages in scientific investigation.

- S2:** n. an auditing action in which the auditor asks the preclear from where he could communicate to a victim, named after an English-brand weedkiller. [HCO PL 2 July 59 IV; HCOB 14 July 59; HCOB 21 July 59; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 VI]
- S22:** n. an auditing action in which the auditor asks the preclear to think of a place from which he could communicate to a victim. [HCO PL 2 July 59 IV]
- S:** Scientology (in the Scientology Symbol).
- SA:** Self Analysis. See the list of books in the Appendix.
- sackcloth and ashes, wear:** n. Informal. to be in a state of great mourning or penitence. A reference to the Hebrew custom of wearing sackcloth (a rough cloth from which sacks were made) and ashes as suitably humble attire for religious ceremonies, mourning, penitence, etc.
- sad apple:** n. Informal. a gloomy person, frequently irritable, introverted, or pessimistic.
- sad effect:** n. an instance of becoming sad and mournful, usually without knowing what is causing it. When an ARC break is permitted to continue over too long a period of time and remains in restimulation a person goes into a sad effect. This condition is handled by finding the earliest ARC break on the chain, finding whether it was a break in affinity, reality, communication or understanding and indicating it to the person, always, of course, in session. "The pc will go into a sad effect if you don't find the ARC break but, instead, continue the process." [HCOB 14 Mar. 63; HCOB 29 Mar. 65; LRH Definition Notes]
- safe point:** n. 1. a place from which one can safely operate, speak up, and defend oneself if necessary. Where a new production activity is being established, PR area control should make the point safe for the activity before it begins production if possible. Whenever it is necessary to go into delivery operations without the prior step of making the safe point, a special unit must be set up and run at full steam to make a safe point and gain viable PR area control over all publics in the area. "A new group or company should be established first as a safe point and then as an operating point." [HCO PL 1 Apr. 82] —v. 2. to create a safe point. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 82]
- Safeway:** n. Business. a major American supermarket chain.
- Saint Elizabeth:** n. Psychiatry. Saint Elizabeth's Hospital: a government-supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC.
- Saint Hill:** n. the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard from 1959 through 1967, and the worldwide headquarters of Scientology from 1959 to 1970, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. This was where LRH taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course from 1961 to 1964. Mentions of "old Saint Hill" refer to the organization at Saint Hill during the mid-1960s when LRH was running it as Executive Director, renowned as a period of extremely rapid expansion. The term "Saint Hill" now applies to any organization authorized to deliver all services through the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hill means "singd or burned hill." [HCO PL 26 June 59] Abbr. SH; Sthil.
- Saint Hill Administrator:** See Administrator.
- Saint Hill Castle:** n. the building at Saint Hill which houses AOSH UK. The original plans for this building were done by LRH.
- Saint Hill Course:** Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.
- Saint Hiller:** n. a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78]
- Saint Hill Manor:** n. L. Ron Hubbard's home at Saint Hill, where he lived and worked from 1959 to 1966.
- Saint Hill org:** See Saint Hill.
- Saint Hill Special Briefing Course:** n. the auditor training course on which one studies the chronological track of the discoveries and development of Dianetics and Scientology, from 1948 up to present time; the most comprehensive course in Scientology. On this course one can see how the subject progressed and so is able to gain a full

understanding of the technology, from the lowest to the highest levels, and become a truly top-grade, expert auditor. It is called the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course because it was initiated at Saint Hill Manor by L. Ron Hubbard in 1961. It is delivered by Saint Hill organizations and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. Also called Briefing Course and Saint Hill Course. [HCO PL 9 July 62; HCO PL 12 Nov. 62; HCO Info Letter 14 Nov. 62] Abbr. SHSBC; BC.

Saint Paul's: n. Architecture. Saint Paul's Cathedral, a cathedral in London, England, recognizable by its huge dome which is 364 feet high.

"Saints Come Marching In": n. Music, reference to "When the Saints Go Marching In," a well-known spiritual (religious folk song) of American Black origin.

salt mines, back to the: Informal, back to the job; back to work (inferring one's work is as hard or unpleasant as working in a salt mine would be).

Sama-Veda: n. Religion, one of the books of the Veda, containing a collection of mantras (sacred words or formulas repeated as incantations) and tunes used in connection with the Rig-Veda. See also VEDA and RIG-VEDA.

Sandcastle: n. the name of the hotel and delivery building at the Flag Land Base which are specially designed for the delivery of Advanced Courses.

S and double triangle: See Scientology Symbol.

Sanderson Rundown: n. an earlier name for the Wants Handled Rundown. See also WANTS HANDLED RUNDOWN.

San Gorgonio: n. Geography, the highest peak of the San Bernadino Mountains in southern California. The mountain is 11,502 feet high (3500 meters).

sanity: n. 1. the degree of rationality of an individual; one's ability to reason. A man is sane in the ratio that he can compute accurately, limited only by information and viewpoint. Thus, sanity is the ability to recognize differences, similarities and identities. It is the ability to differentiate. The better one can tell differences, no matter how minute, and know the width of those differences, the more rational he is. "... decision is sanity and indecision is aberration." [Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 20 May 52 (#1); Lecture 6 Dec. 52 (#2); Lecture 13 Apr. 54; Article, Jan. 51; HCO PL 26 Apr. 70R] 2. that condition wherein one is sufficiently intelligent to solve his problems without physical violence or destroying other beings and yet survive happily and prosperously. "Sanity is basically honesty and truth." [HCOB 6 June 59; HCOB 24 Feb. 72]

"Satan, Get thee behind me": See "Get thee behind me, Satan."

Saturday Evening Post, The: n. Journalism, a large American monthly magazine, founded in 1728.

Saturday Review of Literature: n. Literature, a publication founded in 1924 as a purely literary magazine, which broadened its scope and changed its name to Saturday Review in 1940.

sauce: n. Photography, a term used for any colored dye or paint used to retouch a photograph, as opposed to the use of black (called "ink").

save the bacon: See bacon, save the.

saw wood: v. Informal, to attend to one's own affairs.

Say or Ask: n. reference to the question "Is there anything you would care to say or ask before I end this session?" asked by an auditor before ending off most sessions. [HCOB 11 Aug. 78 II; HCOB 4 Apr. 90]

S/C: Supercargo.

SCA: Service Completion Award.

scale: See gradient.

scale of preference: n. a scale which expresses the decisions used in accepting and scheduling preclears for auditing. The scale starts with the category of "best available auditors, earliest possible commencement," and one of its last categories is "any student, any

scheduling convenient to org.'" The full scale is included in HCO PL 9 May 65 II, AUDITING FEES, PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF PRECLEARS, SCALE OF PREFERENCE. [HCO PL 9 May 65 II]

scan: v. to run similar portions of incidents, accomplished by a narrowing of the selector mechanism of the mind to a class of data, but not to the point of a specific incident which contains specific data. The process of scanning is halfway between remembering and returning. Remembering covers the wide range of all events connected in any way to the thing which you are remembering. Returning always ties the attention down to one particular incident and the perceptics of this incident are recorded chronologically. In scanning, things are not remembered in generalities as in memory, nor chronologically within a single event as in return, but rather by a class of events with the particular section of the event in which the required data appears being foremost in the mind. Events appear in order of their occurrence, but only those parts of the events which are cataloged together by virtue of similar perceptics or similar meaning. The rest of the incident lies dormant and any charge it contains is not dissipated. Only the part of each event which applied to the subject comes into the analytical mind during scanning. "But the preclear can readily be brought by the auditor to scan, slowly or rapidly, similar types of incidents, from the earliest to the latest, either with regard to one person or with regard to all persons or with regard to a period of time." [Science of Survival; DAB Vol 1, No. 10-11, Apr.-May 51]

scat: Informal. v. 1. to go away hastily; to leave at once (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). "'Out, man. Scat!'" [Lecture 29 Apr. 59] —m. 2. quickly; very fast: used in a number of phrases such as quick as scat, faster than scat, etc. "... and the person will run on through it and be in another dramatization quicker than scat." [Lecture 15 Aug. 61]

scat, easy as: m. Informal. very easily; effortlessly.

schema: See German schema.

schiz: 1. schizophrenia. 2. schizophrenic.

schizo: schizophrenic.

schizoid: m. Psychiatry. of, like or having schizophrenia.

schizophrenia: n. Psychiatry. a major mental disorder typically characterized by a separation of the thought processes and the emotions, a distortion of reality accompanied by delusions and hallucinations, a fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia means "scissors" or "two" plus "head" — a two-head, in other words. [HCO PL 3 Apr. 72] Abbr. schiz.

schizophrenic: n. Psychiatry. 1. a person suffering from schizophrenia. —m. of, like or having schizophrenia. "But they've classified him! They put him in the schizophrenic category." [Lecture 24 July 57]

School of Life: n. [1956] the name for the lower-level Scientology courses which later became the Personal Efficiency Foundation, and then the Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist and Hubbard Qualified Scientologist Courses. [LRH Definition Notes]

school, tell tales out of: See tales out of school, tell.

school tie: See old school tie.

Scientologese: n. the language of Scientologists, or the words or meanings of words as used by Scientologists for conveying specific Scientology concepts. "I wouldn't pick out only Scientologese." [Lecture 26 May 61; HCOB 24 Sept. 64]

Scientologist: n. one who studies and practices Scientology. A Scientologist is a specialist in spiritual and human affairs. He is one who understands life. His technical skill is devoted to the resolution of the problems of life. [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 13 Jan. 55; Ability 1, Mar. 55; HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II]

Scientologist Hatting Course: n. any of several courses designed for experienced Scientologists and providing extensive data on a single aspect of Dianetics and Scientology technology, such as ethics, the Tone Scale and dissemination. Delivered in the Public Servicing Division of a Scientology organization. [Org Board]

Scientologist, professional: n. one who expertly uses Scientology on any area or level of the society. [HCOB 10 June 60]

Scientology 8-80: See 8-80.

Scientology 8-8008: See 8-8008.

Scientology: n. a religious practice developed by L. Ron Hubbard which applies to man's spirit and his spiritual freedom. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. The word Scientology comes from the Latin scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and the Greek logos, study of. In itself the word means literally "knowing how to know." Scientology is a route, a way, rather than a dissertation or an assertive body of knowledge. Through its drills and studies one may find the truth for himself. The technology is therefore not expounded as something to believe, but something to do. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; JOS 1-G, Aug. 52; HCO PL 6 Apr. 69; HCOB 15 July 78RA] Abbr. Scn.

Scientology Academy Level: See Academy Levels.

Scientology Auditor Analysis Checklist: n. an analysis list for use in handling of Scientology auditors who are flubby and not coming straight with more routine cramming actions, or whose preclears are not progressing as expected in their Scientology auditing. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 30 July 90]

Scientology Axioms: See Axioms.

Scientology Clear: See Clear.

Scientology Cross: n. a silver Roman cross with four additional short points between the four long points, worn by Scientology ministers. The model for this cross was found by L. Ron Hubbard in an ancient Spanish mission in Arizona. The eight points symbolize the eight dynamics. Also called the sunburst cross. [Ability 14, Sept. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 5, Nov. 55]

Scientology C/8-1: See C/8-1.

Scientology Drug Rundown: See Drug Rundown.

Scientology engram running: n. a method of running engrams using Scientology techniques, in which the auditor asks the preclear what part of the engram the preclear can confront. Examples of cases processed using Scientology engram running can be found in the book Have You Lived Before This Life? [Lecture 23 Oct. 56; Certainty Vol. 5, No. 23, Dec. 58; HCOB 6 Dec. 58]

Scientology Five: n. one of the levels of Scientology as organized in 1963; Scientology applied at a high echelon to social, political and scientific problems. [Lecture 8 Aug. 63; Lecture 26 Sept. 63; HCO PL 30 July 63; HCO PL 2 Aug. 63 I]

Scientology Foundation: See Foundation org.

Scientology Four: n. one of the levels of Scientology as organized in 1963; processes to OT and Saint Hill Special Briefing Course technology and targets. [Lecture 8 Aug. 63; HCO PL 30 July 63; HCO PL 2 Aug. 63 I]

Scientology group: n. a group, chartered by any official organization, that studies texts and has regular group activities. Such groups are often headed by Book Auditors or field auditors and are sometimes addressed by qualified auditors. They have a regular official charter. [HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II]

Scientology Introductory Auditing: See Life Repair.

Scientology Library and Research, Ltd: n. [1964—1966] an organization established to collect, safeguard and preserve all Scientology materials, and to compile and release new materials (such as copies of recorded lectures, books, films, etc.) to assist the dissemination of Scientology. [HCO PL 24 Jan. 64 I; HCO PL 30 Sept. 64] Abbr. SLR.

Scientology List: See List One.

Scientology List One: See List One.

Scientology Magistrate: n. the title given to an Ethics Officer or a Sea Org Master at Arms who has completed extensive training covering all aspects of ethics technology, including Security Checking and handling PTSness and suppression. The exact sequence of training steps is given in HCO PL 2 Oct. 84R, SCIENTOLOGY MAGISTRATE. Also

called Magistrate. [HCO PL 2 Oct. 84R]

Scientology Marriage Counseling: n. a technique for restoring ARC between marital partners whose relationship has become strained or is headed for divorce. Scientology Marriage Counseling is classified as an assist. It is meant to alleviate difficulties a couple are experiencing in their relationship with each other by helping them to unburden their accumulated overts and withholds. Also called Marriage Co-audit. [HCOB 19 Dec. 88R; Film: The Married Couple]

Scientology Missions International: n. the mother church for missions, which coordinates the network of missions; provides them with guidance and support, and helps Scientologists start new missions. Abbr. SMI.

Scientology One: n. one of the levels of Scientology as organized in 1963; usable data about living and life, applicable without training, consisting of theory (data about life, the mind, beingness and the universe), practical (drills one can do to raise one's ability to handle others and situations), and auditing (assists, ways to get relaxed, ways to cheer up, ways to handle situations, etc.). [Lecture 8 Aug. 63; Lecture 10 Dec. 63; HCO PL 30 July 63; HCO PL 2 Aug. 63 I]

Scientology pin: n. a pin which consists of a plain gold S and double triangle (Scientology symbol). [HCO PL 27 Oct. 65]

Scientology Policy Directive: n. an issue type for policy of the Church of Scientology. They are printed in green ink on green tint paper, and are distributed to all staff unless otherwise designated. [SPD 23 Feb. 82R] Abbr. SPD.

Scientology Release: See Release.

Scientology review: See review.

Scientology Symbol: n. a symbol which consists of two triangles over which an "S" is imposed. The "S" stands for Scientology, the top triangle is the KRC Triangle (standing for Knowledge, Responsibility and Control) and the bottom one is the ARC Triangle (standing for Affinity, Reality and Communication). Also called S and double triangle. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 30 Dec. 61 (#1); HCO PL 18 Feb. 72]

Scientology Three: n. one of the levels of Scientology as organized in 1963; clearing and OT preparatory levels including advanced auditing and advanced Academy courses leading up to the level of Clear. This is the level of the better human being. [Lecture 8 Aug. 63; HCO PL 30 July 63; HCO PL 2 Aug. 63 I]

Scientology Two: n. one of the levels of Scientology as organized in 1963; a strata which includes processes designed to handle the spiritual causes of physical ills. The auditing level is Reach and Withdraw and repetitive processes. [Lecture 8 Aug. 63; HCO PL 30 July 63; HCO PL 2 Aug. 63 I]

Scientology VI: Level VI.

Scientology Zero: n. one of the levels of Scientology as organized in 1963; a description of the environment and what was wrong with it, taking care of the world in which the person lives and having nothing to do with his mind at all. The whole of the level is instantly summatable in its own heading: "the dangerous environment." [Lecture 10 Sept. 63; Lecture 25 Sept. 63; Lecture 10 Dec. 63; HCOB 11 Dec. 64 II]

Scientometric testing: n. a series of tests used to measure state of case, personality, intelligence and aptitude. Scientometric testing is used to determine a person's current state and to show changes in condition as a result of doing Scientology services. Also called Scientometry. [Sec ED 54, 23 Nov. 58; Sec ED 122, 17 Feb. 59; Sec ED 149; HCO PL 25 Feb. 79R]

Scientometry: See Scientometric testing.

SCL: Study Correction List.

Scn: Scientology.

scout: n. 1. the action or an instance of seeking, hunting or searching for something. Doing a meter scout is the action of using the E-Meter to search out areas of charge. "Well, you just better do a scout for wrong dates." [Lecture 7 Aug. 63] —v. 2. to make a search; to hunt. "That tells you you should be able to scout out

what madness is on any dynamic. [Lecture 15 Oct. 55]

SCP: Standard Clearing Procedure. See Clear Procedure.

scrambler: n. an action phrase which scrambles incidents and phrases.
Examples: "I'm confused," "I'll take mine scrambled," "Stir it up," "It's all mixed up and I'm in the middle." [Science of Survival]

scratchy needle: See dirty needle.

screamer: n. a slang term for a case with maximum charge but not a great deal of circuitry, which results in emotion releasing suddenly and sometimes quite noisily. [Notes on the Lectures; Science of Survival]

screen: n. a ridge that is formed for a special purpose of protection. It is ordinarily black and is something the preclear can hide behind.
"Some people see only black screens." [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 8-80; Lecture 9 Oct. 53 (#2); Lecture 8 Jan. 57; Lecture 15 Dec. 54 (#1)]

screen implant: See implant, screen.

Screen Writers Guild: n. Entertainment. the name of a labor union founded in 1954 for writers in the field of motion pictures and television.

Scripps-Howard: n. Journalism. American newspaper publishers circa 1920. The Scripps family were pioneers in newspaper syndication and formed Scripps-Howard with Roy Wilson Howard as associate editorial director in 1925.

SCS: Start-Change-Stop.

scythe, old man with a: n. Literature. reference to the Grim Reaper: death, especially when personified as a man or skeleton with a scythe.

S&D: Search and Discovery.

S&D Type S: n. a form of Search and Discovery using the question "Who or what are you trying to stop?" This works on all cases to a greater or lesser degree. It is particularly useful on a case that is giving a great deal of trouble, gets small reads or is rather suppressive. Its name comes from the first letter of the key word in the question ("stop"). [HCOB 13 Jan. 68]

S&D Type U: n. a form of Search and Discovery using the question "Who or what has attempted to unmock you?" or, where this does not communicate, "Who or what has tried to make nothing out of you?" This is the standard and most used form of Search and Discovery. Its name comes from the first letter of the key word in the question ("unmock"). [HCOB 13 Jan. 68]

S&D Type W: n. a form of Search and Discovery using the question "Who or what are you trying to withdraw from?" Its name comes from the first letter of the key word in the question ("withdraw"). [HCOB 13 Jan. 68]

SEA: sensations, emotions, attitudes. See AEBSPs.

Seagram's: n. Trademark. brand name of a type of whiskey and other liquors, such as bourbon, rum, vodka, gin and many different wines.

sea gull: n. a symbol of the Sea Org going back to its origin; used in the Sea Org coat of arms, the sea gull is associated with the power of the sea. [FO 3350, 24 June 73]

sea horse: n. the traditional Sea Org symbol for standard technology. Formally adopted in 1968 as the symbol of Class VIII, it is employed on documents of the highest priority as the symbol of the continuous dedication of the Sea Org to the maintenance of standard tech. It expresses our highest aim, in that, by ensuring that standard tech as set down by L. Ron Hubbard is maintained, we protect the Bridge for all mankind to attain to a higher spiritual state. [FO 3350, 24 June 73]

sea of ammonia: See "man from mud" theory.

Sea Org: Sea Organization.

Sea Organization: n. the elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology that is entrusted with the management of Scientology organizations and delivery of the most advanced levels of Scientology. It began in 1967 after L. Ron Hubbard resigned all corporate and administrative responsibilities he had with the Church and set to sea with a handful of veteran Scientologists to research and develop the OT levels. For many years, the Sea Org operated from

a fleet of ships. In keeping with the tradition of these beginnings, Sea Org members still wear maritime uniforms and have ratings and ranks, though the majority of them are located on land today. [FO 1, 12 Aug. 67; HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. SO; Sea Org.

Sea Org Coat of Arms: n. a very precise symbolic statement of the ideals and beliefs of the Sea Org. The coat of arms is a shield divided into four sections, with a diagonal stripe across it. The upper right-hand section of the shield contains the Sea Org symbol; the lower left-hand section contains the Scientology symbol. The diagonal stripe has three ascending sea gulls on it. Centered above the shield is the Scientology cross, with mantling (a design element which looks like ribbon) on either side of it and draping down both sides of the shield. Underneath the shield is a ribbon which carries the Latin word "Revenimus" (pronounced re ve ne' moos), which means "We come back" (the Sea Org motto). [FO 3351, 20 June 73; FO 3350, 24 June 73]

Sea Org contract: n. the pledge of eternal service to Scientology and its goals, expressed as a one-billion-year contract, signed by Sea Org members in recognition of their personal dedication to the religion as immortal spiritual beings.

Sea Org Executive Directive: n. an issue type which is distributed broadly or not to Sea Org and/or Scientology orgs and is binding on both. SO EDs are usually issued by Flag management personnel and contain immediate orders or programs. They are blue ink on blue paper. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. SO ED.

Sea Org member: n. someone who is at cause over situations. We define an SO member the way you do an OT: at cause over life, thought, matter, energy, space, time and form. [OODs Vol. II, 14 Jan. 69]

Sea Org motto: We Come Back. [FO 234, 12 Oct. 67]

Sea Org orgs: n. all Advanced Organizations, Saint Hill organizations and Celebrity Centre International. This name is used to distinguish these service orgs, manned by Sea Org members, from Class V organizations. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 70]

Sea Org Reserves: n. the amount of money collected over and above expenses that is sent by various units (via FBOs and the Finance Network) to central reserves bank accounts of Scientology corporations and trusts. It is used for purposes assigned by the boards of directors or trustees of such corporations and trusts and for no other purpose. These funds do not constitute profit, nor are they support money for "Flag" or "management." They are normally employed for periods of stress or to handle situations. [HCO PL 9 Mar. 72RA I] Abbr. SOR.

Sea Org symbol: n. a five-pointed star above crossed branches with thirteen leaves on each branch. This is the badge of the Galactic Confederation: the star is the Confederation, and each of the leaves represents one of the stars in it. [Lecture Apr. 68]

Sea Org uniforms: See appendix.

Sea Project: n. the original name of the Sea Organization. The name was changed because using the word "project" made the Sea Organization seem comparable to many minor activities which were in progress, whereas it was actually a permanent establishment within the official Scientology network. [FO 1, 12 Aug. 67]

Search and Discovery: n. a process which locates the suppressives on the case by listing (exactly per the general rules of listing) for persons or groups who are suppressing or have suppressed the preclear. Search and Discovery is used to nullify the influence of suppressive persons or things on a case so the person will be able to be processed and will no longer be a potential trouble source. [Lecture 14 Oct. 65; HCOB 24 Nov. 65; HCOB 9 Nov. 67; HCOB 13 Jan. 68] See also S&D TYPE S; S&D TYPE U; S&D TYPE W.

Sears and Roebuck: n. Business. an American general merchandise business composed of a chain of retail stores and one of the world's largest mail-order houses, founded in 1893.

Sea Watch Picture Book: n. an illustrated book which was compiled to hat a Sea Org ship's crew on ship handling. A watch is any of the periods of time into which the day aboard ship is divided, and during which a part of the crew is assigned to duty. [Lecture 5]

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Sec: 1. Secretary. 2. Secretarial.

sec check: security check.

Sec Check: Security Check. See Confessional.

Sec Checker: Security Checker.

Sec Check Form: See HCO Security Form.

Sec Checking: Security Checking.

Sec ED: Secretarial Executive Director.

Sec Form: Security Form. See HCO Security Form.

Sec'l ED: Secretarial Executive Director.

secondary: n. a mental image picture of a moment of severe and shocking loss or threat of loss which contains misemotion such as anger, fear, grief, apathy or "deathfulness." It is a mental image recording of a time of severe mental stress. It may contain unconsciousness. It is called a secondary because it itself depends upon an earlier engram with similar data but real pain. [Science of Survival; HCOB 15 May 63; HCOB 12 July 65; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I; HCOB 9 July 78RA; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

secondary engram: See secondary.

Secondary Level: n. the level found for a preclear on the Secondary Prehavingness Scale. See also PREHAVINGNESS SCALE.

Secondary Prehav Overt Assessment: See Overt Secondary Scale.

Secondary Scale: See Prehavingness Scale.

secondary style: n. a slight alteration of the standard auditing style for a level, used for assists or for a particular process in a regular session. This does not mean that the primary style of the level is merely loosely done. It means that it is done a precise but different way to assist the preclear. For example, guiding secondary style consists of (1) steering the pc toward revealing something or something revealed; and (2) handling it with itsa. This differs from guiding style only in that guiding secondary style handles the matter by steer plus itsa, whereas guiding style proper handles it with steer plus repetitive process. "This variation is called the secondary style of that level." [Lecture 17 Nov. 64; HCOB 6 Nov. 64]

second class missionary: See missionary, second class.

second condition of exchange: See exchange, conditions of.

Second Danger Formula: See Danger Formula, Junior.

second dynamic: See dynamic, second.

second facsimiles: n. "photographs" of the memories of another. They are usually still pictures, and characteristically show up with only two or three pictures of some long situation. [Scientology: A History of Man]

second-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

2nd Mate: See Mate.

Second Original Assessment: n. a repeat assessment of the Original Assessment Sheet, done on a New Era Dianetics preclear after he has completed his Drug Rundown and handled the items on his first Original Assessment Sheet. The Second Original Assessment Sheet gives a comparison, as well as giving the auditor and the C/S an indication of the actual improvement. Additionally, the preclear's memory will have improved if a good job of auditing has been done, and additional items may come up on the Second Original Assessment which can then be handled with New Era Dianetics. [HCOB 4 July 78R]

second phenomenon: See misunderstood word, second phenomenon.

second postulate: See postulate, second.

Second-Stage Release: See Release, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

Second-Stage Released OT: See Released OT, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

secretarial: See Secretarial Executive Director.

Secretarial Executive Directive: See Secretarial Executive Director.

Secretarial Executive Director: n. 1. [1958—1966] an issue type used for high speed, urgent communications which had the force of policy and required instant emergency compliance. A communication of this nature intended for all orgs was called an HCO Secretarial Letter, and it was converted to a local Secretarial Executive Director upon arrival in an org. The word "secretarial" applies to the

signature, meaning it was signed as official by a person other than LRH personally. It is the written initials in the lower left-hand corner that are "secretarial." The system came into use to accommodate cable orders originally. By being sealed and initialed by an official person like a notary public in the org, the validity of the order was attested as a valid order of LRH. A Sec ED was a secretorially signed order of the Executive Director, valid for one year. Issues were numbered consecutively for area or zone. Also called HCO Secretarial Letter, Secretarial Executive Directive and Secretarial to the Executive Director. [Lecture 28 Dec. 58; HCO PL 13 Dec. 58; HCO Sec PL 17 Dec. 58; HCO PL 4 Feb. 61; HCO PL 22 Feb. 65 III; HCO PL 31 Mar. 65; HCO PL 5 Mar. 65 II; HCO PL 8 May 65 III; HCO PL 3 Feb. 66 IV; HCO PL 3 Feb. 66 V; HCO PL 13 Feb. 66 II; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I] 2. [1958—1966] the post in the Hubbard Communications Office responsible for ensuring the arrival of orders from the Executive Director to the organization and safeguarding the hats of the organization. Also called Secretarial to the Executive Director. [HCO Sec PL 17 Dec. 58; Sec ED 62 DC, 29 Jan. 59] Abbr. Sec ED; Sec'l ED.

Secretarial to the Executive Director: See Secretarial Executive Director.

secretary: n. the post in a Scientology organization who heads a division. For example, the Technical Secretary heads the Technical Division. [HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; Org Board]

secretary of state: n. Government. the head of the US State Department (an executive division of the US government charged with the conduct of foreign affairs) and the principal adviser to the president on affairs having to do with other countries.

Secretary's Secretary: n. a post in a Scientology organization in the early 1960s that served as a secretary, performing clerical and secretarial functions for an executive such as the Association Secretary, an Executive Secretary or a divisional secretary. [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66 III; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I] Abbr. Sec Sec.

Sec Sec: Secretary's Secretary.

section: n. a portion of a department in a Scientology organization, headed by an officer. For example, the Mail Collections Section is headed by the Mail Collections Officer. [HCO PL 28 Feb. 66; Org Board]

Section (I, II, III, etc.) OT (Course): See OT levels.

Section III Base: See Base Organization.

Section 5: n. a previous section in the Department of Inspections and Reports called the Public Investigation Section that investigated public matters and individuals which seemed to impede human liberty, so that such matters might be exposed. The functions of this section are now handled by the Office of Special Affairs. [HCO PL 6 Mar. 66 I]

Security Check: n. another name for a Confessional or HCO Confessional. Called a Security Check because it originated as a method of ensuring that staff members in organizations and prospective auditors were well-intentioned and could be trusted to do their jobs ethically and responsibly. [Lecture 30 Aug. 60; HCOB 8 Feb. 60 III; HCO PL 13 Sept. 61 II; HCOB 24 Jan. 77] Abbr. Sec Check.

security check: v. to audit (someone) on a Security Check. "Do not use a repetitive command when security checking." [HCOB 7 Sept. 61] Abbr. sec check.

Security Checker: n. a person who is trained in and practices the technology of Security Checking. "He was being an auditor or an observer, when he should have been a Security Checker." [HCOB 8 Nov. 84R] Abbr. Sec Checker.

Security Checking: n. the action of auditing (someone) on a Security Check. "Our Security Checking has become absorbed into processing and is an integral part of processing, producing very spectacular gains when well done." [HCOB 7 Sept. 61] Abbr. Sec Checking.

Security Form: See HCO Security Form.

see the elephant: See elephant, see the.

SEI: Services Executive International.

selectee: n. a person selected by a field staff member to do training or processing services, and brought into a Scientology organization. ''The field staff member is responsible for sending in two copies of any selection paper to the org and giving one to the selectee.'' [HCO PL 9 May 65RA I; HCO PL 15 Oct. 65R]

selection paper: See selection slip.

selection slip: n. a form filled out in quadruplicate by a field staff member who is selecting someone for service in an organization. The form gives the name and address of the person selected and the field staff member, the hour, date and place of the selection, what service the person was selected for, and some approximation of his arrival date at the org. The field staff member gives the original to the selectee, keeps a copy for himself and sends the other two copies to his org. Also called selection paper. [HCO PL 9 May 65RA I]

Self Analysis lists: n. the auditing processes given in the book Self Analysis, consisting of several lists of different types of incidents for a person to recall, designed to improve memory. In 1952, a version of the book called Self Analysis in Scientology which had been converted for use in Creative Processing was published in England. This same book was also published in the United States in 1953, under the title Self Analysis in Dianetics. In 1960, the Creative Processing versions of the book were discontinued and replaced by the original version, which is the one in use today. [Self Analysis; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 12 Oct. 54; PAB 46, 18 Feb. 55; Ability 1, 1955; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 I] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

self-audit: v. 1. to attempt to audit oneself without the help of an auditor. This violates the fundamental laws of processing (e.g., preclear plus auditor greater than preclear's bank) and thus does not get good results. There are some processes which can be audited by one person alone, such as Self Analysis lists and Solo auditing, however these are specifically designed for such use and there are exact instructions on how to get results with them. Auditing such processes is not what is usually meant by 'self-auditing.' Self-auditing means going around running concepts or processes on oneself, or wondering and chewing on bank out of session. ''People can go around and self-list or self-audit trying to get at the right Why or product or purpose after an error has been made.'' Also called autocontrol and self-processing. [Dianetics 55!; Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; HCOB 13 June 70 I; HCOB 19 June 70 II; HCOB 10 Apr. 72; HCOB 20 Apr. 72 II] —n. 2. an instance of self-auditing. ''Another thing you often run into and maybe don't handle is self-audit.'' [Lecture 24 Aug. 61]

self-confidence: n. belief in one's ability to decide and in one's decisions; belief in one's ability to determine his own causes. ''There is but one security and that is the security of self-confidence.'' [Handbook for Preclears; DAB Vol. 2 No. 6, Dec. 51]

self-determination: See self-determinism.

self-determined: m. characterized by or exercising self-determinism. ''We discover that an individual is at his best when he is best self-determined.'' [Lecture 8 Apr. 54 (#1)]

self-determined effort: n. that counter-effort which has been received into the organism in the past and integrated into the organism for its conscious use. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms]

self-determinism: n. a condition of determining the actions of self; control by the awareness of awareness unit of that which it conceives to be its identity. The basic ingredient of self-determinism is placement in time and space; it consists of the relative ability to impose time and space on energy or matter. Self-determinism is that state of being whereby the individual can or cannot be controlled by his environment according to his own choice. ''War can only happen where self-determinism is outlawed and the sheep psychology of 'adjustment' rules the land.'' Also called own-determinism and self-determination. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Scientology 8-8008; Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; Lecture 29 Oct. 55 (#2);

Article, Oct. 50; Processing Instructions from Self Analysis in Scientology, 1952; JOS 7-G, Nov. 52; HCO PL 17 Jan. 62 II]

self-invalidation: n. the accumulation of invalidation of oneself by others. [HCO PL 4 Oct. 68 II]

self-list: v. 1. to attempt to do listing out of session by oneself. This does not mean that every random stray thought a person has about "why this or that" is a self-list. However, if a person has previously been given a wrong L&N item or an item has not been found, he will self-list to try to find the right item. The handling is to find and correct the earlier out-list. [HCOB 27 Jan. 63; HCOB 11 Apr. 77; Film: Use of a Doll in Auditing and TRs] —n. 2. the act or an instance of self-listing. [HCOB 11 Apr. 77]

self-processing: See self-audit.

Sellotape: n. Trademark. brand name of a cellulose or plastic self-adhesive tape, frequently dispensed from reels for domestic use.

semi-acknowledgment: See half-acknowledgment.

SEN: sensation.

send not to find for whom the bell tolls: See "Do not send to find for whom the bell tolls."

Senior Case Supervisor: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization that is the full guarantor of the quality of the org's tech, the full training and interning of its technical personnel and the smoothness of all its technical lines. The Senior C/S reviews and supervises the org C/Ses and okays all programs before they are activated. He handles bugged and red-tabbed cases, and sees to the terminated correction of the auditor and C/S responsible. He is also responsible for preventing out-tech by ensuring that training is done standardly and getting C/Ses and auditors fully trained and interned to the level of the org. [HCO PL 26 Sept. 74RA] Abbr. Snr C/S.

Senior Case Supervisor International: n. the executive in the Commodore's Messenger Org International responsible for the correct and full application of standard tech internationally. His post and duties are those of a Senior C/S but extended internationally to all areas. He is the technical senior of all the C/Ses and auditors everywhere. The purpose of the Senior C/S International is to fully guarantee the quality of tech delivery in all sectors of Scientology. Abbr. Snr C/S Int.

Senior Class IV: n. the name of a course that was the forerunner of the Hubbard Class IV Graduate Course. [LRH ED 300R Int, 30 Sept. 78]

Senior C/S Int Bulletin: n. an issue type which provides a communication line from Snr C/S Int Office to technical personnel over the world. Snr C/S Int Bulletins do not have the force of policy; this line exists to give tech people an opportunity to keep informed as to what is being found and corrected in various areas. Technical outnesses found in one geographical area are often also found to be occurring in other areas, therefore it is important to make the data known broadly when a situation is found and handled in one particular area. Snr C/S Int Bulletins are gray ink on white paper. They are not BPI; they are distributed only to technical personnel in orgs and missions. [Snr C/S Int Bulletin No. 1R, 19 Dec. 82R]

Senior Danger Formula: See Danger Formula, Senior.

Senior Executive Strata: n. the specialist staff of the Executive Director International; composed primarily of the International Senior Executives, each of whom is in charge of a key function of expansion internationally. These functions are: establishment, books, marketing, materials, an active field, an influx of public, gross income, services, quality, call-in, audiovisual and coordination. ED International and his International Executives do not themselves manage orgs or sectors. They handle the functions that orgs do. Their job is to provide management units and service orgs and units with the bright ideas, strategies, evaluations and programs they need. The Senior Executive Strata also includes units that help ED International and his aides to carry out their functions, such as the International Management Public Relations office and the Office of Evaluation and Execution. Also called Executive Strata International and International Executive Strata.

- [LRH ED 339R Int, 13 Mar. 82; HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II; CBO 609RB, 1 Nov. 79; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. Exec Strata.
- Senior FSM:** a status awarded an FSM who selects and gets twenty-five new public started on the Bridge.
- Senior HAS International:** n. the head of the Senior HCO Network. Abbr. Snr HAS Int.
- Senior HCO Network:** n. a network within the LRH Communicator Network that is responsible for seeing that every org has a fully manned and functioning HCO Division which operates 100 percent on policy. The network is overseen by Senior HCO International, headed by the Senior HAS International. Continental HCOs are located within each Continental Liaison Office. [HCO PL 8 Nov. 78RB]
- Senior OEC:** n. [1969 -- 1973] the name of an administrative course for graduates of the Organization Executive Course. It covered any additional policies that had been released after the original OEC volumes.
- Senior Qual Network:** n. a network within the LRH Communicator Network that is responsible for achieving a fully manned and functioning Qualifications Division in every org. It is headed by the Senior Qual Sec International who has Continental Senior Qual Secs in each Continental Liaison Office to assist him. Its purpose is to keep orgs in-tech and on-policy via Qual Divs that are there and functioning. [HCO PL 23 Jan. 91]
- Senior Qual Sec International:** n. the head of the Senior Qual Network. Abbr. Snr Qual Sec Int.
- Senior SHSBC:** n. the name of an advanced technical course delivered in the 1970s, which was done after completion of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and covered the Scientology materials which had been developed since 1967.
- sensation:** n. the uncomfortable perceptions, other than pain, stemming from the reactive mind. These are basically pressure, motion, dizziness, sexual sensation and emotion and misemotion. There are others, definite in themselves but definable in these five general categories. If one took a fork and pressed against the arm, that would be pressure. Motion is just that, a feeling of being in motion when one is not. Motion includes the "winds of space," a feeling of being blown upon, especially from in front of the face. Dizziness is a feeling of disorientation and includes a spinniness, as well as an out-of-balance feeling. Sexual sensation means any feeling, pleasant or unpleasant, commonly experienced during sexual restimulation or action. Emotion and misemotion include all levels of the complete Tone Scale except pain; emotion and misemotion are closely allied to motion, being only a finer particle action. A bank solidity is a form of pressure, and when the sensation of increasing solidity of masses in the mind occurs, we say "the bank is beefing up." All these are classified as sensation. "Sensation (in its various forms) is the indication of a secondary, which precedes the actual engram." [Lecture 23 Oct. 62; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 19 Jan. 67] Compare to PAIN. Abbr. SEN.
- Sensitivity Booster:** n. a control on an E-Meter which increases the range of the Sensitivity knob, thus providing expanded sensitivity settings from what is available using just the Sensitivity knob. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter showing the Sensitivity Booster can be found in the appendix. [Introducing the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials; Understanding the E-Meter]
- Sensitivity knob:** n. a control on an E-Meter which increases or decreases the amplification or magnification of the needle reads. The needle reacts to electrical changes in the preclear; these changes can be very small, thus they require amplification so that they can be seen on the needle dial. The Sensitivity knob acts as a sort of volume control for the amplification of the needle movement, similar to the volume control on a radio or television set. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter showing the Sensitivity knob can be found in the appendix. [Understanding the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials]
- sensory strip:** n. the part of the mind's control and monitoring system where thoughts register. There could be postulated to be two panels on each side of the skull, one on top of the other; the pair on one

side controls the opposite side of the body. The sensory strip is half of this pair, where the various perceptic lines connect up. It could be considered the ``mental`` side of the switchboard. (The other panel is called the ``motor strip`` — it controls the muscles and could be considered the physical side of the switchboard.)

[Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 16 Aug. 51 (#2); Lecture 17 Aug. 51] Compare to MOTOR STRIP.

sensory track: n. the time track of the sensory strip. See also SENSORY STRIP and MOTOR CONTROL TIME TRACK.

Separateness Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which the preclear is asked to discover objects or people from which he is separate or from which other things are separate. Its object is to establish and run out identifications. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought: The Creation of Human Ability; Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55; PAB 88, 12 June 56]

separate the sheep from the goats: v. to separate what is good from what is worthless. Sheep have long been a symbol of good, purity and innocence, and goats have embodied witches and even Satan. This symbolic difference is covered in the following lines from the Bible: ``Before him will be gathered all the nations, and he will separate them one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.``

separation negative: n. Printing. a negative made in color printing for each separate color in the picture. This is done by photographing the original copy through a filter to eliminate all colors from the negative except the color desired.

Separation Order: n. a type of order written by Ethics Officers to handle instances where there may be suppression on individual people, but not suppression of Scientology. In such cases, an order to discontinue contact with the suppressive element for a specific period of time is the best action. For example, ``Joe S. and Bill T. are hereby placed under a Separation Order while Joe is undergoing processing. They are to have no contact with each other during this period from (date) _____ to _____.'' [HCO PL 19 July 65 II]

septisignal system: n. Mathematics. a coined term for a number system based on the number 7 (as opposed to the decimal system which is based on the number 10). From septi- meaning ``seven.``

sequence: n. 1. linear (in a line) travel either through space or time or both. ``One has to think in sequences to have correct sequences.`` [HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 III] 2. in films or a photo story, a series of scenes related by location or general subject, comparable to a chapter in a book. ``For example, there was in one of our scripts a sequence featuring different ancient healers.`` [HCOB 12 Jan. 80; LRH ED 452 Cine, 2 July 84]

sequitur: (Latin) following logically from what comes before. ``It's very sequitur to what else I was telling you . . .`` [Lecture 20 June 61]

ser fac: service facsimile.

Sergeant Grischa: See Case of Sergeant Grischa, The.

service: n. the action or result of giving assistance or advantage; work done; duty performed. A service is an increase of usable goods. For example, a lawn mower repairman has repaired a broken-down mower that someone brought to him. He didn't actually make that lawn mower but he did increase the number of usable goods in the society because when he was finished supplying his service there was one more lawn mower. In the case of a Scientology org a service increases the ``usability`` of a person. ``Good service in training and processing.`` [HASI PL 21 Apr. 57; HCOB 5 Sept. 78; HCO PL 2 Sept. 82]

Service Call-in Committee: n. a committee in a Scientology organization that has the purpose of ensuring that call-in units for both fully and partially paid public are functional and the org is servicing the public in volume. The committee is in the Office of the Executive Director. Where there is no D/ED for Delivery and Exchange on post, the committee is chaired by the HCO Executive Secretary and the Org Executive Secretary is deputy chairman. The Treasury

Secretary, Advanced Scheduling Registrar, Director of Processing and Director of Training serve as members of the committee. When a D/ED for Delivery and Exchange is posted and operating, he takes over chairmanship of this committee with the HCO Executive Secretary and Organization Executive Secretary becoming members. The committee is responsible for ensuring and product officering all promotion, sales, call-in, delivery and re-sign actions occurring in the org so they are produced in ever-increasing quantity and quality. [HCO PL 9 Aug. 79R II; HCO PL 9 Aug. 79 III]

Service Completion Award: n. a special award given at certain times to students and preclears who complete org services. [HCO PL 17 Feb. 71RC] Abbr. SCA.

service fac: service facsimile.

service facilities: n. things that permit easier performance of a service. Chairs, desks, typewriters, etc., are examples of service facilities. "Invest the remainder in service facilities; make it more possible to deliver." [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 27 Aug. 82; HCO PL 4 Aug. 83R]

service facsimile: n. that computation generated by the preclear (not the bank) to make self right and others wrong: to dominate or escape domination and enhance own survival and injure that of others. The service facsimile is actually part of a chain of incidents which the individual uses to invite sympathy or cooperation on the part of the environment. These computations are called "service" because they "serve" him; "facsimile" because they are in mental image picture form. The facsimile part is actually a self-installed disability that "explains" how he is not responsible for being able to cope. For example, if the preclear well cannot achieve survival, he attempts an illness or disability as a survival computation. Then he is not wrong for not coping. Part of the "package" is to be right by making others wrong. The service facsimile is therefore a picture containing an explanation of self condition and also a fixed method of making others wrong. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Lecture 12 Apr. 57 (#2); Lecture 3 Sept. 63; HCOB 1 Sept. 63; HCOB 23 Aug. 65; HCOB 15 Feb. 74; HCOB 5 Sept. 78] Abbr. service fac, ser fac.

Service Facsimiles by Dynamics: n. an Expanded Dianetics rundown which finds and deals with the service facsimiles that a person has used on each of his dynamics. This rundown can help a preclear recognize how he has used these service facsimiles to make himself right and others wrong. [HCOB 15 Feb. 74; HCOB 1 May 91 XVI]

service insignia: See campaign bar.

service org: n. a Scientology organization which delivers training and processing services to the public, as opposed to a management organization, which manages other orgs. "So help me out by getting the org to be a service org producing pcs run on all grade processes for each grade and auditors who know they use what they learn." Also called delivery org. [LRH ED 107 Int, 3 June 70; HCO PL 27 July 72]

Service Product Officer: n. the original title of the Deputy Executive Director for Delivery and Exchange (1979—1982). [HCO PL 9 Aug. 79R II; HCO PL 30 Nov. 82] Abbr. SPO.

Services Executive International: n. the member of the Senior Executive Strata who is responsible for Scientology auditing, training, internships and all other Tech, Qual and Div 6 services being delivered to the public in organizations. [CBO 620RA, 15 Nov. 79; CBO 903, 16 Aug. 91] Abbr. SEI. See also SENIOR EXECUTIVE STRATA.

servomechanism: n. a mechanism which serves, services or aids something. "Computers are at best only servomechanisms (crutches) to the mind." [Lecture 15 Nov. 56 (#3); HCO PL 11 May 70]

session: n. the period of time during which auditing occurs. An optimum session consists of an auditor who knows his business, a preclear who knows he is a preclear and knows what he is there for, and an environment in which auditing can be undertaken without serious interruption. "The auditor continues this process for several sessions . . ." [Lecture 19 Oct. 56; Lecture 28 July 58; JOS 15-G, May 53; HCO PL 21 Aug. 63; HCOB 15 July 78RA]

session ARC break: n. an ARC break caused by a basic auditing goof made by the auditor in session (such as cleaning a clean or pulling the preclear's attention off of some charged object, thus not completing the cycle of the preclear's inspection), as opposed to an ARC break caused by an error in the technique being used (such as a wrong item found in listing). "Find out if it's a session ARC break or a process ARC break, and do the appropriate list . . ." [Lecture 5 Nov. 63; HCOB 25 Nov. 63; HCOB 6 Aug. 65; HCOB 14 Sept. 71R II]

session grade: n. the grade given for a session by the Case Supervisor after review of the worksheets, Exam Report Form and auditor's admin. The highest grade ("Very Well Done") is given when the session was done standardly, the preclear was F/N VGIs at the Examiner and the admin was done properly. Lower grades are given when any of these points are out. The C/S fills in the grade on the blank line provided for this at the top of the Auditor's C/S. [HCOB 21 Aug. 70; HCOB 5 Mar. 71]

session missed withhold: See session withhold.

session, out of: m. 1. not in-session as a preclear; not interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor. "A pc out of session even though 'being audited' won't improve." [PAB 80, 17 Apr. 56; HCOB 31 Mar. 60; HCOB 17 Nov. 60] 2. of or during the time periods when a person is not auditing or being audited. "You've got the problem of the list that was completed out of session." [HCOB 26 Dec. 64; HCOB 28 Jan. 66]

session withhold: n. anything the preclear is withholding during an auditing session. This can include withholds such as "I don't have any interest in that but I won't tell him so" or "I didn't really think that read" or "I'm uncomfortable but I don't want to say anything about it." These can be very innocent withholds, but left unhandled they can cause a deterioration of the session. "Session withholds are handled with usual withhold rudiment procedure." [Lecture 3 May 62 (#1); HCOB 10 Apr. 80; HCOB 14 June 84]

set: n. Nautical. the form or arrangement of the sails, poles, etc., of a vessel. "You read in vain how to get another half a knot out of your sail set." [Lecture 18 Aug. 66]

Set: n. the area marked "Set" toward the middle of an E-Meter needle dial. The needle is adjusted to the Set position at the beginning of a session, and is readjusted as needed by the auditor to keep the needle at or near the Set position during the session. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter which shows the Set position on the needle dial can be found in the appendix. ". . . adjust the needle to Set." [Introducing the E-Meter; The Book of E-Meter Drills]

set asides: n. funds set aside for future expenses or purchases. [HCO PL 4 Nov. 70R IV]

setup: n. the actions required to get an F/N and VGIs on a preclear before starting a major auditing action. "It saves time to get a setup before starting the rocket ride up the top end of the Grade Chart." Also called setups. [HCOB 9 June 71 II; HCOB 23 Aug. 71; HCOB 29 Oct. 72; LRH'ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78]

set up: v. to get an F/N showing and VGIs before starting any major action. This may require a repair action and rudiments as well. "Always set up a case fully for the next major action." [HCOB 9 June 71 II; HCOB 23 Aug. 71; HCOB 29 Oct. 72]

seven cases: See resistive case.

7D: seventh dynamic. See dynamic, seventh.

seven resistive cases: See case, resistive.

seven special cases: See case, resistive.

seventh dynamic: See dynamic, seventh.

seventh son of a seventh son: n. Superstition. a reference to the belief that the seventh son of a seventh son was endowed with notable talent and supernatural powers. Seven was regarded as a sacred and magical number among many ancient peoples. According to a belief that persisted through the Middle Ages, the seventh son of a seventh son was endowed with the powers not only of curing diseases and disorders of all kinds, but also of practicing magic and foreseeing future events. As late as the nineteenth century, many people still believed that the seventh son of a seventh son was a born physician

and possessed intuitive knowledge of the healing arts.

sex: n. the method of persisting in another form; an interchange of condensed admiration particles which forwards new bodies into being. ''But the concentration on sex is not a true one and has led the psychoanalyst down many a blind alley . . .'' [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 9 Apr. 54; PAB 92, 10 July 56]

Sex to Know Scale: See Know to Sex Scale.

SF: short form.

sF: small fall. See fall.

BH: Saint Hill.

shade, made in the: See have it made (in the shade).

shake a stick at: v. Informal, to take notice of. Also used in the phrase more than one can shake a stick at, meaning very many; more than one can count. ''You got more pcs than you can shake a stick at.'' [Lecture 15 July 64]

shake out of the hamper: See hamper, fall out of the.

Sharif Mohammedan: n. Religion, a term applied to descendants of Mohammed (a.d. 570—632, Arab prophet and founder of Islam, the prominent religion of Asia). Sharif means noble; revered.

sharper than a tack: See tack, sharper than a.

sheep and the goats: See separate the sheep from the goats.

Sherman tank: See General Sherman tank.

shift of valence: See valence shift.

Ship Org: See Flag Ship Org.

Ship's Org Book: n. a collection of writings by LRH on the organization of a ship and the technology needed in seafaring. [FO 40, 23 Aug. 67]

Ship's Representative: n. the post on a ship responsible for holding and keeping safe all passports and vaccination cards; he is responsible for their validity, and stamping into and out of the country. He is also responsible for shore business relations, and helps the ship's crew with any business trouble ashore—such as gross overcharging, customs trouble, etc. [FO 2688, 8 Jan. 71]

shock: n. an expression of an unwillingness to duplicate, which leaves a person in a state of abandoning the situation which he is being called upon to duplicate. Too much for a person to duplicate is shock—he just abandons the whole thing. [Lecture 21 Oct. 54]

shoot down in flames: See flames, shoot down in.

shooter: n. Industry, a person who sets off explosives in oil-drilling operations.

shooting board: n. the exact, final arrangement and execution of a page of a book or promotional piece or other piece to be printed, its type, art and pictures and page arrangement, ready to be "shot" (photographed) as the next step of the printing process. ''It's all got to be made to fit precisely so that it is doable when it goes to the final shooting board stage.'' [HCO PL 5 Sept. 79; HCO PL 6 Sept. 79]

shooting match, whole: See whole shooting match.

shootin', sure as: See sure as shootin'.

shoot the moon: See moon, shoot the.

shop, all over the: m. Informal, scattered in every direction, all over the place.

Shoreham Hotel: n. Geography, a hotel in Washington, DC, where the Freedom Congress and a number of other Scientology congresses were held in the mid to late 1950s.

Short 8: n. a short form of Standard Operating Procedure 8.

short-changing: See exchange, conditions of.

Short Form Product Clearing: See Product Clearing.

Short Hi-Lo TA: See C/S 53.

Short L4: See L4, Short.

short-session: v. to C/S (a preclear) for short sessions rather than writing a long C/S. Long sessions are more economical in that they save admin time and permit the auditor to adjust his own length of session. Short-sessioning does, however, have its uses—small children, sick people and psychotics. ''A C/S who 'short-sessions' of course increases admin line stresses.'' [HCOB 6 Mar. 71 II; HCOB 3 May 83]

short-sessioning: n. a technique in which the auditor runs very short sessions on the preclear, one after another. It can be used on cases that ARC break easily or to whom processes are unreal. The emphasis in short-sessioning is on starting and ending the session rather than on running a process. The procedure is to start the session, including rudiments, run a few questions of the process C/Sed for (about ten minutes' worth), taper it off and then end the session. One would have the preclear take a break for a few minutes, then get him back and do it all over again. The idea is not to try to get benefit from a process, but to get the preclear less and less nervous about doing something. Short-sessioning works for many reasons: it injects time into the picture, it breaks up habits on the cycle of action and it gets the preclear used to the auditor. 'You'll be amazed at what short-sessioning, smoothly run and without crude auditor flubs, can do for almost any case, not just bad ones.' [Lecture 8 June 61; Lecture 3 Aug. 61; Lecture 1 Jan. 62 (#3); HCOB 28 Dec. 58]

Short Spotting: See TR 10.

short term PTP: See present time problem of short duration.

shotgun marketing: n. marketing without any concentration on the actual marketing of any one individual product, that pushes everything all at once, which scatters the audience attention and weakens the impact of the individual items. The term comes from the action of a shotgun, which uses cartridges filled with small lead or steel balls. When fired, these balls (shot) travel in an expanding, conelike pattern. Used figuratively, shotgun indicates something covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; something tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective. 'So just don't indulge in shotgun marketing.' [HCO PL 4 Sept. 79]

shot in the locker: n. Informal. a remaining resource (alluding to the ammunition locker of a warship). '... he's got a shot in the locker that is something like dropping a cannonball on an ant! He's sitting there well-armed.' [Lecture 31 Dec. 63]

shoulder, straight from the: m. Informal. without evasion; directly; honestly; without hiding one's thoughts. The expression comes from the sport of boxing, in which a hard blow may be aimed at an opponent with all the strength of the arm and shoulder behind it. '...I've been talking to you pretty straight from the shoulder about this sort of thing; I've been giving you exactly what the score was and so on.' [Lecture 7 Nov. 63]

shoulder to the wheel: See wheel, put one's shoulder to the.

shove (something) down (someone's) throat: See throat, shove (something) down (someone's).

show on the road, get the: v. Informal. to get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; to put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. The expression originally referred to a tour made by a theater company.

SHSBC: Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

'shuns': n. reference to 'invalidation' and 'evaluation' which are the two things an auditor should 'shun' (keep away from). [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 13 Dec. 52; Lecture 13 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 7 Oct. 54 (#1); Lecture 7 Dec. 54; Lecture 15 Apr. 59 (#1); Lecture 23 June 60; Lecture 5 July 61; Lecture 27 Feb. 62]

shut-off: n. a condition in which sonic, visio, emotion, somatics or other perceptions are unavailable to the preclear. Though sometimes the result of physical damage, many shut-offs are caused by aberrative phrases in engrams. For example, there is a whole species of commands which shut off pain and emotion simultaneously: this is because the word feel is homonymic. 'I can't feel anything' is the standard, but the command varies widely and is worded in a great many ways. Remarks such as 'Well, he can't see, feel or hear anyway,' 'You never listen to a word I say,' 'You can't hear anything' would cause a sonic or visio recall shut-off. There are thousands of engramic remarks and emotional situations which will deny the preclear his recall and that recall can be expected ordinarily to be restored through processing. [Dianetics: The Modern

Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival

Siberia Bill: n. Informal. a nickname for the Alaska Mental Health Act, introduced in the US Congress in 1955. LRH called it the Siberia Bill because under its provisions any man, woman or child could be seized without trial and transferred to a million-acre mental-health facility to be established in Alaska, thus creating a Siberia (a frozen northern region of Russia and traditional place of exile for Russian criminals) in the US. The work of LRH and Scientologists made this a matter of public concern, and the bill was defeated. [PAB 74, 6 Mar. 56]

sick as a pup: See pup, sick as a.

sickness: n. a covert effort to die; a solution to getting out of something. It is the result of engram chains in restimulation; these chains go into restimulation due to out-ruds plus a suppressive environment or situation. [Lecture 16 Aug. 61; HCOB 16 Aug. 69R]

sidebar: See side panel.

side-checking: n. a system in which a person of comparable post reviews projects and orders written for publication and execution by an Aide or divisional secretary. Instead of a CO or product officer correcting and rejecting (which can have too much impact), the task is done by a side-checker before submission. [CBO 73, 23 Sept. 71]

side panel: n. Journalism. literally, a secondary story that elaborates on another, more prominent story or article, as in a magazine or newspaper. A panel in this sense is a block of type (printed text), sometimes set apart with lines or a border. Often used figuratively. Also called a sidebar.

sight arithmetic: n. Mathematics. mathematical calculations done in the mind, just by looking at the figures.

Signal Corps: n. Military. the branch of the United States Army in charge of communications and communication equipment.

significance: n. any thought, decision, concept, idea, purpose or meaning, as opposed to mass. [HCOB 8 June 63R; HCOB 16 June 70] See illustration at mass.

sign-up packet: n. one of a series of mailings sent to an FSM's selectee; a package of materials so arranged that all he has to do is sign his name in order to enroll or be scheduled for processing. [HCO PL 12 Jan. 66]

Sign-Up Registrar: See Body Registrar.

Sikes, Bill: n. Literature. a brutal, violent housebreaker and thief in the novel Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens (1812—1870), whose only redeeming feature was a sort of affection for his dog. See also Oliver Twist.

silk, hit the: See chutes, hit the.

Silver Cert: n. 1. a silver-colored certificate affixed to the bottom of an E-Meter which gives the date that the meter was certified as okay for use in auditing and the date by which it needs to be recertified. A Silver Cert is only issued after the E-Meter is examined and put through a checklist of rigorous tests and adjusted or repaired so it operates exactly per the LRH specifications. [Understanding the E-Meter; Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Owner's Manual] —v. 2. to certify (an E-Meter) as okay for use in auditing with a Silver Cert.

Silver Spring Business Service: See Distribution Center, Incorporated.

similarities are similar: n. a pluspoint which consists of things which should be similar being similar, not identical or different. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

Simmons: n. Business. the brand name of a line of beds and mattresses.

sin: n. lies and hidden actions; untruth. [HCO PL 29 Oct. 62]

since Hector was a pup: See Heck was a pup, since.

``since`` mid rud: See rudiments, ``since`` mid.

Single: See flow.

single-hand: v. to do something oneself, be the one responsible for actually handling things; to handle things by oneself. When only one person, senior or junior, is doing all the controlling and work of an activity, he is said to be ``single-handing.`` The term derives from the sea. Single means ``only one`` and hand means ``a sailor.`` ``You can single-hand when you are all alone or you can single-hand

in a large group that is supposed to be working or helping.

[Lecture 20 Oct. 69; HCO PL 1 Oct. 70; HCO PL 28 July 71]

single-hand electrode: See one-hand electrode.

single-hatted: m. wearing only one hat; having no duties or functions other than those of one hat. ''Every major course has at least one single-hatted Supervisor fully on post.'' [FO 2475, 7 June 70; HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R III]

single viewpoint system: n. a method of looking at and evaluating data only from one single viewpoint. Operations in any business or air force or navy heretofore has always been a single viewpoint system. For example, a company has a general manager in Poughkeepsie and branch offices all over the US. There on the wall is a map. Pins for each branch office, a big pin as the main office in Poughkeepsie. Ribbons leading from each branch office to the main office. And there's the general manager looking out at these branch offices. He hears something on the phone or the janitor about Torgueville. He sees this situation as it looks from Poughkeepsie, and he issues his snap orders. And the company struggles along somehow. Any general sitting on a hill looking at the strung-out battle used that same moth-eaten system. It is not an effective method of operation. [FBDL 192R, 11 June 72]

sit: situation.

sit on one's laurels: See laurels, rest on one's.

situation: n. 1. the broad general scene on which a body of current data exists. ''In confronting a broad situation to be handled, we have of course the problem of finding out what's wrong before we can correct it.'' [HCO PL 15 May 70 I] 2. a departure from or improvement of the ideal scene. A bad situation is a major departure from the ideal scene; a wide and significant or dangerous or potentially damaging circumstance or state of affairs which means that the ideal scene has been departed from and doesn't fully exist in that area. A good situation is attaining or exceeding the ideal scene. ''In order to resolve a situation fully one has to get the real reason why a departure from the ideal scene occurred.'' [HCO PL 30 June 70; HCO PL 5 July 70; HCO PL 17 Feb. 72; HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA] Abbr. sit.

situation analysis: n. the action of taking outpoints and pluspoints found in a data analysis and assigning each of them to its principal area. Doing this points up the locations of greatest error or disorganization and also the areas of greatest effectiveness. The area having the most outpoints is the target for correction. If the situation analysis is being done on a rising statistic area, the area with the most pluspoints would be looked into for the reason behind the up statistics. ''A situation analysis only indicates the area that has to be closely inspected and handled.'' [HCO PL 15 May 70 I; HCO PL 15 May 70 II]

situation handling mission: n. a type of Sea Org mission which is sent out to handle a specific situation. Two or more missionaries are always sent on situation handling missions as such missions fail when attempted by just one missionary. Situation Handling Mission Orders have targets which are terminatable within the time span of the mission. [FO 2936, 31 Aug. 71]

Six Basic Processes: n. [1954—1955] a series of six processes used in sequence to lead a preclear into the acquisition of various abilities needed to run higher levels of processes. Also called Six Basic Steps. [Dianetics 55!; PAB 42, 24 Dec. 54; HCOB 4 May 72]

Six Basic Steps: See Six Basic Processes.

6D: sixth dynamic. See dynamic, sixth.

six-department organization: n. 1. [1966] an organization of less than seventy-five staff members, with an org board similar to the seven-division org board but with departments instead of divisions. They delivered up to Class IV training and Grade V Power Processing as permitted, operated a PE and might or might not have had a Foundation attached. The org board for a six-department organization can be found in the appendix. [HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 I; HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II; HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 IV] 2. [1958—1964] a Central Organization, which had a Technical Division and an Administrative Division with three departments in each. [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II]

Six Levels of Processing: n. [1955—1956] a series of processes divided into six gradient levels, with the goal of picking up any and all cases, starting them in and moving them on without specialities or exceptions. The emphasis of Six Levels of Processing was on bettering the preclear's reality and power of choice. There were several different issues of this procedure. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 28 Oct. 55 (#2); Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Certainty Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 4, 11 Nov. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 6, Nov. 55; PAB 69, 6 Jan. 56; HCO Training Bulletin 30 Nov. 56] Abbr. SLP.

Six Steps for Self-Auditing: See Six Steps to Better Beingness.

Six Steps to Better Beingness: n. [1953—1954] a series of six short, easily learned processes for use in auditing or self-auditing. Also called Six Steps for Self-Auditing (SSSA). [PAB 7, Aug. 53]

sixth dynamic: See dynamic, sixth.

sixty-dollar question: See sixty-four-dollar question.

sixty-four dollar question: n. Informal. the critical or basic question or problem. From the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize (won by correctly answering the "sixty-four-dollar question") on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940s. "The sixty-four dollar question now is, 'Well, why wasn't it an overt?'" Also, sixty-four thousand dollar question. [Lecture 2 July 64]

sixty-four thousand dollar question: See sixty-four dollar question.

size, try (something) on for: v. Informal. to consider, evaluate, do or use (something) before taking further action. It refers to putting on a shoe or garment to see if it fits.

Skeat's: n. Literature. reference to the Etymological English Dictionary by Cambridge University professor Walter William Skeat (1835—1912).

skid phenomenon: n. the action of first postulate sliding into the second postulate; the person starts with not-know and then slides into know. For example, a person might say "I don't know anything—well, come to think about it . . ." Also called skid principle. [Lecture 21 Sept. 55; Lecture 8 Nov. 55 (#2)] See also POSTULATE, FIRST and POSTULATE, SECOND.

skid principle: See skid phenomenon.

skillion: n. a made-up name for a number to indicate a huge amount of something. Also, squillion.

skip man: n. an investigator who locates missing persons, especially debtors. "And the time payments will catch up with him, and the skip men will come and get him." Also called skip tracer. [Lecture 19 Mar. 64]

skipped gradient: See gradient, skipped.

skip tracer: See skip man.

skunk: n. 1. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a list with rock slams on it in listing that failed to produce a reliable item. "They also give methods of avoiding endless lists, dead horses and skunks." [Lecture 11 Dec. 62 (#1); HCO PL 15 Jan. 63] —v. 2. of a list in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, to produce rock slams during listing but fail to produce a reliable item. "It's going to be an endless list, there isn't anything going to wind up on it, it doesn't R/S; if you did null it, it skunks." [Lecture 11 Dec. 62 (#1); Lecture 15 Jan. 63 (#1)] Compare to DEAD HORSE.

sky is the limit: Informal. there are no limits. "We have postulated that the sky was the limit." [Lecture 13 Nov. 53]

sky-wide and handsome: m. Informal. easily, triumphally and masterfully. Variation of the phrase high, wide and handsome. ". . . several cases will have to be busted sky-wide and handsome." [Lecture 6 Oct. 53]

slam: See rock slam.

slanguage: n. Informal. slang; a vocabulary of slang.

slant (/): n. a symbol previously used by an auditor to show that an item read in an assessment. In modern assessment the slant is not used, as the type and size of each read is noted (e.g., "tick," "sF," "F," etc.). The slant is still used as a gradient to marking all reads in E-Meter drills covering assessment. "Mark it with a slant for 'in,' use an X for 'out.'" Also called a strike or a slash.

[The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 11 May 61 II; HCO Information Letter 10 May 62; HCOB 8 Apr. 63; HCOB 7 Oct. 68 I; HCOB 29 Apr. 69; HCOB 3 July 71R] Compare to X.

slash: See slant.

slaver when the bell rings: Psychiatry. reference to a stimulus-response reaction, or doing something on a stimulus-response basis. From the animal training experiments by Russian physiologist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849—1936) wherein he sounded a bell while presenting food to a dog, thereby stimulating the natural flow of saliva in the dog's mouth. After the procedure was repeated several times, the dog would salivate at the sound of the bell, even when no food was presented.

sleeves, roll up one's: v. Informal. to prepare for action. ''Let's roll up our sleeves and let's just work on this.'' [Lecture 9 Jan. 64]

slick: m. Informal. smooth and clever; smart.

sliding scale: n. a scale of donation rates which provides a discount on the total amount, in cases where several intensives of auditing are donated for in a single block. Called a sliding scale because the percentage of discount increases in proportion to the number of intensives. The scale is based wholly on sign-up at the beginning or at any one time, and can be pointed out to a preclear as an advantage for whole sign-up. ''There are no membership or professional discounts on the sliding scale of prices.'' [HCO PL 21 Mar. 79R]

slingo: n. Informal. a coined expression for a slang language, combining the words slang and lingo.

slings and arrows: See ''To be or not to be.''

slip a cable (or two): v. Informal. to become irrational or insane. A variation of slip one's trolley.

slip 'twixt cup and preclear, many a: n. Literature. a variation of the expression there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, meaning a plan, intention, etc., may easily go wrong before it is fully carried out; nothing is certain until it is actually obtained or fulfilled. From the Greek legend of Ancaeus, the son of Zeus: While Ancaeus was planting a vineyard, a soothsayer told him that he would never drink of its wine. As soon as the grapes were ripe, Ancaeus squeezed the juice into a cup and raising it to his lips, mocked the seer, who retorted with the phrase ''there's many a slip between the cup and the lip.'' At that moment it was announced that a wild boar was ravaging the land. Ancaeus set down the cup, leaving the wine untasted, hurried out and was killed by the boar.

Slobovia, Lower: n. a made-up name for a place; possibly a reference to a backward country in the comic strip ''L'il Abner'' (1934—1977) by Al Capp (1909—1979).

slope formula: n. Mathematics. a mathematical method for calculating the slope (slant or inclination of a line with respect to the horizontal) of a straight line or a section of a curve.

Sloth: n. a group of incidents on the genetic line in which the genetic entity is not very mobile, not easily defensible, in a world where the evolutionary line had produced more developed and more carnivorous beings. The sloth was slow and easily attacked and had bad times falling out of trees when hit by snakes, falling off cliffs when attacked by baboons. And the sloth was trying to think. The most pitiful, painful efforts at thinking are found in this series. The Sloth is a chain of incidents and misadventures, mostly showing up fear of snakes and of falling. [Scientology: A History of Man]

slough of despond: n. Literature. any serious depression or discouragement. From Pilgrim's Progress, a novel written as an allegory by John Bunyan (1628—1688, English author). The story is about the spiritual life of man. Every character, location or incident in the story bears a symbolic name, such as the Slough of Despond, a deep swamp in which the main character gets bogged down until rescued by another character named Help.

slow assessment: See assessment, slow.

slow comm lines: n. a form of dev-t in which despatches held up on lines cause other despatches to be originated about the same subject,

causing dev-t to both sender and recipient. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]
slowed fall: n. a falling needle which starts falling more slowly, which means mass that was going away from the preclear slowed. This is a relatively unimportant read, and is seldom acted upon. [Film: E-Meter Reads]

slowed F/N: See checked F/N.

slowed rise: n. a rising needle which starts rising more slowly, which means the rate of mass coming in on the preclear has slowed. This is a relatively/unimportant read, and is seldom acted upon. [Film: E-Meter Reads]

slow freight: n. Informal. someone or something that moves slowly or at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. 'Well, that is the slow freight out.'
[Lecture 19 Mar. 62]

SLP 5: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLP 6: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLP 7: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLP 8: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLP: Six Levels of Processing.

SLP Issue 5: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLP Issue 6: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLP Issue 7: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLP Issue 8: See Six Levels of Processing.

SLR: Scientology Library and Research, Ltd.

sluff off: v. Informal. to avoid work and responsibility.

slug: v. Informal. to trudge, fight or push onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow. Often used figuratively. 'And now that I've pointed this up to you, I'm sure you're slugging ahead and doing something with it . . .' [Lecture 28 Sept. 61]

slump report: n. in the comm-member system, a report sent from a junior to the most senior comm member on his routine lines, to advise of lessened income or traffic when it has continued for three consecutive weeks in his department. Such a report from a junior comm member must contain specific, detailed data as to possible cause and a specific detailed recommendation to the senior comm member for correcting the slump. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II]

small fall: See fall.

small mid ruds: See rudiments, middle.

Small Tiger: See Tiger Drill.

smarter than a tack: See tack, smarter than a.

smell: n. a sense perception that is evidently activated by small particles escaping from the object, which are thus sensed travelling through space and meeting the nerves. Taste is usually considered to be part of the sense of smell. [Self Analysis]

smelling like a rose, come out: See rose, come out smelling like a.

SMERSH: n. Intelligence. abbreviation for the Russian smert' shpionam: literally, 'death to spies,' the popular name of the Russian counterespionage organization originated during the war of 1939—1945, responsible for maintaining security within the Soviet armed and intelligence services. The word is used by LRH in various of his lectures and writings to denote the World Federation of Mental Health and National Association of Mental Health networks, due to their links with intelligence and government agencies.

SMI: Scientology Missions International.

Smith, Pete: n. Entertainment. American producer, from 1935 to the 1950s, of short, witty, one-reel films on any and every subject.

Smithsonian Institute: n. Groups. an institution and museum founded in 1846 in Washington, DC by a bequest of English scientist James Smithson (ca. 1765—1829). Branches of the Institution cover a wide range of fields in the arts and sciences.

snakeroot oil: n. Medicine. a reference to snake oil, any of various preparations advertised as medicine supposed to cure certain ailments, such as rheumatism, colds, baldness, etc., formerly sold by peddlers posing as scientists, doctors, or the like. Snakeroot is any of various plants whose roots have been regarded as a remedy for snakebites.

snap terminals: See close terminals.

Snider: n. Military. a rifle invented by American Jacob Snider and adopted by the British in 1867 for use in warfare.

snoose: n. Informal. an expression, used by lumberjacks, for snuff, especially a strong, moist kind.

snr: senior.

Snr C/S: Senior Case Supervisor.

Snr C/S Int: Senior Case Supervisor International.

Snr HAS Int: Senior HAS International.

Snr Qual Sec Int: Senior Qual Sec International.

SO: Sea Organization.

SO #1: Standing Order No. 1.

social machinery: n. action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. [Auditor 31]

social personality: n. one who naturally operates on the basis of the greatest good. He is not haunted by imagined enemies but he does recognize real enemies when they exist. The social personality wants to survive and wants others to survive. Basically the social personality wants others to be happy and do well. ''Only the social personality can change or improve easily.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCOB 27 Sept. 66] Compare to SUPPRESSIVE PERSON.

Social Security card: n. Government. a card identifying a person as a participant in Social Security: a program of old age, unemployment, health, disability and survivors' insurance maintained by the US federal government through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups.

socks, pull up one's: v. Informal. to pull (oneself) together and endeavor to do better. ''... the staff has gotten so impatient and so screamingly angry at this fellow who always wants favors, that nobody has ever said to him, ''Mr. Jones, why don't you pull up your socks?'' [Lecture 15 June 61]

SO ED: Sea Org Executive Directive.

soft in the head: See head, soft in the.

soft sell: n. 1. the action of vaguely maundering about one's product.

Example: ''Scientology sometimes makes people worry a bit less.''

''Knock off the soft sell and flubbed delivery.'' [HCO PL 2 June 65

I; HCO PL 2 June 65 II] —v. 2. to practice soft sell. ''And this

gives you a tendency to soft sell because you aren't doing

Scientology!'' [HCO PL 2 June 65] Compare to HARD SELL.

solid alcohol: See canned heat.

solid communication line: See communication line, solid.

Solids: n. an auditing process in which the preclear is asked to find a facsimile and make it more solid. The purpose of the process is to show the preclear that he can handle a facsimile and make it solid. [Briefing Bulletin, 31 Aug. 56; PAB 100, 15 Nov. 56; PAB 106, 15 Feb. 57]

Solo: m. 1. of, using or applicable to Solo auditing. ''The questions or commands to be used in the auditing comm cycle are provided in the materials of each Solo level.'' [HCOB 3 Mar. 84] —n. 2. the Solo levels of the Grade Chart. ''The test graph should be in normal

range before Solo is begun.'' [HCOB 3 Feb. 72] 3. Solo auditing.

''... after a lot more Solo, this time with big reality they

exteriorized with full awareness of themselves and their

immortality...'' [The Auditor, 2 Sept. 69] —v. 4. to audit (a

process or grade) Solo. ''The ONLY people who can't Solo are these

poor devils who got onto these psychiatric-type drugs.'' [HCOB 3

Feb. 72]

Solo assists: n. actions that are done on the Hubbard Solo Auditor Course Part 2 which, while primarily training actions, are also designed to start the Solo student auditor on his Solo auditing at the correct gradient. These provide him with a foolproof gradient for ''getting his feet wet'' when he begins to Solo audit, while giving him experience in running a standard Solo session by the book. [HCOB 30 Sept. 81RB (confidential)]

Solo Audit Course: See Hubbard Solo Auditor Course.

Solo auditing: n. auditing done on the upper levels of Scientology where a person is both the auditor and the person being audited. Solo auditing is done in session on a meter, using a one-hand electrode,

leaving the other hand free to operate the E-Meter and write the worksheets. 'In Solo auditing, C/S plus pre-OT is greater than bank.' [HCOB 21 July 69 II; HCOB 10 Apr. 72; HCOB 3 Mar. 84]

Solo Auditor Course: See Hubbard Solo Auditor Course.

Solo can divider: n. a piece of plastic or other device used in converting two electrodes into a one-hand electrode for use in Solo auditing. [Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Owner's Manual]

Solo cans: See one-hand electrode.

Solo Consultant: n. the post in an Advanced Organization responsible for handling pre-OT Solo jams rapidly with metered two-way comm. A Solo line is a highly alert personalized line that picks up the pre-OTs who aren't soloing well or who are bugged and gets them wheeling. Usually it's something simple, only discovered by asking the pre-OT and handling in a metered interview. Cramming cycles on auditing are a common result. Also called Advanced Course Review Consultant, Solo OT Review Consultant or Solo Review Consultant. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 81R]

Solo electrodes: See one-hand electrode.

Solo folder: n. an auditing folder that contains all Solo auditing session reports. Solo folders are given numbers just as the pc folders for other auditing are. They are numbered "Solo #1," "Solo #2" and so on. When a new Solo folder is started, the change to a new folder is marked in the Folder Summary of the Solo folder and in the current audited folder. [HCOB 29 Oct. 87]

Solo New Era Dianetics for OTs: n. New OT VII, a Solo-audited pre-OT level released in 1980. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCOB 12 Sept. 78R I] Abbr. Solo NOTs. See also NEW ERA DIANETICS FOR OTS.

Solo NOTs: Solo New Era Dianetics for OTs.

Solo OT Review Consultant: See Solo Consultant.

Solo Review Consultant: See Solo Consultant.

Solo VI: See Grade VI.

Solo VII: See Grade VII.

solvency: n. that condition where income exceeds outgo. Solvency consists only of income greater than outgo and making enough money. [HCO PL 6 May 64 I; LRH ED 74 Int, 14 Jan. 70]

SOM-3L: n. the early research designation for Auditing by Lists. "SOM" was for somatics, "3" was for third and "L" was for prepared list. [LRH Definition Notes]

SOM: somatic.

somatic: n. a general word for uncomfortable physical perceptions coming from the reactive mind. Its genus is early Dianetics and it is a general, common package word, used by Scientologists to denote "pain" or "sensation" with no difference made between them. The word somatic means, actually, "bodily" or "physical," and was originally used because the word pain is restimulative. By somatic is meant a pain or ache, sensation, misemotion or even unconsciousness. Anything is a somatic if it emanates from the various parts of the reactive mind and produces an awareness of reactivity. 'The somatics alone, being physical ills of one sort or another, hold the aberrated content of the reactive mind in place.' [Science of Survival; The Dynamics of Life; Lecture 29 June 50 (#1); HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II; HCOB 19 Jan. 67; HCOB 18 June 78R] Abbr. SOM.

somatic, chronic: See psychosomatic illness.

somatic, command: n. a somatic brought from a different part of the time track by some command phrase, such as "My arm hurts." The preclear may have this somatic while running a prenatal engram although he was only three days conceived in the incident. Command somatics occur where the preclear is out of valence. 'The auditor should not be running engrams continually on a case so heavily charged that it gets command somatics and goes easily out of valence.' [Science of Survival]

somatic location: n. a technique used in Book One Dianetics to locate the moment of reception of a somatic, in an effort to discover whether it is received in the engram being addressed or to find an engram containing it. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

somatic mind: See mind, somatic.

somatic shut-off: See shut-off.

somatic strip: n. a physical indicator mechanism which has to do with time. The auditor orders the somatic strip. The somatic strip can be sent back to the beginning of an engram and will go there. The somatic strip will advance through an engram in terms of minutes counted off by the auditor, so that the auditor can say that the somatic strip will go to the beginning of the engram, then to the point five minutes after the engram began, and so forth. ''... the somatic strip is a pointer mechanism which will pick up the beginnings of things or the ends of things or go to various parts of incidents.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival]

some are more equal than others: See pigs are more equal than others.

song: n. Informal. something sure and easy. ''What a song it is to inherit a successful pair of boots . . .'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 23 Sept. 67]

sonic: n. the recall of something heard, so that it is heard again in the mind in full tone and strength; recalling a sound by hearing it again in the mind. The word sonic means ''of or pertaining to sound,'' and can be used to refer to hearing sounds outside the body, but in Dianetics it usually refers to hearing the sounds which have been remembered. Also called sonic recall. [Science of Survival; Self Analysis]

sonic circuit: See circuit, sonic.

sonic-disturbance circuit: See circuit, sonic.

sonic recall: See sonic.

sonic shut-off: See shut-off.

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure.

SOP Goals: Standard Operating Procedure Goals.

SOP 8: Standard Operating Procedure 8.

SOP 8-A: Standard Operating Procedure 8-A.

SOP 8-C: Standard Operating Procedure 8-C.

SOP 8-C Opening Procedure: See Opening Procedure of 8-C.

SOP 8-D: Standard Operating Procedure 8-D.

SOP 8-L: Standard Operating Procedure 8-L.

SOP 8-O: Standard Operating Procedure 8-O.

SOP 50: Standard Operating Procedure 1950. See Standard Procedure.

SOR: Sea Org Reserves.

sore thumb, stick out like a: v. Informal. to be very conspicuous or obvious. Also, stand out like a sore thumb.

SOS: 1. start of session. 2. Science of Survival. See the list of books in the Appendix.

soul: See thetan.

sound: n. the perception of waves emanating from moving objects. An object moves rapidly or slowly, and sets into vibration the air in its vicinity which pulses. When these pulses strike the eardrum they set into motion the individual's sound-recording mechanism and the sound is registered. Sound is absent in a vacuum and is actually merely a force wave. Sound has several parts. The first is pitch. This is the number of vibrations per unit of time of any object from which sound is coming. The second is quality or tone, which is simply the difference between a jagged or ragged sound wave and a smooth sound wave as in a musical note. The third is volume, which merely means the force of the sound wave, its loudness or quietness. ''Sound is a byproduct of communication, is a carrier wave of communication and is not itself communication.'' [Self Analysis; Dianetics 55!; Lecture 9 Dec. 53 (#2)]

sounding brass and the tinkle of the temple bell: n. Bible. reference to a verse which reads: ''Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity (love), I am become as sounding brass (a noisy gong), or a tinkling cymbal (a clanging cymbal).'' The expression means that a person who

soup: n. Informal. difficulty or trouble. Used in phrases such as get into the soup. ''You sit there and handle anything but truth and you're in the soup.'' [Lecture 17 July 62]

source: n. L. Ron Hubbard, the source of Dianetics and Scientology technology, know-how and org form. [Lecture 21 May 54 (#3); LRH ED]

67 Int, 20 Dec. 69]

Source: n. the magazine of the Flag Land Base:

source list: See list, source.

source-point: See cause.

Source Productions: n. an organization which started in 1975 as the LRH Photo Shoot Org (PSO), a part-time activity to help LRH do shoot photo stories for promotion and books. It grew into a full-fledged organization which was part of the Office of LRH, and in 1976 became Universal Media Productions (also called Universal Media Organization or Uni-Med). In 1977, Uni-Med was reorganized to shoot Scientology technical training films, becoming Source Productions. Source Productions became Golden Era Productions in 1980. [OODs Vol. VIII, No. 121, 1 May 75; OODs Vol. VIII, No. 213, 2 Aug. 75; LRH ED 291 Int, 23 Oct. 78]

sources of trouble: See A to J.

South African Rundown: n. a series of processes which were specially developed for the people of South Africa. The South African case is not peculiar; however, these individuals live in a somewhat hostile environment because there are a lot of people around that they mustn't be. A South African is faced with you mustn't be this one, you mustn't be that one and so forth, and the more "mustn't be's" there are, the less beingness there is to be. To enable the South African case to get the full benefits from auditing, it was necessary to locate the case entrance point and this was found to be help. Many Help Processes were developed as a result. These processes are specifically audited on South African cases in this rundown as they have been proven to be marvelous in handling these cases ably and well. [HCOB 21 Oct. 73R]

South Amboy: n. a small city in New Jersey, US.

South Sea: n. History. an old term for the Pacific Ocean. So called because until the middle of the eighteenth century, the only means of reaching the Pacific Ocean from the west was around Cape Horn or through the Magellan Straits (both at the southernmost point of South America). The plural, South Seas is used to refer to the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, especially the South Pacific Ocean.

sow's ear into a silk purse, make a: v. Informal. to make something good out of what is by nature bad or inferior in quality.

SP: suppressive person.

Spacation: n. an auditing process in which the auditor has the preclear put out anchor points and create space. It permits the preclear to regain his ability to create space and impose it upon terminals, to remove it from between terminals and to regain his security concerning the stability of mest space. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 1 Dec. 52; Article, Dec. 52; Article, 1953; Article, 1 May 53; JOS 16-G, June 53; PAB 7, Aug. 53; JOS 24-G, Jan. 54]

space: n. a viewpoint of dimension; consideration of distance. Space is simply the dimension which occurs when you view something. The analytical mind extends from it points or observes points extended from it and thus conceives space. The dimension depends upon those points which give it boundary. There have to be two points to view from a third point before you get space. "Any action requires space and time, for space and time are necessary to motion." [Scientology 8-8008; Scientology 0-8; The Book of Basics; Lecture 17 Nov. 53 (#1); Lecture 10 May 54; Lecture 14 Feb. 56 (#2); Lecture 23 Oct. 56; Lecture 8 Aug. 60; Lecture 18 Oct. 58; JOS 7-G, Nov. 52; JOS 16-G, June 53]

space jockey: See rocket jockey.

Spanish Inquisition: n. History. a court appointed by the Roman Catholic Church in 1478 to discover and suppress religious beliefs they considered false, and to punish those who practiced them. The Spanish Inquisition was in operation until 1820, and was marked by the extreme severity and cruelty of its proceedings in the sixteenth century.

SPD: Scientology Policy Directive.

Special Briefing Course: Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

special income: n. huge lump sum income for something that the org cannot now (and may not be able to in the future) deliver. As the service or material can't be immediately delivered and might have to be returned, it cannot immediately be spent by the org and must be deposited in a special account specifically for this purpose. [HCO PL 28 Sept. 79RA XII]

specialist trained: m. trained to do one's exact duty or his exact part of a drill. This is the first step in training the members of a group or org, which can be done very rapidly. After a crew is specialist trained to do their own exact duties, they should be generally trained. 'So each of these drills have their own little peculiarities and what you're really working for is not a specialist trained crew but a generally trained crew.' [Lecture 16 Oct. 69]

Special Membership: See memberships.

special officer: n. Law enforcement. a security officer licensed by the police department, and authorized to rove rather than being required to remain on a stationary post.

special schedule course: n. a course in a Scientology organization, set up with a separate course room, to handle students who cannot be on a standard Academy course schedule. When students on nonstandard schedules are enrolled in an Academy course room, it can introduce problems with twinning, co-auditing, etc., so a special course room separate from the Academy is set up for them. The courses offered in the special schedule course room are the same as those in the full-time Academy. The part-time students must be warned that their training can take much longer on the special schedule, and that it will cost a little more. There are drawbacks to a special schedule course: some of these students can get lost off course or never complete their Academy training. Thus, it is to the advantage of the Director of Training and other org personnel to encourage special schedule students to handle the circumstances preventing them from being on a standard Academy schedule. [HCO PL 4 Apr. 90]

Special Zone Plan: n. a dissemination activity, covered in HCOB 23 June 60, SPECIAL ZONE PLAN, in which Scientologists use their Scientology training not to do professional auditing in the field, but to select out a zone of life in which they are interested and then enter that zone and bring order to it. It is a program of using Scientology to improve conditions on the third and fourth dynamics. For example, a Scientologist, a lesser executive or even a clerk in a company, trains as a professional auditor and, seeing where the company is heading, begins to pick up its loose ends by strengthening its comm lines or its personnel abilities. Without "selling" anybody Scientology, he just studies out the bogs and remedies them to improve the company and make it win through effectiveness and sanity. [HCOB 23 June 60]

spectrum: n. gradations of something which are really the same thing but which have wider and wider scope or range. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

speeded fall: n. a falling needle which starts falling faster, which means mass that was going away from the preclear suddenly went away faster. This is a relatively unimportant read, and is seldom acted upon. [Film: E-Meter Reads]

speeded rise: n. a rising needle which starts rising faster, which means mass coming in on the preclear speeded up. This is a relatively unimportant read, and is seldom acted upon. [Film: E-Meter Reads]

sperm dream: See sperm sequence.

sperm-ovum sequence: See sperm sequence.

sperm sequence: n. a general term covering the incidents leading up to and including conception from the viewpoint of the sperm and the ovum. Preclears sometimes have the feeling that they are sperms or ovums at the beginning of the track, and there is often pain associated with these incidents which has to be run. In early Dianetics this sequence was called the sperm dream because many people dreamed while they were going through it. The ovum side of these incidents is sometimes referred to as the ovum sequence. 'Other engrams are sometimes found to be bundled in with the sperm sequence but will separate out when the sequence is run.' Also

called sperm-ovum sequence. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 28 June 50; Lecture 11 July 50; Lecture 15 July 50 (#1); Research Bulletin No. 3, 1 July 50; PAB 99, 1 Nov. 56]

SPF: Stewards Project Force.

spikes, with: m. Informal. an intensifier used in phrases such as drive this home with spikes, get that down with spikes, etc. "Well, I got those down with spikes in spite of learning them from a professor." [Lecture 11 Aug. 64]

spill one's guts: (See guts, spill one's.

spin: v. Informal. to go into a state of mental confusion. "I've seen a lot of girls practically spinning on this, trying to measure up to the ambitions of their parents," [Lecture 5 July 61]

spinbin: n. Informal. a mental institution. "The guy's in a spinbin; that doesn't prove he's sane or insane or anything else." [Lecture 9 Aug 62]

Spinner: n. a whole track incident in which a thetan, after being caught in a theta trap, was trapped in a chair device and spun until he had no orientation. [Scientology: A History of Man]

spinny: m. Informal. in a state of mental confusion. "He's pretty spinny on these subjects," [Lecture 2 Oct. 62]

spiral: n. a segment of a thetan's life; a term of lives or a term of existences or a single existence which bear an intimate relation, one to the other. By a spiral would be meant a more or less continuous cycle of action. The beginning of a spiral finds the being thinking he is new, with universes to conquer, and the end of the spiral finds him practically expiring, even as a thetan. "A whole spiral can get into restimulation in some earlier period just as a past life can get into restimulation in this life." [Scientology: A History of Man; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 5 Dec. 52 (#1)]

Spiral Staircase: n. in certain auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a technique of opposing reliable items in sequence so that an opposition terminal is opposed to give a terminal which is then opposed to give the next opposition terminal, etc., straight through the GPM, as if going down a spiral staircase. "You go right on down the same 'Spiral Staircase,' and you'll find out that there are various things there to be opposed." [Lecture 7 Feb. 63; Lecture 28 Feb. 63; Lecture 5 Mar. 63; HCOB 1 Feb. 63]

spirit: See thetan.

SPO: Service Product Officer.

sponge, chuck in the: v. Informal. to admit defeat; to give up. From the practice in boxing of throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat. A variation of throw in the sponge and throw in the towel.

spontaneous combustion: n. Informal. literally, the process of catching fire as a result of heat generated by internal chemical action. Used as a humorous alteration of the term spontaneous generation, which is the theory, now discredited, that living organisms can originate in nonliving matter independently of other living matter. "This is a real wild one, you know, that a cell suddenly sprang by spontaneous combustion from a sea of ammonia." [Lecture 30 June 64]

spook: n. a persistent picture or mock-up of someone that the preclear carries around with him and is not fully aware of. "Well, this fellow was carrying a spook of some sort or another." [Lecture 10 Nov. 55 (#1); Lecture Aug. 56 (#10); Lecture 17 Oct. 56; Lecture 6 Nov. 56; Lecture 5 July 57 (#1); Lecture 9 Apr. 59 (#2)]

SP order: See suppressive declare order.

Sportsman Pilot, The: n. Journalism. the name of a magazine for pilots of sport and recreational aircraft. LRH wrote many articles for this magazine in the 1930s.

spot: n. a simple location, not a spot that has a mass, temperature, or characteristics. A location is simply a location, it does not have mass, it does not have color, it does not have any temperature. [Dianetics 55!]

spot check: n. the action of picking a word (or words) at random from different spots in the material already studied and having the student define it. From this, one assumes that if the student knows the word, can define and use it, he has grasped the remainder of the

material. Another method of doing a spot check is to ask a particular application type of question on material the student has already covered. This gives a test of his ability to put what he has studied to use. Spot checking is a Supervisor tool. ''If the student flunks the spot check, it's back to the beginning of the course or, at the very least, a pink sheet on the materials he's missed.'' [HCO PL 28 Aug. 83]

spot-check: v. to give a spot check. ''... picks up an issue or a pack done two or three days before and spot-checks the student on it.'' [HCOB/PL 28 Aug. 83]

Spotting Spots: See Spotting Spots in Space.

Spotting Spots in Space: n. an auditing process in which the auditor has the preclear spot spots in the area where they are auditing. The goal of this process is to bring the preclear to a point where he can spot locations in space which do not have color, mass or shape but which are simply locations, and spot that same location repeatedly without variation. This restores to him the ability to spot locations at a distance without fear and without the destruction of havingness, and makes it possible for him to make space. The most elementary form of this process, called Spotting Spots, has the preclear touch the spots instead of just spotting them in space. [Lecture 6 July 54 (#1); Lecture 13 Oct. 54; PAB 51, 29 Apr. 55]

spout, down the: See chute, down the.

spout, up the: m. Informal. completely ruined or lost. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage. ''When a race begins to believe that we're all one, that race is pretty far up the spout.'' [Lecture 17 Jan. 57]

Springfield Armory: n. Military. a firearms factory established in Springfield, Massachusetts by the US Congress in 1794, which produced the rifles used as standard US infantry weapons from 1873 to 1938.

spring full-armed: See leap full-armed from the brow of Jove.

square around: v. Informal. to put in proper order; to tidy up; to sort out. ''And you can see that thing just fade out; the pc square around.'' [Lecture 29 May 62]

square on the head, hit it right: n. Informal. to say something that exactly describes a situation or explains the cause of a difficulty. Variation of hit the nail on the head.

squares: n. Informal. substantial or satisfying meals. ''He must fight and command for his three squares, he must use police protection in order to keep himself free of bullet holes and bumper marks.'' [Scientology: A History of Man]

squillion: See skillion.

squirrel: n. 1. someone who alters Scientology technical or administrative procedures, or engages in offbeat practices. The use of the word ''squirrel'' refers to the fact that squirrels in their cages go round and round and get nowhere and they are also, a bad pun, ''nutty,'' meaning a bit crazy. ''When we're really winning, the squirrels start to scream.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Lecture 6 Dec. 52 (#1); Lecture 6 Oct. 56 (#1); HCOB 1 May 58; HCO PL 14 Feb. 65; HCO PL 4 June 71] —v. 2. to alter Scientology technical or administrative procedures, engage in offbeat practices or go off-line. ''So they began to do something else and squirrel.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 14 Feb. 65; HCOB/PL 13 Sept. 65R; HCO PL 3 Dec. 68] —m. 3. alter-ised and unworkable. ''This at once excludes all squirrel or off-line materials by others.'' [HCO PL 11 Apr. 70 I; HCO PL 4 Mar. 65RA II]

squirrel admin: n. departure from or alteration of standard admin. The source of standard admin is an HCO policy letter. The main source of ''squirrel admin'' is simply ignorance of PL procedure or the neglect of reading and applying it. [HCO PL 25 Jan. 71; HCO PL 4 June 71]

squirrelly: m. like a squirrel; nonstandard. ''Now we have an ability to go back and pick up these very same people—squirrelly, struggling, anything they like—and turn them right end to.'' [Lecture 17 Oct. 53]

(#1)]

SS: success story.

SS (I—VIII): See Staff Status (I—VIII).

SSBS: Silver Spring Business Service. See Distribution Center, Incorporated.

SSO: 1. Station Ship Order. 2. Staff Section Officer. See Department of Personnel Enhancement.

SSSA: Six Steps for Self-Auditing. See Six Steps for Better Beingness.

Stabilization Intensive: n. another name for Search and Discovery. [HCO PL 30 Dec. 65] See also SEARCH AND DISCOVERY.

stable datum: n. a basic datum from which any body of knowledge is built and around which other data align; one datum, one factor, one particular chosen out of a confusion of particles. A stable datum doesn't have to be the correct one. It is simply the one that keeps things from being in a confusion and on which others are aligned. 'The stable datum on which most people operate in a Scientology organization is 'Get the work done.'' [The Problems of Work; HCO PL 27 Aug. 58]

stable datum, doctrine of: n. the principle that a confusing motion can be understood by conceiving one thing to be motionless. Until one selects one datum or factor in a confusion of particles, the confusion continues. The one thing selected and used becomes the stable datum for the remainder. [The Problems of Work; HCOB 5 Sept. 78] See also STABLE DATUM.

stack of Bibles a mile high: n. Informal. reference to the tradition of placing one's hand on a Bible while making a solemn oath, as a symbol of the truth or bindingness of what one says. "To swear on a stack of Bibles" is a common phrase, sometimes used ironically, meaning to affirm with absolute confidence and considerable vehemence.

Staff: n. (with capital 'S') Commodore's Staff. [FO 3188R, 4 June 72] See also COMMODORE'S STAFF.

Staff Captain: See Commodore's Staff Captain.

Staff Case Categories 1—4: n. a system used to designate the case condition of staff members and establish priority of handling: **Staff Case Category 1:** Those who have had VGIs F/Ns at Examiner and okay as to case gain. Such staff are programed to bring them on up their grades (or Progress and Advance to get them back to their last grade) in an orderly fashion, apportioning the auditing fairly. **Staff Case Category 2:** Those who haven't had VGIs F/Ns at Examiner recently. Such staff are audited to get them into Category 1. **Staff Case Category 3:** Medically ill in need of thorough assists and medical attention. Ill staff get priority and full auditing to put them into Category 1. **Staff Case Category 4:** Consistent no change, no case gain in their auditing history. Staff in this category are routed to Ethics lines for Sec Checks, production examination, etc., and, if status unrelieved and unproductive, off staff lines into a pc category. [HCO PL 20 July 70]

Staff College: n. the unit in the Department of Personnel Enhancement where staff members are trained on the materials of their posts. [Org Board]

staff folder: n. one of the three classes of folders each staff member of an organization must have. The staff folder is a yellow folder containing all of one's duties as a staff member, the organization itself and its lines and purposes; bulletins and policy letters relating to one's job by reason of being a staff member. Also called staff hat, staff member folder or organizational folder. [HCO PL 15 Sept. 59 II; HCO PL 13 Sept. 70 I] Compare to HAT FOLDER and TECHNICAL FOLDER.

staff hat: See staff folder.

staff meeting: n. a meeting of all the staff of a Scientology organization, held for the purpose of gathering agreement and keeping the staff informed as a team. Staff meetings are held weekly in Scientology orgs, covering the actions and statistics of the past week and the battle plan for the new week. The purpose of the staff meeting is to develop a team spirit of mutual cooperation and coordination. 'The staff meeting is chaired by the CO or ED.' [HCO

PL 9 Apr. 57; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66 I; HCO PL 30 Aug. 90]

staff member: n. any and all persons employed in an org, whether an executive or general staff member. 'A staff member should be judged by his effective action on post, not on his charm or personality to other staff members or lack of personality.' [HCO PL 14 Feb. 61 II; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I; HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II]

staff member folder: See staff folder.

staff member report: See ethics report.

Staff Program No. 1: See LRH Comm Staff Program No. 1.

Staff Section Officer: n. the head of the Department of Personnel Enhancement in the Qualifications Division, responsible for the training and processing of staff members. [HCO PL 22 May 76; HCOB 24 Jan. 77; HCO PL 29 Oct. 79; Org Board] Abbr. SSO.

Staff Staff Auditor: n. an auditor posted in the Department of Personnel Enhancement in the Qualifications Division who is responsible for auditing org staff members. [HCO PL 24 Mar. 61 II; HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I; Org Board]

staff status: n. a number giving the value and promotion eligibility of a staff member in an organization; a number following a person's name on the org board that shows the state of administrative training of the individual as done in the Staff Training Section. Staff status numbers start at 0 (the Org Orientation Drill) and go up to VIII (completion of the Flag Executive Briefing Course and Hubbard Executive Data Series Evaluator's Course). Each staff status number represents a course or series of courses completed, as well as application of the data learned in terms of service in the organization. Also called status number. [HCO PL 30 Apr. 65; HCO PL 18 Nov. 65 I; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66RA V; HCO PL 13 Mar. 66 I]

Staff Status 0: n. the first course for a new staff member, the Org Orientation Drill, or a person who has completed this course. A person who has completed this course has Temporary status. If he has personal up statistics he is then eligible for student auditing. If he can obtain a written recommendation from his immediate superior, he can report to the Staff Training Officer in the Qualifications Division, give him the recommendation and receive the training materials for Staff Status I (Provisional). Temporary status is designated on the org board by a numeral '0' after the person's name. [HCO PL 4 Jan. 66RA V; HCO PL 20 July 66RB]

Staff Status I: n. the numerical designation for a staff member who has completed the Staff Status I checksheet, which gives him a basic knowledge of the Scientology organization and enables him to operate on a post. Such a staff member is a Provisional Staff Member. He has recourse to Ethics and may have an Ethics Hearing if dismissed. He may be transferred to other divisions with a hearing if his division is overmanned. Provisional status is designated on the org board by a numeral '1' after the person's name. [HCO PL 4 Jan. 66RA V; HCO PL 20 July 66RB]

Staff Status II: n. the numerical designation for a staff member who has completed the Staff Status II checksheet. Such a staff member is a Permanent Staff Member. He may not be demoted, transferred or dismissed without a full Committee of Evidence being held. The person may himself request a change of status or another post or may resign without a Committee of Evidence being convened. Permanent status is designated on the org board by a numeral '2' after a person's name. [HCO PL 4 Jan. 66RA V; HCO PL 20 July 66RB]

Staff Status III: n. the status of a staff member who has completed Staff Statuses 0—II, OEC Volume 0 and the OEC Volume checksheet for his division. [HCO PL 19 Nov. 73RA]

Staff Status IV: n. the status of a staff member who has completed the OEC Volume checksheets for his portion of the org. There are three portions of an org—HCO, which includes the Executive, HCO and Dissemination Divisions; Org, which includes the Treasury, Technical, and Qualifications Divisions; and Public, which is divided into three Public Divisions. An HCO Staff member would be awarded Staff Status IV when he had completed study of the checksheets of the Executive, HCO and Dissemination Divisions. OEC

Volume 6 contains the policy for all three Public Divisions; thus a staff member of the Public Divisions who does the checksheet for OEC Volume 6 has studied all the policy for his portion of the org and attains Staff Status IV. [HCO PL 19 Nov. 73RA]

Staff Status V: n. the status of a staff member who has completed study of all policy in a second portion of the org. For example, an HCO staff member who was Staff Status IV would do the checksheets for OEC Volumes 3 (Treasury), 4 (Technical) and 5 (Qualifications) and be awarded Staff Status V. [HCO PL 19 Nov. 73RA]

Staff Status VI: n. the status of a staff member who has completed study of all the OEC Volume checksheets, making him an Organization Executive Course graduate. [HCO PL 19 Nov. 73RA]

Staff Status VII: n. the status of a staff member who has completed the Flag Executive Briefing Course. [HCO PL 19 Nov. 73RA]

Staff Status VIII: n. the status of a staff member who has completed the Hubbard Executive Data Series Evaluator's Course. [HCO PL 19 Nov. 73RA]

Staff Training Officer: n. the post in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for getting individual staff members trained in ethics, tech and admin; guiding them through their courses rapidly with the end product that orgs have no untrained staff members. [HCO PL 21 Sept. 69; HCO PL 7 Dec. 71 IV] Abbr. STO.

Staff Training Program No. 1: See LRH Comm Staff Program No. 1.

Staff Training Program No. 2: n. a program written by LRH in 1970 to restore Staff Status 0, I, II and III courses, and to get staff trained on them. The full program is contained in LRH ED 121 Int, STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM NO. 2. [LRH ED 121 Int, 29 Aug. 70]

Stage 3 Release: See Release, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

Stage 4 Release: See Release, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

stage four needle: n. an E-Meter needle action which goes up about an inch or two (always the same distance) and sticks and then falls, goes up, sticks, falls, about once a second or so. It is very regular, always the same distance, always the same pattern, over and over, on and on, and nothing the auditor says or the preclear says changes it (except body reactions). This is the sole survivor of a system (20th ACC) that used four stages of meter reaction as a test of state of case. It indicates somebody who isn't registering on the meter by reason of being stuck in machinery. "A stage four needle is still important to identify when met, as it means this pc is from no place as a case." [Introducing the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 7 Nov. 58 (#1); Film: E-Meter Reads]

staledate: n. 1. any despatch or answer that is older than one should reasonably expect when one receives it or any answer that is older in date from origin to answer or answer to receipt than one should reasonably expect, based on the distance it had to go and the speed of the communications medium used. The term staledate comes from its previous use by banks on checks. "Does your in-basket contain staledates?" [HCO PL 17 July 66 I; Lecture 17 Nov. 70] — v. 2. to become a staledate, or cause (a particle) to become a staledate. "One never staledates." [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72 I]

staledated: m. having been allowed to staledate. "There are staledated ethics actions." [HCO PL 26 Feb. 72R I]

staledated C/S: n. a Case Supervisor instruction that is a week or two old, and no longer valid. [HCOB 23 Aug. 71]

staledated orders and despatches: n. a form of dev-t caused by staledating something, which delays action, often important, and creates anxiety and emergencies. New (developed) traffic results in an attempt to get an answer or compliance. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

staledated program: n. a repair (progress) program that is a month or two old, and no longer valid. [HCOB 23 Aug. 71]

standard: n. 1. a definite level or degree of quality that is proper and adequate for a specific purpose. "To a large degree the progress of the student is determined by the standard of coaching." [Lecture 27 Sept. 68; HCOB 24 May 68; HCO PL 9 Nov. 68] — m. 2. adhering to a set standard. "Auditing is done in a highly standard way." [Auditor 18, 1966]

standard admin: n. the usual on-policy procedure applied to a group or situation. Solutions that work and are therefore routinely used to handle the situation to which they apply are called standard admin. The source of standard admin is an HCO Policy Letter. ''Standard admin is the key to competence and successes in an organization.'' [HCO PL 25 Jan. 71; HCO PL 4 June 71]

standard bank: See bank.

Standard Clearing Procedure: See Clear Procedure.

Standard Dianetics: n. [1969—1978] a standardization of Dianetics auditing released in 1969 which included all the discoveries LRH had made regarding Dianetics since 1950, simplifying the techniques of Dianetics and shortening up the amount of auditing time needed. It was upgraded and replaced by New Era Dianetics in 1978. [HCOB 2 Apr. 69RA; HCOB 20 May 69; The Auditor 48, 16 June 69; The Auditor, 2 Sept. 69; The Auditor 51, 1970]

standard memory banks: See bank.

Standard Operating Procedure: n. [1952—1953] a sequence of steps to be taken by an auditor to make a Theta Clear. The procedure evolved over time and was released in different issues. The first issue, released in 1952, was entitled ''Procedures for Theta Clearing.'' Every Standard Operating Procedure consists of a sequence of different processes called ''Steps,'' with Step I being the most advanced process of the series. The auditor tested the preclear at each step, starting at Step I and moving down through the higher-numbered but lower-gradient steps, to find a step the preclear could do. He then began processing at that step, moving back up the steps as the preclear accomplished each one. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 14 Nov. 52 (#2); Lecture 12 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 15 Dec. 52 (#1); Article, 1953; JOS 6-G, Nov. 52; JOS 16-G, June 53] Abbr. SOP.

Standard Operating Procedure 8: n. an auditing procedure which emphasizes positive gain and the present and future rather than negative gain of eradication of the past. The goal of this procedure is not the rehabilitation of the body but of the thetan. Rehabilitation of a body incidentally ensues. The goal of this procedure is Operating Thetan. The steps of SOP-8 are laid out in The Journal of Scientology Issue 16-G, June 53. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; Article, 1953; JOS 16-G, June 53] Abbr. SOP 8.

Standard Operating Procedure Goals: n. a procedure developed by L. Ron Hubbard in early 1961 which consists of getting a full list of goals from the preclear, then taking the goal that falls the most and using it in a series of auditing steps designed to handle any charge connected with it. Requires skilled use because it runs very fast, and fumbling it can upset a preclear. [HCOB 18 Feb. 61; HCOB 23 Mar. 61] Abbr. SOP Goals.

Standard Operating Procedure 1950: See Standard Procedure.

Standard Procedure: n. a sequence of exact steps developed in 1950 to run engrams. Also called Standard Operating Procedure 1950 and SOP 50. [Lecture 21 Aug. 50; Lecture 28 June 51 (#1); DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1—2, July—Aug. 50]

standards: n. the degree of rightness one is trying to establish and maintain. ''Raising standards'' means setting things up right, getting the outpoints out and the pluspoints in. ''The HCO goal is 'Get the field auditor to get results, raise auditing standards in America and get the show on the road.''' [Ability 88M, Jan. 59; HCO PL 30 Dec. 70; OODs Vol. V, No. 250, 9 Sept. 72]

standard tech: n. 1. the exact processes and auditing actions laid down and used for the invariable resolution of cases, taught and used without variation by all Scientology auditors; that tech which has absolutely no arbitraries. An auditor correctly auditing the materials of his class is performing standard tech. Standard tech is not a process or a series of processes. It is following the rules of processing. ''There is only one standard tech.'' [HCOB 23 Aug. 68 I; HCOB 28 Aug. 68 I; HCOB 26 Feb. 70; LRH Definition Notes] —m. 2. of or using standard tech. ''This then shows that Scientology technology, when applied by standard tech action, will give a fantastic percentage of successes to the auditor who does only

standard tech actions. [HCOB 23 Aug. 68 II] See also STANDARD.

Standing Order No. 1: n. the first in a series of four directions given by L. Ron Hubbard in regard to the handling of public and general incoming mail sent to him. Standing Order No. 1 directed that all mail addressed to LRH would be received by him. This communication line was not only a line for personal communications to LRH, but also for communications to the Executive Director when LRH was wearing that hat (until 1966). Thus, the Standing Order #1 line today is an open communication line from staff and public to the Executive Director International, with boxes in each organization to receive such mail. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 65 III; LRH ED 223 Int, 19 Feb. 74] Abbr. SO #1.

Standing Order No. 2: n. the second in a series of four directions given by L. Ron Hubbard in regard to the handling of public and general incoming mail sent to him. Standing Order No. 2 required that message boxes be placed in all Scientology organizations so that any message for LRH could be properly forwarded for reply.

Standing Order No. 3: n. the third in a series of four directions given by LRH in regard to the handling of public and general incoming mail sent to him. Standing Order No. 3 said that HCO personnel and Scientology personnel should not discourage communication to LRH. It also states: "I am always willing to help. By my own creed, a being is only as valuable as he can serve others."

Standing Order No. 4: n. the fourth in a series of four directions given by LRH in regard to the handling of public and general incoming mail sent to him. Standing Order No. 4 required that specific excerpts from Standing Orders No. 1-3 be posted in permanent fashion on public boards.

Standing Order No. 5: n. a standing order from LRH published in HCO PL 10 Jan. 62 I, which states that all students formally enrolled into any Academy of Scientology shall be thoroughly trained. [HCO PL 10 Jan. 62 I]

standing wave: n. Physics. a kind of wave characterized by lack of vibration at certain points, between which are regions where maximum vibration occurs periodically. It is produced by the interference of two similar waves traveling at the same time in opposite directions.

stand on the burning deck: See "The boy stood on the burning deck."

Stanislavsky school: n. Entertainment. the acting methods of Russian actor and producer Konstantin Stanislavsky (1865-1938), which emphasize the psychological motivation of the actor.

star: n. a symbol of value or excellence. Used in combination with numbers such as "four-star," "five-star," "ten-star," etc., to show relative worth or importance.

starboard watch: See watch.

stark, staring mad: m. Informal. completely insane. Also, stark, staring crazy or stark, staring insane.

star-rate: v. to give or receive a star-rate checkout. "Supervisors and Word Clearers star-rate on the basic materials of study tech and Word Clearing before they are allowed to deliver Scientology courses." [HCO PL 10 July 86 III] —n. 2. a star-rate checkout.

star-rate checkout: n. a very exact checkout which verifies the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of study materials and tests his full understanding of the data and ability to apply it. A star-rate checkout is done only by making the person being tested answer: (a) The meanings of words (redefining the words used in his own words and demonstrating their use in his own made-up sentences), and (b) Demonstrating how the data is used. The student is flunked on comm lag in attempts to answer, as this means the data certainly isn't known well enough to use. The checkout is ended off at the first flunk—one never keeps on examining a bulletin after a student has missed. The checkout is passed when the student gives 100 percent right answers. "Before any person may give another a star-rate checkout on a policy, bulletin or tape or any materials, he must himself have read or listened to the material." Also called a star-rate. [HCOB/PL 24 Sept. 64; HCO PL 4 Oct. 64; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCO PL 4 Mar. 71 II; HCO PL 14 Mar. 71]

star-rated: m. 100 percent letter-perfect in knowing and understanding,

demonstrating and being able to repeat back the material with no comm lag. ''Consider all materials star-rated or not rated.'' [HCO PL 4 Oct. 64; HCO PL 8 Mar. 66]

star-sight: n. Nautical, an observation of a star taken with a navigating instrument to determine an exact position or direction.

stars, thank one's: v. Informal, to be thankful for one's good luck. A variation of thank one's lucky stars. ''But brother, I thank my stars that the records were complete.'' [Lecture 11 Dec. 63]

Start-Change-Stop: n. an auditing process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. The process has several parts which are run on a gradient. In the first section, called SCS on an Object, the preclear starts, changes and stops an object under the auditor's direction; in the latter section, called SCS on a Body, the preclear starts, changes and stops his own body under the auditor's direction. Also called Start-C-S. [Scientology; Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; PAB 97, 1 Oct. 56; HCO Training Bulletin 6 Feb. 1957; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III] Abbr. SCS.

Start-C-8: See Start-Change-Stop.

stat: statistic.

State of Case Scale: n. a scale given in HCOB 8 June 63R, THE TIME TRACK AND ENGRAM RUNNING BY CHAINS BULLETIN 2, that shows the relationship between different types of cases and the amount of charge on the case. [HCOB 8 June 63R]

State of Emergency: See Emergency, State of.

static: n. an actuality of no mass, no motion, no wavelength, no location in space or in time. This is a true static. Formerly a static was defined only as a motionless object. This definition is not adequate, since a state of rest for an object is attained only by an equilibrium of forces; and all objects have in themselves, if only on a molecular level, motion, and exist in space, which is itself an integral portion of motion. Hence in Scientology we are dealing with a higher-level static, a life static, with the ability to postulate and perceive, to make conclusions, decisions and resolutions. ''Life is a static, the physical universe is motion.'' [Dianetics 551; Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 3 Aug. 56] See also LIFE STATIC; THETA and THETAN.

station ship: n. a Sea Org vessel that was assigned duty in a particular area or region. Station ships were the early organizational form of what developed into FOLOS, performing similar functions. [FO 2144, 26 Oct. 69]

Station Ship Order: n. an issue type written by the Captain or Deputy Captain of a station ship that applies to that station ship only. A copy goes to all personnel of that ship and a copy to Flag. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA] Abbr. SSO.

statistic: n. a number or amount compared to an earlier number or amount of the same thing; the relative rise or fall of a quantity compared to an earlier moment in time. Statistics refer to the quantity of work done or the value of it in money. If a section moved ten tons last week and twelve tons this week, the statistic is rising. If a section moved ten tons last week and only eight tons this week, the statistic is falling. The statistic measures directly the relative survival potential of the organism or its part. Statistics are the only sound measure of any production or any job or any activity. These tell of production. They measure what is done. ''One then is valued in the group because of the rise and fall of the statistics for which he is responsible.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 16 Dec. 65 II; HCO PL 30 Jan. 66 I; HCO PL 5 Feb. 70; HCO PL 5 July 70; HCO PL 6 July 70; HCO PL 8 Feb. 72R; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] Abbr. stat.

statistic analysis: n. the action of viewing statistical trends, comparing different statistics, reviewing associated stats, etc., for the purpose of determining which stat or stats if handled forcefully and at once will change the overall situation. A GDS analysis would take up just GDSes, but one would have to look at minor statistics in order to understand why the GDSes are that way. A statistic analysis applies to anything anywhere. [HCO PL 27 Aug. 82; HCO PL 6 Nov. 66R I; HCO PL 28 Mar. 84 I]

statistic trend: See trend.

stat push: n. the action of demanding a statistic instead of a product. One can't ask for a number; one can and must ask for a something. That something is a product. It is a thing, a tangible item. Statistics are those numbers which simply count the products attained or obtained. It is perfectly all right to demand that statistics rise so long as one says what subproducts and products make up those statistics and gives some indication of what people should do to (get the statistics rising. "So long as you give them some idea of what small products (subproducts) they have to get to make up the real products, you are not doing a stat push." [HCO PL 20 Sept. 76; HCO PL 20 Sept. 76-1]

status number: See staff status.

STCC: Success Through Communication Course.

steam, under one's own: m. Informal. without any help from others. "He is incapable of continuing on through life under his own steam." [Lecture 4 Apr. 53]

steel paw in a velvet glove: n. Informal. firmness or severity hidden by an outer appearance of gentleness. A variation of iron hand in a velvet glove.

steering: n. a technique used by an auditor to help a preclear locate something which read on the E-Meter, but which the preclear can't easily locate. The auditor sees a read the same as the instant read occurring again when he is not speaking but after he has found a whole thought reacting. He says "there" or "that" and the preclear, seeing what he or she is looking at as the auditor says it, recovers the knowledge from the reactive bank and gives the data. This is the only use of latent or random reads. Also called fishing for a cognition. [E-Meter Essentials; The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 25 May 62; HCOB 2 July 62; HCOB 3 July 62; HCOB 9 Sept. 63; HCOB 23 May 71 IX; HCOB 30 Nov. 78R]

Steiner schools: n. Education. schools which use the educational methods developed by Rudolf Steiner (1861—1925). Steiner was the founder of anthroposophy, a spiritual movement still active in Europe and the United States, based on the notion that there is a spiritual world comprehensible to pure thought but accessible only to the highest faculties of mental knowledge. Anthroposophy centers on "knowledge produced by the higher self in man." Steiner's first school, which he characterized as a "school of spiritual science," was built near Basel, Switzerland in 1912. Many different types of schools have grown out of Steiner's work.

Steinway: Music. Henry Engelhard Steinway (1797—1871), celebrated German piano builder. Also used to refer to the pianos built by Steinway or his company (Steinway & Sons) founded in New York City in 1853. Steinway pianos have an international reputation for high quality.

Sten gun: a British light submachine gun (a lightweight automatic or semiautomatic gun, fired from the shoulder or hip). The name comes from R.V. Sheperd + H.J. Turpin, the designers, + Enfield, England.

"stenographic" auditing: See auditing, "stenographic."

Step (I—VIII): See Standard Operating Procedure.

Step 6: n. the sixth step of Scientology: Clear Procedure, which included Creative Processing. [Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57] See also CREATIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

steward: n. a crew member on a ship who looks after the needs of the ship's company with respect to serving food, laying and clearing tables, berthing, linen, laundry and the cleaning of the common domestic areas of the ship. [FO 2558, 15 Sept. 70]

Stewards Project Force: n. a project force of new Sea Org recruits who worked as cleaners in the Stewards area while doing their basic Sea Org training. This project force no longer exists. [FO 748, 21 May 68; FO 3183, 10 May 72] Abbr. SPF.

sthil: Saint Hill.

stick, on a: m. Informal. special or extraordinary. From the once-novel practice of putting hot dogs, ice cream, etc., on wooden sticks. "And I love some of these characters in the—the great reformers around in the world who set themselves up, you know, on a stick, as being the denouncers of evil." [Lecture 23 Jan. 61]

sticks and stones may break my bones: n. Games. reference to an old rhyme, often repeated by children:/"Sticks and stones/May break my bones,/But names can never hurt me."/ "You've heard people go around and say: 'Well, it doesn't matter, sticks and stones may break my bones, but words can never . . . ' Oh yeah?'" [Lecture 11 Aug. 64]

sticks to make a fire, takes two: See fire, takes two sticks to make a.

sticky graph: n. a statistic graph that won't rise no matter what one does. Such a graph is made. It is not a matter of omission. It is a matter of action. If one is putting heavy effort into pushing a graph up and it won't go up, then there must be a hidden counter-effort to keep it down. "I have never seen an org or a division or a section that had a sticky graph that was not actively pushing the graph down." [HCO PL 6 Nov. 66R I]

sticky needle: n. a needle which rarely changes, and when it does change, does so very slightly and with a jerk. Also called a rigid needle. [JOS 1-G, Aug. 52]

sticky plaster: n. Informal. sticking plaster: adhesive material for covering a slight wound, usually a thin cloth gummed on one side. Used figuratively to mean a temporary or superficial remedy for a serious or complex problem. "And that organization would have blown apart about six times if we hadn't held it together with sticky plaster and glue." [Lecture 1 Jan. 61]

still needle: n. an E-Meter needle action in which the needle simply goes very still and does not react on ordinary things on which it should react. It is an indicator of withholds. In the presence of an implant the needle can go still. This is because of the hidden and withhold character of the implant. The needle simply goes very still and unreacting. It is different than the normal needle reaction of the same preclear. It will only get active when you find out what it is that is making it so unresponsive. Something there has frozen the person's wits and communication and he himself may know nothing of it. "A still needle may indicate a withhold or the presence of some form of implant." [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 13 Apr. 82; HCOB 27 Apr. 91 III; Film: E-Meter Reads Drill Film]

stimulus-response: m. Psychology. in a condition in which a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy or that produces a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body) automatically creates a certain response. "Psychologists, working with and observing dogs and watching dogs go on stimulus-response on pain, erroneously conceived the fact that a man was trained only by pain." [Lecture 14 Aug. 51]

STO: Staff Training Officer.

stonied: m. Informal. stupefied; amazed. "I was stonied one time to find an enormous number of people couldn't do this." [Lecture 30 Oct. 56]

stood on the burning deck: See "The boy stood on the burning deck."

stop¹: n. an E-Meter needle action in which a rising needle stops in response to a question. Like a fall, it means the auditor has struck something. Further exploration may develop it into a fall. "All right, there is a small stop on that and I'm going to settle for that small stop." [E-Meter Essentials; Lecture 19 Sept. 62, SHSBC-211; Film: E-Meter Reads]

stop²: n. Music. in a pipe organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, producing tones of the same quality. An organ normally has several such sets of pipes, each set constructed to produce a different quality of sound. Stop also refers to the knob or handle that controls the activation of one of these sets of pipes—when the knob or handle is pulled, the organ's keys are connected up to the corresponding set of pipes. The organist can produce different qualities of sound by using the different stops or combinations of stops. Though electronic organs use electronic devices instead of pipes to generate sound, the term stop is still used to refer to the knob, lever or handle which activates a particular sound generator or set of generators producing tones of the same quality.

Stop-C-8: See Stop Supreme.

Stop Supreme: n. a variation of Start-Change-Stop in which the auditor

has the preclear start the body and then at a set command has him stop it as fast as he can and hold it as still as he can. Also called Stop-C-S. [HCO Processing Sheet, 20 Sept. 56; HCO Training Bulletin 30 Nov. 56; Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; HCOB 18 May 80R; HCOB 14 Nov. 87 III; Film: Start-Change-Stop storm, take one by: See take one by storm.

Story of Philosophy, The: n. Philosophy, a book published in 1926 by American author, Will Durant (1885—1981). It covers the works of several important philosophers and makes the subject of philosophy understandable to the average reader.

STP: n. an abbreviation for the statistic: student points, as defined in SPD 6 Aug. 90, THE STANDARD STUDENT POINTS SYSTEM.

straight from the shoulder: See shoulder, straight from the.

straight line memory: See Straightwire.

straight memory: See Straightwire.

Straightwire: n. a type of auditing which uses straight memory; it strings a line between present time and some incident in the past, and strings that line directly and without any detours. The name straightwire comes from the action of the auditor stringing a straight wire of memory between the actual genus (origin) of a condition and present time, thus demonstrating that there is a difference of time and space in the condition then and the condition now; the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. The motto of Straightwire could be said to be, "Discover the actual genus of any condition and you will place the condition under the control of the preclear." Many forms of Straightwire exist, addressing different aspects of life, such as Viewpoint Straightwire, ARC Break Straightwire, etc. "Sometimes the only thing one can do is to unburden the case with Straightwire." Also called straight memory and straight line memory. [Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 23 Sept. 50 (#2); Lecture 7 Oct. 54 (#1); PAB 46, 18 Feb. 55; Ability Major 4, July 55; HCOB 3 July 1959; LRH ED 131 Int, 8 Dec. 70; HCO PL 7 Aug. 79] Abbr. SW.

8 trait: n. a syndrome trait. See also syndrome.

strategic plan(ning): n. a statement of the intended plans for accomplishing a broad objective. The term strategy is derived from the Greek words: stratégos, which means "general," stratos, which means "army," agein, meaning "to lead." Strategy, therefore, by dictionary definition, refers to a plan for the overall conduct of a war or sector of it. By extrapolation, it has also come to mean a plan for the skillful overall conduct of a large field of operations, or a sector of such operations, toward the achievement of a specific goal or result. This is planning that is done at upper-echelon level, as, if it is to be effective, it must be done from an overview of the broad existing situation. Inherent in its definition is the idea of clever use of resources or maneuvers for outwitting the enemy or overcoming existing obstacles to win the objective. It is the central strategy worked out at the top which, like an umbrella, covers the activities of the echelons below it. "What strategic planning does is provide direction for the activities of all the lower echelons." [HCO PL 22 Aug. 82; HCO PL 5 Jan. 83; HCO PL 9 Jan. 83 II; HCO PL 31 July 83R I] Abbr. strat plan.

strat plan: strategic planning.

straw that breaks the pc's back, the: See camel's back, the one that broke the.

stray RI: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, a reliable item from a GPM of another goal than the one being worked. [HCOB 18 Mar. 63]

Streetcar Named Desire: n. Entertainment, a play written in 1947 by American playwright and fiction writer Tennessee Williams (1911—1983). It is the story of a faded Southern belle named Blanche Dubois who ultimately is committed to a mental institution.

street drugs: n. Informal, drugs which are sold or distributed on the streets, rather than by prescription.

Street & Smith: n. Business, an American publishing company established

in New York by Francis S. Street and Francis S. Smith, which put out a large number of periodicals and pulp magazines in the late 1800s to the mid 1900s.

stress analysis¹: n. any of a series of procedures used by a Hubbard Consultant to help a person who is having trouble with study. Use of stress analysis can pinpoint the exact thing that has halted the flow of comprehension, thus it can be cleared up. [HCOB 13 June 70 II]

stress analysis²: n. Engineering. the theoretical or experimental study of the stresses within a mechanical structure in relation to its function.

strike: See slant.

string a longbow: See longbow, draw a.

string, pull a: v. to carry out an investigation. Called "pulling a string" because one finds a piece of string sticking out—something one can't understand—and pulls on it until he gets to the bottom of it. For example, two facts don't jibe, so one tries to rationalize these two facts. Investigating this, one will find another point he doesn't understand. One continues to pull (ask questions, get more data) until he has the real reason in view, which will always be a very easily understood thing. [Lecture 18 Nov. 67; HCO PL 11 May 65 I]

strip: v. to engage in stripping, a technique used to handle an engram which won't reduce and in which the patient is so thoroughly fixed that he cannot extricate himself. The auditor finds the first phrase in the engram and then takes the preclear back to the first time it occurred and erases the whole engram found there. Then he takes the next phrase and does the same thing and continues on, erasing the engram phrase by phrase. "The technique, then, is to strip it off a phrase at a time." [Lecture 9 June 50; Lecture 16 June 50 (#3); Lecture 21 June 50 (#1); Lecture 28 June 50; Lecture 3 July 50 (#1)]

stuck flow: n. a flow which has run too long in one direction. A flow will go out just so long, and then it sticks; that is to say, it is running into its own enturbulence. It will no longer flow in that direction, and has to have a reverse flow run. "A child who has no one in his vicinity to control him as much as he is controlling things is on a stuck flow." [Lecture Oct. 52 (#3); Lecture 3 Dec. 52 (#1); Ability Minor 5, June 55; HCOB 5 Oct. 69 I]

stuck in a win: See win, stuck in a.

stuck needle: n. an E-Meter needle action in which the needle looks stiff, and the needle just stays stuck with no movement whatsoever when the preclear is asked a question by the auditor. "A totally stuck needle can be freed by processing, or by getting off withholds." Also called a sticky needle. [E-Meter Essentials; Introducing the E-Meter; Electropsychometric Auditing, June 52; HCO PL 22 May 61; Film: E-Meter Reads]

Student Administrator: n. the post in a Scientology organization responsible for handling the scheduling of students, and the handling of students' pc folders. [Org Board]

student auditing: See auditing, student.

student auditor: n. a student enrolled on a course, auditing for course requirements as stipulated on his checksheet. "Your whole job as a student auditor is to get the pc to do the process and get through it." [HCO PL 24 Nov. 50; HCOB 26 Oct. 89]

student, blown: n. a student who has left the org incomplete on his course, a student who has ceased his studies and is in the org, a student who has not gone on to his next service, a staff member who does not attend or has stopped going to study for any reason or an auditor in the field who has failed in practice. "... if there are any blown students around you should realize that the reason for their blow is either lack of study tech or undisclosed overts." [HCOB 15 Nov. 74R; HCOB 24 Jan. 77]

Student Booster Rundown: n. a study remedy done to speed up a student's course progress when the student is not making his targets or is slow on lines, and he has already been to Word Clearers and Cramming. In such a situation, one must assume that the student has a case problem which is slowing his progress, and this is what the

Student Booster Rundown is designed to handle. [HCOB 20 Dec. 75RC; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78]

student consultation: n. the personal handling of student problems or progress by a qualified consultant. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

Student Correction List: n. a prepared list for use in correcting an ongoing study action which is designed to help locate the reasons a student is not doing well on course. It handles difficulties that a student may have encountered in his studies and frees him up from these, so that he can now study easily. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 27 Mar. 72RD I; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78] Compare to STUDY GREEN FORM.

Student Examiner: see Examiner.

student, F/Ning: n. a student who is tearing along successfully in his studies. 'Students who study well are said to be F/Ning students.' [HCOB 5 Oct. 71; HCOB 7 Oct. 81R]

student folder: n. a folder which exists for each student on a Dianetics or Scientology course that contains all of the routing forms and attached invoices, all pink sheets issued to the student, all essays the student has done on the checksheet, all written drills and the finished checksheet itself. The folder is thus a complete record of what the student has done in training at the org. Also called study folder. [HCO PL 18 July 71]

student, glib: n. the 'quick student' who somehow never applies what he learns. The glib student can confront the words and ideas but cannot confront the physical universe or people around him and so cannot apply. Such a student can study some words and give them back and yet be no participant to the action. The student gets A+ on exams but can't apply the data. 'Probably we have here the basic anatomy of the 'glib student' who can parrot off whole chapters on an examination paper and yet in practice uses his tools as a door stop.' [HCOB 26 Apr. 72; HCOB 30 Jan. 73RE; HCOB/PL 7 Aug. 79]

Student Hat: n. a course which covers all aspects of Scientology study technology. It trains a person in such things as how to clear a word, how to give and receive star-rate checkouts, how to do demonstrations and clay demonstrations. It gives a student the know-how and tools to be able to study and apply the materials of any course. It is a prerequisite course for all Academy training, enabling a student to fully understand his later studies or any subject in life. [HCOB 24 Jan. 77; LRH ED 299 Int, 28 Sept. 78]

student information board: See information board.

Student Manual: n. a basic handbook for auditors which was planned and promoted in 1957 and 1958, but was never published. The data it was to contain was issued in HCOBs, PABs and other issues found in the Technical Bulletins volumes and in OEC Volume 4. [PAB 133, 1 Apr. 58; HCOB 5 May 60]

student points: n. the arbitrary assignment of a credit value to a part of study materials. Point values exist for pages of theory read as part of a course, drills and demonstrations done, etc. The point system is a method of assigning and counting up points for studies and drills that give the progress of a student and measure his speed of study. They are kept track of by the student and Course Administrator, and added up each week as the student's statistic. The statistic of the course is the combined study points of the class. Also called points. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

student progress board: See progress board.

Student Rehabilitation List: n. a prepared list for use in recovering blown students or fixing up blowy students or students in trouble or students who failed in practice. The end phenomena is a student who is no longer upset or blowy and ready to return to his service or course and does. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 15 Nov. 74R; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA] Compare to STUDY GREEN FORM.

Student Rescue Intensive: n. an auditing action which takes up and handles engrams and secondaries on the subject of study. The first part of the intensive is done with Scientology techniques to find items that might be inhibiting study. The items found are then run with Dianetics techniques. [HCOB 23 Nov. 69RB III]

Study Correction List: n. a prepared list for handling students having

study difficulties. This list was replaced by the Study Green Form. [HCOB 24 Apr. 91].

study folder: See student folder.

Study Green Form: n. an analysis list which addresses the troubles a person is having with the subject of study, independent of or in addition to misunderstood words. Different from the Student Correction List, which corrects students on course, or the Student Rehabilitation List, which is for handling blown students or students who failed in practice, the Study Green Form is for a student with persisting study troubles or who is very misemotional about study itself. Its end phenomena is that the person knows he can study. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 4 May 81RA]

study group: n. a group in the field around a Scientology organization which studies Scientology texts and utilizes basic LRH data from these books and materials in order to resolve the problems of life. It can sell books to raw public and can get books into bookstores in the community. [HCO PL 21 Oct. 66 II; HCO PL 15 Mar. 75]

study pack: See pack.

stupidity: n. a condition of obsessive not-knowingness. Stupidity is the unknownness of consideration; the unknownness of time, place, form and event. "All unconsciousness, stupidity, forgetfulness and enforced beingness results from problems in confronting." [Scientology 0-8; The Book of Basics, "The Axioms of Scientology"; Lecture 14 July 58 (#1); HCOB 14 July 60]

style (of auditing): n. a distinct way to handle the tools of auditing at a certain class. By style is meant a method or custom of performing actions. A style is not really determined by the process being run so much; it is how the auditor addresses his task. "Style is how the auditor audits." [HCOB 6 Nov. 64]

subapathy: n. a tone level below apathy, so low as to constitute a no-affinity, no-emotion, no-problem, no-consequence state of mind on things which are actually tremendously important. A person who is in this condition cannot control things and in actuality is not there sufficiently to be controlled by anyone else, and does strange and unpredictable things. [The Problems of Work]

subbrain: See epicenter.

subconscious: n. Psychoanalysis, the unconscious.

sub-itsa: n. significances or masses so charged that the preclear is unable to locate, identify or describe them. They are below the depth he is able to itsa to. "... only formal auditing is used for GPMs as this material is all sub-itsa for the pc." [Lecture 23 Oct. 63; HCOB 8 Oct. 63; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

subjective: n. having to do with a person's feelings and thoughts; proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind rather than the physical universe. [Creation of Human Ability; HCOB 2 Nov. 57RA] Compare to OBJECTIVE.

subjective environment: See environment, subjective.

Subjective Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which deal with the internal, out-of-sight, in-his-own-mind world of the preclear—recall, think or remember processes which consult the preclear's mock-ups, thoughts and considerations. "... a certain amount of Subjective Processes must be run to remove the reasons he is being called back into the past." [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 14 Sept. 55; PAB 64, 28 Oct. 55; Article 29 Oct. 57; HCOB 3 July 59; HCOB 12 May 80; HCOB 27 Oct. 89] Compare to OBJECTIVE PROCESSES/PROCESSING.

sublimation: n. Psychology, a defense mechanism by which the individual satisfies a socially prohibited instinctive drive (usually sexual or aggressive) through the substitution of socially acceptable behavior. For example, someone with strong sexual drives who paints nude portraits may be engaging in sublimation. [Lecture 20 May 52 (#1)]

subpermanent magnetism: n. Nautical, the name given to that magnetic force which originates in a ship while building. It occurs through the process of hammering, bending and twisting the metal which lies within the magnetic field of the earth.

subproduct: n. 1. any of the small products that make up a valuable final product. If you take any VFP and trace it backwards step by step, using a be-do-have breakdown of what it took to create it and then wrote up the list as preliminaries, you would have a list of subproducts. Getting these subproducts is necessary to the accomplishment of the valuable final product. ''It is perfectly all right to demand that stats rise so long as one says what subproducts and products make up those stats . . .'' [HCO PL 20 Sept. 76-1; HCO PL 24 July 78; HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R I] —m. 2. of or having to do with subproducts. ''When you get into anything as vast and complex as an org you can see that subproduct lists are vital to the understanding and accomplishment of VFPs.'' [HCO PL 24 July 78]

subpurpose: n. any of the purposes of the various sections or parts of the being, organism, group, race or species which forward the basic purpose. They must amplify, qualify and/or describe the action or procedure of the part of the whole in a brief and crisp way so as to hold them in function in their support of the basic purpose. They could also be called the purpose of a part of the whole, or as we use them, the purpose of a post, unit, department or an org with a special function. ''Foresight plays a large role in formulating a subpurpose or a policy.'' [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 III]

substance: n. Paper. the weight in pounds of a 500-sheet ream of paper cut to a basic size; 16 substance paper is therefore lighter than 50 substance or 60 substance paper.

substitute definition: See definition, substitute.

Subub: n. Informal. humorous variation of Subud. See also SUBUD.

Subud: n. Religion. a movement founded in 1947 and led by the mystic Pak Muhammad Subuh based on a system of exercises by which the individual seeks to approach a state of perfection through the agency of the divine power.

subvolitional: n. (of actions, decisions, choices and goals) occurring below the level at which the preclear has any conscious control. ''The actual GPM is a subvolitional intention which is way downstairs.'' [Lecture 19 Mar. 64; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II]

subzero: m. below zero on a chart or scale, such as the Tone Scale or the Grade Chart. Also sub-Zero.

subzonal org: See zonal org.

subzone org: See zonal org.

Success: See Department of Success.

success: See rave success story and success story.

Success Division: n. [1967—1971] one of the three Public Divisions on the nine division org board; it was Division 8 (the three public divisions were numbered 6, 7 and 8 at that time), and was composed of a Department of Expansion, a Department of Population and a Department of Success. [HCO PL 26 Oct. 67]

Success Officer: n. the post in a Scientology organization (currently in the Field Control Division) responsible for interviewing students and preclears for success stories, compiling these successes and making them known. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 26 Apr. 91; Org Board]

success story: n. a statement of benefit or gains or wins made by a student, preclear or pre-OT to the Success Officer in an organization. Also called success. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCO PL 11 Feb. 80 III] Abbr. SS.

Success Through Communication Course: n. a basic course which consists of eighteen communication drills presented in a gradient that anyone can learn and immediately apply. The purpose of this course is to train a person to guide and control communication for social, business and other purposes. [HCO PL 6 Oct. 88; HCO PL 22 Dec. 82RB; Grade Chart] Abbr. STCC.

succumb: n. 1. the failure to survive; the ultimate penalty of nonsurvival activity. This is pain. Failures bring pain and death. ''Gradually its original aligned vectors toward survival become turned around and are pointed toward succumb.'' [Science of Survival; DAB Vol. 2, No. 4, Oct. 51] —v. 2. to fail to survive. ''An individual who, on the average, is more wrong than right will succumb.'' [Science of Survival; HCO PL 9 July 80R] —m. 3. of or characterized by succumb. ''When a pc is sitting there in heavy

succumb postulates, his goals and the auditor's goals are on opposite vectors.' [HCOB 15 Oct. 58]

Suid-Afrika: Afrikaans. South Africa.

Sullivan Law: n. Law. a gun-registration law enacted in New York in 1911 requiring owners of handguns to be registered and licensed. The term has become a synonym for "gun registration" in the United States.

Summary Report: Summary Report Form.

Summary Report Form: n. a printed form found in HCOB 17 Mar. 69R II, Auditor Admin Series 12RA, SUMMARY REPORT FORM, filled out by an auditor after a session to provide an exact record of what happened and what was observed during the session. The Summary Report is used extensively in training. It is a tool for increasing an auditor's obnosis of what goes on in a session, and also teaches auditors how to quickly and concisely analyze and report on a case. [HCOB 14 June 65 II; HCO PL 19 Nov. 65; HCOB 17 Mar. 69R II; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

sunburst cross: See Scientology Cross.

Sunday—Monday line: n. Geography. an imaginary line drawn north and south through the Pacific Ocean, largely along the 180th meridian: at this line, by international agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight, so that when it is Monday just west of the line, it is Sunday just east of it. Also known as the dateline and international dateline.

Sundays, year of: n. Informal. an indeterminately great length of time. Also, long day of Sundays. Both of these are variations of the phrase month of Sundays.

Sunday Times: n. Journalism. a British weekly newspaper, founded in 1822, which has a color magazine supplement.

Sun King: n. History. nickname of King Louis XIV of France (1638—1715), due to the magnificence of his court and the palace of Versailles, which he had built.

sun, moon and stars, promise the: See promise the moon.

Sunset Boulevard: n. Geography. a famous street in Hollywood, California in the US.

Sunshine Rundown: n. an auditing action done by all Clears directly after they attest to having attained the state of Clear. It is the next step on the Grade Chart after the Clear Certainty Rundown (or after the Clearing Course for persons on the Alternate Clear Route). "New Clears, already shining and bright, will be shinier and brighter still after the Sunshine Rundown—and ready to continue on their next step up the Bridge to OT." [HCOB 15 Nov. 81R; Grade Chart]

Sup: Supervisor. See Course Supervisor.

Super: Supervisor. See Course Supervisor.

Supercargo: n. the post in a Sea Org organization which is equivalent to the HCO Executive Secretary in a Class V organization. [HCO PL 30 Nov. 64RB; HCO PL 11 May 65R II; HCO PL 9 May 74] Abbr. S/C.

Superior Service Image Program: n. a program, issued in LRH ED 54 Int, which was developed to establish and publicize official orgs as the source of helpful standard actions. This program promotes the high-grade standard tech delivered in orgs as the handling for rough cases and students in the field; the image put out is that org service is superior, because it is. [LRH ED 54 Int, 10 Dec. 69; HCO PL 10 Dec. 69]

Superliteracy: n. a state in which a person can read comfortably and instantly, translate word data into concepts and so can study accurately and swiftly and then easily do the actions. This state is achieved by thorough and honest completion of the Primary Rundown. A person who is superliterate is someone for whom words translate into concepts, and this leads directly into an ability to apply what has been read. It is a state far beyond the capabilities of the average person. Super means superiority in size, quality, number or degree; literacy is the ability to read and write. "Superliteracy is a new state for man, existing in the past only in a few, accidentally, who became the geniuses and great names of the race." [LRH ED 178 Int, 30 May 72; HCOB 4 Apr. 72R; HCOB 24 Apr. 91]

superliterate: m. 1. having achieved Superliteracy. ". . . when one is superliterate, one reads not words but understandings." [HCOB 7 Sept. 74] —**n. 2.** a person who has achieved the state of

Superliteracy. ''A Supervisor must be a Superliterate to be of real use.'' [HCO PL 26 June 72]

Superman: n. Entertainment. the name of an invincible hero with superhuman powers, including that of flight. Superman was first introduced in an American comic book in 1938 and was later portrayed in a television show ''The Adventures of Superman'' which ran from July 1951 to November 1957.

Super Power: n. a series of twelve individual rundowns that can put a person into fantastic case shape, unleashing the super power of a thetan. It can accomplish a wide range of gains, from releasing the person from out-ethics on all flows to restoring impaired or missing perceptics. [LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; Grade Chart]

superstition: n. an effort, for lack of education, to find pertinent data in too wide a zone or to fix the attention upon irrelevant data. [Science of Survival]

supervision: n. 1. helping people to understand their jobs. Supervision means giving them the responsibility and wherewithal to do their jobs. Supervision includes the granting of beingness. Supervision does not mean doing the job supervised. [HCOB 25 Aug. 58; HCO PL 28 July 71] 2. the action of the Course Supervisor. See also COURSE SUPERVISOR.

Supervisor: See Course Supervisor.

Supervisor checkout: n. a checkout done on a student by the Supervisor of a course or his assistants. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

Supervisor's Code: n. the code governing the actions of Course Supervisors, developed over many years' experience in training. The full code is contained in HCO PL 15 Sept. 67 III, THE SUPERVISOR'S CODE. ''He must know his subject and follow the Supervisor's Code to the letter.'' [HCO PL 15 Sept. 67 III]

Supervisor two-way comm: n. a precise technology, governed by the communication cycle, which is used by Supervisors to clear up blocks to a person's progress in study, on post, in life or in auditing. The whole of Supervisor two-way comm consists of finding the student's misunderstood word. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 26 June 71RA II; HCOB 27 June 71RA]

Suppress: n. a button which can be checked by the auditor when an item or auditing question doesn't read. The button is put in by asking ''On _____, has anything been suppressed?'' If this reads, the auditor accepts anything the preclear has to say about it and then takes up the original question or item. This is called ''getting in the Suppress button.'' When the preclear suppresses something, the read transfers to the button, which means that the button (Suppress) will now read, but the question or item won't until one puts the button in. [HCOB 29 Jan. 70; HCOB 27 May 70R; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I]

suppress: v. to squash, to sit on, to make smaller, to refuse to let reach, to make uncertain about his reaching, to render or lessen in any way possible by any means possible to the harm of the individual and for the fancied protection of the suppressor. ''The suppressor, considering himself in danger from something, will try to suppress it.'' [Lecture 13 Dec. 66; HCO PL 31 Dec. 78RA III]

Suppressed Person Rundown: n. an auditing action done after the PTS Rundown if the preclear feels fine but the persons suppressing him are still making trouble. The Suppressed Person Rundown can produce the wondrous result of changing the disposition of an antagonistic terminal at a distance, by auditing the PTS preclear. Where this terminal was antagonistic, invalidative, hostile or downright suppressive, he will suddenly have a change of heart and seek to make peace with the PTS preclear. The end phenomena of this handling is a miraculous restoration of communication between the estranged terminals, originated by the formerly antagonistic person. This rundown is for use, even after the preclear himself has been handled as a case, as it handles the other person, the SP or antagonistic person, and the preclear's relationship to him in the real physical universe. Where the SP or antagonistic person exists in present time, this rundown is done on a one-for-one basis. In such cases, it is used no matter how successful the PTS handling was. [Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 17 Apr. 72R; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78; HCOB 29 Dec.

suppression: n. a harmful intention or action against which one cannot fight back. Thus when one can do anything about it, it is less suppressive. ''That is the mechanism of suppression—overwhelming a person.'' [HCOB 28 Jan. 66; HCO PL 26 Dec. 66; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

suppression on lines: n. a form of dev-t in which lines get closed by arbitraries so that vital info does not get through or vital action is not ordered. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

suppressive: m. 1. characterized by or practicing suppression of others. ''Any reduction we may have experienced already stems from efforts to bring order when faced with suppressive conduct.'' [HCO PL 17 Mar. 65 IV] —n. 2. suppressive person.

suppressive act: n. an action or omission undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists; a covert or overt act knowingly calculated to reduce or destroy the influence or activities of Scientology or prevent case gains or continued Scientology success and activity on the part of a Scientologist. Suppressive acts are high crimes per the Scientology Ethics Codes. The full list of suppressive acts in Scientology can be found in the book Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard. ''Anyone absolved of suppressive acts by an amnesty or a Committee of Evidence ceases to be declared suppressive.'' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III] See also HIGH CRIME.

suppressive declare order: n. an Ethics Order which labels a person or group suppressive. ''A suppressive declare order upon a person or group and all of the conditions inherent within it remain in force until the order has been officially cancelled by an authorized and published Church issue.'' Also called declare, declare order, suppressive order and SP order. [HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB; HCO PL 8 Mar. 66]

suppressive group: n. a group that actively seeks to suppress or damage Scientology or a Scientologist by suppressive acts; a group which seeks to destroy Scientology or which specializes in injuring or killing persons or damaging their cases or which advocates suppression of mankind. ''If a person was a member and left, it still remains such a person must have had some basic agreement with the motives of the suppressive group.'' [HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB; HCO PL 29 June 68; HCOB 31 Dec. 78RA III]

suppressive order: See suppressive declare order.

suppressive person: n. a person who possesses a distinct set of characteristics and mental attitudes that cause him to suppress other people in his vicinity and to oppose violently any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person is destructively antisocial. Crime and criminal acts are perpetrated by suppressive persons. Inmates of institutions commonly trace their state back to contact with such personalities. The exact anatomy of what is wrong with a suppressive person's case is that he is stuck on the time track in the past in some activity where he is in a very tight spot and is being surrounded, badgered, tortured or injured in some way by a people or a group. He has never moved on up the track from there—today is that point on the track to him. The whole rationale of the suppressive person is built on the belief that if anyone got better, he would be for it as the others could overcome him then. He is fighting a battle he once fought and never stopped fighting. He is in an incident. Present time people are mistaken by him for past, long-gone enemies. Therefore, he never really knows what he is fighting in present time, so just fights. ''The suppressive person usually commits continuing overtacts.'' Also called antisocial personality, chaos merchant or fear merchant. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Lecture 18 May 65; Lecture 25 Aug. 66; Lecture 2 Aug. 66; HCO PL 7 Aug. 65 I; HCO PL 23 Dec. 65RB; HCOB 27 Sept. 66 II; HCO PL 30 Aug. 70; HCO PL 31 Dec. 78RA III] Abbr. SP.

suppressive reasonableness: See reasonableness, suppressive.

suppressor: n. 1. someone or something that suppresses another being or activity. ''As the survival dynamic is cut back or as it is entered

or acted upon by other influences—other people and the regular suppressors of life, such as the absence of food, clothing and shelter—this dynamic can become more and more enturbulated . . ." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; A New Slant on Life; Lecture 11 Aug. 61; Lecture 13 Dec. 66] 2. the impulse to forbid revelation in another. This, being an overt, reacts on one's own case as an impulse to keep oneself from finding out anything from the bank and suppresses as well the release of one's own withholds, so it is more fundamental than a withhold. A "suppressor" is often considered "social conduct" insofar as one prevents things from being revealed which might embarrass or frighten others. "In all cases a suppressor leads to suppression of memory and environment." [Lectures 19 Mar. 62 (#1 and #2); HCOB 15 Mar. 62]

supreme test: n. one's ability to make things go right. The datum is not "are things all right around him," as this is a passive test and could mean only that he was simply sitting still. Whether things are currently all right or not is beside the point. The thetan who is making things go right may be tackling a mountain of confusion and of course things are not all right because what he is attacking is mainly wrong. It is whether or not he is making things go right in spite of "hell or high water" that is the test. "The supreme test of an auditor or a C/S is to make auditing go right—by the book." [HCOB/PL 19 Aug. 67; HCOB 20 June 71]

sure as shootin': Informal, without a doubt.

Sûreté: n. Law. the French police department of criminal investigation.

surprise: n. an occurrence which one did not predict; an unpredicted change; not having known. Surprise is simply shift of attention. "The first and foremost game which a thetan plays is surprise." [Lecture 6 May 54; Lecture 31 July 57; Lecture 5 Sept. 61; Lecture 13 Dec. 62 (#1); HCOB 17 Mar. 60]

survey: n. 1. a careful examination of something as a whole and in detail. As used in public relations and marketing terminology, "survey" means to carefully examine public opinion with regard to an idea, a product, an aspect of life, or any other subject. By examining in detail (person to person surveying) one can arrive at a whole view of public opinion on a subject by tabulating highest percentage of popular response. "Surveys of what's wanted and considered valuable are vital to any expansion." [HCO PL 5 Dec. 71R II; HCO PL 31 Aug. 71] —v. 2. to do surveys. "Survey the item on a variety of publics . . ." [HCO PL 1 Jan. 77RA]

Survey Network: n. a network based in the Flag Dissem Bureau which is responsible for any and all surveys done for Scientology organizations and activities internationally. There is a Survey Network Chief at Flag and in each Continental Liaison Office, and surveyors must be posted in each org. Through the Survey Network personnel in each Continental Liaison Office and surveyors in orgs, surveys can be done planet-wide. [HCO PL 17 Sept. 88]

survival: n. 1. an impulse to persist through time, in space as matter and energy. Survival is understood to be the basic single thrust of life through time and space, energy and matter. It is the dynamic principle of existence. "The human mind composes and resolves problems for the survival of the individual." [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 24 Mar. 53 (#2); Lecture 27 Mar. 53 (#2); Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#1); JOS 16-G, June 53] —m. 2. of or characterized by survival. "The less liable he is to survive, the more delicate he has to be about his choice of survival elements." [Lecture 26 Jan. 54]

survival dynamic: n. the basic command Survive! [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] See also DYNAMIC PRINCIPLE OF EXISTENCE.

survival suppressor: See suppressor.

survive: v. to persist and endure through time. "We'll survive because we are tough and are dedicated." [The Creation of Human Ability; JOS 16-G, June 53; HCOB 7 Feb. 65]

Sussex: n. a former county in southeast England, where Saint Hill is located. It is now divided into East Sussex and West Sussex.

SW: Straightwire.

Swamper: n. the lowest rating in the Sea Organization; a new recruit who has not yet completed his or her basic training. A swamper is "one who cleans up," as new recruits in the Sea Org are assigned to cleaning and other such tasks. [FO 196, 29 Sept. 67; FO 201, 30 Sept. 67; FO 748, 21 May 68]

Sweat Program: n. [1977—1979] a program developed to get rid of drug residues and other toxic substances lodged in the fatty tissues of the body. Sweating is a key part of the cleansing process, as this is the means by which the toxins get flushed out. The Sweat Program involved having a person exercise by jogging or running while wearing a rubberized sweat suit to assist in sweating. In 1979, this technology was refined, and the Sweat Program was replaced by the Purification Rundown. [Clear Body, Clear Mind; LRH ED 301 Int, 17 Dec. 78]

sweetness and light: British slang. n. 1. a condition of unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc.; used in Scientology to mean nonconfront or unreality, such as a person who cannot conceive of ever having done anything bad to anybody or anything. "Go into it expecting that all will be sweetness and light and everyone should be a little gentleman and a little lady and disaster will loom." [Ability 54, Sept. 57; HCOB 3 Sept. 59] —m. 2. characterized by such a condition. "Morale is not a sweetness and light proposition." [HCO PL 16 Apr. 70]

swing of, get into the: v. Informal. to become accustomed to an activity and begin to enjoy it or do it well.

switcheroo: n. Informal. a reversal or turnabout. ". . . the communication line did a switcheroo, don't you see—so what was right about it is now wrong about it, but what is wrong about it is now right about it." [Lecture 27 Aug. 63]

switch transfer: See transfer, switch.

sword hilts reversed: n. History. a sign of surrender, in which the hilt of one's sword is turned around and handed to the enemy.

symbiotes: n. all entities and energies which aid survival. The meaning of this term in Dianetics is extended beyond the dictionary definition. It means any or all life energy forms which are mutually dependent for survival. The atom depends on the universe, the universe on the atom. "Dynamic one is the urge of the individual toward survival for the individual and his symbiotes." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

symbol: n. something that could represent a concept, idea, thought or meaning; a piece of energy which is agreed to represent a certain idea; an idea fixed in energy and mobile in space. A symbol is an object which has mass, meaning and mobility. It exists as a substitute for that thing which is; it stands for a thing which is real. "The symbol is not the thing." [Lecture 9 Oct. 53 (#1); Lecture 10 Dec. 53 (#1); Lecture 8 Nov. 54; Article, June 52; JOS 24-G, Jan. 54]

symbol of Dianetics: See Dianetics symbol.

symbol of infinity: See infinity symbol.

symbol of Scientology: See Scientology Symbol.

Symbological Processing: n. a type of auditing which uses a booklet containing a series of unfinished drawings of symbols as a means of getting the preclear to recall and discharge incidents. The preclear is asked to complete the symbol, tell the auditor what person or object or state of being that symbol represents, and then recall an incident involving the person or object or state of being. The use of this processing brings to light those things for which the preclear will not take the responsibility and for which he is unwilling to have been cause. In many individuals the symbol alone can be faced, but once that is faced, the person or object of the incident can be faced, and then, at last, the incident itself may be confronted and deintensified. [Article, June 52]

sympathy: n. the posing of any emotion so as to be similar to the emotion of another; sympathy means "at the same vibration of." It is a co-flow or co-beingness, in which an individual goes onto the wavelength of another individual. Mechanically considered, this is sympathy. In popular usage, sympathy is commonly accepted to mean

the posing of an emotional state similar to the emotional state of an individual in grief or apathy. This is the level of .9 on the Tone Scale. This sympathy follows or is based upon overt action by the preclear; it is a nonsurvival apology for action against entities on any dynamic, which action has failed; and it is a mockery of actual assistance. The survival value of sympathy is this: when an individual is hurt or immobilized, he cannot fend for himself. He must count on another or others to care for him. His bid for such care is the enlistment of sympathy of others. This is practical. If men weren't sympathetic, none of us would be alive. The non-survival value of sympathy is this: an individual fails in some activity. He then considers himself incapable of surviving by himself. Even though he isn't sick actually, he makes a bid for sympathy. A psychosomatic illness is at once an explanation of failure and a bid for sympathy. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; Scientology 0-8; The Book of Basics; Lecture 5 Oct. 51; Lecture 8 Dec. 52; Lecture 6 Dec. 52]

sympathy computation: n. the calculation that one must be ill continually in order to survive. This is caused by an engram in which one was ill or received an injury and afterwards received sympathy. For example, a person could break his leg and gain sympathy, then thereafter, tend to go around with a simulated broken leg, arthritis, etc. Sympathy computations make a person "want to be sick." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science]

sympathy engram: See engram, sympathy.

syndrome: n. a personality trait or characteristic expressed on the Oxford Capacity Analysis by the relationship between two or more other traits. Different combinations of traits express various syndromes, such as "feelings of inferiority," "lacking initiative," "compulsive extrovert," and "perfectionist." As can be seen in these examples, some S traits can be considered high, as they would push the person to achieve more, whereas others would be destructive and could therefore be considered low. Full data on the syndromes and their meanings can be found in the Scientometric Testing manual. [Scientometric Testing; HCO PL 21 Feb. 61 II] Abbr. S.

synthetic valence: See valence, synthetic.

system: See student points.

Szondi: n. Psychology. psychological testing involving the use of pictures of known psychotic types. The subject is asked which picture he likes the least or most. His responses are correlated then with the responses of psychotics represented by the liked pictures.

T: training.

TA: 1. tone arm. 2. tone arm action.

TA blowdown: See blowdown.

tabulate: v. to put (facts, statistics, survey responses, etc.) in a table or columns; to arrange systematically. In tabulating survey responses, one is arranging the data gathered systematically in order to permit analysis of those results. "Once a survey is done, the responses have to be tabulated in order to be usable." [HCO PL 10 Sept. 88]

tacit consent: n. unspoken agreement; a condition which can arise when two people are co-auditing, in which each prevents the other from contacting certain engrams or incidents. Example: A husband and wife may have a mutual period of quarrels or unhappiness. When engaged upon auditing each other, they avoid unknowingly but by reactive computation the mutual period, thus leaving in place painfully emotional engrams or incidents which should be addressed and handled. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

tack, sharper than a: m. Informal. very quick to learn or realize things. Also, smarter than a tack and sharper than a needle.

tack, smarter than a: See tack, sharper than a.

tactical plan(ning): n. the plan of movement and actions necessary to carry out strategic planning. While the strategic plan is the large-scale, long-range plan to ensure victory, a tactical plan tells exactly who to move what to where and exactly what to do at that point. The tactical plan must integrate into the strategic plan and accomplish the strategic plan. And it must do this with precise, doable targets. Tactical planning is normally done lower on the org board than strategic planning; the upper planning body turns out a strategic plan; middle management turns this strategic plan into tactical orders. "From this strategic plan, tactical planning would be done, taking the broad strategic targets and breaking them down into precise and exactly-targeted doingsnesses which get the strategic planning executed." [HCO PL 22 Aug. 82; HCO PL 5 Jan. 83]

tactile: n. touch or the recall of touch perceptics; the perception of the shape and texture of surfaces and compounds. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival]

TA, false: n. the condition wherein the E-Meter, influenced by certain physical universe situations, can cause the tone arm position to

appear higher or lower than it actually is, thus giving a false tone arm reading. For example, if the preclear's hands are too moist or too dry, if the cans are not the right size for him to grip comfortably, if the preclear is cold or tired or wearing tight clothing, the TA can go higher or lower than normal. Using a discharged meter, an improperly trimmed meter or rusty, corroded electrodes can also give a false TA. A full checklist for handling false TA is contained in HCOB 21 Jan. 77RB, FALSE TA CHECKLIST.

'Very sweaty hands as found on nervous persons gives a false TA.'
[E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 24 Oct. 71RA III; Film: How to Set Up the Session and the E-Meter; Film: False TA; Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter; Film: E-Meter Reads]

TA, floating: n. a floating needle which is floating so widely that the auditor has to shift the tone arm back and forth, back and forth, to keep the needle on the dial. 'Pc had a big win and floating TA on 'freedom from having to withhold.' [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 29 Oct. 72R; Film: E-Meter Reads]

TA Handling Rundown: See 37R.

TA, high: n. an E-Meter tone arm which is above 3.0 (normal TA range is between 2.0 and 3.0 on the tone arm dial). High TA is caused by increased mental mass. In Dianetics, it means an engram too late on the chain to erase is in restimulation. In Scientology, it means 'overrun.' 'A high TA equals mental energy mass.' [Introducing the E-Meter; HCOB 28 Apr. 69R; HCOB 22 July 69; HCOB 9 June 71RA I; HCOB 23 Nov. 73RB; HCOB 10 Dec. 76RB; HCOB 3 May 80; Film: E-Meter Reads; Film: False TA]

tail, have (something) by the: v. Informal. to be in command or control of (something); to be assured of success. There are many variations of this phrase, such as bear by the tail, life by the tail, etc.

take a lot of leaves from (someone): See leaves from (someone), take a lot of.

Take A Walk: n. a very simple and effective process used to help someone who feels tired, upset or worried. It consists of having the person go out and walk around and look at things until he feels better.

[Problems of Work; Lecture 13 Nov. 56; Lecture 25 Mar. 57 (#1)]

take in one's laundry: v. Informal. to only handle work made within the organization; all the work that gets done is work generated inside the shop by unreal routes and weird changes of partic'es. [HCO PL 5 Oct. 58]

take in one's washing: See take in one's own laundry..

take one by storm: v. Informal. to make a great impression upon one. From a phrase meaning to seize a castle, military position, etc., by a sudden and violent attack.

take one by storm: v. Informal. to make a great impression upon one. The expression comes from the practice of seizing a castle, military position, etc., by a sudden and violent attack.

take one's finger off one's number: v. Informal. to stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A reference to a lottery number or other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number. 'Just everybody has to some degree or another taken his finger off of his number and goofed up.' [Lecture 30 Apr. 64]

take one's life in one's hands: v. Informal. to risk death. 'A philosopher who seeks to discover and teach truth is taking his life in his hands.' [Lecture 1 Nov. 62]

takes two sticks to make a fire: See fire, takes two sticks to make a.

takes up his bed and walks: n. Bible. reference to a story from the Bible in which a paralyzed man was brought to Jesus to be healed; Jesus told him to take up his bed and walk, and, to the awe of the other people there, he did.

take the cake right off the top of the oven: Informal. an intensification of take the cake. See also CAKE, TAKE THE.

take the lid off: See lid off, take the.

tales out of school, tell: n. Informal. to reveal secrets; to reveal information that is supposed to be kept private. 'Now, actually, I may be telling tales out of school, but it all has a very happy ending.' [Lecture 5 Sept. 71]

talk through one's hat: n. Informal. to talk without real knowledge; to say things that are incorrect or foolish. 'Now, you think I'm just being wild and talking through my hat or something like that, but I did have that exact feeling.' [Lecture 1 Jan. 61]

- TA, low:** *n.* an E-Meter tone arm which registers below 2.0 (normal TA range is between 2.0 and 3.0 on the tone arm dial). A low TA is a symptom of an overwhelmed being. It means that the preclear is being overwhelmed by too heavy a process, too steep a gradient in applying processes or by rough TRs or invalidative auditing or auditing errors. ''Persons with low TAs tend to be somewhat inactive in life and noncausative.'' [Introducing the E-Meter; HCOB 16 June 70; HCOB 8 June 70; Film: E-Meter Reads; Film: False TA]
- tanglefoot:** *n.* Informal. something complicated, confusing or perplexing. From the idea of tangling one's feet or stumbling. ''It does a lot of good to clean up his tanglefoot and meanings of words, but unless this gets him up to conceptual thinking, he'll just continue to get in more and more tanglefoot.'' [HCOB 13 Oct. 79]
- Tao te Ching:** See Tao Teh King.
- Tao Teh King:** *n.* Religion. ''The Way and its Power,'' a book of philosophy written by Chinese philosopher Lao-Tse (604—531 b.c.), which is the basis of the religion of Taoism. The literal translation of the word Tao is ''knowingness.'' Also, Tao te Ching. [Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 19 July 54 (#2)]
- tape:** *v.* Informal. to size up, ascertain or understand (someone or something) fully; to have full control, knowledge or understanding of (a person, situation, problem, etc.). Originally from the military with especial reference to engineer-laid tapes along which the infantry lay waiting for the signal to attack when there was no trench or sunken road convenient as a jumping-off place. ''You got this all wrapped up and figured out and you see it and you got it taped now?'' [Lecture 6 Aug. 63]
- tape course:** *n.* a course in which the data is relayed via lectures or translations recorded on tape. [HCOB 1 Jan. 63; HCOB 10 Nov. 71R; HCOB 21 Nov. 71R II; HCOB 5 Dec. 81R]
- taped:** *m.* Informal. under control; for certain. ''Scientology is a workable system. It has the route taped. The search is done.'' [HCOB 14 Feb. 65]
- Tar Baby:** *n.* Literature. a character in a story about Br'er Rabbit by American author Joel Chandler Harris (1848—1908). The tar baby is a tar doll set up by a roadside, which so irritates Br'er Rabbit by its unresponsiveness that he strikes it until he is stuck tight. See also BR'ER RABBIT.
- target:** *n.* 1. an individual step of a project or program which is assigned to someone to do or to get done. Targets must be terminable—doable, finishable, completable. There are many different types of targets which make up a full project or program. For further information, see the definitions of the different types of targets below. ''You can do almost anything you want to do if types of targets are understood, set with reality, held in or completed.'' [HCO PL 16 Jan. 69; HCO PL 17 Feb. 72; HCO PL 18 Mar. 77RA, HCO PL 20 Mar. 84] —*v.* 2. to establish what action or actions should be undertaken in order to achieve a desired objective. ''The understanding and competent use of targeting in battle plans is vital to the overall accomplishment that raises production, income, delivery or anything else that is a desirable end.'' [HCO PL 8 Feb. 72R; HCO PL 22 Aug. 82] Abbr. tgt.
- target apportionment officer:** *n.* the post in a Gung-ho Group responsible for apportioning short-range targets to other groups (civic groups, businesses, etc.) which, when all done, make up the completion of long-range targets for the whole area. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]
- target, conditional:** *n.* a target which sets up ''either/or,'' to find out data or if a project can be done or where or to whom; a survey of what's needed or feasible. All conditional targets are basically actions of gathering data first, and if it is okay, then go into action on a vital target and operating target basis. A valid conditional target would be: ''We will go there and see if the area is useful.'' [HCO PL 16 Jan. 69; HCO PL 18 Jan. 69 II; HCO PL 24 Jan. 69 I] Abbr. CT.
- target, major:** *n.* the broad general ambition, possibly covering a long, only approximated period of time; the desirable overall purpose being undertaken. This is highly generalized, such as ''to become an auditor'' or ''to attain greater security.'' [HCO PL 14 Jan. 69 I; HCO PL 24 Jan. 69 I] Abbr. MT.
- Target Nudge and Tally:** *n.* a computer system used by Scientology

management units to operate and run programs in orgs. This system keeps tally on program targets, nudges them and demands that they get debugged and pushed through to completion, in order to help get the programs done fast and effectively target by target. Abbr. TNT.

target, operating: n. a target which lays out directions and actions or a schedule of events or timetable. An operating target would set the direction of advance and qualify it. It normally includes a scheduled time by which it has to be complete so as to fit into other targets. Examples: "Hire local labor to make adobe bricks for the walls." "Send a courier with the return mail direct to the home office." [HCO PL 16 Jan. 69; HCO PL 24 Jan. 69 I] Abbr. OT.

target policy: n. a series of policy letters which describe each type of target and how they are to be used by staff, executives and management personnel to get something done. [HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

target, primary: n. an organizational, personnel, communication-type target; one of a group of "understood" targets which, if overlooked, brings about inaction. The first of these is: Somebody there, then: worthwhile purpose, then: somebody taking responsibility for the area or action, then: form of organization planned well, then: form of organization held or reestablished, then: organization operating. These have to be kept in. Examples: "To put someone in charge of organizing it and have him set remaining primary targets." "To reestablish the original communication system which has dropped out." [HCO PL 16 Jan. 69; HCO PL 24 Jan. 69 I] Abbr. PT.

target, production: n. a target which sets quantities like statistics, or sets quotas, usually against time. Examples: "Next year's tuition set aside by June." "Fifty thousand books bound by next month." [HCO PL 16 Jan. 69; HCO PL 24 Jan. 69 I] Abbr. prod tgt.

target, repeating: n. a target which can be accomplished many times; especially true of some targets in expansion programs. Examples: "Get the daily letters in answered within twenty-four hours." "Drill each new routing form as it is completed." [HCO PL 18 Mar. 77RA; HCO PL 20 Mar. 84]

target, vital: n. a target which covers something that must be done to operate at all; a target which addresses the overcoming of the vital points which might stop or threaten future successes. Examples of vital targets: "Do not let the supply of books falter in the country while the campaign is ongoing." "Maintain a high level of ethical behavior and set an excellent example in doing so." [HCO PL 14 Jan. 69; HCO PL 16 Jan. 69] Abbr. VT.

target, wrong: See wrong target.

tarsus: n. Biology. reference to a tarsier: any one of a genus of small, nocturnal primates of Indonesia and the Philippines, with wide eyes and long, bare tails.

Tarzan of the Apes: n. Literature. a story by Edgar Rice Burroughs (1875—1950) which first appeared in 1913. It featured Tarzan, the son of an English nobleman, who had been abandoned in Africa in his infancy. He was brought up by apes, learned to speak their language and had a long series of adventures in the jungle. Millions of copies of the Tarzan books have been sold, innumerable Tarzan films have been made, and he has long been a comic-strip favorite.

TAT: n. Psychology. the Thematic Apperception Test, a test used to reveal traits of personality by showing the person a series of pictures and having him write or tell a story about them.

TD: Tiger Drill.

team: n. a number of persons forming one of the sides in a game or contest; a number of persons associated in some joint action. A team has a tendency to know what the other team members are doing and thinking and coordinates thereby and therewith. And that is the definition of a team: It is people who cooperate one with another to push forward a common purpose. And they normally get along great. "Staff members are a team, not opponents." [Lecture 17 Oct. 69; HCO PL 25 Apr. 63R]

teammate: n. someone who assists the overwhelming of the enemy. "And we hold our posts, not as something to be contested for, but as a competent teammate in a strong and well-coordinated operation in which each one does his job." [PAB 80, 17 Apr. 56; HCO PL 18 Apr. 65 I]

tear one's hair: See hair, tear one's.

tear one's hair out: See hair out, tear one's.

Tech: Technical. See Technical Division.

tech: technology; technical.

tech/admin ratio: n. the ratio of technical personnel to administrative personnel in an organization. Technical personnel is defined as those staff who are posted in the Technical and Qualifications Divisions (Divs 4 and 5) and Supervisors posted full time in the Public Divisions. Admin staff are those posted in all other divisions in all other parts of the org. The tech/admin ratio of an org shows directly the survival potential of that org. A tech/admin ratio that is increasing shows that an org is expanding its delivery potential. An org must have a minimum of one tech staff member for every two admin staff members, and the ratio should move toward 1:1 tech to admin in very large orgs. Also called admin/tech ratio. [HCO PL 23 Dec. 79RB; HCO PL 30 Dec. 79R]

Tech Comps: See LRH Technical Research and Compilations.

Tech Cramming: See Cramming.

Tech Estimate: Technical Estimate.

tech hat: See technical folder.

Technical Alter-is Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any ordered alteration of technology not given in an HCOB, book or LRH tape. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

Technical Council: n. [1958—1964] a council which ran the Technical Division from 1958 to 1962, made up of the Director of Training and Director of Processing. In April 1962, this council was displaced as the head of the division by the Technical Director. It was reinstated in 1963, expanded in membership to include any staff member who was a Saint Hill graduate with a classification of III or above, and given the purpose of upholding and increasing the technical excellence of the organization through supervision, advice and training. [FC PL 9 Oct. 58; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; HCO PL 6 Apr. 62; HCO PL 4 Oct. 63; HCO PL 26 Jan. 64]

Technical Director: n. [1957—1958, 1962—1963] the head of the Technical Division, responsible for coordinating all training and processing activities in the organization. [FC PL 1 Apr. 57; FC PL 9 Oct. 58; HCO PL 6 Apr. 62; HCO PL 26 Jan. 64]

Technical Division: n. the division in a Scientology organization responsible for delivering training and processing services to the public. Its purpose is to ensure good training and processing, good service and ARC inside and outside the organization. The Technical Division is Division 4. [HCOB 9 Apr. 57; HCO PL 27 Nov. 59; Org Board]

Technical Estimate: n. an accurate estimate of the number of hours or intensives a person will need to get results from his auditing. This estimate is done by the Director of Processing or a qualified technical terminal as a result of an interview with the person in which questions and tests are used to spot the preclear on the Chart of Human Evaluation so the number of hours needed for the preclear to get results can be accurately estimated. [HCO PL 1 Apr. 81R II; HCO PL 28 Jan. 91 II; Film: Estimating Case Conditions by Tests and the E-Meter]

technical folder: n. one of the three classes of folders each staff member of an organization must have. The technical folder is a goldenrod folder containing all technical bulletins, policy letters and other technical matters, and even one's own notes on the technical aspect of keeping one's job straight. Also called tech hat. [HCO PL 15 Sept. 59 II; LRH ED 83 Int, 17 Feb. 70; HCO PL 13 Sept. 70] Compare to HAT FOLDER and STAFF FOLDER.

technical hierarchy: n. the posts in a Scientology organization who must hold a hard technical line within the org and so form a sort of ex officio (by virtue of office or position) technical committee on the subject of technical matters. This committee is composed generally of the Senior C/S, C/Ses, Qual Sec, Cramming Officer and Intern Supervisor. The Technical Secretary, Technical Establishment Officer and Director of Training are also involved with technical quality and are included in the technical hierarchy in its widest sense. [HCOB 1 Sept. 71 I]

Technical Individual Program: n. a personal program which lists out in sequence the handlings, training, processing, etc., of a staff member or other person. It is usually in two parts, the first having

to do with hatting or training, the second having to do with any auditing-type action, even ethics. Usually the two actions are done more or less simultaneously. It is done by interview, a study of the personnel history and courses begun and any case folder. [HCO PL 24 Sept. 70RA; HCO PL 30 Nov. 76R] Abbr. TIP.

Technical Noncompliance Report: n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding any failure to apply the correct technical procedure. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]

Technical Secretary: n. the head of the Technical Division in a Scientology organization. [Org Board]

Technical Specialist courses: n. short, fast courses which teach the technology of a specific rundown or technical skill which is not covered on Academy classification courses. For example, the data on how to deliver the Vital Information Rundown is not covered on the Academy Levels, but is taught on a Technical Specialist course. These courses enable an auditor to rapidly and conveniently complete his training in specific rundowns. [HCO PL 29 Jan. 91 II; Grade Chart]

technical term: n. a term that has a specialized meaning in one subject, which doesn't have any other broader meaning but may appear in another subject and mean something else. "Any technical terms not in the dictionary are looked up in a technical dictionary or glossary or in bulletins on the materials, i.e., a photographic dictionary." [Lecture 23 June 71; HCOB 21 June 72R IV]

Technical Training Corps: n. that body of auditors on full-time training or full-time interning (who are on Sea Org or five-year staff contracts), who are under their own I/C, and who do their courses in the Technical Division and internships in the Qualifications Division. The purpose of the TTC is to produce well-trained auditors, C/Ses, Supervisors and Word Clearers for an organization in excess of its delivery demands and a superlative level of technical delivery. [HCO PL 30 Dec. 79R] Abbr. TTC.

Technical Training Films: n. a series of films written by L. Ron Hubbard for use as training tools, to not only train new students but show old-timers proper TRs and metering. They are designed to improve the quality of auditor training and thus the quality and quantity of tech delivery on a planetwide basis. Each Technical Training Film is assigned to a specific level of training and only students enrolled on that level of training or above may see these films. A film assigned to a particular level must be viewed by the student before the student may graduate from the course. [HCO PL 8 Nov. 81RA]

Technique 80: n. an auditing technique addressing overts, motivators, beingness and the anatomy of "maybe" (indecision). It is the practice of beingness on each dynamic successively, and the practice of beingness on a dynamic until you can be that whole dynamic. Symbolically, the 80 is infinity and zero, "to be or not to be." [Individual Track Map; Lecture 19 May 52 (#2); Lecture 23 June 52 (#2); Lecture 26 June 52 (#2)] Abbr. 80.

Technique 88: n. an auditing technique that deals with processing the theta body. Theta bodies have a certain geographical location in relationship to mest bodies, and are capable of many other things than mest bodies are capable of. Technique 88 audits out the various methods which were used in the past to make a thetan have a mest body. Symbolically, the 88 is infinity-infinity or infinity squared. [Lecture 19 May 52 (#2); Lecture 26 June 52] Abbr. 88.

technique: n. a process or some action that is done by auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction; a patterned action, invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or actions calculated to bring about tone arm action and thus better or free a thetan. [HCOB 26 Nov. 63]

technology: n. the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. For example, one could know all about the theory of motor cars and the science of building them and the art of designing them and still not be able to build, plan or drive one. The practices of building, planning or driving a motor car are quite distinct from the theory, science and art of motor cars. Technology is the science of the application of knowledge to practical purposes. "Technology today is so powerful that it must be flawlessly applied." [HCOB 3 May 62R; HCOB/PL 13 Sept. 65R; LRH Definition Notes]

technospace: m. Science. of or having to do with outer space (space beyond the atmosphere of the earth) and advanced science or technology.

Tech Page: See Page.

Tech Services: Department of Tech Services.

tech services officer: n. the post in a Gung-ho Group that sees students are routed and cared for, sees other groups when meeting together are routed and handled. His business is bodies, to what are they assigned, where do they go. [HCO PL 2 Dec. 68]

Tech Training Corps: See Technical Training Corps.

teeth, fly in (someone or something's): v. Informal. to be in defiance of or in opposition to (someone or something).

teeth, grit one's: v. Informal. to make a determined effort to remain calm and not express one's true feelings of anger, fear, disappointment, etc. "Somehow or another, if they could just grit their teeth a little harder, they'd be able to tolerate random motion a little better . . ." [Lecture 9 Apr. 59]

teeth in, kick one's: v. Informal. to give one abrupt, often humiliating setbacks.

teeth, lie in one's: n. Informal. to tell lies in an open and unashamed manner. "It is very difficult and it is not an easy process to do, and I would be lying in my teeth if I told you any differently." [Lecture 29 Oct. 63]

teeth on, cut one's: v. Informal. to gain experience from (something); to learn from. From the idea of a child chewing on something while he is cutting teeth.

telex: n. 1. a message sent and received by means of telex machine at specific stations hooked up with one another. This is a fast method of communication, similar to a telegram or cable. "Telexes must be of such clarity that any other person in the org can read and understand them." [HCO PL 31 July 83R I] —v. 2. to send (a communication) by telex. "You telex back compliance or the requested data." [HCO PL 11 Jan. 91] —m. 3. of or by telex. "When a telex line gets too jammed with traffic that should be sent on despatch lines, it loses its impact as an urgent line." [HCO PL 11 Jan. 91]

telling, there's no: See there's no telling.

tell tales out of school: See tales out of school, tell.

Telstar: n. Communications. either of two experimental communications satellites used between July 1962 and May 1965 to amplify and relay various signals, especially television, across the oceans.

temperament analysis profile: See Johnson Temperament Analysis Profile.

Temperature Assist: n. an assist done to help bring down a high temperature, in which the auditor has the preclear locate things and hold them still. It is most effective on a low order persistent fever that goes on and on for days or even weeks. [HCOB 23 July 71R]

Temporary: See Staff Status 0.

ten-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

tensor: tensor beam. See beam, tractor.

tensor beam: See beam, tractor.

ten to one, lay (someone): See lay (someone) ten to one.

TEO: Technical Division Establishment Officer. See Establishment Officer.

term: terminal.

terminal: n. a recognizable point which knowingly emanates, relays or receives communication. It exists whether used or not. A terminal is a communication commodity, not just a place or a mass or a thing. It is something that has mass and meaning which originates, receives, relays and changes particles on a flow line; thus, an individual can be a terminal, and a post in a Scientology organization can also be a terminal. In the communication formula, the source-point (cause) and receipt-point (effect) of the communication would be terminals. The thing being communicated, even if it were something with mass such as a thrown ball or a package or a product on an assembly line, would be a communication particle, not a terminal. The word is also used loosely to mean someone with whom one can communicate. You hear a Scientologist saying "He came to us because he didn't have a real terminal" or "She wasn't a good terminal," meaning in both cases that there wasn't anybody to talk to or listen to even though there were people about. "Such matters as conduct or rearrangement of post should be taken up with the terminal directly." [Lecture 13]

Feb. 59 (#2); Ability 54, Sept. 57; HCO PL 19 Sept. 58; HCOB 25 Jan. 65; HCO PL 1 July 65 III; HCO PL 28 July 71; HCO PL 25 July 72; HCO PL 31 July 83R I; LRH Definition Notes]

terminal: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, one of a pair of reliable items of equal mass and force, the significance of which the thetan has aligned with his own intentions; an item the preclear thinks of as his own or himself. A terminal is an item or identity the preclear has actually been sometime in the past (or present). It is "the preclear's own valence" at that time. It is what he thinks is his idea and mass in the GPM. Electrically, a terminal is one of the two poles between or through which current flows. In a GPM, a terminal is one of a pair of items which interact with each other electrically. "You find the goal for one of the terminals." Also called goals terminal. [Lecture 8 Feb. 62; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II; HCOB 25 Jan. 65] Abbr. term. Compare to TERMINAL, OPPOSITION.

terminal, combination: See terminal, combined.

terminal, combined: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, an identity which seems to have the characteristics of both a terminal and an opposition terminal. The combined terminal was originally defined as an identity which had the characteristics of both a terminal and an opposition terminal. In later research, it was discovered that there is actually no such thing as a combined terminal—the phenomenon is created by the same reliable item appearing as a terminal and an opposition terminal in the same GPM or, rarely, in two different GPMs. [Lecture 15 Nov. 62; Lecture 24 Sept. 63; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R]

terminal, goal-oppose: See terminal, opposition.

terminal, goals: See terminal.

terminal, opposition: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, one of a pair of reliable items of equal mass and force, the significance of which the thetan has in opposition to his own intentions; the mass and significance the preclear thinks of as the enemy to the idea and mass he thinks he is in. The opposition terminal is an item or identity the preclear has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). It is the person, group or object that has consistently opposed the preclear's goal, making it a terminal—counter-terminal situation of long duration. "The opposition terminal turns on sensation in the pc . . ." Also called goal-oppose terminal. [Lecture 24 Apr. 62 (#2); HCO Info Letter 14 Nov. 61; HCOB 8 Nov. 62R; HCOB 13 Apr. 64 II; HCOB 25 Jan. 65] Abbr. oppterm. See also TERMINAL.

terminals, close: See close terminals.

terminals, collapse: See close terminals.

terminals, snap: See close terminals.

termination: n. [1962—1966] on the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course, the action of a student ending off course attendance. Classification of the student terminating was dependent on the knowledge and skill he had attained while on course, as proven on examination by the HCO Board of Review. [HCO PL 2 Oct. 62 II; HCO PL 16 Sept. 64 II]

Terrible Trio: n. the original name of CCH 8, Trio.

terror: n. a super magnitude of fear; fear with lots of volume. It is the result of something having appeared engrammatically and then later on threatening to appear again. Terror is at .96 on the Tone Scale. [Science of Survival; Lecture 4 Nov. 50; Lecture 21 Nov. 50; Lecture 19 Mar. 62; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]

terror engram: See secondary.

terror stomach: n. a somatic in which the stomach is tense, as though the person were terrified. It is simply a confusion in a high degree of restimulation in the vicinity of one of the larger nerves in the body, which goes into an agitation. "But they have not yet been tested on a terror stomach with any thoroughness." [Lecture 25 Sept. 56; Lecture 26 Oct. 56; PAB 107, 1 Mar. 57]

test evaluation: n. the interpretation of a person's test results, done per a system called "automatic evaluation." In this system, the Test Scorer pulls cards that give the data on what different aspects of the test results mean. These cards, put together into a packet and sent to the Test Evaluator, give a full evaluation of all of the tests and are used by the Evaluator in explaining the test results

to the testee. This same concept is used in computerized testing, where the computer matches up the test scores with the evaluation data found on the cards and outputs the results for use by the Evaluator. [Scientometric Testing]

Test Evaluator: n. the post in the Public Contact Division of a Scientology organization responsible for doing test evaluations for new public who have come into the org. [Scientometric Testing; Org Board]

testing: See Scientometric testing.

test item: n. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, an item which is used to start a line, but is not necessarily part of an actual package. ''We take off, then, with this as a test item.'' [Lecture 9 Jan. 62; Lecture 18 Jan. 62; HCO Info Letter 9 Jan. 62]

tgt: target.

thank one's stars: See stars, thank one's.

thataboy: Informal, an exclamation of encouragement or admiration. (A corruption of ''that's the boy,'' this expression is also seen as ''that's a boy'' and ''attaboy.'') Also, when addressing a girl or woman, ''thatagirl,'' ''that's a girl,'' or ''attagirl.''

that's a boy: See thataboy.

that's a girl: See thataboy.

that's it: n. a phrase used in doing training drills to terminate the drill for discussion, or to terminate the drilling session. [PAB 152, 15 Jan. 59; HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II]

''The boy stood on the burning deck . . .'': n. Literature. reference to the poem Casabianca by Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793—1835) about the death of the son of a French naval captain in 1798. The ship they were on caught fire while the boy was on watch, and the father was burnt to death. The boy stood by his post until the ship blew up: ''The boy stood on the burning deck,/Whence all but he had fled./The flame that lit the battle's wreck/Shown round him o'er the dead./The flames rolled on; he would not go/Without his father's word.''/There have been numerous corruptions of this poem by anonymous authors.

theetie-weetie: n. 1. theetie-weetie case. —m. 2. sweetness and light.

theetie-weetie case: See case, theetie-weetie.

Theft Report: See Loss or Theft Report.

Then and Now Solids: n. an auditing process in which the preclear is asked to find a facsimile and make it more solid, then to look at an indicated object and make it more solid. The purpose is to straighten out the time track of the preclear and to clear up his bank. [HCO Training Bulletin, 6 Feb. 57; HCOB 11 June 57; PAB 136, 15 May 58] See also SOLIDS.

theory: n. the data part of a course where the data as in books, tapes and manuals is given. ''A checksheet for the course must exist, breaking the course down into small easily attained segments of theory and practical.'' [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 21 Nov. 71R II] Compare to PRACTICAL.

theory coaching: See coach.

theory course room: See theory room.

Theory Instructor: See Theory Supervisor.

theory of relativity: n. a theory proposed in 1905 by physicist Albert Einstein (1879—1955). A complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of very advanced mathematics, but its basic points include the following: (1) Time is not an absolute. The faster a body moves, the slower its clock runs. A minute on Earth may pass in fifty-nine seconds or sixty-one seconds on planets traveling at speeds different from that of Earth. (2) The speed of light remains constant in all frames of reference. Whether you are moving toward a light source or away from it, the light will still reach you at the same speed (186,000 miles per second). (3) All motion is relative. Therefore, there can be no such thing as absolute rest. (4) Moving bodies acquire mass as they increase in speed. The faster a body travels, the heavier it becomes. As a body approaches the speed of light, it adds mass very rapidly. If it were to reach the speed of light, its mass would become infinite. If this were true it could be seen that no body could ever travel faster than the speed of light. The additional weight acquired by an accelerating body would make penetration of the light barrier impossible. (5) Mass and energy are mutually convertible.

theory room: n. the room in a Scientology organization where the theory

section of courses is taught. This room must be very, very quiet so the students can concentrate. Also called theory course room. [HCO PL 17 Sept. 62R; HCOB 24 Jan. 77]

Theory Supervisor: n. a Course Supervisor who supervises the theory portion of a course. Earlier called a Theory Instructor. [HCO PL 18 Dec. 64 I]

Therapeutic TR Course: n. a TR course designed primarily for those taking the individual auditing route up the Bridge. Students do the TRs and experience the personal benefits they give, which also aids them in their further auditing. [HCO PL 8 Apr. 90]

there's no telling: Informal. it is impossible to find out or know about (something). ''There's no telling what he might say if he had to go on talking.'' [Lecture 14 June 61]

there's the frying pan—there's the fire: Informal. a variation of out of the frying pan into the fire, meaning free of one predicament but immediately in a worse one.

thermal: n. the perception or recall of temperature, hotness and coldness. Thermal is created by the vibration of the material—if something is vibrating fast, we say it's hot, and if something is vibrating more slowly, we say it's cold. [Dianetics; The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 9 Mar. 52 (#1)]

Thermofax: n. Trademark. a process for copying documents by means of infrared radiation using heat-sensitive paper, or a copy made by this process.

theta: n. 1. thought, life force, ~~life energy~~ ^{life energy}, the spirit, the soul, divine energy, élan vital, or by any other name, the energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it. It is reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the ancient Greeks used to represent "thought" or perhaps "spirit." ''Theta creates for itself its own future reality.'' [Science of Survival; The Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 20 Nov. 50; HCOB 23 Aug. 65] See also LIFE STATIC; STATIC and THETAN. —m. 2. of or concerning theta. ''And there's a theta evolution chain of some sort.'' [Lecture 14 Aug. 51]

theta being: See thetan.

theta, big: n. the material universe. ''He's going out of communication with big theta on these subjects.'' [Lecture 4 Nov. 50] Compare to THETA, LITTLE.

theta body: n. 1. a number of facsimiles of old bodies a thetan has misowned which he mocked up on the past track, and which he is carrying along with him as control mechanisms to control the body he is using. ''... he sometimes pulls out this theta body complete and simply takes it along.'' [PAB 130, 15 Feb. 58] 2. [1951—1952] the personal theta entity; the soul; the thetan. ''And the theta body inhabits the other body from just before conception until slightly after death.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 10 Mar. 52 (#3); Lecture 21 May 52 (#2)] See also THETA and THETAN.

theta body line: See theta line.

theta bop: n. 1. a small or wide steady dance of the E-Meter needle. The needle goes up and down, perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing. A theta bop means "death," "leaving," "don't want to be here." It is caused by a yo-yo of the preclear as a thetan vibrating out and into the body or a position in the body. It's like the needle is jumping between two peaks across a narrow valley. Its use is to detect whether a preclear is being left stuck in death, or to locate death or departures. ''Mention death to anyone (or make them think about it) while they're on a meter and you'll see a theta bop.'' [Introducing the E-Meter; E-Meter Essentials; Film: E-Meter Reads] —v. 2. to produce or experience a theta bop. ''A guy blows out of his head when he dies so when he gets the idea of leaving, he also theta bops.'' [Lecture 7 May 61, SHSBC-1]

Theta Clear: n. a being who can exist knowingly independent of bodies. This is a relative, not an absolute term. It means that the person, this thought unit, is clear of his body, his engrams, his

facsimiles, but can handle and safely control a body. He is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt. ''A Theta Clear has no obsessive engrams whatever.'' [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 27 Sept. 61; Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; Ability 87, Jan. 59]

theta clearing: n. the auditing actions taken to make a Theta Clear. ''To accomplish theta clearing in persons who have already attained the state of Clear.'' [Scientology: A History of Man; HCOB 4 May 61]

theta facsimile: See mental image picture.

theta flitter: See flitter.

theta, free: n. theta which is not enturbulated or caught up in engrams, secondaries and locks; attention units free enough to be directed of one's own volition. ''The individual with a great deal of free theta is apt to be more robust than his fellows.'' [Science of Survival; Lecture 24 June 52; JOS 18-G, July 53]

theta line: n. the complete line of incidents the thetan has experienced. Also called theta body line. [Scientology: A History of Man] See also GENETIC LINE.

theta, little: n. thought. ''The operation and function of little theta is encroachment on big theta.'' [Lecture 4 Nov. 50 (#1)]

theta—mest theory: n. the theory which states that theta, or life, is impinged upon the physical universe, and that these two things together, theta and mest interacting, give us life forms. ''From the theta—mest theory we have graduated into a resolution of all those problems which confront us.'' [Science of Survival; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture July 54 (#1); Article, May 53]

thetan: n. the person himself—not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind or anything else; that which is aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual. The term was coined to eliminate any possible confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the ancient Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to create words in engineering. It is also θ^n or ''theta to the nth degree,'' meaning unlimited or vast. ''The rehabilitation of the thetan in the handling of energy brings about a rise in responsibility.'' Also called theta being. [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Book of Case Remedies; Lecture 28 Dec. 53 (#1); Lecture 29 Nov. 66; Ability 1, Mar. 55; HCOB 23 Aug. 65; Auditor 19, Dec. 66; HCOB 9 July 78RA; LRH Definition Notes] See also THETA.

thetan, big: See big thetan theory.

thetan exterior: n. a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside; a being not influenced by a body. [Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 29 Nov. 66; HCOB 28 June 65]

thetan-mind-body-product: n. the basic idea behind the pattern of an organization, with the same pattern holding for each portion, division, department, section and unit. For example, in a division, the divisional secretary is the thetan, the first department is the mind, the second department the body and the third department the product; each section in each department also has its own thetan-mind-body-product and so on, all the way up and down the org board. [HCO PL 3 Apr. 65; HCO PL 20 Oct. 67 I]

thetan-plus-body Tone Scale: n. the section of the Tone Scale from 0.0 to 4.0, which applies to the composite being (thetan and body together) as opposed to just the thetan on his own; below zero on the Tone Scale is applicable only to a thetan. [Scientology 8-8008; Scientology 8-80; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics]

thetan Tone Scale: n. the range of the Tone Scale from subzero to 40.0. [Scientology 8-8008; Scientology 8-80; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics] See also THETAN-PLUS-BODY TONE SCALE and TONE SCALE.

theta perceptics: n. communication with the theta universe. Such perceptics may include hunches, predictions, ESP at greater and lesser distances, communication with the ''dead,'' perception of the Supreme Being, etc. [Science of Survival]

theta perception: n. that which one perceives by radiating toward an object and from the reflection perceiving various characteristics of the subject such as size, odor, tactile, sound, color, etc. Theta perception is dependent upon willingness to handle energy and to create space, energy and objects. [Scientology 8-8008]

theta pole: See theta trap post.

theta trap: n. a means used to catch and freeze a thetan. The thetan can be trapped by curiosity, by giving him awards and prizes (of an implant), by retractor screens, by mock-ups, by ornate buildings which he will enter unsuspectingly only to be electronicked down; by many such means the thetan is reduced from knowing to a colonist, a slave, a mest body. The categories of theta traps are: projectile which shoot a thetan, usually with beams or lights; luring which cause a thetan to inspect; pole (or post) which trap a thetan with his own energy; prison which imprison the thetan; and maze which confuse a thetan. Temperature and perhaps chemicals are used to paralyze a thetan once caught. All theta traps have one thing in common: they use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. ''It's odd that every theta trap is baited with aesthetics.'' [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 20 Nov. 59; Lecture 3 Dec. 52; HCOB 28 Sept. 63]

theta trap post: n. a type of theta trap in which a single post is set up, sometimes in a cave or in a place a thetan might have been known to inhabit. The post is simply a large magnet and has itself no electrical current in it; all electrical current in this incident is furnished by the thetan himself. The thetan, when he first senses this post, feels it drawing him toward it, because of his own electrical energy. He fights back against this post and the harder he fights the post, the closer he comes to it, until at last he blankets the post. Thereafter, every time any energy flows through this thetan on the post, the post picks up the energy and flows it back up inside him. Other beings of a lower order may come up and discharge weapons at him or antagonize him so that he will throw a current out at them. Each time he does, he gets the current himself. It is not unusual for a thetan to spend eighteen to twenty thousand years on one of these traps. Also called a pole theta trap or theta pole. [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 16 Oct. 53; Lecture 20 Nov. 59]

theta universe: n. thought matter (ideas), thought energy, thought space, and thought time, combining in an independent universe analogous to the material universe. ''The theta universe is a postulated reality for which there exists much evidence.'' [Science of Survival]

thin air, out of: m. Informal, out of nothing or from nowhere.

Things That Shouldn't Be Report: n. a despatch written to the Inspections Officer when a person sees something going on in the org or incorrect that he doesn't like, yet does not wish to turn in an ethics chit or indeed doesn't know who to report. The Inspections Officer then investigates it and makes a report to the right executives or turns in an ethics chit on the offending persons himself. [HCO PL 15 Aug. 65]

think: v. 1. to combine past observations to derive a future observation. ''This adage that slow thought is good thought stems, most likely, from the propaganda of some fellow who wanted an excuse because he could never think fast.'' [Article, Jan. 51; PAB 8, Aug. 53] 2. to figure-figure. ''They don't know; they have to think to find out.'' [Lecture 9 Apr. 54; Lecture 3 May 54; Lecture 14 May 55; Lecture 2 Sept. 56 (#1)] —n. 3. ideas; opinions. ''The group think is based on collective opinion, not on actual data.'' [Lecture 16 Feb. 59; HCO PL 9 Apr. 70]

thinkingness: n. 1. the ability to think, or the activity of thinking. ''As he is audited, he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations.'' [HCOB 17 Mar. 60] 2. a covert method of knowing; figure-figure. Thinkingness is based upon the fact that a person doesn't know, so he has to think about it. ''And anything worked out by thinkingness may have value, but it's nowhere near as good as just knowing.'' [Lecture 21 Jan. 54 (#2); Lecture 9 Apr. 54; Lecture 3 May 54]

thinies: n. reference to mental image pictures, based on an idea given by L. Ron Hubbard in an 18th ACC lecture of 1 Aug. 1957 that facsimiles are not just pictures, but the actual universe thinned down. [Lecture 1 Aug. 57]

third class missionary: See missionary, third class.

third condition of exchange: See exchange, conditions of.

third dynamic: See dynamic, third.

third dynamic deaberration: n. the action of clearing a group. The exact

steps taken to accomplish this are covered in HCO PL 6 Dec. 70,
THIRD DYNAMIC DE—ABERRATION. [HCO PL 6 Dec. 70]

third-goal Clear: See Clear, first-goal.

third party: n. 1. one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group.

(Sometimes used incorrectly to mean a person who spreads black propaganda.) ''One looks over 'personal' quarrels, group conflicts, national battles and one finds, if he searches, the third party, unsuspected by both combatants or, if suspected at all, brushed off as 'fantastic.''' [Scientology: A New Slant on Life; HCOB/PL 26 Dec. 68 I; HCO PL 15 Mar. 69 I] —v. 2. to create trouble between two people, a person and a group or a group and another group by spreading false reports. (Sometimes used incorrectly in reference to someone spreading black propaganda.) ''An Ethics Officer should never discuss staff members who are merely under investigation or act in any way to third party people.'' [HCO PL 15 Mar. 69 I; HCO PL 7 Dec. 69 II]

Third Party Law: n. a natural law which explains unresolving conflicts between individuals and nations. The law would seem to be: ''A third party must be present and unknown in every quarrel for a conflict to exist.'' Or ''For a quarrel to occur, an unknown third party must be active in producing it between two potential opponents.'' Or ''While it is commonly believed to take two to make a fight, a third party must exist and must develop it for actual conflict to occur.'' [Scientology: A New Slant on Life; HCOB/PL 26 Dec. 68 I]

third postulate: See postulate, third.

Third Rail: n. a special form of Factual Havingness in which three commands are run in a specific ratio. The purpose of the process is to remedy extreme conditions of not-ness or obsessive waste. [HCOB 3 July 59]

Third-Stage Release: See Release, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

Third-Stage Released OT: See Released OT, (First-Stage, Second-Stage, etc.).

thirteen states: n. History. the original thirteen British colonies that became the United States in 1776. These were Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

30.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of postulates on the Tone Scale.

.38: n. Firearms. a pistol or revolver using a cartridge approximately .38 inches in diameter.

thirty pieces of silver: n. Bible. reference to the money Judas Iscariot (a disciple of Jesus) received for betraying Jesus to the authorities. ''Thirty pieces of silver'' has come to mean anything paid or given for a treacherous act.

37R: n. an auditing action to handle overruns in auditing or in life, done per C/S Series 37R. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. Also called TA Handling Rundown. [HCOB 3 June 71; HCOB 26 June 71 I]

This Is Your Life: n. Entertainment. a semidocumentary-style television show of the 1950s and early 1960s, in which the lives of show-business personalities who appeared as guests were relived through the testimonies of friends and family.

''This Was Your Life Mabel'': n. Entertainment. reference to the television show ''This Is Your Life.'' See also THIS IS YOUR LIFE.

Thompson, Commander: n. Joseph Thompson (1874—1943), a commander in the US Navy Medical Corps who studied with Sigmund Freud in Vienna and was a friend of L. Ron Hubbard when he was young. [Lecture 13 Aug. 51 (#1)]

''Though I speak with the tongues of angels . . .'': See sounding brass and the tinkle of the temple bell.

thought: n. 1. that process which is the perception of the present and the comparison of it to the perceptions and conclusions of the past in order to direct action in the immediate or distant future; the manifestation of evolving a low-level certainty of observation from a number of past observations. ''Direct observation is infinitely superior to thought which seeks to know before looking.'' [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; Handbook for Preclears; PAB 8, Aug. 53; PAB 14, Nov. 53] 2. the impulse to create, the impulse to destroy, the

ability of the individual to make postulates; theta. "Thought, thinking and life itself are of the same order of being." [Handbook for Preclears; Lecture 9 Nov. 50; Lecture 8 Apr. 54; JOS 1-G, Aug. 52] See also THETA. 3. a spaceless, positionless product of a thetan containing meaning; something a thetan produces that doesn't have space or energy or location. "A thought is the most senior thing there is." [Lecture 13 Dec. 66; Ability 5, June 55]

thought, analytical: n. the type of thinking which directly observes and analyzes what it observes in terms of observations which are immediately present; rational thought as modified by education and viewpoint. Also called rational thought. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Creation of Human Ability]

thought, engramic: See thought, reactive.

thought, justified: n. the type of thinking used by the analytical mind to explain the reactive, engramic reactions of the organism in the ordinary course of living. An engram can dictate anything it contains and engrams can contain all the combinations of words in the entire language. And the analytical mind is forced, in the light of irrational behavior or conviction, to justify the acts and conditions of the organism. This is justified thought. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life]

thought people: n. groups of beings on the whole track who lived on light-gravity planets and didn't develop anything along the line of electronics. They operated using thought and had very little to do with the material universe. Since they didn't have electronics to control people, they developed morals, and they had a heavily moralized society. [Lecture 27 June 52 (#1)] Compare to ELECTRONICS PEOPLE.

thought, prime: n. the decision moving the original potential being from the state of not-beingness to the state of beingness. Prime thought occurs at the beginning of the genetic line. It can also occur at any moment during any lifetime, moving the individual from the state of not-beingness to the state of beingness. A common name for this phenomenon is necessity level, although this term is incomplete. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms]

Thought Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes that addresses concepts, emotions, attitudes, etc., or actual precise moments where the preclear evaluated or concluded something. [Advanced Procedure and Axioms; HCO Training Bulletin, 6 Feb. 57]

thought, rational: See thought, analytical.

thought, reactive: n. the type of thinking which is irrational, identity thought by which the mind is made to conceive identities where only vague similarities may exist; thought which is wholly in terms of everything in an engram equals everything in an engram equals all the restimulators in the environment and all things associated with those restimulators. It demands immediate action without examination by the analytical mind. Also called engramic thought. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life]

3.0: n. the E-Meter tone arm reading of the male body uninfluenced by the thetan. [E-Meter Essentials]

3.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of conservatism on the Tone Scale.

3.3: n. the numerical designation for the level of strong interest on the Tone Scale.

3.5: n. the numerical designation for the level of cheerfulness on the Tone Scale.

3D: third dynamic. See dynamic, third.

3P: third party.

3 S&Ds: n. a Search and Discovery procedure in which the auditor assesses a list of buttons, then uses the three that read best in listing questions to find the preclear's item. The exact procedure is given in HCOB 16 Aug. 69R, HANDLING ILLNESS IN SCIENTOLOGY. [HCOB 19 Aug. 68; HCOB 16 Aug. 69R]

3-21: Routine 3-21. See Routine 3.

3A: Routine 3A. See Routine 3.

3D: Routine 3D. See Routine 3.

3D Criss Cross: Routine 3D Criss Cross, See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

3DXX: Routine 3D Criss Cross. See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

3G: Routine 3G. See Routine 3.

3GA: Routine 3GA. See Routine 3.

3GA Criss Cross: Routine 3GA Criss Cross. See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

3GAXX: Routine 3GA Criss Cross. See Routine 3 and Criss Cross.

3H: Routine 3H.

3M2: Routine 3M2. See Routine 3.

3M: Routine 3M. See Routine 3.

3MX: Routine 3MX. See Routine 3.

3N2: Routine 3N2. See Routine 3.

3N: Routine 3N. See Routine 3.

3R: Routine 3R.

3RA: Routine 3RA.

3SC: Routine 3SC.

3SCA: Routine 3SC-A.

3T: Routine 3T. See Routine 3.

three-basket system: n. a stack of three baskets used in a Scientology organization to speed and receive communication particles and to help get the work done. Each staff member has a three-basket ('in,' 'pending' and 'out') comm station where he receives, holds and sends his despatches. Incoming despatches from the Comm Center are put into the 'in' basket. As soon as possible after delivery, the staff member looks through his 'in' basket and handles all particles that he can. Any particle that can't be immediately handled is put in the 'pending' basket, and those that are handled are put into the 'out' basket to be routed to the Comm Center. This enables communications to move speedily through the organization. [HCO PL 20 Dec. 58 I; HCO PL 4 Jan. 66 III]

three flows: See flow.

three-striper: n. Military. a naval officer of the rank of commander; so called because the shoulder and sleeve insignia of this rank is three gold stripes.

three universes: See universe.

three-valued logic: See logic, three-valued.

three-way co-audit: See three-way team.

three-way team: n. a group of three people who are auditing each other. Person A audits person B, person B audits person C, and person C audits person A. Also called triangular team. [Science of Survival: Lecture 17 Dec. 52; Lecture 26 May 54]

throat, at (someone's): m. Informal. attacking (someone) with great anger. 'It tells you that an organization must to some degree consist of sentient and educatable beings, and when you have them very much at each other's throats you can't have an organization.' [Lecture 23 Aug. 66]

throat, jump down (someone's): v. Informal. to suddenly become very angry at someone; to scold severely or angrily. 'But you can't just jump down his throat and say, 'Aha, so that's what you're creating, huh?'' [Lecture 27 Jan. 61]

throat, shove (something) down (someone's): v. Informal. to force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). '... there's no sense in trying to shove it down the person's throat one way or the other.' [Lecture 23 Jan. 62]

Throsmagog: n. a made-up name for a god, coined by LRH to mean something an individual unknowingly mocks up that will give him all kinds of advice and tell him what to do; an automatic regulator of one's destiny so an individual doesn't have to take responsibility for anything that happens to him. [Lecture 6 Nov. 52; Lecture 8 Sept. 66]

through the ropes: See ropes, through the.

throw a curve: See curve, throw (someone) a.

throw for a loop: See loop, throw for a.

throw in one's chips: See chips, hand in one's.

throw in the towel: See sponge, chuck in the.

throw one in over one's head: See over one's head, throw one in.

throw one's weight around: v. Informal. to use one's influence or position in a showy or noisy manner. Also, chuck one's weight around.

throw (someone) overboard: See overboard, throw (someone).

thumbs, bear down with both: v. Informal. to exert much power or influence on.

thumb, stand out like a sore: See sore thumb, stick out like a.

thumb system: n. an auditor trick that permits better attention on preclear's answers and less command mistakes on alternate command

processes. When you give the plus command put your thumb on your index finger. Hold it there until it is answered. When the minus command is given, put your thumb on the second fingertip until it is answered. This sets up a physical universe tally and keeps one from mucking up the command sequence without having to "hold it in mind." This permits better observation of the preclear. [HCOB 1 Sept. 60]

Thursday reports: n. weekly staff member reports initiated in 1969 as part of Staff Program No. 1. These reports were written on Thursday by each staff member in a Scientology organization, covering their org and post actions. They were then gathered up by the LRH Comm of the org and forwarded to LRH. After Staff Program No. 1 was completed, the Thursday reports were continued with each staff member reporting on such things as production personally accomplished since last Thursday, org outnesses noted, org outnesses personally corrected and personal progress made in personal training and processing. "First I want to thank you for your very helpful data received in Thursday reports in general." [LRH ED 27 Int, 20 Sept. 69; LRH ED 108 Int, 11 June 70; LRH ED 128 Int, 27 Sept. 70; LRH ED 279 Int, 29 June 76]

"Thus Spake Zarathustra": n. Literature. a philosophical narrative written by German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche (1844—1900) in which the ancient Persian philosopher Zarathustra is used as a mouthpiece for the author's views. The work is written in quasi-biblical style, and develops Nietzsche's doctrine of the superman: a hypothetical superior human being of high intellectual and moral attainments, seen as the goal of human evolution.

tick: n. a small jerk of the E-Meter needle that is really a tiny fall. Ticks are very important as they show a subject could be hot and could become a fall. "A tick is always noted and in some cases becomes a wide read." [E-Meter Essentials; HCOB 29 Apr. 69; HCOB 28 Feb. 71; Film: E-Meter Reads]

ticket: n. Nautical. a captain's or pilot's license. "The man had his ticket; he must have passed his examination." [Lecture 18 Aug. 66]

tick over: v. British slang. to run slowly without transmitting power; to idle. An engine ticks over when it is out of gear and running slowly. Also used figuratively in reference to the body, meaning "to live."

tick-tock: n. Informal. a clock.

tiderace: n. Nautical. a sudden increase in the rate at which a tide rises or falls occasioned by an uneven bottom, which suddenly prevents or allows, as the case may be, more or less water to flow at a particular place.

tide table: n. Nautical. a table that lists the time of high water at a place or places on each day during a particular period.

tie (someone) up in knots: See knots, tie (someone) up in.

tie-tie: n. Fashion. a bolo tie: a necktie consisting of a piece of cord fastened with an ornamental bar or clasp.

tiger: n. 1. a person resembling a tiger in fierceness, courage, etc. "When we do instruct someone properly, he becomes more and more tiger." [HCO PL 7 Feb. 65] 2. a pretended staff member who has been repeatedly associated with goofed departments, sections, projects, operations and inspections and one who actually has caused such to occur. He is a person who is a continual out-ethics person. He has failed to get ethics in on himself and he is in a group of people, as a tiger would be, dangerous. This is an official label which can be assigned only by Committee of Evidence and serves to warn executives to keep such a person off executive posts. The label will be lifted by the HCO Executive Secretary when such a person has contributed well and consistently. "A tiger is someone who is not about to let the org or staff succeed." [HCO PL 27 July 68; HCO PL 27 Feb 71RA I]

Tiger, Big: See Tiger Drill.

Tiger buttons: n. the buttons (such as Suppressed, Invalidated, etc.) used in the Tiger Drill. [HCOB 29 Nov. 62 II]

Tiger Drill: n. 1. in the technology of addressing Goals Problem Masses, that series of buttons which are capable of preventing a right goal or level from reading or making a wrong level read, combined in an appropriate exercise. For example, if a goal isn't reading, it could be because it was suppressed, invalidated, suggested, etc. These

buttons and others, checked in a specific sequence, make up the Tiger Drill, used both as a training drill and as a tool to get lists nulled properly in session. The name comes from the fact that auditors training on this drill use the goal "To be a tiger" as it is unlikely to restimulate anyone. The drill has a normal version, which is also called Small Tiger or Little Tiger, and an expanded version (using additional buttons) called Big Tiger. The original drill can be found in HCOB 29 Nov. 62 II, TIGER DRILL (SMALL TIGER) FOR NULLING BY MID RUDS. ". . . make the goal tick or fall with Tiger Drill." [Lecture 6 Dec. 66; HCOB 7 Nov. 62 III; HCOB 29 Nov. 62 II; HCOB 9 Mar. 63] —v. 2. to do the Tiger Drill, or to use it in session. ". . . the remaining levels are Tiger Drilled." [HCOB 7 Nov. 62 III] Abbr. TD.

tiger list: n. a list of people who may not go on Sea Org missions or hold major executive posts due to having been labeled as tigers. [FO 872, 12 June 68] See also TIGER.

Tiger, Little: See Tiger Drill.

Tiger Moth: n. Aviation. a light military aircraft produced in the early 1900s by the de Havilland Aircraft Company, Ltd., UK.

Tiger, Small: See Tiger Drill.

tiger tank: n. Military. a heavy tank used during World War II as the mainstay of the German army.

Time: n. Journalism. a weekly US newsmagazine co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine.

time: n. the rate of change of position of particles in space for that universe; the measurement of change of a motion in space. Time is a consideration; it is basically a postulate that space and particles will persist. As the persistence of motionless objects cannot be observed and no agreement can be created on it, an agreed-upon rate of change is established, and this is time. Thus time is the co-action or co-motion of particles, and the agreed-upon rate at which they change. "Time is actually a consideration, but there is the experience of time." [Professional TR Course Clay Table Processing Picture Book; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#1); Lecture 4 Dec. 52 (#3); Lecture 12 Mar. 54 (#2); Lecture 23 July 54; Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#1); Lecture 13 Oct. 54; Lecture 29 Oct. 54; Lecture 5 June 55 (#1)]

Time-Life: n. Journalism. the publishing company that publishes Time and Life magazines in the US.

time limiter: n. a preface added to an auditing question by the auditor to limit the time the question is to apply to. Examples: "In this lifetime . . ." "In auditing . . ." [HCOB 3 July 62; HCOB 14 Aug. 64]

time machine: n. a system used by the Inspection Section to keep track of orders and ensure that they are complied to. It consists of a series of baskets advanced one basket every morning. When an executive issues an order, he sends a carbon to the time machine. The carbon gets placed in that day's basket. When the original of the order comes in and has been complied with, the carbon is dug out of the basket (by date and color flash) and original and carbon are clipped together and routed to the issuing executive. Orders not complied with in one week fall off the time machine by appearing in the last basket. A copy is made of the order and it is sent to Ethics for filing in the staff member's ethics folder and counts as a report against the staff member. The carbon is returned to the issuing executive to show his order has not been complied with, so that he can handle the situation. Orders marked Urgent by an executive are entered into a one-day time machine and handled in one day as described above for one week. Time machines for a month or a year are run in a similar manner to keep track of projects. In many organizations, time machines are now run on computer. "Run a time machine and let it accumulate data for you." [HCO PL 1 May 65 II; HCO PL 11 May 65 I] —v. 2. to put (an order or project) on a time machine. "This is also time machined by one month's emptying of a file drawer or one year's emptying of a file drawer." [HCO PL 1 May 65 III]

time noted: n. a pluspoint which consists of time being properly noted. [HCO PL 3 Oct. 74]

time payment: n. chiefly British. purchases on an installment plan, where

payments are made over a period of time.

time shift: n. a technique used in Dianetics by which a preclear can be moved short or long distances on the time track by specific announcement of the amount of time forward the preclear is to go or time backwards, or return or progression through intervals of time. It is also useful to find out if the preclear is moving or which direction he is moving on the time track in order to discover the action some engram may be having upon him. ''The time shift is generally used when the auditor is trying to get the preclear ahead of an incident to make sure that he really has a beginning.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

time signal: n. Communications. a signal sent electrically or by radio to indicate a precise moment of time, as a means of checking or regulating timepieces.

time track: n. the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulates through the preclear's life or lives. The time track is a very accurate record of the preclear's past, very accurately timed, very obedient to the auditor. If motion picture film were three-dimensional, had fifty-two perceptions and could fully react upon the observer, the time track could be called a motion picture film. It is the continuous record of time of the individual since the first moment he began to experience, straight on through till now. ''Examples of this are all over the time track.'' [Science of Survival; A New Slant on Life; Lecture 7 Oct. 56 (#1); Lecture 17 July 58 (#2); Lecture 16 May 63; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I]

TIP: Technical Individual Program.

Tipperary: n. Geography. a city in Ireland, well known chiefly because of a song, popular with English-speaking Allies in World War I, which began ''It's a long way to Tipperary.'' The song itself had nothing to do with the war, but became one of the ballads of World War I after British troops began to sing it.

Titanic: n. Nautical. a British luxury ocean liner, thought to be unsinkable, which sank on its first voyage in 1912 after running into an iceberg in the north Atlantic Ocean.

Title A: n. a designation for possessions of an org such as permanent installations, buildings, walls, radiators, anything fixed in place. Title A is issued to the head of the organization or a department exclusively using them. [HCO PL 15 Feb. 64] Compare to TITLE B and TITLE C.

Title B: n. a designation given to valuable equipment of an org which is not expendable such as desks, typewriters, mimeo machines, blackboards, chairs, furniture, rugs, decorations, cars, etc. Title B is issued to the head of the department or the person who is actually using them. [HCO PL 15 Feb. 64] Compare to TITLE A and TITLE C.

Title C: n. a designation given to expendable items in an organization such as office supplies, paper, chalk, stencils, dust rags, mops, etc. They are issued on the understanding they will get used up. Title C is issued to the person using the material. [HCO PL 15 Feb. 64] Compare to TITLE A and TITLE B.

titles organizing board: See organizing board, titles.

TITS: an abbreviation often used on auditors' worksheets for ''This is the session,'' the auditor's statement at the beginning of a formal auditing session. [HCOB 11 Aug. 78; Film: The Session]

TM: n. 1. time machine. Used to refer to any time target assigned on a production cycle. ''Give it to the Tech Sec to get in with a TM.'' [LRH ED 258 Int, 17 Jan. 75] —v. 2. to assign a time target to a production cycle.

TNT: Target Nudge and Tally.

''To be or not to be'': n. Literature. reference to a famous quote from the play Hamlet by William Shakespeare (1564—1616): ''To be, or not to be—that is the question: / Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer / The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune / Or to take arms against a sea of troubles . . .''

tocky needle: n. a small rock slam. Tocky is an imitative word relating to the tick-tock sound or motion of a clock. [HCOB 8 July 64 II]

token: n. a term used to describe a very special kind of restimulator—an object, practice or mannerism similar to an object, practice or mannerism of an ally. By identity thought the ally is survival; anything the ally used or did is, therefore, survival. ''So long as

the ally or the pseudoally is not available, the aberree reminds himself of the ally valence with tokens.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

Tomlinson: n. Literature. a poem written by British author Rudyard Kipling (1865—1936) about a man (Tomlinson) who isn't good enough to get into heaven, so is sent to hell. The devil questions him exhaustively, but can't find anything he has done wrong, either, so eventually sends him back to Earth.

Tone 40 8-C: n. the process name of CCH 2.

Tone 40: n. the level of serenity of beingness on the Tone Scale, the highest tone shown on the scale. As used to describe an action, Tone 40 is an execution of intention; it is a positive postulate with no counter-thought expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. A Tone 40 intention includes nothing else—no counter-intention specifically. Any emotion is misemotion at Tone 40. [PAB 152; 15 Jan. 59; HCOB 23 Aug. 65; HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB; HCOB 13 Nov. 81]

Tone 40 acknowledgment: n. an acknowledgment that totally ends the cycle of action and totally ends the creation of the intention. In other words, it ends the cycle completely and also acknowledges everything both auditor and preclear have done, whether it was a Tone 40 action, execution of command or bank reaction. [HCOB 13 Nov. 81]

Tone 40 auditing: See auditing, Tone 40.

Tone 40 on an Object: n. the name of the training drill TR 8.

Tone 40 on a Person: n. the name of the training drill TR 9.

tone: n. 1. the momentary or continuing emotional state of a person; any of the emotional levels on the Tone Scale. 'The general tone of an individual is important both in diagnosis and in establishing a resolution to the case.' [The Dynamics of Life; Film: The Tone Scale] 2. [1950] one of the levels of the Tone Scale as laid out in the book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. The scale is divided into five zones which describe different states of mind: Zone 0, the zone of apathy; Zone 1, anger; Zone 2, a level of bearable existence; Zone 3, general happiness and well-being and Zone 4, enthusiasm and high pleasure. Using this system, an angry person who was in Zone 1 would be described as 'tone 1.' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] 3. [1950s] a division of the E-Meter tone arm. In the 1950s, when E-Meters were in their early stages of development, it was thought that the E-Meter tone arm registered a person's position on the Tone Scale. This has since been found to be incorrect, thus this usage of 'tone' is a misnomer. [Manual, June 52]

tone arm: n. a control lever on the E-Meter which registers density of mass in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc. Therefore, the tone arm registers the state of the case at any given time in processing. As a person is processed, mental mass shifts and dissipates, and the auditor moves the tone arm to compensate for these fluctuations. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward during a session, and is measured by divisions down per 2 1/2 hour session or per hour of auditing. It is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. 'Tone' in the name of this lever does not refer to the Tone Scale—the numbers on the tone arm are arbitrary numbers put on the first E-Meters in 1950, and do not indicate the tone level of the preclear. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter showing the tone arm can be found in the appendix. 'If the tone arm shows no motion, no charge is being released by the preclear.' [E-Meter Essentials; Introducing the E-Meter; The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCOB 24 July 64; HCO PL 5 May 65 I; Film: The Tone Scale] Abbr. TA.

tone arm action: See tone arm.

tone arm blowdown: See blowdown.

tone arm counter: n. a device on an E-Meter that records the distance of downward movement traversed by the tone arm. It is recorded in numbers of divisions and fractions of divisions. For example, moving the tone arm from 4.0 to 3.0 would be one division, moving it from 2.5 to 2.0 would be one-half of a division. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter can be found in the appendix. [E-Meter Essentials]

tone arm, high: See TA, high.

tone arm, low: See TA, low.

tone arm motion: See tone arm.

tone level: See tone (1).

Tone Scale: n. a gradient scale which shows the emotional tones of a person with an arbitrary numerical value given to each level. This scale can be used to predict human behavior. It plots the descending spiral of life from full vitality and consciousness through half-vitality and half-consciousness down to death and the minus tones lying beneath death on the scale. An illustrated Tone Scale is included in the appendix. Also called ARC Tone Scale and emotional scale. [Scientology 8-8008; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Self Analysis; Lecture 15 Aug. 51 (#1); HCOB 25 Sept. 71RB]

ton of bricks, come down on (someone or something) like a: v. Informal. to turn the full force of one's anger against (someone), usually as a punishment.

too little too late: m. handled at the last moment without proper planning. [HCO PL 28 May 71 I]

tools of management: n. the specific tools used by an executive or manager over an area, organization or group of organizations to ensure expansion and success, as detailed in HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II, THE TOOLS OF MANAGEMENT. An executive or manager learns how to use these tools with precision on the Organization Executive Course, Flag Executive Briefing Course and Management Status checksheets. [HCO PL 29 Dec. 82RA II; HCO PL 31 July 83R I]

tooth-and-claw: m. Figurative. characterized by hard, ferocious or determined fighting. "When one had solved the crude tooth-and-claw existence, one could rise to a small niche of administering on his own . . ." [HCO PL 1 Sept. 73]

too too: m. Informal. excessively polite, stylish or affected. "And this mistress that's taught him and so forth is just being too too for words." [Lecture 9 July 64]

top: m. in a Goals Problem Mass, closest to present time. [Lecture 11 Sept. 63; HCOB 8 Apr. 63]

topectomy: n. Psychiatry. a surgical operation which removes pieces of brain somewhat as an apple corer cores apples. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

top-flight: m. Informal. first-rate; superior.

top oppterm: n. the final achievement of the goal. For example, if the goal were "to eat jelly cakes," the top oppterm would be "eaters of jelly cakes." [Lecture 2 Apr. 63; Lecture 12 Dec. 63]

Topsy: n. Literature. a slave girl in the book Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811—1896) whose unconscious humor provides comic relief. Her replies to questions about her upbringing, including "Never was born" and "I 'spects I growed," have made her a symbol of spontaneity and aimless development.

top triangle: n. a reference to the KRC triangle, which is the upper of the two triangles in the Scientology symbol. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; HCO PL 18 Feb. 72] See also KRC TRIANGLE.

Touch Assist: n. an assist which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. The person's communication with the body parts brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it. The exact procedure for this assist, fully illustrated, is given in The Scientology Handbook. "A Touch Assist permits healing to occur by restoring the person to the present and his whereabouts to some degree." [Assists Processing Handbook; HCOB 2 Apr. 69RA; HCOB 7 Apr. 72RA; HCOB 15 Aug. 87; HCOB 25 Aug. 87 II; Film: Assists]

Tours: n. a section in the Department of Public Registration of a Scientology org which sends personnel to outer areas to contact the public, enlighten them on Scientology training and processing, and help get them onto or back onto services. Higher organizations such as Advanced Orgs also send out goodwill tours to lower orgs, with the purpose of driving public in on the orgs for service. [LRH ED 52 Int, 24 Nov. 68; HCO PL 28 May 72; HCO PL 9 Aug. 79 I; HCOB 15 Nov. 74R; Org Board]

Tours Org: n. the organization in a Flag Operations Liaison Office that sends tours out to the orgs in its continent. The purpose of such tours is to drive people in on the orgs in the continent. They consist of personal contact work, and should be done by trained people so as to raise stats. [HCO PL 28 May 72] See also TOURS.

- TR 0: n. a training drill called Confronting Preclear, developed to train a student to confront a preclear with auditing only or with nothing. In this drill, the student and coach sit facing each other, neither making any conversation or effort to be interesting; they just sit and look at each other and say and do nothing for some hours. The student must not speak, blink, fidget, giggle, be embarrassed or anaten. When a student gets really good on TR 0, he is said to have "blinkless TRs." However, a blink is not a flunk on TR 0 and "blinkless" is not a requirement. The drill is passed when the student can just BE there and confront and has reached a major stable win. [Lecture 5 July 57; HCOB 11 June 57; Ability 52, Aug. 57; HCOB 5 July 89; Film: The Professional TR Course]
- TR 0 Bullbait: n. a training drill which is done after a student has passed TR 0, in which the coach bullbait the student. The drill is passed when the student can be there comfortably without being thrown off or distracted or reacting in any way to anything the coach says or does, and has reached a major stable win. [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II; Film: The Professional TR Course]
- TR 1: n. a training drill developed to train a student to deliver a command newly and in a new unit of time to a preclear without flinching or trying to overwhelm or using a via. It is called "Dear Alice," because the drill is done using lines from the book Alice in Wonderland as commands. It is passed when the student can put across a command naturally, without strain or artificiality or elocutionary bobs or gestures, and when he can do it easily and relaxedly. [Lecture 5 July 57 (#4); HCOB 11 June 57; Film: The Professional TR Course]
- TR 2 1/2: n. a training drill called Half-Acks, developed to teach a student how to encourage someone to communicate by using a half-acknowledgment. [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II; HCOB 25 Sept. 79R III; Film: The Professional TR Course]
- TR 2: n. a training drill called Acknowledgments, developed to teach a student how to understand and appropriately acknowledge a communication. [Lecture 5 July 57; HCOB 11 June 57; Film: The Professional TR Course]
- TR 3: n. 1. a training drill called Duplicative Question, developed to teach a student to duplicate without variation an auditing question, each time newly, in its own unit of time, not as a blur with other questions, and to acknowledge it. [HCOB 12 Apr. 61; HCOB 21 Apr. 71RD; HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II] —v. 2. to repeat (a statement or question) until it is answered or acknowledged. "One has to be able to TR 3 the question and get the actual misunderstood . . ." [HCOB 30 Jan. 73RE; Film: The Professional TR Course]
- TR 4: n. a training drill called Preclear Originations, developed to train a student not to be tongue-tied or startled or thrown off session by the originations of a preclear and to maintain ARC with the preclear throughout an origination. [HCOB 11 June 57; HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II; Film: The Professional TR Course]
- TR 5: n. a training drill introduced in June 1957 as Training 5, Hand Mimicry, in which a student made simple hand motions and got the coach to duplicate these motions. In July 1957, Hand Mimicry became Training 5(b) and Training 5 was changed to a drill called "Sit in that chair" which integrated all the earlier TRs (TRs 0—4). In 1961, Hand Mimicry was reinstated as TR 5, then in 1965 TR 5 was cancelled as a training drill because Hand Mimicry is an actual process. [HCOB 11 June 57; HCO Training Bulletin 17 July 57; HCO Training Bulletin 3 Sept. 57; HCOB 8 Apr. 58; HCO PL 23 Aug. 65 III; HCOB 12 Apr. 61]
- TR 5N: n. an auditing process used to handle ARC breaks which addresses motivators and overt acts. [HCOB 7 Dec. 58; HCOB 21 May 59; HCOB 21 July 59; HCOB 26 Sept. 59; HCOB 25 Jan. 61; HCOB 18 Feb. 61; HCOB 23 Mar. 61; HCOB 17 Dec. 78]
- TR 6: n. a training drill called 8-C, developed to accustom a student to moving another body than his own, and to accustom him to the proper commands of 8-C. [HCOB 17 July 57; HCOB 7 May 68R; Film: Upper Indoc TRs]
- TR 7: n. a training drill called High School Indoc, developed to improve a student's ability to get his intention executed despite opposition, and to bring about his willingness to handle other people. [HCOB 7 May 68R; HCOB 11 June 57; Film: Upper Indoc TRs]

TR 8: n. a training drill called Tone 40 on an Object, with the purpose of making a student clearly achieve Tone 40 commands. The steps of this drill greatly increase the student's reality on what an intention is and help him to get a reality on placing an intention in something apart from himself. [Film: Upper Indoc TRs; HCOB 11 June 57; HCOB 7 May 68R]

TR 9: n. a training drill called Tone 40 on a Person, developed to make the student able to maintain Tone 40 under any stress of auditing. The emphasis in this drill is on the student's ability to place an intention in the coach. Also called Upper High School Indoc or Hi Hi Indoc. [HCOB 11 June 57; Film: Upper Indoc TRs]

TR 10: n. a Locational Process in which the auditor has the preclear notice indicated objects. Also called Short Spotting. [Scientology: Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57; HCOB 11 June 57; HCOB 4 Dec. 57; HCOB 16 Dec. 57; HCOB 25 Jan. 61]

TR 100: See TRs 100 — 104.

TR 101: See TRs 100 — 104.

TR 102: See TRs 100 — 104.

TR 103: See TRs 100 — 104.

TR 104: See TRs 100 — 104.

TR: n. 1. a training routine, often referred to as a training drill. There are a number of different TRs, all of which are practical drills designed to increase a student's competence in basic skills necessary to auditing and life. The TRs cover the parts of the communication cycle, intention, and the elements of start, change and stop. 'Failures to improve a preclear begin with failures to do good TRs.' [Lecture 4 July 57 (#1); Lecture 16 Jan. 63 (#1); Lecture 25 July 63; The Auditor 1, May 64; HCOB 23 Aug. 65; HCOB 13 Sept. 71] 2. (pl.) a person's ability to apply the TRs in auditing or life. 'His TRs and auditing deportment must be good.' [HCO PL 9 Oct. 61 I]

TR: Training Drill Instruction Film. See also TECHNICAL TRAINING FILMS.

trace minerals: n. Health, minerals required for proper physiological functioning of the body, but only in minute quantities.

track: time track.

track map: See Individual Track Map.

tractor: tractor beam. See beam, tractor.

tractor ridge: n. that ridge formed by two tractor beams in conflict operating against each other. [Scientology 8-8008]

tractor wave: See beam, tractor.

trademark minimum standards: See trademark standards requirements.

trademark standards requirements: n. a list of standards required to be met as part of a trademark licensing agreement. When an org or mission signs a trademark license agreement with the approval of Religious Technology Center, it promises to apply standard tech and policy at all times. Its license specifies organizational and technical basics — the minimum requisites it must maintain to keep the license in force.

Trafalgar Square: n. Geography. one of the main public squares in London, named after the battle of Trafalgar (off Cape Trafalgar on the southwest coast of Spain), in which Lord Nelson's British fleet overwhelmingly defeated a large fleet of French and Spanish ships. Trafalgar Square contains a 168-foot-tall monument to Nelson.

Train Goals: See Train Implants.

Train GPMs: See Train Implants.

Train Implants: n. a series of implants done from a huge train station. The being is put in a railway carriage quite like a British railway coach with compartments. Speakers are to the right and left in the compartment. The train is backed up rapidly through eight pairs of stands (eight on either side of the track, sixteen in all) which spray white energy against the side of the carriage. None of the white energy touches the preclear. The announcer, through speakers on the platform, gives continual running fire of wrong dates and directions, and orders to depart and return to this point, and "You don't know when this happened to you." These implants contain a lot of hellos and goodbyes and false information. Also called Train Goals and Train GPMs. [HCOB 24 Aug. 63]

Training (0-9): See TR (0-9).

training: n. a formal activity (differing from casual reading or interest) imparting the philosophy or technology of Scientology to

an individual or group and culminating in the award of a certificate. The main emphasis of training is on application; students completing Scientology courses are expected to be able to successfully apply the technology they have been trained in. ''Time in training does not determine quality of training.'' [The Auditor 2, 1964; HCO PL 14 Dec. 70] Abbr. T.

Training Administrator: n. [1958—1965] the post in a Scientology organization responsible for the administrative actions of the Academy, such as keeping the materials and comm lines of the Academy in good order, keeping a roll book, etc. These functions are now handled by the Course Administrator. [Org Board]

Training and Services: n. the portion of Flag Bureaux and FOLOs responsible for ensuring that there are fully established, functioning and productive Technical Divisions internationally, and that standard technology is being delivered to public by well-trained staff. Abbr. T&S; TR and Serv.

Training Drill: TR.

training pattern: n. a stimulus-response mechanism set up by the analytical mind to carry out activity of either a routine or an emergency nature. The training pattern may be said to be held in the somatic mind, but it can be changed at will by the analytical mind. ''There are training patterns: These can be altered only with the consent of the analyzer, which is to say, the individual.'' [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics]

training pattern: n. a stimulus-response mechanism set up by the analytical mind to carry out activity of either a routine or an emergency nature. The training pattern may be said to be held in the somatic mind, but it can be changed at will by the analytical mind. [Science of Survival] Compare to HABIT.

Training Routines: TR.

trait: See OCA graph.

Tr and Serv: Training and Services.

transfer: n. the action of a thetan going into a mest body. It is the swing of a thetan from out of a body, where he belongs, into the body, where he is thereafter in trouble. ''Locate each and every transfer on the track.'' [Scientology: A History of Man; Lecture 8 Dec. 52; Article, July 52]

transfer, control: n. a specialized kind of transfer wherein the thetan, having devoted himself to a mest body, now begins to control the environment and other people for his body, much as he controls the body. He is at first very capable in this but, having aberrations which cause him to stick on things, his control of the environment becomes too extended. When he loses some of the environment, he conceives that he has lost some of his ability to control. We get then a dwindling of control along all the dynamics throughout the lifetime until he finally cannot even control all the mest body but only some small part of it. ''These control transfers and their losses will be found widely in any case and are almost as important as auditing control of the first dynamic.'' [Scientology: A History of Man]

transference: n. Psychoanalysis. the process in and by which a person's feelings, thoughts and wishes shift from one person to another, especially this process in psychoanalysis with the analyst made the object of the shift. ''... transference is a different thing, bred of a thirst for attention and a feeling of needed support in the world. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

transferitis: n. a condition in which people are transferred from one post to another based on the 19th-century psychological approach that if a person can't do one post he can be transferred to another one to which he is better ''adapted.'' ''Talent,'' ''native skill,'' all sorts of factors are given. But if a person with all things considered in the first place is then found to do badly on that post, the second think of 19th-century personnel was to transfer him to another post and yet another and another. This is transferitis. Transferring under these circumstances is usually not only wrong for the person, but strews the error all through the org. ''It's not a random shuffle and transferitis of personnel grabbed from anywhere inside the org to cover a 'sudden' hole or vacant post!'' [HCO PL 10

Sept. 70; HCO PL 21 July 71 II]

transfer, switch: n. a specialized kind of transfer wherein a thetan, to protect the body he has assumed, changes in sudden moments his control to a person startling or attacking the thetan's property. This can become very bad and very involved. It happens in families and amongst friends and when they part or somebody dies, the thetan is suddenly bereft of some of the property he was controlling and so carries on as if mest were important. 'Audit all present-life transfers of the thetan, all switch and control transfers that can be found.' [Scientology: A History of Man; Article, July 52]

Translations Unit: n. the part of International Management responsible for translating L. Ron Hubbard's books, courses, lectures and films into all languages. Abbr. TU.

transorbital leukotomy: n. Psychiatry. an operation in which the patient is electrically shocked while an ordinary dime-store ice pick is thrust into each eye and shoved up to rip the brain apart. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Lecture 29 Nov. 66]

transparency: n. Photography. a positive film or slide having a picture, etc., that can be seen when light shines through it or that can be projected onto a screen.

traveling ovals: n. Education. a continuous connected, overlapping series of ovals about the size of an uppercase letter O, which are done as a writing exercise.

TRD: Truth Rundown.

TR Debug Assessment: n. a prepared list used to find the cause of a student's bog on doing TRs, after standard Word Clearing actions have been done but have not resolved the situation. The assessment can be done right in the course room, by the Supervisor. [HCOB 3 Apr. 78R]

Treas: Treasury. See Treasury Division.

Treason: n. 1. the condition which applies when a person has betrayed the functions and purposes of his group. Treason is defined as betrayal after trust. It will be found, gruesomely enough, that a person who accepts a post or position and then doesn't function as it, will inevitably upset or destroy some portion of an organization. By not knowing that he is The (post name), he is committing treason in fact. A failure to be what one has the post or position name of will result in a betrayal of the functions and purposes of a group. 'Out-ethics people go rapidly into Treason against the group.' [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 20 Apr. 69 II; HCO PL 3 May 72R] 2. Treason Formula.

Treason Formula: n. the formula to be applied in a condition of Treason: Find out that you are. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Life Orientation Course; HCO PL 16 Oct. 68; HCO PL 20 Apr. 69 II]

Treasure Island: n. Literature. a novel by Robert Louis Stevenson (1850—1894) about a young boy, Jim Hawkins, who joins with two men in hiring a ship to search for buried treasure. Among the ship's crew are the pirate Long John Silver and his men, who are after the treasure for themselves. With considerable pluck, and the aid of his friends, Jim foils their plans and gains the treasure.

Treasury Division: n. the division of a Scientology organization responsible for receiving and recording donations to the organization, handling its financial obligations and caring for its assets. The Treasury Division is Division 3. [Org Board] Abbr. Treas.

Treasury Secretary: n. the head of the Treasury Division in a Scientology organization. [Org Board]

treble assess: v. to make up a list of things the preclear wants handled, getting them either from the preclear or worksheets or Original Assessment Sheet; assess it for the best reading item (assessment 1); then by Laws of Listing and Nulling, find who or what would have that to a single BD F/N item (assessment 2); then by Laws of Listing and Nulling, find what intention the result of assessment 2 would have (assessment 3); and run the result of assessment 3 with Dianetics. [LRH Definition Notes]

trend: n. the tendency of statistics to average out up, level or down over several weeks or even months as long as the situation remains. Trend means an inclination or tendency toward a general course or direction. Thus to get the trend one would look at several weeks' worth of stats, such as a three- or six-week period or longer.

Trends are used in more remote areas from the organization to indicate successful leadership or broad administrative or technical situations. They are used locally to estimate expansion or warn of contraction. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; HCO PL 6 Nov. 66R I; HCO PL 3 Oct. 70RA; HCO PL 5 May 71RA II; HCO PL 9 Nov. 79R]

Tr EO: Treasury Establishment Officer. See Establishment Officer.

triangle of affinity, reality and communication: ARC triangle.

triangular system: n. the system which consists of the product officer, organizing officer and establishment officer working together to get production in an organization. [Lecture 5 Mar. 72 (#2); HCO PL 7 Mar. 72R] See also PRODUCT OFFICER—ORG OFFICER SYSTEM and ESTO SYSTEM.

triangular team: See three-way team.

trillennia: n. a coined word meaning a very large number of years. ''This person has been around for the trillennia.'' [Lecture 19 May 61]

trim: v. 1. to set an E-Meter up to pass the correct current flow and adjust it so the meter gives the standard tone arm readings. ''The commonest flubs are failing to trim the meter . . .'' [Understanding the E-Meter; HCOB 24 June 70] —n. 2. the condition of the meter when it is set up to pass the correct current flow and give the standard tone arm readings. ''E-Meters can go out of trim during session because of temperature changes or if their batteries are nearly run down.'' [Understanding the E-Meter; The Book of E-Meter Drills]

trim knob: n. the control on the E-Meter used to trim the meter when setting up for operation. A detailed illustration of the E-Meter which shows the trim knob can be found in the appendix. [Understanding the E-Meter]

Trio: the process name of CCH 8.

Triple: See flow.

triple: v. to audit (something) on three flows. [HCOB 5 Oct. 69 I] See also FLOW.

triple assess: See treble assess.

Triple Grades: See flow and Grades, Expanded Lower.

tripper: n. Informal. somebody who has taken drugs. To trip is to be under the influence of a hallucinogenic drug, especially LSD. [HCOB 23 Sept. 68'I]

Trouble Area Questionnaire: n. a questionnaire which is assessed as part of a full Danger condition handling if the necessity to bypass continues or if an area or person did not comply with writing up and executing the First Dynamic Danger Formula. This assessment can help to find a Why for the Danger condition for that individual. The list exists in a long form, in which the questions are fully written out, and a short form which uses abbreviated wordings of each question on the long form. Also called Danger Assessment. [HCO PL 9 Apr. 72R; HCOB/PL 22 Mar. 85]

TRs 100—104: See Dianetics Training Drills.

TRs, cycling through: n. the practice of starting a TRs student on an easy gradient and having him go through each of the TRs, then start over at TR 0 and go through them again on a stiffer gradient, etc., until he has achieved the purpose of each TR. This is how Co-Audit TRs are done. On a professional TR Course, cycling through the TRs means something different: A student drills the TRs each to a pass, until he sticks and then he is put back on the lower TR he didn't pass. [HCOB 30 May 80RA; HCOB 8 Aug. 83]

TRs, hard: n. TRs taught rough, tough and hard. This does not mean invalidative drilling or coaching or supervision, but it does mean you get the student to DO the TRs. TRs the hard way means stringent, spot-on coaching and supervision on the proper gradient. TRs are taught this way on any professional TR course. (A more gradient approach to TRs would be taken on a public TRs course where the new Scientologist is getting his first taste of how to handle communication in his everyday life and livingness, or in supervising Co-audit TRs.) [HCOB 24 Dec. 79R; HCOB 30 May 80RA]

TRs the hard way: See TRs, hard.

truck light: n. Nautical. a signaling light at the top of a mast. In this sense, truck means ''a small piece of wood placed at the top of a mast or flagpole.''

true group: n. a group which has (a) a theta goal; (b) an active and skilled management working only in the service of the group to accomplish the theta goal; and (c) participant members who fully

contribute to the group and its goals and who are contributed to by the group; and which has high ARC between goal and management, management and group, group and goal. ''The essences of a true group are participation and contribution.'' [HCO PL 9 Jan. 51; HCO PL 3 Dec. 68]

true static: See static.

true zero: See absolute zero.

truncated: See Goals Problem Mass, truncated.

truncation: See Goals Problem Mass, truncated.

truth: n. the exact consideration; the exact time, place, form and event.

'' . . . failure to discover truth brings about stupidity.''

[Creation of Human Ability: Scientology 0-8; The Book of Basics; Life Orientation Course; HCOB/PL 2 Mar. 84R] Compare to LIE.

Truth Rundown: n. an auditing rundown which utilizes the precise technology of the False Purpose Rundown to get to the underlying causes of why individuals originate or pick up and spread black propaganda. Delivered only at the Flag Service Organization. [HCOB 13 Oct. 91 I]

T/S: Tech Services. See Department of Technical Services.

T&S: Training and Services.

TTC: Technical Training Corps.

TU: Translations Unit.

Tumbler: n. a whole track incident in which a thetan is dumped into a black cylinder which spins him over and over. The cylinder has different emanating points which emanate flows so that the thetan ends up plastered all over at varying ranges with somatics. Thus, any time the thetan looks out in certain directions or fixes his attention at certain distances from his body, things collapse on him, leaving his entire environment strewn with a hole. [Lecture 24 July 52; Lecture 23 Dec. 54]

Tums: n. Trademark. brand name of a chewable digestive aid which comes in small round white tablets.

turnabout: n. 1. the action or method of Word Clearing and drilling used by students who are twinned, in which the first student does an action (clears a word, Method 9 word clears a section of the text, does a drill or section of a drill, etc.), then he coaches his twin on that same action plus the next action, after which they switch again and the first student does the action his twin has just done plus the one following, and so on. With this system, one person is not constantly leading and misunderstands are kept picked up between twins. ''Turnabout is applied as well to star-rate checkouts where these are called for.'' [HCOB 30 Jan. 73RE; HCOB 21 Aug. 79] —v. 2. to switch from being the student to being the coach or vice versa when doing drills, Word Clearing or other study actions. ''They then turnabout and the second twin does the same drill or section of that drill'' [HCOB 21 Aug. 79] —m. 3. of or using turnabout. ''The rule of twinning is that it is done on a 'turnabout' basis.'' [HCOB 21 Aug. 79]

turn (something or someone) inside out: See inside out, turn (something or scene).

TWA: n. Transportation. Trans World Airlines, a major passenger-airline company.

twain shall mix: See neither the twain shall mix.

TWC: Two-way Communication.

Twentieth Century Limited: n. Transportation. a famous American passenger train running between New York and Chicago.

20.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of action on the Tone Scale.

22.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of games on the Tone Scale.

20-mule team borax: n. Informal. a colorless crystalline salt commonly used as a household cleaning agent. ''20-mule team'' refers to the 20-mule teams which were once used to carry borax from the mines in California to the trains for transporting, and which are depicted in its advertising. ''Of course, we're asking you to drive the 20-mule team Borax mules, you know, out there, with reins wrapped around both hands'' [Lecture 10 July 63]

Twenty-Ten: n. an auditing technique consisting of running ten minutes of Havingness for every twenty minutes of Security Check. [Lecture 9 Jan. 62; HCOB 11 Jan. 62; HCO Info Letter 11 Jan. 62 II]

twenty-three skidoo: Informal. a mild expression of recognition, incredulity, surprise or pleasure, as at something remarkable or attractive; also used as an expression of rejection or refusal. Twenty-three skidoo was in use ca 1900—1910, originally among students and sophisticated young adults, often without any specific meaning.

twin: v. 1. to pair up two students training on the same subject to work together on their materials. Twinning is a Scientology innovation in training. The two students who are paired to check out or help each other are said to be "twinning." "Twinning a very fast student with a slow student should be avoided, if possible, as it can be frustrating and upsetting to both students." [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 21 Aug. 79]—n. 2. the study partner with whom one is paired. "The Supervisor is responsible for assigning twins." [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 21 Aug. 79]

twin checkout: n. a checkout on course material done by one's twin. [HCOB 21 Sept. 70R]

twinning: n. the pairing up of two students training on the same subject to work together on their materials. It is a Scientology innovation in training. "Originally, twinning was used almost exclusively on practical drills." [HCOB 21 Aug. 79]

2.0: n. the E-Meter tone arm reading of the female body uninfluenced by the thetan. [E-Meter Essentials]

2.4: n. the numerical designation for the level of monotony on the Tone Scale.

2.5: n. the numerical designation for the level of boredom on the Tone Scale.

2.9: n. the numerical designation for the level of mild interest on the Tone Scale.

2-10: Routine 2-10. See Routine 2.

2-12: Routine 2-12. See Routine 2.

2-12A: Routine 2-12A. See Routine 2.

2D: second dynamic. See dynamic, second.

2C: Routine 2C. See Routine 2.

2G: Routine 2G. See Routine 2.

2H: Routine 2H. See Routine 3H.

2WC: two-way communication. See communication, two-way.

two-valued logic: See logic, two-valued.

Two-way C: See Two-way Communication.

2WC: See Two-way Communication.

2-way comm: See Two-way Communication.

Two-way Comm: See Two-way Communication.

Two-way Communication: n. an auditing technique in which the auditor gets the preclear to look at things and talk about them until he has a cognition and very good indicators. The procedure is governed by the rules of a two-way communication cycle. [PAB 42, 24 Dec. 54; HCOB 3 July 70; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 10 Feb. 71; HCOB 4 May 72] Abbr. 2-way comm, 2WC, Two-way C, Two-way Comm.

two-way communication: See communication, two-way.

two whoops and a collar button: Informal. something of very little value. ". . . if your poor psycho could only realize this, brother, it doesn't amount to two whoops and a collar button what you've done, where you've been, who you've butchered . . ." [Lecture 9 Dec. 52]

Type A pc: n. the type of preclear who runs easily even across errors. He has few personal problems and even when they occur isn't upset by them. This type of preclear handles life easily, is energetic generally and able to work efficiently at things, takes setbacks optimistically and feels good most of the time. [HCOB 29 June 64] Compare to TYPE B PC.

Type B pc: n. a type of preclear who does not run easily. He is deluged with personal problems and can't see any way out. He gets upset easily or is just in plain apathy and is never upset because things aren't real anyway (like a boulder wouldn't get upset). This type of preclear has a hard time in life, is generally tired and can't work very long at anything, takes setbacks emotionally or just collapses, and feels ill most of the time. [HCOB 29 June 64] Compare to TYPE A PC.

Type I: See PTS Type I.

Type II: See PTS Type II.

Type III: See PTS Type III.

Type S: See S&D Type B.
Type U: See S&D Type U.
Type W: See S&D Type W.

U: understanding.

UCLA: n. Education. University of California at Los Angeles, one of the eight campuses of the University of California. UCLA is comprised of colleges of letters and science, engineering, applied arts and agriculture, and schools of business administration, education, pharmacy, law, medicine, nursing, public health and social welfare.

ugliness: n. a disharmony in wave discord with theta. A disharmony of wave motion, no matter how high the wavelength, is ugliness. But ugliness is also a wave, a disharmony with the wavelength of beauty but very close to it. ''Goodness and badness, beautifulness and ugliness are alike considerations and have no other basis than opinion.'' [Scientology 8-80; Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics; The Creation of Human Ability]

UK: n., m. an abbreviation for United Kingdom (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

umph: n. Informal. spirit; vigor; vitality; enthusiasm. ''And he can tell intellectually how it would all be, but there's no umph.'' [Lecture 21 Dec. 61]

unburdening: n. a Dianetics technique used when early incidents, such as basic, are not available on a chain, done by running later engrams, secondaries and locks. The act of unburdening would be digging off the top to get at the bottom, as in moving sand. As you run off later incidents, the ability of the preclear to confront it also increases and basic is easy to run when finally contacted. [HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I]

uncertainty: n. the product of two certainties. One of these is a conviction, whether arrived at by observation (causative) or by a blow (effected). The other is a negative certainty. The result of this is that the person can't make up his mind about it, which is to say he has to keep his attention fixed on it, and this is the condition of uncertainty. [The Creation of Human Ability]

unclear orders: n. a form of dev-t in which an executive gives an unclear order, putting uncertainty and confusion on the line right at the very beginning of the cycle of command. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

Uncle Remus: n. Literature. a character in several books by American writer and journalist Joel Chandler Harris (1848—1908). Uncle Remus is a former plantation slave who tells animal tales to a little boy. See also BR'ER RABBIT.

unconscious mind: See unconscious, the.

unconsciousness: n. a greater or lesser reduction of awareness on the part of ''I''; an attenuation of working power of the analytical mind. ''Unconsciousness'' is simply apparent absence of environment. It is a condition wherein the organism is discoordinated only in its analytical process and motor control direction: in the physio-animal section of the brain (the reactive mind), a complete time track and a complete memory record of all perceptions for all moments of the organism's existence is available. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; The Dynamics of Life; Lecture 27 Mar. 57]

Unconscious Person Assist: n. an assist which helps get an unconscious person into communication with the auditor and his surroundings, and so bring him from unconsciousness back to life and livingness. The assist is complete when the auditor has the person back to consciousness. This may happen rather rapidly or it may sometimes require many sessions before it is achieved. Each session is taken to an improvement for the person. The exact procedure for this assist, fully illustrated, is given in The Scientology Handbook. ''Whatever response you get (short of the person coming back to consciousness right then and there), you go ahead with the Unconscious Person Assist until you have an improvement for that session.'' [Assists Processing Handbook; HCOB 15 Aug. 87; Film: Assists]

unconscious, the: n. Psychoanalysis. the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior.

underacknowledgment: n. a failure to get an acknowledgment across. ''Curb over- and underacknowledgment.'' [HCOB 16 Aug. 71R II]

undercut: v. literally, to cut under or beneath. Used figuratively to describe the action of taking up or teaching someone something very fundamental, which then allows him to handle more complex problems or aspects of something. ''And then let's undercut those by finding the prior confusions . . .'' [Lecture 3 Oct. 61]

under God's green earth: m. Informal. on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. Also, under the sun, moon and stars.

underlist: v. to not put enough items on a list, in which case nothing can be found on nulling the list. '' . . . it has been my experience in teaching auditors to assess that they have two faults—they underlist and they overlist.'' [HCOB 28 Jan. 66; HCOB 1 Aug. 68]
Compare to OVERLIST.

under one's own steam: See steam, under one's own.

undershoot: v. to leave a cycle incomplete and go off to something else. [HCOB 26 Aug. 70R]

understanding: n. knowingness in action; an ability being carried forward. Understanding is composed of affinity, reality and communication, and can only occur when all three of these points are present. ''Man now understands a great many things which he never understood before, and among these can now be placed an understanding of the human mind.'' [Lecture 5 Nov. 54; Lecture 12 June 63; JOS 41-G, Dec. 54]

under the sun, moon and stars: See under God's green earth.

Underwood and Underwood: n. Photography. a photo agency that started a news-picture service in 1896 in New York City.

unethical conduct: n. the conduct of destruction and fear; lies are told because one is afraid of the consequences should one tell the truth. Thus, the liar is inevitably a coward, the coward is inevitably a liar. [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Science of Survival HCO PL 9 July 80R]

unflat: m. not flat; still charged. ''If you leave about a third of an engram missing and unflat, the whole engram has a tendency to charge up again.'' [Article, 16 Feb. 59]

unhappiness: n. the inability to confront that which is. [A New Slant on Life; HCOB 1 Mar. 59 II]

Uni-Med: Universal Media Productions. See Source Productions.

Union Station: n. an auditing action which is run in places where there are lots of people walking around, like bus terminals, railway terminals and airports. A person is pointed out and the preclear is asked to tell the auditor what he really knows about that person. The goal of Union Station is to recover a totality of knowledge on the subject of people, at which time the preclear's individuality and associations will be a matter of choice, not a matter of obsession or compulsion. Developed by L. Ron Hubbard in September 1955 in Washington, DC, and named after a large railroad station there. [Introductory and Demonstration Processes Handbook; Lecture 30 Aug. 55 (#2); Ability Major 6, Sept. 55]

unit: n. 1. one of the Advanced Clinical Courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard. The ACCs were numbered consecutively and many were referred to by their numbers—''Unit Two'' (the second ACC), ''the fourth unit,'' etc. [Lecture 4 Oct. 54] 2. one of the divisions of a course, such as the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course in the 1960s, identified by a letter or number (Unit A, Unit B, Unit X, Unit 1, etc.). Each unit covered a particular portion of the course's materials and practical skills. [HCO PL 8 Dec. 62; HCO PL 27 Feb. 65]

unit: See unit pay.

United Mine Workers: n. Business. a large labor union in the United States.

United States Base: n. the name used to refer to the Flag Service Org and several other units for a short time after they moved ashore from the flagship in 1975. [CONDITIONS ORDER 15 US BASE, 8 Nov. 75; LRH ED 1 USB, 27 Nov. 75] Abbr. USB.

unit pay: n. a pay plan used in Scientology organizations in which a certain percentage of the org's income goes to staff pay, and each staff member gets a certain portion (number of units) based on org board position and post performance. The amount of an individual unit is thus determined by the sum available for paying staff divided by the total number of units to be paid. [Staff Notice 5 Apr. 57; HCO PL 19 Feb. 61; HCO PL 12 Oct. 65]

UNIVAC: n. Computers. Universal Automatic Computer, an early general-purpose computer for commercial use.

Universal Media Organization: See Source Productions.

Universal Media Productions: See Source Productions.

universe: n. a whole system of created things; a time continuum of postulates. A universe is composed of matter, energy space, time and significance. There could be, and are, many universes, and there could be many kinds of universes. In Scientology, we refer most often to three universes: the universe created by one viewpoint (one's own universe), the universe created by every other viewpoint (actually a class of universes which could be called "the other fellow's universe"), and the universe created by the mutual action of viewpoints which is agreed to be upheld—the physical universe. One's own universe can be overwhelmed by the universes of others, called valences. There is a basic law about universes: The postulates of the creator of any universe are the postulates which "work" in that universe. Thus one may feel uncomfortable in the universe of another. But one is only oppressed by a universe when he feels he can have nothing of that universe. "One's own universe is what he would construct for a universe without the opposition or the confusion of other viewpoints." [Scientology 8-8008; The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 3 May 54; Lecture 4 Oct. 55 (#2); Lecture 1 Sept. 56 (#5); Lecture 29 May 63; PAB 86, 29 May 56]

Universe Corps: n. teams of Sea Org personnel who go into orgs that have reached the size of old Saint Hill and audit the staff up the OT levels. [LRH ED 339R Int, 13 Mar. 82]

Universe Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes which get the preclear to differentiate his own universe from other universes. [Article, 10 Apr. 54; Article, 15 Apr. 54]

universes, all for the best in this best of all possible: See all for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

unknowing games condition: See games condition.

unlimited action: n. an auditing action which can be run more than once. For example, Recall Processes are unlimited, the only limitation being the subject—you can only run "Recall Subject A" for each flow; then you have to have another subject. Also called unlimited process. [HCOB 2 Nov. 68R]

unlimited process: n. 1. an unlimited action. 2. an unlimited technique.

unlimited technique: n. [1953] a technique which can be run without limit on time. Unlimited techniques are all differentiative, all deal with present time. Also called unlimited process. [Lecture 10 Dec. 53; Lecture 19 Mar. 54; Article, 1953; Article, 1958] Compare to LIMITED TECHNIQUE.

unmock: v. to make nothing of; to take down or destroy something that exists. "Never unmock a working installation." [HCOB 19 Jan. 68; HCO PL 13 July 74 II] See also MOCK-UP.

unmotivated act: n. an overt act delivered in the absence of a motivator. "In that a thetan cannot possibly, actually, be harmed, having no mass, wavelength or actual location, any harmful act he performs is an unmotivated act." Also called a DED. [Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 20 Oct. 54]

unproductive personnel: n. a form of dev-t which consists of keeping a personnel on a post who is a flagrant dev-t source. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

unreality: n. that activity a person has engaged upon whenever he was forced to stay in a place where he did not want to be. His answer was to make it all unreal, so he wouldn't really know he was there. Unreality is force and invalidation, plus disagreement on the thought level. It is the effort to make something disappear with energy; the consequence and apparency of the practice of not-ness. When a person's ability to locate things in time and space is altered, overcome by other determinism, he makes things unreal. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics, "The Axioms of Scientology"; Lecture 5 July 54 (#2); Lecture 6 July 54 (#1); Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#3); Lecture 14 Aug. 63; Lecture 15 Aug. 63]

unreal targets: n. a form of dev-t in which targets are set and worked on which are not derived from any useful major target. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

unsuitable definition: See definition, unsuitable.

untrained staff: n. a form of dev-t in which staff are not grooved in on the lines and, although they even look busy, seldom accomplish much. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

unusual solutions: n. a form of dev-t in which authority to depart from the usual is requested. Such requests are dangerous when okayed, as they then set up areas of difference and cause policy to wander and misfit at the joints. Juniors who propose unusual solutions generally don't know the policy or orders anyway. The proper thing to do is order a checkout on the appropriate policy. [HCO PL 30 Jan. 69R II]

unwilling cause: n. a being who is at cause only because he is afraid of being effect; one who has to be cause because he doesn't dare to be at effect. [Scientology Clear Procedure, Issue One, Dec. 57]

up-bouncer: n. a type of bouncer which sends the preclear up the time track toward present time so it seems that he is in present time. Example: "Finish it later." [Lecture 16 Nov. 61] See also BOUNCER.

Up magazine: n. an early magazine (1968) of the Advanced Organization.

Upper High School Indoc: n. another name for the training drill TR 9.

Upper Indoc: Upper Indoctrination TRs.

Upper Indoctrination Course: n. an earlier name for the Hubbard Professional Upper Indoc TR Course.

Upper Indoctrination TRs: n. a series of training drills (TRs 6-9) designed to bring about in the student the willingness and ability to handle and control other people's bodies and to cheerfully confront another person while giving that person commands. Also to maintain a high level of control in any circumstances. Also called Upper Indoc and Upper Indoc TRs. [HCOB 7 May 68R]

Upper Indoc TRs: Upper Indoctrination TRs.

Upper Indoc TRs Course: See Hubbard Professional Upper Indoc TR Course.

upper levels: n. the levels from Power on up to the top of the Grade Chart.

upscale: m. at or toward the upper end of any scale (e.g., the Tone Scale, a scale of professionalism, etc.) "Now, thetans can move objects or bust up objects, I mean, when they're really way upscale, see?" [Lecture 26 July 66]

upside down graph: n. the graph for a statistic which is good news when it goes down and bad news when it goes up. For example, total unused advanced payments (meaning backlogged delivery) is a statistic which should be graphed "upside down," as it is good news when this statistic is decreasing. Such a statistic should be graphed with the numbers reversed on the left side of the graph so that zero is at the top. It is simply a matter of graphing the graph "upside down" so far as the numerical vertical scale on the left is concerned. In this way, conditions can be assigned to these statistics properly. [HCO PL 2 Apr. 84]

upstat: n. 1. one who has high or rising statistics. "Instead of a general high condition protecting a downstat, real ethics protection should be given only upstats." [HCO PL 12 Jan. 69; HCOB 8 Aug. 71] —m. 2. of or having high or rising statistics. "... handle and correct those things and so, honestly and swiftly, become upstat." [HCO PL 20 Sept. 76] 3. characteristic of someone or something with high or rising statistics: clean, neat, high quality, well taken care of. "You have to provide a friendly org with upstat appearance." [HCO PL 28 Sept. 71]

up the line: See line, up the.

urgency order: n. in the comm-member system, a direct order (A routing) from a senior to a junior comm member, used only in cases of extreme urgency. An urgency order given an A routing must be followed at once on slower channels (airmail) by repeating it with B routing through channels. [HCO PL 13 Mar. 65 II]

urgent directive: n. an order of a remedying or preventive nature issued instantly by directive, to remain in effect until all data is in. This is the first action taken by a senior executive who discovers a situation which may be disastrous to the org. It is followed by a Board of Investigation to investigate the matter fully, whose findings are then issued to supplant the urgent directive. "So in the face of disaster issue an urgent directive as best you can and hope you are right in your directed action." [HCO PL 31 Oct. 66 I]

USB: United States Base.

using dev-t as an excuse to cut lines: n. a form of dev-t in which an

executive mishandles communications on his lines; an executive must really know what dev-t is and really say what the exact dev-t was in order to reject or handle dev-t. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

using policy to stop: n. the practice of picking bits of policy out that seem to state that an order given cannot be followed. This is the action of someone who is not doing his post purpose. [HCO PL 27 Feb. 71RA I]

USLO: n. an abbreviation for United States Liaison Office, the name of Flag's continental liaison office for the United States in the early 1970s. [LRH ED 130 Int, 19 Nov. 70; FBDL 191R, 8 June 72]

USS Algol: n. Nautical. a ship on which LRH served during World War II. USS stands for United States Ship, and Algol is a star in the Milky Way.

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V: very.

vacuum: n. a super-cold object which if brought in contact with bank, drinks bank. Objects at 25 degrees F or less have high electrical capacitance, low resistance. This is how one mechanically forgets past: he depends on pictures, then loses pictures to a vacuum incident. [Briefing Bulletin Staff and Seminar Leaders 31 Aug. — 3 Sept. 56; PAB 106, 15 Feb. 57]

val doc: valuable document.

valence: n. an identity assumed by a preclear consisting of a number of fixed characteristics, reactions and mannerisms; a false identity assumed unwittingly. A valence is the combined package of a personality which one assumes as does an actor on a stage, except in life one doesn't usually assume it knowingly. It is a mimicry of another person or thing or imagined entity, commanded by engrams. The original definition of valence was simply an identity with its various appurtenances, and per this definition a person could have his own valence. This, however, was clarified in 1957 as a result of further research: a person is either himself or is in a valence. Thus, the term valence is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A preclear in his father's valence is acting as though he were his father. A person can have two or ten dozen valences, can be one personality to Joe and another to Agnes, can change at a certain period of life into an "entirely new person." Valence comes from the Latin word valens meaning "powerful" or valentia meaning "strength." "One person may routinely use several valences." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Handbook for Preclears; Self Analysis; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 7 July 50 (#2); Lecture 8 July 50 (#1); Lecture 29 Nov. 50 (#1); Lecture 14 Jan. 55; Lecture Aug. 56; Lecture 8 Mar. 57; Lecture 17 July 57; Lecture 8 Nov. 59 (#2); Lecture 18 Oct. 61; Lecture 1 Jan. 62 (#1); Ability Major 4, July 55; PAB 83, 8 May 56; HCOB 23 Apr. 69RA I]

valence, attention: n. a valence that a person has assumed to get attention from another. Example: A person becomes Mother because Mother received attention from Father while self did not. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture Aug. 56; PAB 87, 5 June 56; Article, 14 July 56; PAB 95, 1 Sept. 56]

valence, body: n. the human identity. [Article, 14 July 56]

valence bouncer: n. a type of valence shifter which prohibits an individual from going into some particular valence or bounces him out of a valence. Example: "He can never be himself." [Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures]

valence closure: See closure of terminals.

valence denier: n. a type of valence shifter which denies that a valence exists. Example: "You couldn't do the things I do. You're not in the least capable of it." [Science of Survival; Lecture 2 Aug. 50]

valence, direct: See valence, exchanged.

valence, exchanged: n. a direct assumption of another valence. One has directly superimposed the identity of another on his own. Example: Bill faces Joe, and Bill and Joe share a moment of pain and unconsciousness in common, and then Bill is Joe. Also called direct valence. [Scientology: Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture: Aug. 56; PAB 87, 5 June 56; Article, 14 July 56; PAB 95, 1 Sept. 56]

valence, false: See valence, synthetic.

valence grouper: n. a type of valence shifter which makes all valences into one valence. Example: "We're all the same." [Science of Survival; Lecture 20 June 50]

valence holder: n. a type of valence shifter which holds a person in another's valence. Example: "You're just like me." [Lecture 7 July 50 (#2)]

valence, in: m. not in the valence of another person; being oneself. In auditing, a person who is in valence will be seeing the scene as he saw it at the time it happened and will be able to run the picture.

"It is possible for a case to be in valence all the way down the track . . ." [Science of Survival; Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 28 Sept. 50 (#1); Lecture 7 Sept. 61; Lecture 12 Oct. 68; Lecture 15 Oct. 68] Compare to VALENCE, OUT OF and VALENCE; OWN.

valence, lock: See lock.

valence, out of: n. in someone else's valence; being somebody else. In auditing, a person who is out of valence will not be seeing the scene as he saw it then; but will be seeing himself "outside of himself" as if he were viewing the incident from someplace else. "A person running engrams may suddenly go out of valence." [Handbook for Preclears; Notes on the Lectures; Lecture 7 Sept. 61; Lecture 21 July 66; HCOB 2 Aug. 69R; HCOB 17 July 71R] Compare to VALENCE, IN.

valence, own: n. a phrase used from 1950 through 1956 to denote one's own identity; one's own concept of himself. This was clarified in 1957 after further research: a person is either himself or is in a valence. Thus there is no such thing as one's "own valence" — there is just the being himself. [Self Analysis; Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture 8 Mar. 57; Lecture 8 Nov. 59 (#2); Lecture 17 Aug. 61; DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50; Ability Major 4, July 55; Article, 14 July 56; PAB 95, 1 Sept. 56] See also VALENCE, IN.

Valence Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes that enable a preclear to differentiate valences from his own identity. [HCOB 18 Nov. 59]

valence shift: n. 1. the action of shifting out of someone else's valence. " . . . the pc had several huge cogs and a valence shift." [HCOB 2 Aug. 69R; HCOB 30 Oct. 72R; HCOB 1 Nov. 72] 2. a Dianetics technique used to help a preclear attack an engram he is entirely and completely unable to confront. The theory behind it is this: returned to a time the patient may consider too painful to enter, he can be shifted into a valence which felt no pain. By having the person recount the incident in the valences of other personnel, charge can be gotten off the incident so he will finally be able to reexperience it as himself. "Valence shift is seldom used except where an engram is suspected which will not otherwise be approached by the patient." [Dianetics; The Modern Science of Mental Health]

valence shifter: n. an action phrase which causes the individual to shift from his own identity into the whole identity of another person. Examples: "You ought to be in his shoes." "You're just like your mother." "You can't ever be yourself," "I'll have to pretend I'm somebody else." [Science of Survival; DAB Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, July-Aug. 50]

Valence Shifter: n. an auditing procedure for shifting a preclear out of a valence he is in. [HCOB 4 Sept. 68 II; HCOB 10 Sept. 68 II]

valence, synthetic: n. a valence which has been described to the preclear and assumed; a description of a non-present personality. This is a valence which has never actually confronted the preclear in the flesh, but about which he has been told. Example: Mother tells the child false things about Father, accuses child of being like Father with the result that the child is forced into Father's valence, except that the valence is made up of the false things that the child was told about Father. Also called a false valence. [Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought; Lecture Aug. 56; Lecture 8 Mar. 57; PAB 87, 5 June 56; Article, 14 July 56; PAB 95, 1 Sept. 56]

valence wall: n. a sort of mechanism, like a wall, by which the different valences of a case are compartmented in the mind. In highly charged cases, low on the Tone Scale, these walls can become so well-defined that they are actual compartments in the mind and have such distinct memory banks that when the individual shifts from one valence to another he may have no recollection of what he did when he was in another valence, or even that he was ever in another valence. [Dianetics; The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival]

valence, winning: n. that thing which had the command value over the preclear at the time an incident occurred. The winning valence would

be the top valence—the one which represents highest survival, the boss, the winner. It is a synthetic valence. It is not actually the personality of the person who won, it is the individual's mock-up of that person which is diminished or augmented by other people's opinions and by one's own postulates. 'The mind ordinarily chooses winning valences.' [Dianetics; The Modern Science of Mental Health; Science of Survival; Lecture 26 Oct. 53 (#2); PAB 83, 8 May 56]

validate: v. a Scientology slang term that means to make another person right for his actions, statements or inferences; opposite of invalidate. [Lecture 17 Mar. 54 (#2); Lecture 27 Mar. 54 (#3); Lecture 14 Jan. 55]

Validation Effort Processing: n. a type of processing which consists of discovering moments when the preclear is successfully approaching goals, when he is successfully exerting an effort, when his self-determined effort is winning. [Lecture 1 Oct. 51]

Validation MEST Processing: See Validation Processes/Processing.

Validation MEST Straightwire: See Validation Processes/Processing.

Validation Processes/Processing: n. a class of processes in which the auditor concentrates exclusively on the theta side of lock chains, not allowing the preclear to run any but analytical moments on any given subject. These processes validate the analytical side of incidents and neglect the reactive portion. Also called Validation Technique. [Science of Survival; Lecture 9 July 51 (#1); Lecture 16 July 51 (#3); Article, Sept. 51]

Validation Technique: See Validation Processes/Processing.

Validity: See Department of Validity.

valuable document file: n. a file containing valuable documents, such as contracts, notes, official papers, awards, etc. These files are kept in a safe in the Hubbard Communications Office. [FC PL 8 June 57; HCO PL 4 Sept. 65 I; HCO PL 29 July 69 II]

valuable documents: n. contracts, notes, official papers, awards, etc., kept by the Legal Section of Department 3, Department of Inspections and Reports. The term is also used to refer to important documents or files, such as master mimeo issues, which are not filed in Department 3 but should be kept safe. [HCO PL 8 June 57; HCO PL 4 Feb. 61; HCO PL 4 Sept. 65 I] Abbr. val doc.

valuable final product: n. something that can be exchanged with other activities in return for support. The support usually adds up to food, clothing, shelter, money, tolerance and cooperation (goodwill). The actual precise definition of a valuable final product (VFP) is that it must be valuable (can be exchanged elsewhere outside the area for something in return) final (does not need any further care or attention and is actually out of the shop totally) and product (something that was actually produced). A VFP is, of course, usually an object or a thing. It is something that can be counted. A thought or idea can become a VFP only if it emerges in concrete form in the physical universe and it can be exchanged only if you can carry it over and hand it to somebody and he can give you something back for it. 'The valuable final products of an activity must be very carefully surveyed, established and clearly released at policy level as policy.' [Lecture 18 Jan. 71 (#2); HCO PL 1 Dec. 70; HCO PL 25 Mar. 71]

Vassar: n. Education. a private college in Poughkeepsie, New York, founded in 1861 as a school for women. It was the first women's college to have equipment and resources equal to those of men's colleges. Vassar became coeducational in 1969.

VBIs: very bad indicators. See indicator.

V/C: verify/correct (lists).

Veda: n. Hinduism. one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism, made up of four collections; probably the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. [Creation of Human Ability] See also ATHARVA-VEDA; RIG-VEDA; SAMA-VEDA; and YAJUR-VEDA.

Vedic Hymns: See Veda.

verbal data: See verbal tech.

verbal tech: n. the action of giving out data which is contrary to HCO Bulletins or Policy Letters, or obstructing their use or application, corrupting their intent, altering their content in any

way, interpreting them verbally or otherwise for another, or pretending to quote them without showing the actual issue. Also called verbal data. [HCO PL 7 Mar. 65RA III; HCO PL 6 Oct. 81; HCO PL 15 Feb. 79]

verify/correct (lists): v. to check the items on past L&N lists as to whether or not they are correct, then do an L&N on each list where the item is found to be incorrect. Part of the handling would also be to find the right item for the preclear (unless the question proved to be uncharged or some such). ''Correct or verify all lists earliest to PT.'' [HCOB 18 Sept. 72; HCOB 11 Apr. 77]

very well done: n. the session grade given to an auditor by the C/S when the preclear was F/N VGIs at Examiner, the auditing was totally flubless and by the book, the whole C/S ordered was done without departure and to the expected result, the auditor did the admin and his next C/S is correct. The term is also used in a general sense in Scientologese for any action or product which was executed thoroughly and standardly. ''Very well done on completing the Success Through Communication Course.'' [HCOB 21 Aug. 70; HCOB 5 Mar. 71] Compare to FLUNK, NO MENTION, WELL DONE.

vestibule implants: See Vestibule RIs.

Vestibule RIs: n. an early part of the Helatrobis Implants, in which the person is told that this is the end of the incident whereas it is actually the beginning, thus confusing the situation. [Lecture 14 May 63; HCOB 20 May 63]

VFP: valuable final product.

VGIs: very good indicators. See indicators.

via: n. a relay point in a communication line. To talk via a body, to get energy via eating, alike are communication by routes. Enough vias make a stop. A stop is made out of vias. ''Now, if we think of each one of these words as a complication and if by complication we mean a via and if the vias are there simply to make a game, we realize that each one of these words is a kind of a little game all by itself.'' [The Creation of Human Ability; Lecture 17 Dec. 54]

viability: n. survival value. The viability of a product is its longevity, usefulness and desirability. The viability of a group depends upon having an acceptable product. ''Where any part does not support total viability it is an outpoint.'' [HCO PL 6 July 70; HCO PL 20 July 70; HCO PL 28 Oct. 70; HCO PL 29 Oct. 70]

viable: m. capable of living; able to live in a particular climate or atmosphere; capable of supporting itself and thus staying alive. It is taken from the Latin vita which means ''life.'' ''The planetary population is now not fully viable since weapons exist capable of making it a billiard ball at the whim of some madman.'' [HCO PL 6 July 70; HCO PL 28 July 71; OODs Vol. 4, No. 310, 20 Nov. 71]

victim: n. an unwilling and unknowing effect of life, matter, energy, space and time; a destroyed, or threatened with destruction, receipt-point. ''When one falls away from responsibility on the various dynamics he can then become less and less able to influence those dynamics and therefore becomes a victim of them.'' [Lecture 12 Nov. 59; HCOB 3 Sept. 59; HCOB 23 Dec. 59]

Victoria Station: n. a version of Union Station in which the preclear is asked for things he doesn't know about the people he is observing, and what they don't know about him. Victoria Station is a large train station in London. This process was found not to produce results on many preclears because the command didn't communicate properly. It was therefore revised and renamed Waterloo Station. [Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55] See also UNION STATION and WATERLOO STATION.

viewpoint: n. a point of awareness from which one can perceive. A viewpoint is a geographical location within space which does or does not have any physical point connected with it. It is an actual point from which one perceives. People think of viewpoints as a method of thinking about something from a certain attitude. This is an uncertain affair and is a circuit. If one can see something completely, he certainly doesn't do a lot of supposing and predicting about it. We mean by viewpoint not the opinions but the actual perceptions of the individual. Thus, the reactive definition

of viewpoint is "somebody's ideas on a certain subject," and its analytical definition is "a point from which one can be aware." Any being is a viewpoint; he is as much a being as he is able to assume viewpoints. [The Creation of Human Ability; Scientology 8-8008; Lecture 4 Oct. 53; Associate Newsletter No. 4, May 53; PAB 2, May 53]

Viewpoint Processing: n. a form of Creative Processing which resolves evaluations made for the preclear, to the end of resolving a scarcity of viewpoints. It addresses, in particular, dependence upon people, objects, bodies and special systems of communication. [PAB 8, Aug. 53] See also CREATIVE PROCESS/PROCESSING.

viewpoint, remote: n. a viewpoint the thetan puts out so that he can look at something; a viewpoint without the consideration by the thetan that he is located at that point. Using remote viewpoints is a method of not being at the point where the particles are arriving; it is a way of hiding. A thetan may have any number of remote viewpoints. [Lecture 9 Dec. 53 (#2); Lecture 14 Jan. 54 (#2); Lecture 10 Oct. 54 (#2)]

Viewpoint Straightwire: n. a straightwire process with the goal of bringing the preclear to tolerance of any and all viewpoints in any universe. [Lecture 3 May 54; Lecture 27 May 54; Article, 3 May 54] See also STRAIGHTWIRE.

villain of the piece: n. Informal. the person or thing that is guilty of or responsible for something bad or harmful. The phrase is taken from the theater, where it means the evil character in a play.

violated purpose: n. a form of dev-t in which a division, department, staff member or materiel is used for things it was not organized to do. It disrupts its normal lines. [HCO PL 27 Jan. 69]

Vishnu: n. Hinduism. one of the three chief deities of the Hindu religion, identified by his worshipers with the supreme deity and regarded as the preserver of the world. Vishnu is usually represented as having many arms.

visio: n. the recall of something seen so that it is seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail. There are two kinds of visio which the individual may encounter. One is imaginary visio, by which is meant the scenery which the imagination constructs. The other is actual visio, by which is meant recall of actual and authentic scenes. In Dianetics terminology, visio usually means valid recall of past scenes; the word dub-in is used to characterize visio which is imaginary. Also called visio recall. [Science of Survival]

visio recall: See visio.

visio-semantic: n. the recording of words read; a special part of the sight files in the standard banks. [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health] Compare to AUDIO-SEMANTIC.

visio shut-off: See shut-off.

Vital Info RD: See Vital Information Rundown.

Vital Information Rundown: n. an auditing rundown done to handle the reasons a person withholds vital information. Also called Vital Info Rundown and Vital Info RD. [HCOB 6 Oct. 74RA]

Vital Info Rundown: See Vital Information Rundown.

vital target: See target, vital.

VM pistol: n. Military. a pistol produced by the American gun manufacturing company Smith & Wesson, used during World War II. The VM stands for Victory Model.

voilà: n. French. literally, "there it is."

volte-face: n. French. literally, "about-face": used to mean a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc. Also, volte-vis.

volte-vis: See volte-face.

Volume 0: See Basic Staff Hat.

Volunteer Minister: n. a person who on a strictly volunteer basis helps out his fellow man by providing simple, basic counseling to people he meets to assist them in overcoming difficulties they may be having in life. A Volunteer Minister understands that something needs to be done about the world and though he may not be a professionally trained Scientology auditor, he nevertheless wants to do what he can to help those around him. By training as a Volunteer

Minister he learns basic tools he can then use to alleviate troubles of people he knows or meets in life. Anyone of any denomination can train to become a Volunteer Minister by a full study of The Scientology Handbook. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 91]

Volunteer Minister Program: n. a program by which any person can learn to use basic fundamentals of Scientology and help to relieve his fellows of their sufferings and problems. It utilizes The Scientology Handbook to provide training in basic Scientology principles that people who are not yet trained as professional auditors can use to assist people they meet who need help with their lives. [HCO PL 22 Feb. 91]

VSD: an abbreviation for the statistic: value of services delivered, as defined in HCO PL 12 Nov. 76RC, STATISTIC CHANGE, TECH SEC STAT.

VT: vital target. See target, vital.

v unit: See unit.

VWD: very well done.

W

- wagon, the:** n. Informal. any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Often used in the phrase "here comes the wagon," indicating insane behavior.
- walk in the park:** See park, walk in the.
- Wallabi Isles:** n. Geography. a small group of islands off the west coast of Australia.
- Wall of Fire:** n. another name for OT III.
- Walnut Lodge:** n. Psychiatry. a humorous variation of Chestnut Lodge Hospital, a mental institution in Rockville, Maryland.
- Wants Handled Rundown:** n. an Expanded Dianetics rundown which consists of a series of steps designed to handle case conditions a preclear wants to be rid of. It specifically addresses what the preclear wants to get handled. [HCOB 1 May 91 XII]
- washing, take in one's:** See take in one's washing.
- Washington Monument:** n. Architecture. a white marble obelisk (a tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward a pyramidal top) in Washington, DC, erected in memory of George Washington (1732—1799), first president of the United States.
- Washington Post:** n. Journalism. a large daily newspaper published in Washington, DC.
- Waste Report:** n. an ethics report written by a staff member regarding waste of org materiel. [HCO PL 1 May 65 I]
- watch:** n. a portion of time during which a part of ship's company is on duty; also the part of a ship's company required to be on duty during a specified period. When a ship is divided into two watches, they are port and starboard. When divided into three watches they are Watch A, B and C. [FO 2468, 9 June 70; FO 2674, 24 Dec. 70]
- Watchdog Committee:** n. a senior executive committee within the Church of Scientology International which does not manage individual churches, but is responsible for the various organizations that manage the sectors of Scientology, such as the Flag Bureaux, Scientology Missions International, Association for Better Living and Education International, etc. The Watchdog Committee inspects these management bodies and sees that they are established and functioning. It is responsible for forming up management units where they do not exist or re-forming them where they may be ineffective. It is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Church. Abbr. WDC.
- watch, quarter and station bill:** n. a bill which tells every member of the company where he berths, what his title and duties are as per the ship's org board, what his position and duties are for every evolution and activity and drill of the ship. It is a wide horizontal board with the names of the posts of the ship in the left-hand vertical column, the names of the personnel in the second column, the berthing space assigned in the third column. [FO 80, 31 Aug. 67] Abbr. WQSB.
- watch (something) like a hawk:** See hawk, watch (something) like a.
- Waterloo Station:** n. a version of Union Station in which the auditor spots people and has the preclear tell him something he wouldn't mind not-knowing about these persons, or wouldn't mind these persons not-knowing about him. "Waterloo Station" is a railroad station in London, England. [Operational Bulletin No. 1, 20 Oct. 55; Certainty Nov. 55; Operational Bulletin No. 4, 11 Nov. 55; PAB 69, 6 Jan. 56] See also UNION STATION.
- Watson:** n. Literary. Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. The phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is often attributed to Holmes, in replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery.
- wave:** n. a path of flow or a pattern of flow. [Lecture 5 Dec. 52 (#3)]
- wave a red flag:** See red flag, wave a.
- wavelength:** n. Physics. the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series.
- Way to Happiness Foundation, The:** n. an organization which raises funds to support the publication and distribution of The Way to Happiness

booklet and its use in social betterment programs around the world. The Foundation receives direction and programs from ABLE. The Way to Happiness is a common-sense moral code consisting of twenty-one separate precepts, written by L. Ron Hubbard as a solution to the declining moral values in society. Included as some of its precepts are "Set a good example," "Seek to live with the truth," and "Safeguard and improve your environment." The Way to Happiness appeals to reason and can be applied by anyone, regardless of race, creed, nationality or ethnic origins. It has been found to bring moral harmony in many different situations, from individuals in prisons to riot-torn inner cities.

W/C: word clear; Word Clearing.

WCCL: Word Clearing Correction List.

WD: well done.

WDAH: well done auditing hours.

WDC: Watchdog Committee.

We Come Back: the motto of the Sea Org. [FO 234, 12 Oct. 67]

weekending: n. the day and time that the actions and statistics of one week are closed out and those of the next week begin. In Scientology organizations, this is 2:00 p.m. Thursday. This practice was instituted at London Org in the 1950s. Friday was too late for their Advisory Council to act on the just ended week's statistics, and get the gears rolling for the new week as the weekend (and the Foundation org) was right upon them. By meeting on Thursday they could put their plans into motion Friday and get started. 2:00 p.m. was the chosen cutoff period to enable them to meet that evening. That procedure worked then and for the decades since. [HCO PL 6 May 64 I; HCO PL 11 Jan. 66; HCO PL 15 Apr. 82 II]

Weeper: n. a group of incidents on the genetic line involving a shell sea creature that was living on the beach, learning to use the land. The Weeper is so called because it had to pump salt water (as a human does when weeping). Though the Weeper still obtained its food from the waves, it yet had to breathe. It would open up to get food from the water and get a wave in the shell. It would vigorously pump out the water and try to get some air and then, before it could gulp atmosphere, be hit by another wave and have to pump out some more. The Weeper had two pumping tubes which later became, because they were furthest toward the light, the eyes of the human being. Also called the Boohoo or the Grim Weeper. [Scientology: A History of Man]

weight around, throw one's: See throw one's weight around.

well done: n. originally, the session grade given when the auditor did an in-tech session without technical flubs, following his C/S instructions and getting a good result on the preclear. In 1970, the different session grades were further delineated, and a "well done" is now defined as any session in which the preclear had a floating needle and very good indicators immediately after the session, but where the auditor's session actions or admin were not okay. Also called well done by Exams. [HCOB 21 Aug. 70; HCOB 5 Mar. 71; HCOB 22 Sept. 71] Compare to FLUNK, NO MENTION, VERY WELL DONE.

well done auditing hours: n. the number of auditing hours given a well done grade by the Case Supervisor, meaning the session concluded at F/N VGIs at the Examiner immediately after session and no gross technical outnesses occurred in the session. [HCOB 21 Aug. 70] Abbr. WDAH.

well done by Exams: See well done.

West 1: n. a district in London.

Western Union: n. Communications, an American telegraph company.

Westinghouse: n. Business, Westinghouse Electric, a diversified American company dealing mainly in electrical and electronic equipment.

West, old: n. History, the western region of the United States during the frontier period of the nineteenth century when settlers were moving west, claiming land, and later when gold was discovered in California.

wet pack: n. Medicine, a form of bath given by wrapping a patient in hot or cold wet sheets covered with a blanket, used especially to reduce fever.

wet plate: n. Photography. an early type of photographic plate which was coated with a liquefied substance that had to be exposed and developed before the substance dried.

WFMH: World Federation of Mental Health.

W/H: withhold.

What question: n. in early Prepchecking procedure, a question which sought to find a chain of withholds connected with or similar to a specific withhold already gotten off; called a What question because it began "What about . . ." [HCOB 1 Mar. 62]

whatsit: n. the action of the auditor asking the preclear a question in order to get the preclear to confront his bank. The "whatsit line" is the auditor's line to the preclear. Whatsit is short for "What is it?" [HCOB 1 Oct. 63; HCOB 23 May 71 III; Film: E-Meter Reads] Compare to ITSA.

what's it: See whatsit.

whatsit line: See whatsit.

what wall?: n. a colloquial term for a condition of such low confront as to leave an individual unable to find even the wall; no reality at all. The phrase alludes to the fact that a person in this condition asked to look at a wall would say, "What wall?" [SO Briefing 26 Feb. 72; SO Briefing 26 Apr. 72; OODs 21 Dec. 69; PAB 111, 1 May 57]

Wheaties: n. Trademark. brand name of an American breakfast cereal which calls itself "The Breakfast of Champions" and uses well-known athletes' testimonials in its advertising.

wheel, put one's shoulder to the: y. Informal. to make a great effort oneself or with others; try hard. The expression comes from the fact that in the era of horse-drawn vehicles, this is literally what one had to do frequently when the going got heavy for the horse because of mud, a hill or the weight of the load. "He does not have to be slugged and held down and made to obey to make him put a shoulder to the wheel." [Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health]

whiff: n. Military. a discharge of shot or explosive.

whiff of grape: n. Military. a discharge of grapeshot. Grapeshot is a form of projectile formerly fired from a cannon, consisting of cast-iron balls packed between iron plates which were arranged in layers or tiers and held together by a central iron pin. When fired, there was a wide spread of shot. The well-known phrase a whiff of grape shot occurs in the book The French Revolution by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), referring to the ease with which Napoleon Bonaparte and his artillery dispersed a Royalist rebellion in Paris in 1795. See also WHIFF.

whipstall: n. Aviation. an action in which the nose of a climbing airplane falls suddenly forward and downward in a whiplike motion.

Whirler: n. a whole track incident in which the thetan, stuck in a theta trap, was placed on a platform which whirled eccentrically, jerkily to the left and right, until he would turn as the post turned. [Scientology: A History of Man]

whirling dervish: n. Moslem. a member of any of various Moslem orders dedicated to a life of poverty and chastity, some of which employ whirling dances and the chanting of religious formulas to produce a collective ecstasy.

whirlwind, reap the: See reap the whirlwind.

whistle clean: See whistle, slick as a.

whistle, clean as a: See whistle, slick as a.

whistle, slick as a: m. Informal. completely and entirely clean; without fault or error. Also, clean as a whistle. "Get that nomenclature slick as a whistle, tackle the subject, you'll find out the subject was very easy." [Lecture 9 July 64]

white coats, men in the: n. Informal. mental hospital attendants, from the white coats they wear.

White Form: n. a previous name for the Original Assessment Sheet. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 29 Apr. 80R]

white glove: y. 1. to clean an area so that it will pass a white glove inspection. —m. 2. of a white glove inspection. —n. 3. a white glove inspection.

white glove inspection: n. a cleaning inspection done by putting on white gloves and running them over surfaces, walls, shelves, etc. If the

- gloves get dirty, the inspection is not passed. [FO 88, 2 Sept. 67]
- white hat:** n. Informal. a hero; a good guy. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the hero always wore a white hat while the villain always wore a black hat. Audiences knew that whenever they saw a cowboy in a white hat he was one of the good guys.
- white, in the:** m. in the white area below the center line on an OCA graph. [Lecture 30 Mar. 72]
- white mutiny:** n. a condition wherein a person sees fit only to follow orders and takes no responsibility for his post. For example, a ship has no water coming out of the tap in one cabin. The person responsible for handling this is told to fix it. In fixing the one pipe that goes to this tap, he sees that there are actually seven pipes that need to be replaced, but he only has orders to fix one of them so that's all he does. Now the water runs in that cabin, but the next day it might not be working in the next cabin, and the whole cycle will have to be done again. White mutiny is originally a naval term. It means "Do exactly what you're told and don't do anything else." [Lecture 20 Oct. 64]
- "white PR":** n. public relations used for the improvement of things, ideals, conditions or any promotion of prosurvival factors. [HCO PL 7 Aug. 72R] Compare to BLACK PROPAGANDA.
- whizzeroo:** n. Informal. a coined word from whiz (a person who is very quick, clever or skilled at something) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). "And this old electronics whizzeroo told me . . ." [Lecture 31 Dec. 63]
- whole bang-shoot:** See whole shooting match.
- whole cloth:** m. Informal. fully; completely. Whole cloth is a piece of cloth of the full size as manufactured, as distinguished from a piece that may be cut off or out of it for a garment, etc. "Actually, there is no reason to believe that an Operating Thetan couldn't mock up a body whole cloth, because how else do you think you've got a body, see." [Lecture 29 Nov. 66]
- whole cloth, out of:** Informal. completely out of one's imagination. "The keynote of all synthetic valences is that a character has been developed or created more or less out of whole cloth, possibly with some small foundation but certainly with exaggeration, which puts into existence a being who never breathed or coughed or spat." [PAB 95, 1 Sept. 56] See also WHOLE CLOTH.
- whole track:** n. 1. the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form; the track of the theta being. "Reality on the whole track leaps up with this process." [Scientology: A History of Man; HCOB 22 Dec. 58; HCOB 30 Aug. 65 II; HCOB 9 Feb. 66] —m. 2. of or concerning the incidents on the whole track. "The next period (1951) concerned whole track exploration running whatever you could get to read on a meter." [HCOB 1 July 78] See also TIME TRACK.
- Whole Track Release:** See Release, Whole Track.
- whop:** v. Dialect. to throw, take, or put violently and suddenly. "He'd probably whop all this together . . ." [Lecture 4 Aug. 64]
- Why:** n. the real reason found in an investigation. The Why of a declining scene would be the basic outness found which will lead to a recovery of statistics. In an uptrending scene, it would be what is really causing the statistics to rise. In either case, a Why is the real basic reason for a situation which, being found, opens the door to a handling. "The test of the real Why is 'When it is corrected, do stats recover?' " [HCO PL 29 Feb. 72RA; HCO PL 13 Oct. 70 II; HCO PL 19 Sept. 73-1]
- Why finding:** n. the action of finding the Why (reason or cause) that a person is not doing his job, not doing his standard duties, backloging work or having trouble in an area or on post. The exact procedure for finding a Why on a person is covered in HCO PL 6 Apr. 72 II, HOW TO FIND A WHY ON A PERSON AND HANDLE. "After any Why finding, metered or not, the person is sent to the Pc Examiner." [HCO PL 6 Apr. 72 II]
- "Why is God, The":** n. a person's self-conceived wrong Why in an area he cannot ever hope to control. When beings operate mainly on illogics, they are unable to conceive of valid reasons for things or to see

that effects are directly caused by things they themselves can control. The inability to observe and find an actual usable Why is the downfall of beings and activities. Example: Having forgotten to keep seed grain for the spring, the farmer starves the following year and when asked why he is starving says it is the gods, that he has sinned or that he failed to make sacrifice. In short, unable to think, he says "The Why is God." This condition does not just affect primitives or backward people. All through the most modern organizations you can find "The Why is God" in other forms. [HCO PL 31 Jan. 72]

WIAC: m. abbreviation for "What Is a Course," the title of HCOB/PL 16 Mar. 71R I, which tells exactly what a Scientology course consists of.

wide-open case: See case, wide-open.

widow-maker: n. Informal. a pneumatic drill of the kind used to tear up pavement. Construction companies call them this because of the high mortality rate of workers assigned to them on construction projects.

wild blue yonder: n. Informal. the far and trackless distance. Often used figuratively. From a song of the United States Army Air Corps with the words: "Off we go into the wild blue yonder, climbing high into the sun." "Well, you better know all there is to know on the subject which you're studying—not go galloping off into the wild blue yonder." [Lecture 7 July 64]

Will and the Idea, The; n. Literature. reference to The World as Will and Idea (1819), the principal work of German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788—1860). Two of the books in this four-volume work deal with the world as idea, the other two addressing it as will.

win: n. the accomplishment of any desired improvement; the action of intending to do something and doing it, or intending not to do something and not doing it. For example, if one intends to get a better job and does so, that is a win. Or if one intends to no longer be shy around girls and he achieves that, it is a win. When one achieves a significant, lasting gain on a training drill and his skill and ability to do it are stable, this is referred to as a major stable win. "A win for the preclear is a win for the auditor." [The Scientology Handbook; Lecture 25 June 63; Lecture 3 Nov. 75; LRH ED 258-1 INT, 15 Mar. 75]

wingding: n. Informal. 1. a very unrestrained event, action, party, etc. 2. a violent fit of anger, frustration or nervousness; a loud emotional outburst.

win, let the preclear have his: y. to end off on auditing for the day because the preclear has had a big win and has a persistent F/N. [HCOB 8 Oct. 70]

win, major stable: See win.

winning valence: See valence, winning.

win, stuck in a: m. a manifestation which occurs when a person intended to lose and won. The only wins that a person gets stuck in are those which were not intentional. For example, a runner was simply part of the field most of his career and then spectacularly, and almost by accident, he won. He never expected to win; thus it is certain that he will be stuck in that win. [PAB 91, 3 July 56]

WISE: World Institute of Scientology Enterprises.

withhold: n. an undisclosed harmful (contrasurvival) act; an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which the person was bound. A withhold is something the preclear did that he isn't talking about. It is something he does not wish the world, others, all dynamics and his auditor to know about, or it has not occurred to him to tell his auditor, or he is incapable or finds it impossible or is utterly prohibited from advising anybody else about it. He believes that revealing it will endanger his self-preservation. Any withhold comes after an overt act. "An overt act and a withhold are evidently expressions of abandoning responsibility already extant and are therefore a manifestation of irresponsibility." [Life Orientation Course; Lecture 4 Oct. 61; Lecture 1 Feb. 62; Lecture 20 Feb. 62; HCOB 18 Feb. 60; HCOB 3 May 62R; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I; HCOB 19 Dec. 88R]

withhold, continuous, missed: n. a condition in which a person feels some

way and anyone who sees him misses it. Example: A doctor feels very unconfident of his skill. Every patient who sees him misses the fact that he is not confident. This reacts as a missed withhold. [HCOB 15 Dec. 73]

withhold, inadvertent: n. a withhold created when the preclear intends to communicate a withhold but it is not received and acknowledged by the auditor. If an auditor's TR 4 is bad (the preclear said it but the auditor didn't understand it), this can cause an inadvertent withhold. An inadvertent withhold will cause very near the same phenomena as an actual withhold. 'An inadvertent withhold can be found to read.' [Lecture 17 July 62 (#2); Lecture 11 May 65; HCOB 3 July 62; HCOB 13 Sept. 65R; HCOB 19 Aug. 71RC II]

withhold, laudable: n. something that it is considered laudable to withhold, such as impulses which society has classified as 'shouldn't-ought-to-have-done-it' actions. For example, a person gets mad at someone but doesn't lose his temper. Anything a preclear is withholding constitutes a withhold, no matter if it's very laudable. '... the pc undoubtedly has some laudable withhold.' [Lecture 10 Jan. 62; Lecture 16 Jan. 62]

withhold, missed: n. an undisclosed contrasurvival act which has been restimulated by another but not disclosed. This is a withhold which another person nearly found out about, leaving the person with the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is known or not. A missed withhold is not the preclear's action, it is an other-person action and the preclear's wonder about it. 'The pc with a missed withhold will not be honestly 'willing to talk to the auditor' and, therefore, not in-session until the missed withhold is pulled.' [Lecture 1 Nov. 62; HCOB 3 May 62R; HCOB 15 July 78RA; HCOB 11 Aug. 78 I] Abbr. M/W/H.

withhold of nothingness, missed: n. the phenomenon that occurs when a question has no charge on it, yet the auditor tries to get an answer. For example, 'cleaning' a rudiment that has already registered null gives a preclear a missed withhold of nothingness. The auditor won't accept the origination or reply of nothingness. This can cause a huge ARC break. This phenomenon can also occur in life when, for example, a false rumor is started about someone or something which people accept as true. They then think there is something wrong when nothing is, which creates a missed withhold of nothingness. It can't be cleaned up because there is nothing there to clean up. Also called a missed withhold of nothing. [HCOB 4 July 62 I; HCO PL 14 July 62; HCOB 9 Sept. 63; HCO PL 16 Apr. 65 I]

withhold, recurring: n. a withhold that keeps coming up, repeats again or shows up again; a withhold that has already been gotten off and comes up again as an answer to an apparent reading withhold question. There are various reasons for this phenomenon: (1) the read is false; (2) the preclear got off the withhold but it wasn't accepted; (3) the preclear was invalidated for getting the withhold off; (4) the preclear was punished for getting the withhold off; (5) there is something unknown about the incident or its chain. [Lecture 27 Mar. 62; HCOB 21 Mar. 62; HCOB 17 Apr. 77R]

withhold, reputational: n. something a person must withhold because disclosing it would damage his beingness—in other words, his reputation. He is upholding his beingness by not admitting to certain withholds because people might get another notion of him than the one he is trying to broadcast. For example, in order to protect his beingness, a judge might feel he needs to withhold the fact that he committed theft when he was a student. [Lecture 5 Oct. 61]

withholds of long duration: n. things a person has been withholding for a very long time. Withholds long duration are spotted by a nattery, critical or hostile sort of life. The case would be anywhere from 2.2 on down to 1.0 on the Tone Scale. [HCOB 19 Aug. 71RC II]

withhold system: n. a rote formula which contains all the basic elements necessary to obtain a high case gain without missing any withholds. The system has five parts: (0) the difficulty being handled, (1) what the withhold is, (2) when the withhold occurred, (3) all of the withhold, (4) who should have known about it. [HCOB 12 Feb. 62]

- wits around, wrap one's: v. Informal. to understand (something) using one's mental or intellectual powers. "He would see there's something he didn't quite understand or wrap his wits around." [Lecture 17 July 62]
- wits, rack one's: See rack one's brain.
- wog: n. a slang term for a common, ordinary, run-of-the-mill, garden-variety humanoid, by which is meant an individual that considers that he is a body and does not know that he is there as a spirit at all. This term was originally used by the Royal Air Force to mean "worthy oriental gentleman." [Lecture 29 Nov. 66]
- wolf's tooth, clean as a: m. Informal. perfectly clean. A variation of the phrase clean as a hound's tooth.
- woman scorned: See hell hath no fury.
- wood, knock on: See knock on wood.
- wood, saw: See saw wood.
- woof and warp: n. Figurative. the underlying structure upon which something is built; a foundation; base. Literally, the woof is the horizontal thread in a woven fabric, and the warp is the vertical thread. Together they make up the whole of a woven article. "Because then, of course, you're dealing with the absolute basic woof and warp of what happens to people . . ." [Lecture 4 July 61]
- Woolworth: n. Business. the name of a chain of "five-and-ten-cent" stores (stores that sell a wide variety of inexpensive merchandise) in the United States.
- word: n. a symbolic code of the physical universe in action or in static which refers to nothing more than a condition or lack of condition of being in the physical universe. Words are all physical universe because they are designed to go on a physical universe system. They are the primary means of relay of ideas from one person to another in any developed culture. A word is a whole package of thought; it is condensed thinking. Words are sounds in syllabic form delivered with a definite timbre, pitch, and volume or sight recognition in each case. They are a highly specialized form of audio-perceptics. The quality of the sound in uttering the word is nearly as important as the word itself. The written word belongs in part to visio-perceptics. [The Dynamics of Life; Self Analysis; Lecture 7 Mar. 52 (#1); Lecture 11 May 54 (#2); Lecture 20 Aug. 54 (#2); HCOB 30 June 71RC II; HCOB 1 July 71R]
- Word Clear: n. a person who has completed Word Clearing Method 1, which if done well will give back a person's education and send his intelligence quotient up. [HCOB 4 Apr. 72R I]
- word clear: v. to apply Word Clearing technology (to a person or specified materials). "Pro auditors and interns at any level study, word clear and check out on the processes they are to run in session." [HCOB 10 July 86 III]
- Word Clearer: n. a person who is trained in and uses the technology of Word Clearing to help others find and clear their misunderstood words. [HCO PL 10 Jan. 77; Org Board]
- Word Clearing: n. the procedures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies. "There are nine distinct methods of Word Clearing." [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I]
- Word Clearing Correction List: n. a prepared list used when any form of Word Clearing bogs down. It also corrects high and low TA when it occurs in a Word Clearing session. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA; HCOB 27 Nov. 78RB] Abbr. WCCL.
- Word Clearing Festival: n. a Word Clearing campaign run directly by LRH on Flag in September and October 1971, in which students and staff were intensively put through Method One Word Clearing, Method 2 Word Clearing on their post hats and Post Purpose Clearing. [OODs Vol. IV, No. 240, 9 Sept. 71; OODs Vol. IV, No. 246, 15 Sept. 71; OODs Vol. IV, No. 247, 16 Sept. 71]
- Word Clearing Method 1: n. the audited action of locating and clearing out of the way a person's basic word and meaning errors of the past. Method 1 is done by meter in session. A full assessment of many, many subjects is done. The auditor then takes each reading subject and clears a chain back to earlier words and/or words in earlier

subjects until he gets an F/N VGIs. The list of subjects is reassessed and handled until the entire list F/Ns on assessment. With Method One, whole subjects and even entire educations that were not understood at the time can be recovered. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 30 June 71RC II; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB/PL 25 Sept. 79RB]

Word Clearing Method 2: n. a metered action of clearing up words in specific materials. The materials are read by the student while on a meter and the misunderstood word is found by meter read. Then it is fully defined by dictionary. The word is then used several times in sentences of the student's own verbal composing. The misunderstood area is then reread until understood. When the person is constantly F/Ning on the materials being word cleared, the end phenomena has been reached. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 2 Jan. 72]

Word Clearing Method 3: n. the method of finding a student's misunderstood word by having him look earlier in the text than where he is having trouble for a word he doesn't understand. When the student is not flying along or is not as "bright" as he was, he must look earlier in the text for a misunderstood word. The word is found and then looked up and used verbally several times in sentences of his own composition until he has obviously demonstrated he understands the word. When any misunderstood words are cleared and the student is bright, uptone, etc., he is told to come forward, studying the text from where the misunderstood was to the area of the subject he did not understand. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 7 Oct. 81R]

Word Clearing Method 4: n. a method of clearing words using an E-Meter in which the Word Clearer fishes for the misunderstood word, finds it, clears it to F/N, looks for another in the area until there are no more, with an F/N VGIs. The person doing the Word Clearing then moves to another area, handles that—eventually all misunderstands that resulted in the cramming order or non-F/N student are handled. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 22 Feb. 72RA; HCOB 17 Aug. 72RA]

Word Clearing Method 5: n. a method of clearing words wherein the Word Clearer feeds words to the person and has him define each. Those the person cannot define must be looked up. This method may be done without a meter. It can also be done with a meter. The Word Clearer asks, "What is the definition of _____?" The person gives it. If there is any doubt whatever of it, or if the person is the least bit hesitant, the word is looked up in a proper dictionary. This method is the method used to clear words or auditing commands or auditing lists. Also called Material Clearing. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 21 June 72R I]

Word Clearing Method 6: n. a method of clearing words which is used on posts and in specific subjects. The Word Clearer makes a list of the key (or most important) words relating to the person's duties or post or the new subject. He looks up each word in the dictionary and writes down the definitions. The Word Clearer, without showing the person the definitions, asks him to define each word. The Word Clearer checks the definition on his list for general correctness—not word-for-word but meaning. Any slow or hesitancy or misdefinition is met with having the person look the word up and look up any word in the definition the person does not have a grasp of. This method can be used where a person is new on post or new to a subject or where there has just been a goof, an error or an ethics action. Also called Key Word Clearing. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 21 June 72 II]

Word Clearing Method 7: n. a method of clearing words which is used when one is working with children or foreign-language persons or semi-literates. In this method the person is made to read aloud to find out what he is doing. The procedure is: Have him read aloud. Note each omission or word change or hesitation or frown as he reads and take it up at once. Correct it by looking it up or explaining it to him. By doing this a person can be brought up to literacy. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 21 June 72 III]

Word Clearing Method 8: n. a method of clearing words used in the Primary Rundown where one is studying study tech or where one is seeking a full grasp of a subject. On courses such as the Primary Rundown, where Word Clearing is the essence of the course, Method 8 is always done with a twin. Usually an alphabetical list of every word or term in the text of a paper, a chapter or a recorded tape is available or provided. The person and his twin alternate looking up each word on the alphabetical list and using each in sentences until they have the meaning conceptually. They then read or listen to the paper, chapter or tape for its sense or general meaning. Method 4 Word Clearing is then done to find any misunderstands. These are cleared up and the material is read or listened to again. When all the material has been done in this way, the students will be fully able to apply all the material. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 21 June 72 IV]

Word Clearing Method 9: n. an unmetered method of finding the words a person doesn't understand in a book or other written material by having him read it aloud to the Word Clearer who follows along in his own copy of the materials. Any time the person makes an error in his reading or reacts in some nonoptimum way (such as by changing a word, adding a word, leaving out a word, leaving off part of a word, stumbling on a word, hesitating or pausing or reading more slowly, frowning or looking uncertain, becoming tense, yawning or reading with effort), a misunderstood will always be found before that point or sometimes at that point itself. When this happens, the Word Clearer stops the student and asks for the misunderstood. When the word that was misunderstood is located, it is cleared in a dictionary. The student will brighten up and will begin reading clearly and correctly once again. The end result of a well done Method 9 is a student who is certain he has no misunderstands on the material so that he can easily study the material and apply it. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 1 July 71R I; HCOB 30 Jan. 73RE]

word list: n. a sheet which contains all the words which occur on a specific prepared list, issued for the auditor's convenience in clearing these words on the preclear. [The Book of Case Remedies; HCOB 24 Oct. 76RA]

work: n. the application of attention and action to people or objects located in space. In essence, work is simply the handling and use of effort. [The Problems of Work; Lecture 21 Dec. 53]

work card: See job card.

workhorse E-Meter: n. a colloquial name for the Mark V E-Meter, called the "workhorse" because it is very sturdy and dependable.

working file: n. a file which holds information that is valuable to the operation of an organization. The working file must be organized so that the information in it is available in association with related material, like the data in a mind. If it is not so organized, then it has no information in it, no matter how many facts are written down on pieces of paper in filing cabinets. The information should be organized, indexed, cross-indexed and activated so that when a communication comes through the system, a quick review of the related data can be made, as in a mind. [How to Live Though an Executive]

working installation: n. something that is operational. The term can be used in reference to units, sections, departments, etc., in an organization, or to mechanical matters such as office equipment, motors, etc. It takes a great deal of work to set up an area, production line or machine so that it is a working installation; they should never be unmocked. "A failure to recruit and train new people leads one toward the destruction of working installations." [HCO PL 11 Aug. 71 II; HCO PL 13 July 74 II]

worksheets: n. the complete running record of a session from beginning to end, written page by page as the session goes along. Worksheets are always of 8" x 13" or 8 1/2" x 14" paper. They are written on both sides of the page, two columns on each side and with every page numbered front and back. The preclear's name is written on each separate sheet. After the session, the auditor puts his worksheets in sequence (page 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) for inclusion in his session

- report. The C/S should be able to look the worksheets over and see what the auditor did, what the meter said, key things that the preclear did or said and how the session went. [HCOB 7 May 69 VI; HCOB 3 Nov. 71; HCOB 6 Nov. 87] Abbr. W/S.
- Works Progress Administration:** See Work Projects Administration.
- Works Projects Administration:** n. Government. the former federal agency (1935—1943) charged with instituting and administering public works in order to relieve national unemployment. Originally called the Works Progress Administration.
- World Bank:** See International Bank.
- World Federation of Mental Health:** n. Psychiatry. a psychiatric front group advocating injury and death for the insane. Its member groups call themselves "National," whereas this is illegal as they are not part of any government. [LRH Definition Notes]
- World Health Organization:** n. Groups. an agency of the United Nations established in 1948 with the stated purpose of improving the health of the world's people and preventing or controlling communicable diseases.
- World Institute of Scientology Enterprises:** n. a nonprofit religious membership organization for Scientology comprised of business leaders and professionals in many fields who use L. Ron Hubbard's administrative and ethics technologies in their own activities. WISE helps assure that Scientology churches remain distraction-free, instills religious ethical principles in business, and licenses marks associated with Scientology and L. Ron Hubbard to appropriate individuals. Additionally, in response to the growing demand for L. Ron Hubbard's administrative technology, WISE established the Hubbard College of Administration in 1991 to provide instruction in the theory and application of the administrative technology to the general public. Abbr. WISE.
- Worldwide:** n. [1959—1970] the worldwide headquarters of the Church of Scientology, first at London and then at Saint Hill, where international management was located until its functions were taken over by the Sea Organization. Worldwide's organization changed over the years as LRH was developing the administrative technology and working out how better to provide service and materials to the organizations around the world and keep them expanding. [HCO PL 2 Jan. 59 I; LRH ED 1 Int, 9 Feb. 69; HCO PL 31 Aug. 71 I] Abbr. WW.
- Worldwide Division:** See Worldwide.
- Worldwide Operating Thetan Liaison Unit:** n. a unit formed at Worldwide in 1968 to act as a liaison with the Sea Org, the Advanced Org, all OT Projects and Worldwide. It consisted of a Commanding Officer, a Supercargo and a Chief Officer representing those divisions. Also called OT WW Liaison Unit. [HCO PL 28 Jan. 68]
- worry:** n. constant, irresolute computation on a certain point or a certain problem. It is the attempt to uncreate a condition before it occurs. [Lecture 20 May 52 (#1); Lecture 30 Nov. 53 (#3)]
- wot:** n. Archaic. to know. "' . . . you begin to look at time as some kind of a weird taskmaster that you wot not of and want to do less with.'" [Lecture 9 June 64]
- WPA:** Works Projects Administration.
- WQSB:** watch, quarter and station bill.
- wrapped around a telegraph pole:** m. Informal. tangled up or confused. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in a confused condition was likened to a person, horse or cow who had run into a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out. Also called wrapped around a telephone pole. "'He can get wrapped around a telegraph pole with great speed.'" [Lecture 21 Aug. 63]
- wrapped around a telephone pole:** See wrapped around a telegraph pole.
- wrecking train:** n. Transportation. a train employed in removing wreckage, debris, etc., from railroad tracks, and salvaging wrecked trains.
- Wrights:** Aviation. Orville Wright (1871—1948) and Wilbur Wright (1867—1912), American aircraft pioneers. The brothers had a bicycle-repair shop in Dayton, Ohio when they were attracted to aviation in 1892. On 17 December 1903, they made what are generally regarded as the first powered, sustained and controlled flights, at Kitty Hawk,

North Carolina. The first flight lasted for only 12 seconds but on the fourth, the machine traveled 59 seconds. They formed the Wright Aeroplane Company in 1909.

Wrigley Field: n. Sports. the baseball field in Chicago, Illinois. It was named after William Wrigley, Jr. (1861—1932), the creator of Wrigley's chewing gum, who held a controlling interest in the Chicago Cubs baseball team from 1916 to 1921.

Wrigley's: n. Trademark. brand name of a chewing gum.

wrinkle: n. Informal. a piece or item of useful information, knowledge, or advice; a helpful or valuable hint; a "tip." "... and you run it with all the new wrinkles and everything else, and you just fix that all up just very beautifully, you see?" [Lecture 31 May 62]

wrist cassette-player: n. Music. a cassette player worn on or hanging from the wrist.

wrong: m. destructive along the maximal number of dynamics; causing the greatest amount of damage to the greatest number of dynamics. An act or conclusion is wrong to the degree that it is nonsurvival to the individual, future race, group, species or life responsible for doing the act or making the conclusion. "The most wrong a person can be on the first dynamic is dead." [Introduction to Scientology Ethics; Scientology 8-8008; Science of Survival; Life Orientation Course; Lecture 4 Jan. 60 (#2); HCO PL 9 July 80R] Compare to RIGHT.

wrongness: n. miscalculation of effort. [Scientology 0-8: The Book of Basics] Compare to RIGHTNESS.

wrong source: n. an outpoint which consists of something (such as information, orders, technology, gifts, materiel) taken from the wrong source. This is the other side of the coin of wrong target. Example: A farmer in Iowa reporting a Mexican battleship on Mud Creek. The farmer would be a wrong source for accurate naval reports. What is sometimes called a "Hey You" "organization" is one that takes orders from anyone = a repeating outpoint of wrong source. Unwittingly receiving from a wrong source can be very embarrassing or confusing, so much so that it is a favorite intelligence trick. Wrong source produces a chaos of illogical ideas and actions when present. [HCO PL 26 Nov. 70; HCO PL 30 Sept. 73 I]

wrong target: n. an outpoint which consists of an incorrect selection of an objective to attempt or attack. This is commonly mistaken identity. It is also mistaken purposes or goals. Injustice is usually a wrong target outpoint. Example: Josie Ann has been sitting in the house reading. Her brother Oscar has been playing ball in the yard. A window breaks. Josie Ann's mother rushes into the room, sees Josie Ann and the ball on the floor, spansks Josie Ann. Example of another version of this: A firm has its premises flooded. The manager promptly insists on buying fire insurance. [HCO PL 8 Aug. 70; HCO PL 19 Sept. 70 III]

wrong-way oppose: See wrong way to.

wrong way to: m. in auditing procedures addressing Goals Problem Masses, using the wrong type of listing question to oppose a reliable item (i.e., the wording for a terminal used for an opposition terminal or vice versa). The question used to oppose a terminal is "Who or what would a _____ oppose?" The question used to oppose an opposition terminal is "Who or what would oppose a _____?" Sometimes an auditor errs on whether a reliable item is a terminal or opposition terminal, and uses the wrong question to oppose it. Listing "wrong way to" (using the wrong question) results in an endless list that never completes and won't null. Also called wrong-way oppose. [HCOB 3 Jan. 63; HCOB 14 Mar. 63]

wrong Why: n. the incorrectly identified outness which when applied does not lead to a recovery of statistics and which, when corrected, will further depress statistics. "Organizational troubles are greatly worsened by using mere explanations (which lead to no remedies) or wrong Whys (which further depress stats)." [HCO PL 13 Oct. 70 II] Compare to WHY.

w/s: worksheet.

WSU: withdraw, stop, unmock (in reference to the three types of Search and Discovery). See also S&D TYPE S; S&D TYPE U; S&D TYPE W.

Wundtianism: n. Psychology. the doctrine, school or theory of Wilhelm

Wundt.

W unit: See unit.

Wurlitzer: n. Music. brand name of an organ made by the Rudolf Wurlitzer Company.

WUS: n., m. an abbreviation for Western United States (one of the continental areas in which Scientology churches are organized). See also CONTINENT.

wu-wei: n. Religion. the Taoist doctrine of letting things follow their own course.

W/W: who or what, a phrase used at the start of many Listing and Nulling questions. [HCOB 20 Oct. 72R; HCOB 30 Oct. 72R]

WW: Worldwide.

X

X: n. a symbol used by an auditor in assessment to show that an item did not read. ''All right, the list comes out all X—nothing reading.'' [The Book of E-Meter Drills; HCO Information Letter 10 May 62; HCOB 8 Apr. 63; HCOB 7 Oct. 68 I; HCOB 29 Apr. 69; HCOB 29 Jan. 70; HCOB 3 July 71R; HCOB 28 Nov. 87]

X unit: See unit.

Y

Yajur-Veda: n. Religion. one of the books of the Veda, containing a collection of sacrificial formulas. See also VEDA.

''Yanks are coming, The'': Music. a line from the refrain of the song ''Over There'' by American actor and song writer George M. Cohan (1878 — 1942). The song is about the American troops sent to Europe to fight in World War I.

yard, by the: m. Informal. in great numbers; very many at one time.

''And we're right into the middle of the case with a crash, you see, and we pull a lot of stuff off by the yard and so on.''
[Lecture 18 Jan. 62]

yellow filter: n. Photography. a transparent yellow sheet of colored glass or gelatin placed in front of or behind the lens of a camera to control the transmission of specific colors of light. As an example of its use, a yellow filter will darken the sky and highlight clouds when used in black-and-white photography.

Yellow Sheet: n. a yellow sheet of paper which details each correction list or set of commands which has been word cleared on a preclear. It also lists his Havingness Process and the size cans he uses. The sheet is kept up-to-date by the auditor on a yellow sheet of paper. As additional lists are word cleared or as the preclear's Havingness Process changes, they are noted on the sheet, with the date. The Yellow Sheet is stapled inside the front cover of the pc folder under the Folder Summary. [HCOB 30 Oct. 87; HCOB 13 Nov. 87]

yellow tab: See yellow tag.

yellow tag: n. 1. a tag put on the pc folder of a preclear who is a potential trouble source. The tag stays on the folder until the person is no longer a potential trouble source. Also called yellow tab. [HCOB 17 Apr. 72R] 2. in a Sea Org service org, a yellow card that the Examiner places on the folder of any preclear who looks the least bit tired or non-VGIs or withdrawn. Also called yellow tab. [BFO 46, 26 Dec. 75] 3. a large yellow tag placed on the outside front cover of a program folder, denoting a program which is not yet bugged but is doing poorly and will bug if not handled. It is an early warning, allowing the responsible Program Operator to act fast and locate the source of trouble and eradicate it so the program speeds up. [CBO 749, 20 May 84] —v. 4. to cause a yellow tag to be placed on a folder. [HCOB 29 May 80RA] Compare to GREEN TAG and RED TAG.

yes—no flash answer: See flash answer.

yickle-yackle: n. Informal. talk, especially idle or empty chatter; mere babble.

yip-yap: n. Informal. noisy and stupid talk; jabber.

YMCA: n. Popular culture. Young Men's Christian Association: a worldwide organization that offers sports activities, general education programs, etc., to young men.

yo-heave, give (something) the: See heave-ho, give the (old).

young un: n. Informal. a young person or child; from ''young one.''

you pays your money and takes your chance: Informal. what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A variation of the phrase you pays your money and you takes your choice, suggesting that when faced with a choice between two similar possibilities or alternatives, one might just as well rely on luck. The phrase comes from a rhyme used by English traders with market stalls:

''Whatever you please, my little dears:

You pays your money and you takes your choice.

You pays your money and what you sees is

A cow or a donkey, just as you pleases." yours is not to question why: Literary, reference to lines from The Charge of the Light Brigade, a poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809—1892) that celebrates the heroism of a British cavalry brigade in its doomed assault on much larger forces:
"Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die."
Y unit: See unit.

Z

zero: See absolute zero.

O_A, O_B: See Zero question.

Zero A, Zero B: See Zero question.

Zero Comm Course: n. [1965] a Communication Course done at the beginning of Level 0 which consisted of the same TRs as the normal Comm Course, but run without the coach flunking. [HCO PL 22 Apr. 65 II]

Zero Course: See Hubbard Recognized Scientologist.

0.5: n. the numerical designation for the level of grief on the Tone Scale.

0.05: n. the numerical designation for the level of apathy on the Tone Scale.

0.0: n. the numerical designation for the level of body death on the Tone Scale.

Zero question: n. in early Prepchecking procedure, a broad question regarding the whole subject to be cleared; the answers to the Zero question formed the basis for more specific questions which were numbered Zero A (O_A), Zero B (O_B), etc. Zero questions were asked until the preclear gave a specific overt, at which point the auditor switched to What questions, numbered 1, 1_A (or 1-1), 1_B (or 1-2), etc. Completing a chain required that each of the related What questions and Zero questions on that subject be fully cleaned up. [HCOB 1 Mar. 62; HCOB 21 Mar. 62]

zero-rate: n. 1. the designation for study materials which are passed by proof of having been read or listened to only, as opposed to being star-rated. "These will be on a zero-rate." [HCO PL 15 Mar. 63 II; HCOB 11 June 64; HCOB 4 Oct. 64; HCOB 10 Feb. 66 I; HCOB 21 Sept. 70R; HCOB 21 July 81R] —v. 2. to study materials zero-rate. "These are zero-rated." [HCO PL 10 Feb. 66 I] Compare to STAR-RATED.

0—IV: See Academy Levels.

0-0: Routine 0-0.

zonal org: n. [1966—1967] an org responsible for a particular zone of a continental area. When a continental org had more than five orgs under it, one of the orgs was established as a zonal org with specific orgs under it that it was responsible for. Once a zonal org had five orgs under it, a subzonal org (also called subzone org) was designated to take the additional orgs under it. Also called zone org. [HCO PL 1 Mar. 66R II]

Z unit: See unit.