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- .22 a bullet which is .22 inches in diameter, used in rifles or pistols with a barrel of the same size.
- .38 a pistol or revolver using a cartridge approximately .38 inches in diameter.
- .38-caliber Webley a handgun (revolver) produced by British arms manufacturer, Webley. .38-caliber refers to the inside diameter of the gun barrel being .38 of an inch (about 9.5 millimeters). With a capacity to hold six bullets, it was a standard issue British firearm during World War II (1939–1945).
- .45 a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch.
- a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. You know, like some five-year-old kid and two-year-old kid “Here, Johnny, have a cocked .45.” –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)
- firearm which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch.
- a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. Shoot him with a .45, you'll get a theta bop. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)
- a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch. "Shoot him with '6'.455," You' get a theta bop. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62),
- a firearm which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch.
- .5 the numerical designation for grief on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. These machines are pitched around .5

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or 1. 1 or –the highest level machine anybody ever had was at about 2.0. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

the numerical designation for grief on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

.50 (fifty) caliber rifle n. a reference to a powerful rifle having a bore (inside diameter of the barrel) that measures .50 inches (1.27 cm). Such rifles can be used for hunting big game, such as elephants and rhinoceros.

0.2 the numerical designation for self-abasement on Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. Well actually, the band between about 0.75 on the Tone Scale, and about 0.2-pardon me, 2.2 (in that band right in there), my God! -Two-Way Communication (1 Nou. 54) the numerical designation for grief on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. Because he came in here at 0.5 on the Tone Scale. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nou. 54)

007ish like or in the manner of 007, code name of British secret agent James Bond, the larger-than-life character in a series of suspense novels by British author Ian Fleming (1908-1964). Before getting 007ish check with Flag and don't engage in witch hunts or run from imaginary enemies or get into the valence of the police or FBI or MI5.

like or in the manner of 007, code name of British secret agent James Bond, the larger-than-life character in a series of suspense novels by British author Ian Fleming (1908 - 1964).

01 people you could clear by three or four times. Savvy? -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)

1 luck, ride (one's) expect or count on an even better run of good fortune i than (one) has had already. Just sit back and ride your luck. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) 1 major thought the complete thought being expressed in words by the audi tor. In other words, when you read this line, 'Who or what would want to catch catfish?' that thing has got to fire on that, not because the goal is on the end, but the line as a major thought has got to fire. -Goals List ing (9 Aug. 62) malamutes any of a breed of large, strong dog with a thick coat of gray or black-and-white and a bushy tail. It was developed as a~ sled dog by the Alaskan Eskimo. . . . he was one of these fantastic malamutes - and hed 1 bare his teeth, come tearing across the yard, fangs just shooting out of his face in all directions. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) malarkey (slang) insincere, meaningless or deliberately misleading talk; non

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manic abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc. Now, similarly, you could go further and find a pc ARC break into a total manic. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 147 May 63) Marcabians people of the Marcab Confederacy various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 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 almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. I was sitting there idly speculating about it over my scrambled eggs, and I suddenly realized-still eating, I mean, Fm decadent-I suddenly realized that these between-lives blokes, the Marcabians, wouldnt know what to do if they came down here and saw that they had a Marcab headquarters

here. ' R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) i Mark IV.- short for Mark IV E-Meter, released in 1961 and at the time became the only meter allowed in Scientology Academies. Well, Fm solving f that with drills and attention and various things, and Fm also double-solving it by making sure that a persistent-read E-Meter comes into existence in the very near future that can be hooked up to a Mark IV and red lights go on and pinball's dials go around when you hit a read, see, and it stays on until you do something about it or something like that.

"1-? ,c tested? upse . invalidated? 'Perfectable scrambled eggishness'-anything been perfectabled?" -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63))n Picasso Pablo Picasso (1881-1973), Spanish painter and sculptor. Known as 2- one of the foremost twentieth-century artists. . . . point out to your com rt panions in a very loud voice the wonderful work done by Picasso. 153 W E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) Picasso's brown period a humorously coined term for a chronological period into which many of Picasso's works have been classified, such as his so-called blue period, characterized by paintings done of old men, mother's and children, and beggars, all done in predominantly blue tones. You ~ Y look at The Cavalier, or something like that, and you say, Wów, that n actually is a very excellent example of Picasso's brown period." -E-Meter 9 Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) pienie (informal) an enjoyable experience or time. Now, brother, youre going n to have a pienie. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) picture See mental image picture in this glossary. And then he didnt get there, and he saw a

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picture that was the fifteenth incident. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) pin 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 't of the needle. . . . and the thing falls off the pin and the auditor says, Ir "That's-do you agree that's clean?" -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) pinballs of or pertaining to any of various games played on a sloping, glass topped table presenting a field of colorful, knoblike target pins and rails, 3 the object usually being to shoot a ball, driven by a spring, up a side passage and cause it to roll back down against these projections and through channels, which electrically flash or ring and record the score. Well, Fm solving that with drills and attention and various things, and f~` Fm also double-solving it by making sure that a persistent-read E-Meter comes into existence in the very near future that can be hooked up to a Mark X and red lights go on and pinball's dials go around when you hit a ~ead, see, and it stays on until you do something about it or something like that. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) ~ 9~

Cycle (24 July 63)

ble confusion with older, invalid concepts. It comes from the Greek letter -theta (0), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit, to which an n is added to make a noun in the modern style used to ere-

- 1 GLOSSARY

see Grades of Release in this glossary.

1.0 the numerical designation for féar on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. It would get on up the line, and it would cut out as the only process possible-the only process possible-at 1.0. -TwoWay Communication (1 Nov. 54)

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, for example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander

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from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. People are aberrated because of misunderstood words.

10 ²	(mathematics) ten to the twenty-first power; ten multiplied by itself twenty-one times. The power is a small figure or symbol placed at the upper right of another figure or symbol to show how many times the latter is to be multiplied by itself. (Example 10 ² = 10 x 10)
135 Proof	the strength of liquor based upon the ratio of its alcohol content to water. The US standard is 100 proof, which equals a mixture usually containing 50 percent alcohol. Thus, 135 proof rum would be 67 1/2 percent alcohol.
14th and F Streets	an intersection of two streets in Washington, DC, USA, 14th Street and F Street. This intersection is two city blocks from the White House, the official residence of the President of the United States.
cubic yards (of gravel)	a measurement of the size of a pile of gravel, expressed in how many yards tall, long and wide it is. Cubic as used here means three-dimensional. Any object's size can be calculated by measuring these three dimensions. For example, if a cube of a material is 2 feet wide, 3 feet tall and 4 feet long, the three measurements are combined (2 x 3 x 4 feet) and the final figure (24) is its cubic size, or the cubic space it occupies (24 cubic feet). When a pile of gravel is said to be 150.7-9 cubic yards it means the combination of its height, length and width equals 150 yards plus an additional 7/10 to 9/10 cubic yards.
163 Holland Park	once the street address of the first Hubbard Association of Scientologists (HASI) in London, England. During the early 1950s HASI grew to such an extent that by late 1955 it moved its headquarters to larger premises.
1682-44-ump	a made-up name for a form.
16mm	a type of cinematography film which measures 16 millimeters in width.
1789	a reference to the year in which the French Revolution began, or to the Revolution itself.
17th ACC	an Advanced Clinical Course held in Washington, DC from 25 February through 31 March 1957. See also ACC in this glossary. Take one datum and try to teach it to somebody with the old

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educational processes of the 17th ACC. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

- 18121 a reference to the War of 1812, a conflict between the United States and Britain over the rights of the US at sea that lasted from 1812 to 1815. The war was said to be caused by the attempts of the US to maintain the freedom of the seas against British and French interference and the desire to seize Canada from Great Britain. Between the years of 1793 and 1815 England and France fought intermittently, and both countries were interfering with US trade and its right to freely use the sea. The British cut off American trade routes to Europe. Unable to settle differences, the United States declared war on Britain. American soldiers attacked Canada unsuccessfully and the British retaliated by burning the White House and other buildings in Washington, DC. The war lasted until 1815, when a treaty was signed restoring prewar conditions.
- 1827 reference to 1827 Nineteenth Street NW, the street address of LRH's residence in Washington, DC in the 50s and early 60s.
1866. The university has three campuses one in the city of Lawrence, one in Kansas City and one in Wichita. Its main campus in Lawrence offers subjects including the arts and sciences, architecture, business, education, law, journalism and pharmacy. The Kansas City campus has additional schools of medicine and health, and the Wichita campus runs clinical programs in medicine.
- 18-inch gun large, heavy gun with a barrel 18 inches in diameter.
- 18-point (printing) approximately twice the average size of type (8 points). A point is about 1/72 of an inch.
- 1917 reference to the Russian Revolution (1917@1918) that overthrew the czar of Russia and brought the Bolsheviks, a Communist Party, to power. One of the leaders of the revolution was Vladimir I. Lenin (1870@1924), a founder of the Bolshevik party. See also Lenin in this glossary.
- 1917 revolution the revolution in Russia (1917--1918) that overthrew the emperor of Russia and brought the communists to power. They weren't in on the 1917 revolution.
- 1917 Revolution the revolution in Russia (1917@1918) that overthrew the emperor of Russia and brought the communists to power. They weren't in on the 1917 Revolution. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

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same as Russian Revolution a revolution in Russia (1917@1918) that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a Communist Party, to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in World War I. They weren't in on the 1917 Revolution.
=Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

1929 a reference to the year in which the stock market crashed in the United States and the beginning of the Great Depression—that period of economic crisis and lowered business activity occurring in the United States from 1929 through most of the 1930s. The Depression began in 1929 when stock values in the US dropped rapidly and thousands of stockholders lost large sums of money. Numerous banks, factories and stores closed, leaving millions of Americans jobless. It ranked as the worst and longest period of low business activity and high unemployment in modern times.

1930s. For instance, in April of 1932, in a radio address, Roosevelt stated “These unhappy times call for the building of plans...that build from the bottom up and not from the top down, that put their faith once more in the forgotten man...” 2. a person or category of persons who are given less consideration or attention than is merited.

1971 when England changed its currency the use of the shilling was discontinued and the value of pence changed—the pound became a monetary unit made up of 100 pence. The new five pence piece (equal to five pennies) replaced the shilling and remained 1/20th of the pound.

1A Routine 1A, a procedure developed in 1961 consisting of any combination of problems processes and Security Checks. For more information on Routine 1A see HCOB 6 July 61 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. Now, a pc will sit there and endlessly run 1A. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

Routine 1A, a procedure developed in 1961 consisting of any combination of problems processes and Security Checks. For more information on Routine 1A see HCOB 6 July 61 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

short for Routine 1A, a procedure developed in 1961 consisting of any combination of problems processes and Security Checks. For more information on Routine 1A see HCOB 6 July 61 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

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- 1-B see One in this glossary. I've still got some kind of a reaction. Let's get the 1-B checked here. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles
- 1C short for Routine 1C. See R1C in this glossary.
- 1st ACC short for 1st American Advanced Indoctrination Course, the name of the first Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 6 October to 13 November 1953, in Camden, New Jersey, USA. The lectures were delivered to ten of the best auditors at the time, selected by Ron himself. This course was one 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.
- 1st Melbourne ACC an Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 9 through 30 November 1959 in Melbourne, Australia. See also ACC in this glossary. First Melbourne ACC, twenty-fifth November. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)
- 1st Saint Hill ACC an Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 8 August through 16 September 1960, at Saint Hill, England. See also ACC in this glossary.
- 2) abbreviation for General Electric Company an American manufacturer of electrical equipment with offices throughout the world. The most hideous thing you ever wanted to see is some big corporation that thinks the name GE (or something of the sort) is a thing. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)
- 2) comm ev call before a Committee of Evidence. @`If I complain they won't let me wear my hat, they'll comm ev me for third party actions."
- 2.ARC Breaks and the Comm cycle This word ("telepator") the student most probably will try to look up. It can be looked up by splitting up the word in parts but to facilitate the study we would like to add it.
- 20-millimeter machine gun a machine gun having a bore (inside-barrel diameter) of twenty millimeters. He's using a 20-millimeter machine gun to shoot a grasshopper, see? -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)
- a machine gun having a bore (inside-barrel diameter) of twenty millimeters.
- 20-mule team borax a commonly used household name for a heavy-duty cleaning agent. "20-mule team" is a part of its advertising, from the 20-

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mule teams which were once used to carry borax (a colorless crystalline salt) from the mines in California to the trains for transporting.

21st ACC short for the 21st American Advanced Clinical Course which was given by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 5 January to 13 February 1959. "It just isn't possible to come down to the Congress's 21st ACC because I'm getting married."

22 a reference to a tank (designated as the "M22" by the military), introduced in 1943 by the United States and used during World War II (1939–1945). Known as the "Locust" by the British, it weighed 8.5 tons and had a top speed of 40 miles (64.3 km) per hour. It was operated by a crew of three and was armed with a gun that fired projectiles 37 millimeters (1.46 in) in diameter, as well as a machine gun.

22.0 the numerical designation for games on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. They are maybe hitting 22.0 or 20.0 or 18.0 or something of that nature. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

22nd American short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, from 2 January to 10 February 1961.

short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, from 2 January to 10 February 1961. See also ACC in this glossary.

short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, 2 January - 10 February 1961, running concurrently with the 3rd South African Advanced Clinical Course. L. Ron Hubbard opened the course and gave 10 lectures to the students during the first week, then flew to South Africa. See also ACC in this glossary.

short for 22nd American Advanced Clinical Course, which was held in Washington, DC, 2 January - 10 February 1961, running concurrently with the 3rd South African Advanced Clinical Course. L. Ron Hubbard opened the course and gave 10 lectures to the students during the first week, then flew to South Africa where he addressed the Anatomy Congress (21 - 22 January).

235 a reference to uranium-235.

25 July 63) American Civil War a conflict lasting four years (1861-1866)"In", . . . t, , h" nited States between eleven Southern

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States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. The American Civil War, that destroyed one of the better agricultural areas of America, and, so far, was a battle about slavery, one way or the other.

-The, 1, t, , , Ra. Line ('cont.)

2600 Hoover

2600 South Hoover Street, the address of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation in Los Angeles, California, in 1950. Other Foundations were located at that time in New York, Illinois, Washington, DC, Hawaii and Elizabeth, New Jersey (the headquarters). The first place I know of it was when we were down at 2600 Hoover in Los Angeles in 1950, and people used to walk in off the street and say, "Ron said to give me fifty hours of processing," or something like that, and by George, they would."

2600 South Hoover Street, the address of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation in Los Angeles, California, in 1950. Other Foundations were located at that time in New York; Illinois; Washington, DC; Hawaii and Elizabeth, New Jersey (the headquarters). The first place I know of it was when we were down at 2600 Hoover in Los Angeles in 1950, and people used to walk in off the street and say, "Ron said to give me fifty hours of processing," or something like that, and by George, they would.

-270 degrees centigrade

near absolute zero (-273.16 degrees centigrade), the theoretical temperature at which molecular motion ceases and no heat remains. Centigrade pertaining to or noting a temperature scale in which 0 degrees represents the ice point of water and 100 degrees the steam point, at sea level.

2nd Mate

(1968 Flag ship org board) the head of Division 2, Preparations and Planning Division who was responsible for training, planning and data collection. All 2nd Mate and Plans Chief Hats

the Sea Organization officer responsible, at the time of this lecture, for the training of crew and staff. As soon as you have listened to this tape again, worked this out in clay to the full satisfaction of the 2nd Mate, and so on, why, you are free to return to Saint Hill.

(1968 Flag ship org board) the head of Division 2, Preparations and Planning Division who was responsible for training, planning and data collection.

3 S&Ds

a Search and Discovery procedure in which an auditor lists three questions to locate and handle suppressive elements in a preclear's

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life. See also list and Search and Discovery in this glossary.

a procedure in which 3 processes are run to locate and handle the suppressive elements in a pc's life.

- 301 TF a designation for a type of valve produced by the American valve company RP&C (RP&C stands for Reading-Pratt & Cady). TF is an abbreviation for Teflon, a trademark for a plastic material with nonstick properties that is used in insulation, cookware, etc. It remains stable in extreme heat and cold and does not react with other chemicals. 301 TF denotes a valve that utilizes a ball (that sits on a Teflon base within the valve) to check a flow of liquid.
- 35-millimeter slides n. individual transparent pictures on photographic film measuring 35 millimeters in width and mounted in plastic or card frames for projection onto a screen. The slides are loaded into special trays to be fed in sequence into a slide projector, where a powerful lamp projects the images. 35 millimeter is a standard size of film used for such slides.
- slides made from film of a 35-millimeter width.
- 360-degree (geometry) having the shape of a circle. The turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree and there are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle.
- 3D Routine 3D, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. See also GPM in this glossary. Are you -the only person in your immediate area who can do a 3D Assessment accurately. . - Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)
- short for three-dimensional; having a three-dimensional form, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height.
- short for three-dimensional, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height.
- 3D Criss Cross one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed. See also Routine 3 process in this glossary." 10.As we do have the definition of "Washington, DC" approved already in the TR 7 glossary, and this is a more detailed definition without getting more complicated, I would here very much like to use the following definition for "Washington D.C."

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one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed. See also Routine 3 process in this glossary.

Routine 3D Criss Cross, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed. And this is a summary of 3D Criss Cross, being the latest and the most. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

3N short for Routine 3N, one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. "Well, you've got two processes to make an OT You've got 3N, you got R3R." -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. See also Routine 3 process in this glossary.

one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. See also Routine 3 process in this glossary. We're using mostly the 3N Model Session and in actual fact have not used the old, original, long drawn-out beginning ruds, end ruds Model Session for some time. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

3rd South African short for 3rd South African Advanced Clinical Course, given by Ron in Johannesburg, South Africa from 23 January through 17 February 1961.

4"d off, taking the (informal) removing the secrecy from (something); revealing the truth about (an affair). Well, that's the sort of trouble you get when you suddenly start taking the lid off something that has had the lid nailed down on for a very long time, you see? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

-4.0 the numerical designation for needing bodies on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. But let's take a good look at this and recognize that the widest band we have -1.1 on down south through 0.0, through -4.0, on through -6.0, on down to -8.0... -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

42nd and Broadway a busy street corner in the heart of New York City.

a major intersection of two famous streets, 42nd Street and Broadway, in the heart of New York City. In the mid-nineteenth century, Broadway attracted many theater producers due to its central location. The number and size of Broadway's theaters

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grew as New York City increased in population and influence, until the brightly lighted street became known in the 1890s as "The Great White Way" (in reference to the brilliant street illumination). The area has remained an extremely busy entertainment center with bustling crowds of people, bright lights, restaurants and active movie and stage theaters. Do you know that I could stand right here on the corner of 42nd and Broadway and kiss you and there isn't one single person would even glance in your direction. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a major intersection of two well-known streets, Broadway and 42nd Street, in New York City, New York, USA, the heart of a busy entertainment center with bustling crowds, bright lights, restaurants, movies and stage theaters.

42nd Street

a busy street in the heart of New York City.

See 42nd and Broadway in this glossary. But I used to tell some girl-if I were ever walking down Broadway in the vicinity of 42nd Street, you could always count on me to tell some-the girl I was walking with, you see, "Do you know that New Yorkers never see anything?" -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

see 42ND AND BROADWAY.

a busy street in the heart of New York City. Why, I used to tell some girl-if I were ever walking down Broadway in the vicinity of 42nd Street, you could always count on me to tell the girl I was walking with, you see, "Do you know that New Yorkers never see anything?" -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

45 degrees

the measurement of an angle, half the size of a 90 degree right angle (the angle made by the meeting of two straight lines perpendicular to each other). [DIAGRAM]

45th and Broadway

an intersection in New York City, New York, USA in a busy entertainment center with bustling crowds of people, bright lights, restaurants, movies and stage theaters.

5.0

n. LRH Def. about the highest level of happiness or cheerfulness you could reach. [Lecture 15 Feb. 51]

5707C05

the designation for the date of an LRH lecture and its type. This number stands for a lecture done in 1957 (57) in the month of July (07) on the fifth day (05). C stands for copy. See also FC-7 in this glossary.

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the designation for the date of an LRH lecture and its type. This number stands for a lecture done in 1957 (57) in the month of July (07) on the fifth day (05). C stands for copy. See also FC-7 in this glossary. The first public release of the work is preserved as tape 5707C05 FC-7.

5th ACC short for 5th American Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard in Phoenix, Arizona 29 March - 7 May 1954. See also ACC in this glossary.

short for 5th American Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard in Phoenix, Arizona, 29 March - 7 May 1954.

6 o'clock, number three ring a reference to a position located vertically below the center point of a circular target. 6 o'clock refers to a position that would be the same as the number 6 on a clock face. Number three ring refers to one of the rings around the bull's-eye of a target, as used in archery or sometimes on a rifle range. The target has concentric rings formed around a circle in the center (called the bull's-eye). The number three ring is the third ring in towards the bull's-eye, counting from the outside of the target. In archery, points are assigned based on the ring that is hit. The object is to hit the bull's-eye, which gives the highest points possible.

6 o'clock, number three ring reference to a low position away from the bull's-eye on a target hit in rifle target shooting. Six o'clock refers to the position on the face of a target which would be the same as the number 6 on the face of a clock. The number three ring is the third ring from the center of the target.

603-F a made-up designation for a license.

69 Merrion Square the address of the first Personal Efficiency Foundation in Dublin, Ireland. The square has a central park, a National Gallery and numerous elegant buildings. It is almost exclusively occupied by offices and clubs and organizations. It has been the residence of numerous well-known personalities from nineteenth-century Ireland.

7. Scientology and effective Knowledge “Northeast by north” is not defined in common Norwegian dictionaries or encyclopedias, so we are adding it. I have simplified it, to avoid MUs.

71 short for issue 71 of the Ability magazine, entitled “Being Clear and How to Get There,” issued in 1958. It contained a large article on Clear by LRH, a question and answer section on basic Scientology data, and other promotional and orientation material.

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See also Ability in this glossary. And it has maybe a 71 and a questionnaire and something of the sort.

- 747 short for Boeing Model 747 Jumbo-Jet, the world's first wide-body transport aircraft.
- 7X50 a numerical designation used in describing the power of binoculars. Binoculars are used to observe objects which, to the naked eye, are far away but when seen through the binoculars appear closer. Binoculars consist of two small telescopes with a separate viewing tube for each eye. The tubes are mounted with hinges to a single frame to allow the eyepieces to be moved closer together or further apart (since the distance between the eyes varies from person to person). In the numerical designation 7X50, the first figure (7) gives the actual magnification (the apparent enlargement of objects seen through a lens) of that being viewed. For example, if an object appears to be one inch high with the naked eye, it would appear 7 inches high when viewed with 7X50 binoculars. The second figure (50) gives the diameter (the distance of a line passing from one side of a circle through the center to the other side) of the binocular lens in millimeters. Binoculars of this magnification (7X50) can be used for viewing such things as ships at sea, whereas binoculars with lower magnifications would be used for viewing things at a closer distance such as bird watching, sports, etc. Example Even though I was in the very last row at the opera, the actors looked huge thanks to my 7X50 binoculars! So anyway, it just goes on at this mad rate, and at the end of it, finally concludes, without any preamble of any kind whatsoever, that a yachtsman needs a 7X50 type pair of binoculars-an authoritative conclusion based on all of the optical formulas.
- 8 30 a.m. or 8 30 p.m. Ocho means “eight,” y means “and,” and media means “half.”
- 8.0 the numerical designation for hiding on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. Two-way communication cuts in at the Tone Scale at -8.0. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)
- 8-C the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. See also havingness in this glossary. In 8-C for instance, which ran with the person’s arm further and further away from him when he touched the wall.
- a Scientology training drill, also used to mean good control. See

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also Training 6 in HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume.

the name of a Scientology process, also used to mean control.

the name of a Scientology process, also used to mean good control.

the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and capability of taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process.

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the name of a Scientology training drill, also used to mean good control.

a Scientology training drill, also used to mean good control. See also Training 6 in HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume. Because we're all set here to go forward and show you 8-C and how it develops into High School Indoc. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. Did it ever occur to you that you could animate a body into 8-C? - Two Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and capability of taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. And when he could handle a subjective process pretty well, he could certainly do some 8-C, couldn't he? -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing -New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process. Level II is repetitive processes, Model Session, Op Pro by Dup,

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8-C, CCHs, Havingness, General O/W, ARCÅ 63, Auditing Cycle.

the name of a process. Also used to mean good control.

the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control.

the name of a process. Also used to mean good control. ¶HCOB 23 August 1965.

the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. ...and he's now forgotten how to run 8-C or Touch Assists.

the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control. But we can count on just this simple 8-C direction ``Fill this out and send it in."

the name of a Scientology process and a Scientology training drill, also used to mean good control.

the name of a Scientology process, also used to mean control. But this new Scientologist that had just come on to take care of them, you know, was not necessarily giving them good 8-C or bad 8-C, but wasn't doing anything to upset them particularly, and they were going along just dandy. ¶Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

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8-DDT a humorous reference to DDT, which is a type of insecticide.

8-O SOP 8-O, a technique which simply drills up the capabilities of the thetan on a gradient scale so he can see, hear, speak, get out electricity, throw out postulates, control bodies other than his own and do other things which are well within his abilities.

90% dynamite n. a very volatile dynamite. Dynamite is an explosive made from an oily liquid called nitroglycerin. This liquid is highly sensitive to jolts, shocks and friction and likely to explode if treated improperly. To lessen this sensitivity and the dangers connected with it, nitroglycerin is mixed with an absorbent substance, such as sawdust or wood pulp, and thus made safe for handling,

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transporting, etc. This mixture is called dynamite and can be detonated by heat (fire) or percussion (sharp impact). The very first dynamite was 75 percent nitroglycerin and 25 percent absorbent material, but later with other chemical improvements to the mixture the percentages varied, such as 40 to 60. A 90 percent mixture of dynamite would only have 10 percent absorbent material and would only be slightly more stable than straight nitroglycerine, so would need careful handling.

910 North Yale, Wichita, Kansas the address of L. Ron Hubbard's home from May, 1951 until the end of March, 1952.

A abbreviation for Affinity. See affinity in this glossary.

abbreviation for Affinity. See also ARC in this glossary.

abbreviation for Affinity. See ARC in this glossary.

Who.

Who is on first.

I'm not asking you, I'm telling you. Who is on first.

That's the man's name.

Yes.

Who!

A (trait) a trait of a pc's personality as plotted on an OCA (Oxford Capacity Analysis) graph. Trait A ranges from Unstable/Dispersed to Stable.

aberration Irrational behavior or computation (thinking). They are stimulus-response in nature and may be prosurvival or contrasurvival. The engram is the basic source of aberrations.

departures from rational thought or behavior. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. 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 departures 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

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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. This is the most fundamental level of aberration “If the food smells good, go away from it!” This is directly against the survival intention of the organism.

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- A chord major (music) a combination of 3 or more notes sounded together in harmony (a chord) in the key (a system of related notes in music based on a particular note) of A Major.
- a la (French) according to; in the manner of; in the style of.
- A meter a projection-type E-Meter produced in 1952. See also projection-model and E-Meter in this glossary.
- a number, for example 1,000,000,000. In the United Kingdom a billion is designated with 12 zeros.
- A P & A abbreviation for the book Advanced Procedure and Axioms, by L. Ron Hubbard.
- a priori not based on prior study or examination; nonanalytical.
- a section. See also section. Technical Division; Treasury
- a song in the 1940s about the Salvation Army, which contained the line "Hallelujah, hallelujah, throw a nickel on the drum and you'll be saved."
- a wealthy shipping merchant named Dombey has but a single ambition in life to have a son so his firm might be named Dombey and Son. When his son, Paul, is born he promises to fulfill this ambition, which overrides even grief at the death of his wife. Paul, quite unequal to the great things expected of him, is sent to a boarding school

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run by a bitter old woman, Mrs. Pipchin, who gives children everything they don't like and nothing they do. Later moving to another school, Paul's health gives way under the rigors of boarding-school life and he dies. Sonless, Dombey remarries only to find more misery after his wife leaves him, and his daughter—whom he hates for surviving her brother—leaves to live in another part of the world. The book however finally ends with a reconciliation of father and daughter.

A/Mgmt Aide

short for Assistant Management Aide. See Asst Management Aide in this glossary. On A/Mgmt Aide request, CLO's Action Bureau writes the MOs for, briefs and fires a single observer missionary.

short for Assistant Management Aide. See Asst Management Aide in this glossary.

A=A

anything equals anything. It is the way the reactive mind thinks, irrationally identifying thoughts, people, objects, experiences, statements, etc., with one another where little or no similarity actually exists. Everything is everything else. Example Mr. X looks at a horse knows it's a house knows it's a school teacher. So when he sees a horse he is respectful. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

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A4 n. an international standard size of paper measuring approximately 21 x 29.7 centimeters or 8 1/4 x 11 3/4 inches. "A" is an arbitrary designation for a series of standard paper sizes, ranging from A0 to A6. The series is based on a large rectangular piece of paper called "A0," which is 1 square meter in area (84.1 x 118.9 cm or 33 1/8 x 46 3/4 in). This piece of paper is cut in half to produce A1, A1 is cut in half to produce A2, and so on (see illustration). All sheets in this series have the same rectangular shape and one-half the surface area of the next size larger. The main use of the A series of paper is for writing paper, books and magazines, etc. There is also a B series for posters and C for envelopes.

AAs abbreviation for Attempted Abortions, especially in referring to the engrams created by such attempts.

Alcoholics Anonymous an organization of alcoholics and former alcoholics who seek, through mutual counseling, to avoid lapses into drinking.

attempted abortions.

aback to be taken aback To very surprised or shocked by something. [ex - For a moment, I was completely taken aback by her request.]

Abaflubians made-up name for a race of people.

made-up name of a race of people.

a made-up name for a group of people.

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made-up name of a race of people. And I think if you were to take somebody who was Clear and try to convince him that he ought to declare war personally, you see, on the Abaflubians or somebody like that, don't you see, it would just puzzle him no end why.

abased	reduced or lowered, as in rank, office, reputation or estimation; humbled, degraded.
abbey	a monastery under the supervision of an abbot or a convent under the supervision of an abbess.
Abbot	Yes.
Abbott	Abbott Laboratories, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive "psychiatric" drugs. See Parke, Lilly, Abbott.
Abbott and Costello	Bud Abbott (1895–1974) and Lou Costello (1908?–1959), a popular American comedy team who, beginning in the 1920s, performed on stage, radio, television as well as in motion pictures. Abbott played the fasttalking swindler and Costello the baby-faced, simple-minded sucker. Abbott and Costello made more than thirty films and continued in partnership into the mid-fifties.
abbreviate	shorten by cutting off a part; cut short.
ABC blocks	n. a reference to children's blocks which teach the basics of the alphabet and numbers. Small blocks made from wood or plastic are labeled with letters of the alphabet, A, B, C and so on through Z and are used to teach a child the alphabet. In addition to letters the blocks often have numbers or pictures so the child can also learn numbers and how to count at the same time. The term ABCs refers to the basic skill of spelling, reading and writing or, by extension, the elementary facts or principles of any subject.
ABCD	reference to four steps of Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains, used to run through an incident as needed after the incident has been contacted and gone through the first time. The letters stand for the commands which the auditor gives the pc (A) "Move to the beginning of the incident," (B) "Tell me when you are there," (C) "Scan through to the end of the incident," (D) "Tell me what happened." If the incident is the earliest incident on that chain, this procedure is repeated until the incident erases. Repeated use of these commands when the incident is not erasing

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abdicated	withdrawing oneself (from).
aber nicht!	(German) but no!
aber nit	an exclamation meaning never! or not! This comes from Pennsylvania German, a dialect of German with English intermixed spoken in southeastern Pennsylvania, USA, by descendants of German and Swiss immigrants. In German, aber means but, and nit is an alteration of nicht which means no;
Abercrombie Fitch	a reference to the Abercrombie & Fitch Company, a former retail sporting goods outlet. Founded in 1892 and originally based in

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New York, USA, Abercrombie & Fitch was famed for its wide range of high class and often exotic sporting equipment and attire, ranging from tennis shoes to elephant guns. For over half a century the store's merchandise portrayed the image of wealth and correctness in sporting attire. In the mid-1970s, after 85 years in business Abercrombie & Fitch filed for bankruptcy. They were purchased by another company that continued to operate stores under the same name.

aberrated

not supported by reason, departing from rational thought or behavior. See also aberration in this glossary.

affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. It is actually the rather aberrated activity of the other fellow in trying to make you pull back your space, your outflow.

affected by aberration a departure from rational thought or behavior. Aberration 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, for example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander.

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affected with aberration. See also aberration in this glossary.

(verb) caused mental derangement (any irrational condition).

affected with aberration, a departure from rational thought or behavior. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. For more information, see the definition of aberration in “An Introduction to Church Services” booklet glossary.

affected with aberration, a departure from rational thought or behavior. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander. And therefore, he would have one-eighth the responsibility that he should have. And therefore, like criminals, like Leopold and Loeb, that now get written about in Saturday Evening Post in this aberrated society.

not supported by reason, departing from rational thought or behavior. See also aberration in this glossary.

subjected to or affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary.

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affected with aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. Wherever we have achieved an aberrated pattern of thought, wherever we have achieved a combination of thoughts which lead to aberrated conduct, behavior, thinkingness or performance in any way, we will find that

affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. But there is a much more adroit level by which you put his attention on things that can be identified by him, and which will therefore unsnarl the thing called a problem or the bank or that aberrated area. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

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affected with aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. In other words, “Now I'm all set to be more aberrated than ever.”

aberratedly in an aberrated manner. See aberration in this glossary.

aberration a departure from rational thought or behavior; irrational thought or conduct. 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 this sense, it would also mean the lack of straightness or to see crookedly as, for example, a man sees a horse but thinks he sees an elephant. Aberrated conduct would be wrong conduct, or conduct not supported by reason. Aberration is opposed to sanity, which would be its opposite. From the Latin, aberrare, to wander from; Latin, ab, away, errare, to wander.

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aberrative

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tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. See also aberration in this glossary.

tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person. See also aberration in this glossary. If you're going to get tone arm action, it is on the least-charged aberrative line-not the least-charged thing he could talk about, but the least-charged aberrative line. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

aberrree

aberrated person.

an aberrated person. See also aberrated in this glossary.

a person who is affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary.

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	aberrated person. (Chapter 4, #5)
	an aberrated person.
	a person who is affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. Why did we still have aberrees when we should have had Clears, hm? îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)
	a person who is affected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary. Why did we still have aberrees when we should have had Clears, hm? ðResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)
abetted	encouraged or helped, especially in doing something wrong.
	encouraged or supported by aid or approval.
abeyance	temporary inactivity, cessation or suspension.
ability	power or capacity to do or act physically, mentally, legally, morally, financially, etc.
Ability 83	Issue 83 of the Ability magazine, issued in 1958. See also Ability in this glossary.
	Issue 83 of the Ability magazine, issued in 1958. See also Ability in this glossary. Enclosed is Ability 83 for your information.
Ability that I finished writing at 8	30 this morning and it says, “How to Start a Practice,” and it’s something we have had under trial here and it works. -The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)
ability,	facsimiles can become clouded control over surroundings with, 205 and, 17 failure and, 88 drugs vs. ability of body, 116 result of blaming yourself or security and, 92 others, 205 what ability to recall depends blind man, 124
abject	of the lowest degree; miserable; wretched.
	lacking self-respect; degraded.
A-bomb	short for atomic bomb a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light.
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accompanied by a blinding light.

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

short for atomic bomb. See also atom bomb in this glossary.

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short for atomic bomb a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force, accompanied by a blinding light. What happens if anybody uses this A-bomb? –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

abbreviation for atomic bomb, a bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light.

abbreviation for atomic bomb, an extremely destructive type of bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light.

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aborigines the original or earliest known inhabitants of a country or region.

about, leaving the person with the Scientology books, tapes, cassettes,

about. A withhold is always the

Above and Beyond a movie released in 1953, based on the true story of Colonel Paul W. Tibbets (1915–), a pilot who commanded a mission during World War II (1939–1945) to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The story follows Tibbets (played by American actor Robert Taylor) through an extensive and secretive training program to prepare him for his mission. Unable to reveal any information to his wife (played by American actress Eleanor Parker), the relationship becomes strained to the point where she overreacts to his preoccupation and moods of withdrawal and leaves him. The day of the mission arrives, the bomb is dropped and Tibbets returns to a wife who now understands all.

above board In the open, without dishonesty or fraud. The word “board” in this phrase means “table.” The expression comes from the idea that gamblers can cheat at cards when their hands are under the table. (see Brewer)

above the cut a variation of the phrase a cut above, meaning a degree or stage above someone or something. In this sense the word cut means a grade, step or degree (as in an economical or social scale).

a coined variation of the phrase a cut above.

abracadabra a supposed magic formula or spell.

abracadabra, hocus-pocus two words with supposedly special or magic qualities. Abracadabra is a term said to be made up of the initial letters of the Hebrew words for Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The word was written on parchment and hung from the neck as a charm to ward off various ills. Hocus-pocus is the opening of a ridiculous string of mock-Latin words used by conjurers to divert audience attention when performing a trick. -Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.

abrase v. to rub down, scrape off or wear away the surface of something by friction; to make something smooth or clean of marks by scraping or rubbing. Common examples of this include the

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gradual eroding of a stone or brick wall from repeated heavy dust or sand blowing against it, or the eroding of a cliff through exposure to the continuous pounding of ocean waves over time.

abreast side by side; beside each other in a line.

abroad going around; in motion; current.

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

perfectly; completely; wholly. Absolutely is a modifier to an opposition terminal used in Routine 3 procedure. These modifiers have exact word forms, in this case, “-ably.”

perfectly; completely; wholly. Absolutely is a modifier to an opposition terminal used in Routine 3 procedure. These modifiers have exact word forms, ~n this case, "-ably." So you say, "Good. All right, let's take the next one, number two. Absolutely scrambled eggishness." -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)
ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS

an adverbial form of the word absolute, used in its place in running goals. -HCOB 5 May 1963.

absolutes things that are unrelated to and independent of anything else.

things that are perfect in quality or nature; complete.

absolved freed from guilt or blame or their consequences.

abstract concerned with ideas or concepts rather than actual particulars or instances; not practical or applied; ideal or theoretical.

expressing a quality or characteristic apart from any specific object or instance, such as justice, poverty and speed.

thought of apart from any particular instances or material objects; not concrete.

an idea or term considered apart from some material basis or object.

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a coined scientific-sounding expression. Humahil- atude is a made-up word.

abstracted	lost in thought; deeply engrossed or preoccupied.
abstracts	ideas or terms considered apart from some material basis or object.
abstruse	hard to understand.
Abwehr	<p>a German military intelligence and counter-intelligence organization originally established in 1920. Abwehr means defense in German, and the organization's original purpose was to serve as Germany's defense against foreign espionage. In 1935, the Abwehr was put under the charge of German Captain (later Admiral) Wilhelm Canaris (1887–1945), and during World War II (1939–1945) its functions included espionage operations in foreign countries, such as the United States, Portugal and Spain. The organization was dissolved in June of 1944 and Canaris, due to his anti- Hitler views, was arrested, imprisoned and eventually hung by the Nazis in April of 1945.</p>
abyss	anything too deep for measurement; profound depth.
AC	<p>abbreviation for alternating current electricity that flows for a short time in one direction and then reverses to flow a short while in the opposite direction. It keeps reversing or alternating back and forth at a rapid rate.</p> <p>abbreviation for alternating current.</p> <p>abbreviation for alternating current. See alternating current in this glossary.</p>
academic	having to do with schools, colleges or teaching.
Academy	<p>in Scientology, the Academy is the part of the Technical Division in which auditor training courses are delivered.</p> <p>the part of a Scientology organization (Division 4, Department 11) in which auditor training courses are delivered.</p> <p>the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered.</p> <p>the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. See also auditor in this glossary.</p>

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(Division 4, Department 11) in Scientology the Academy is the part of the Technical Division in which courses and training are delivered.

the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. Well, you're not necessarily going to train this fellow, because there usually is some kind of a staff study course, and that is best run in the Academy.

the department of a Church of Scientology organization where training courses are delivered, including auditor training, administrative training, co-auditing and other technical training actions.

in Scientology, the Academy is the part of the Technical Division—in which auditor training courses are delivered. These two boys are both from the Academy. –Demonstration of High School Indoctrination (6 July 1957)

in Scientology, the Academy is the part of the Technical Division in which courses and training are delivered.

the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. Now, maybe in a Central Organization somebody up in the Academy may be saying to himself, "Well, the Letter Registrar already got the person here."

the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. That has been observed continually in Academies for years and has no variations.

the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. - [Distribution at top of issue] Academies

the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. You're going to stand there speechless, whether in the HGC or an Academy, or with somebody who's helping you out as an auditor or something of the sort. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)

the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. And the ARC break in the London Academy at the rising prices, reported to me after research, to be—that all they were getting trained for anyhow was so that they could become members of the organization—so they didn't feel they ought to be charged such high prices for it.

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the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. There are no staff training courses which are run outside of the Academy and HGC, see?

that part of a Scientology church in which courses and training are delivered.

the part of a Scientology organization in which auditor training courses are delivered. -I recall one student who was squirreling on an Academy course and running a lot of offbeat whole track on other students after course hours.

the part of a Scientology organization (Division 4, Department 11) in which auditor training courses are delivered. @I recall one student who was squirreling on an Academy course and running a lot of offbeat whole track on other students after course hours.

ACC

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course. See Advanced Clinical Course in this glossary. That is what is done in an ACC class, the earlier in the course, the better.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course one 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.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course one of a number of

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course one 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. In this lecture, Ron is referring to the HCO Special Events Course which started 3 July 1961 in Washington, DC, and was delivered by auditors who had arrived from training at Saint Hill. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one 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 day after this series of lectures, the First Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course was begun at Saint Hill.

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See also Saint Hill in this glossary.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one 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.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one 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 First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course started the day after the conclusion of this series of lectures. See also First Melbourne ACC in this glossary.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one 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 ACC referred to in this lecture was the Fifteenth American Advanced Clinical Course, which was given by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, 15 October - 23 November 1956.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course. See Advanced Clinical Course in this glossary.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course. See Advanced Clinical Courses in this glossary.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course one 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 best way to do it is at the Academy or the ACC, something like that. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

Advanced Clinical Course one 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.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, one of a number

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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. So very early, I think it was about the 7th ACC, this philosophy was entered into the training of auditors. - Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

Advanced Clinical Course, one 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.

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, a theory and research course which gave deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. From 1953 to 1961 L. Ron Hubbard personally taught more than twenty ACCs.

Advanced Clinical Course. A theory and research course which gave a much further insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation.

Advanced Clinical Course one 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. Now, right in this unit, this 1st Melbourne ACC, you're marked people because you have been through this ACC. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Course, a theory and research course which gave a deep insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. From 1953 to 1961 L. Ron Hubbard personally taught more than twenty ACCs.

Advanced Clinical Course, one 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. PC Yeah. Well, there's—there was—there was some confusion with him about when I was on the course—when he came on the ACC over here. That's . . . --Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles

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Advanced Clinical Course, one 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. - Fish and Fumble

ACC Clear Procedure an auditing procedure covered in HCOB 15 Oct. 58, ACC CLEAR PROCEDURE, designed to take a person from the beginning of the Bridge to Clear, starting with the CCHs and progressing through various types of processes to techniques for handling the Rock. See also CCHs and Rock in this glossary.

ACC Course short for Advanced Clinical Course. See ACC in this glossary.

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

short for ACC Upper Indoctrination Course one of the courses taught in the 18th ACC embracing the drills Training 6 (Plain 8-C) to Training 9 (Tone 40 on a Person). See also 18th ACC in this glossary and HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on these processes. Now, the ACC Indoctrination Course Instructor is going to be run on this by Marcia Estrada. –Demonstration of High School Indoctrination (6 July 1957)

ACC Manual See ACC Preparatory Manual in this glossary.

See ACC Preparatory Manual in this glossary. I advise you to get one of those ACC Manuals, and read the Instructor's Code in it. – How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

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, lists of books and tapes and results of research.

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, lists of books and tapes and results of research. By the way, we have a book back there called the ACC Preparatory Manual. –Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)

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ACC, 15th	<p>abbreviation for 15th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 15 October through 23 November 1956. The lectures given by Ron at this ACC have been released as The Power of Simplicity lecture series.</p> <p>abbreviation for 15th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 15 October through 23 November 1956. The lectures given by Ron at this ACC have been released as The Power of Simplicity lecture series. Even the 15th and 16th ACCs did not see too much of these Upper Indoctrination steps. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)</p>
ACC, 17th	<p>abbreviation for 17th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 18 February through 31 March 1957.</p> <p>abbreviation for 17th American Advanced Clinical Course, conducted by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 18 February through 31 March 1957. The HCA Course has settled down now at the level of about the 17th ACC or a little bit better. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)</p>
accafluence	a made-up word.
accelerator ring	a device in which atomic particles are spun around and around in a circle, picking up speed with each revolution.
accelerator-ring	n. a reference to a ring-shaped machine, called a particle accelerator, that takes tiny bits of matter, specifically atoms or the tiny particles that make up atoms, and causes them to travel around in a large circular path, continuously boosting their speed until they approach the speed of light. These particles are then directed at a stationary object or into another speeding particle, resulting in a destructive collision. Scientists study the fragments of these collisions, measure the energy they release, and use them for research purposes.
accelerator-ring booster	a circular machine that greatly increases the speed and energy of atomic particles and directs them in a steady stream at a target.you'll find enough data to sort of upset things.
Accept and Reject	a process in which the auditor has the pc find things, etc., which he can accept and then find things, etc., which he can reject. For more data about this process see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard.

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Acceptance Level	that process which discovers the lowest level of acceptance of the individual and discovers there the prevailing hunger and feeds that hunger by means of mock-ups until it is satiated. The process is not a separate process itself, but is actually a version of Expanded GITA. See also Expanded GITA on page ____ in this book.
Acceptance Level processes	those processes which discover the lowest level of acceptance of the individual and discover there the prevailing hunger and feed that hunger by means of mock-ups until it is satiated. One has the preclear mock up, no matter how blackly or how crudely, items for himself to accept, then have others in his mock-ups mock up things for them to accept, and others to mock up things for others to accept. This extends to having the preclear also mock up things for others to accept and others to mock up things for the preclear to accept. See also mock up in this glossary.
accessibility	The desire of the preclear to be raised on the Tone Scale by processing. (In a past publication, the word “accessibility” was used to mean not only the above but also the accessibility of entheta on the case to various methods of processing. This last meaning is not used in the present work.) A case is considered accessible when it will work willingly with the auditor, no matter how occluded the case may be.
accessibility	<p>the desire of the preclear to be raised on the Tone Scale by processing. A case is considered accessible when it will work willingly with the auditor, no matter how occluded the case may be.</p> <p>the state of being willing to be processed (technical sense). The state of being willing to have interpersonal relations (social sense). 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” (interposed blocks between control center and facsimiles) has memories which are not accessible to him.</p> <p>the state of being willing to be processed (technical sense). The state of being willing to have interpersonal relations (social sense). 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" (interposed blocks between control center and facsimiles) has memories which are not accessible to him.</p>

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accessory	a person who knowingly helps an offender in the commission of a crime and thus shares in guilt, although not present at the time and place of the violation.
according to (or by) the textbook	see TEXTBOOK, ACCORDING TO (OR BY) THE.
account, called to	asked for an explanation of.
accounting	<p>the practice of systematically recording, presenting and interpreting financial accounts.</p> <p>the practice of systematically recording, presenting and interpreting financial accounts. You're trying to teach this fellow something, let us say, about accounting. –CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)</p>
ACCs	<p>abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Courses 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.</p> <p>abbreviation for Advanced Clinical Courses 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. And this is a little trick I used to do that used to baffle everybody in ACCs. – The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p>
ace	to have an ace up one's sleeve To have a secret or powerful advantage which could help you win or be successful. (see Longman and Brewer)
ace of spades, black as the	(blacker than the)an expression used to show that something is very dark or very black. An ace is a playing card marked in the center with one large mark or spot (usually black or red in color) and an "A" marked in two of its corners. Depending on the game played, it can have the highest or lowest value in a pack of cards. A spade is a black figure shaped like an upside-down heart with a short stem opposite the point, and is one of the symbols used on playing cards. Thus, the phrase black as the ace of spades means that something is very black, like the blackness of the spade in a pack of cards.
ace of, within an	almost but not quite; very close to; nearly.

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almost but not quite; very close to; nearly. They as a matter of fact found out that Scientologists could cause them to come within an ace of losing all the seats they had. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

aces up (slang) in a good or profitable position.

m. in high favor or esteem; first rate, fine or outstanding in some way. In some card games, the ace is the highest valued playing card and aces up alludes to the fact that the card player has aces in his hand (the cards dealt to or held by each player) and thus a very good chance of winning.

(slang) in a good or profitable position. I don't care what you tell them in advice, you see, give them something practical, give them something they can do and that sort of thing and you'll find out that you're just aces up and your life will start running very, very smoothly indeed. ⇐Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

ach (German) oh.

(German) oh. Wundt “Ach, mein Gott! He has taken my wallet...”

Achilles in Greek legend, a hero and one of the foremost of the Greek warriors who fought in the Trojan War.

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

acid biting, sarcastic or scornful.

(slang) LSD. See also LSD in this glossary.

acid test a severe or conclusive test. The phrase comes from the practice of applying acid to a metal to test whether it is gold or not.

severe or conclusive test. The term comes from the practice of applying acid to a metal to test whether it is gold or not.

n. a severe or decisive test, as for value, effectiveness, authenticity, truth, etc. The term dates back to the 1800s when peddlers used acid to distinguish gold from cheap metal that someone might be trying to pass off on them. The acid would

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corrode such metals as iron or copper, but would do nothing to real gold. The term acid test soon came to be commonly used to mean a stern test of reliability.

ack-ack (slang) antiaircraft fire. It comes from the British telephone code AA, which is the abbreviation for antiaircraft.

acknowledgment something said or done to inform another that his statement or action has been noted, understood and 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 imply an approval or disapproval or any other thing beyond the knowledge that an action or a statement has been observed and is received.

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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 imply an approval or disapproval or any other thing beyond the knowledge that an action or a statement has been observed and is received.

(noun) 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

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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 imply approval or disapproval or any other thing beyond the knowledge that an action or a 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 the fact 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 Scientologists, sometimes, in using Scientologese abbreviates this to “ack”; “he acked the person.”

acks	short for acknowledgments. amicably in a friendly manner; peaceably.
acktrack	the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also track in this glossary. . . . because if you're auditing a case like that, you're obviously audit! V*W-somebody who doesn't dare go back on the backtrack. -The Cominti-nication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
acne	a common skin disease, especially among young people, in which the oil-secreting glands in the skin become inflamed and cause pimples on the face, back and chest.
acquired taste	something that one learns to like only after it has been tried several times, as distinct from having an immediate appreciation of it. This term, dating from the mid-1800s, refers especially to food and drink, but can be applied to anything one gains a liking for only after some experience with it.
acquisition	the act of acquiring or gaining possession.
acrobat	an expert performer of tricks in tumbling, or on a trapeze (a short bar hung from two ropes at a height) or tightrope (a tightly stretched rope or cable on which balancing acts are done).
acrophobia	n. an abnormal or irrational fear of heights. This word is formed

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from acro- used in a combining form to mean height, from Greek akros meaning highest or topmost and the suffix -phobia, also used in a combining form to mean dread or fear. Common examples of acrophobia include the fear of standing at the top of a tall ladder or building, or the fear of flying in an airplane.

across the line to the other side of or beyond a boundary or limit.

Act a stage of processing. Applies solely to the particular process in use at a certain case level.

a stage of processing. Applies solely to the particular process in use at a certain case level. Adam (Bible) the first man

a stage of auditing. Applies solely to the particular process in use at a certain case level.

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

Act Six a stage of processing given in the Handbook for Preclears which deals with effort and counter-effort, emotion and counter-emotion. For more information read the book Handbook for Preclears by L. Ron Hubbard.

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

act together, get one's If you say someone needs to get his act together, you mean that he needs to take control of himself and to organize his affairs more effectively so that he can deal successfully with things and can avoid failure. [ex - We are going to lose the game if we don't get our act together.]

ACTH-azol a reference to ACTH—adrenocorticotrophic hormone—a hormone which stimulates the growth and secretions of the adrenal glands (glands located on the upper end of each kidney). Secreted by a gland in the head ACTH enters the bloodstream and travels to the adrenal glands, causing them to secrete different hormones which keep various bodily functions occurring, such as metabolism, the body's resistance to infection and the alleviation of the symptoms of allergies. A synthesized form of ACTH is used as a drug in treating arthritis, asthma and several other disorders.

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actingness	<p>a coined word meaning the process of carrying out into action; performance; execution.</p> <p>a coined word meaning the process of carrying out into action; performance; execution. But the subject itself embraces life and the subject of the subject is life livingness, actingness, doingness, beingness and havingness. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>n. the state, quality or condition of acting, meaning exerting energy or force; doing something. The suffix -ness is used when forming nouns expressing a state, quality or condition.</p>
Action Aide	<p>the head of Action Branch in the Flag Bureaux. See also Action Branch in this glossary. Sending a Mission In-Charge out who has not done, nor fully done and passed SECOND CLASS MISSIONAIRE or sending a missionary with him who has not done at least THIRD CLASS MISSION SCHOOL, shall result in a Comm Ev on PCO and Action Aide or Assistant Aide hereafter.</p> <p>the head of Action Branch in the Flag Bureaux. See also Action Branch in this glossary.</p>
Action Bureau	<p>See Action Branch in this glossary. [From distribution] Action Bureau, Mission School Checksheet.</p> <p>See Action Branch in this glossary.</p> <p>that part of a Sea Organization management unit responsible for the planning, preparation, briefing, firing and running of successful missions that fully handle the situation they were sent to handle. See also Sea Organization and mission in this glossary. [sign Action Bureau]</p>
action definition	<p>a definition which delineates (describes in words; portrays) cause and potential change of state of being by cause of existence, inexistence, action, inaction, purpose or lack of purpose.</p> <p>one which delineates (describes in words; portrays) cause and potential change of state of being by cause of existence, inexistence, action, inaction, purpose or lack of purpose.</p>
action phrase	<p>a word or phrase in an engram or lock which causes the individual to perform involuntary actions on the time track. See also command value.</p> <p>a word or phrase in an engram or lock which causes the individual</p>

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to perform involuntary actions on the time track.

active duty

full-time service, especially in the armed forces.

actuarial

relating to statistical calculation, especially of life expectancy for insurance companies; estimating risks and other factors.

acumen

keen insight; shrewdness.

acute

brief and severe.

severe, but of short duration.

sharp or severe in effect; intense.

severe, but of short duration. Sees a child coughing and whooping and coughing and just having a terrible time, and turns around very learnedly to the mother and says, “Bronchitis—acute,” and walks away. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

AD

abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example 1965

abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example 1965= AD 15.

abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example 1965 = AD 15.

abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example 1965 = AD 15.

abbreviation for after Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example 1965 = AD 15. 27 April AD 15, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example 1965 = AD 15. So this is 18 June AD 14, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example 1965 = AD 15. March 9th AD 15. All right.

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abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health) Example 1965 = AD 15. Twenty-third of August, AD 16. This is a notable day.

abbreviation for After Dianetics (1950, the year of publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health). Example 1965 = AD 15. Twenty-five May, AD 15, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

ad absurdum (Latin) to the point of ridiculousness. Literally means to absurdity.

to the point of ridiculousness.

Ad Comm short for Advisory Committee the committee which advises the Advisory Council. An Ad Comm exists for each division of the org. Its members are appointed by the Ad Council and consists of the secretary of the division and the directors of the departments of that division. See also Advisory Council in this glossary.

short for Advisory Committee the committee which advises the Advisory Council. An Ad Comm exists for each division of the org. Its members are appointed by the Ad Council and consists of the secretary of the division and the directors of the departments of that division. See also Advisory Council in this glossary.
@Attached are copies of Ad Comm reports showing insolvency...

Ad Course Review short for Advanced Courses Review, a department of an Advanced Organization where a Solo auditor receives any correction needed. See also Advanced Courses in this glossary.

ad libido a made-up term.

ad nauseum to the point of nausea; to a disgusting or ridiculous degree.

Adam (Bible) the first man.

Adam and the rib a reference to the biblical story of Adam and Eve. Per the Bible, God formed Adam, the first man, by breathing life into the dust of the ground. As Adam needed companionship, God created Eve, the first woman, from one of Adam's ribs.

Adam, don't know (one) from do not know (one) at all.

Adam, not to know (a person, me, etc.) from to not recognize someone, to be unacquainted with or not know someone at all. Per the Bible, Adam was the first man to inhabit the earth. To not know a person

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from Adam indicates that a person is as unfamiliar to one as Adam would be, since no one could be

Adams	a reference to Polish-born American philosopher and teacher George Adamski (1891–1965). In 1953, Adamski and Desmond Leslie (1921–?, Irish student of supernatural phenomena) co-authored <i>Flying Saucers Have Landed</i> , a controversial book on unidentified flying objects (UFOs). Adamski was a supposed UFO contactee and became well-known for his accounts of personal encounters with space people. On one occasion, Adamski was reportedly taking pictures of a flying saucer and a spaceman took one of his photographic plates. It was returned a few weeks later but the original picture had been replaced with strange writing that was thought to be a brief technical account of the flying saucer and its method of propulsion.
Adams, Sherman	(1899–1986) American politician and assistant to US President Dwight Eisenhower (1890–1969) between 1953 and 1958. During Adams' tenure as presidential assistant, Eisenhower had a heart attack and Adams took over many of his functions while the president recuperated. In 1958 Adams was accused of accepting money and gifts from a businessman who was apparently seeking favors. The President came to Adams' defense, stating that Adams could have been more prudent, but he was needed in his position and should not be dismissed. At this time, the President was also dealing with mounting tensions in the Middle East. The king of Iraq had been killed by an Iraqi army, there was fighting between rebels and the Lebanese army in Beirut and Britain and the US sent fighter planes and troops into the area. Adams continued to work with the President during this period; however, at the end of 1958 he submitted his resignation and retired from politics completely.
add up	seem reasonable. If something doesn't add up, it does not make sense; no reasonable answer can be arrived at from the known facts. So, if something "adds up," the known facts make sense. (see Brewer and Longman)
adder	a small, poisonous snake.
addition to several other sections.	OES is the direct senior of the
additive	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

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

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. PART ONE, CHAPTER 6, #1

address the act of directing the energy or efforts of.

address plates individual metal or stencil plates which contain names and addresses collected by the organization and which are used by addressing machines for addressing mailings and making lists.

reference to the metal plates used on an Addressograph machine. Addresses are typed onto the metal plates by the machine and printed onto envelopes for mailing. See also Addresso in this glossary.

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

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

(Division 2, Department 6) a section which keeps up-to-date the ScientologistTM address files, cuts plates (makes address-

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machine stencils) and has charge of all address equipment and the address area. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes or tapes (of addresses) for all departments. It furnishes card files of names for departments. The section is run by the Addresso Officer. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils.

(Division 2, Department 6) a section which keeps up-to-date the Scientologist™ address files, cuts plates (makes address-machine stencils) and has charge of all address equipment and the address area. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes or tapes (of addresses) for all departments. It furnishes card files of names for departments. The section is run by the Addresso Officer. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils.

(Division 2, Department 6) a section which keeps up-to-date the Scientologist™ address files, cuts plates (makes address-machine stencils) and has charge of all address equipment and the address area. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes or tapes (of addresses) for all departments. It furnishes card files of names for departments. The section is run by the Addresso Officer. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils.

the section of a Scientology organization which keeps up-to-date the Scientologist address files and has charge of all address equipment and the address area. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes or tapes (of addresses) for all departments. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc.

the section of a Church of Scientology organization which keeps address files of Scientologists up-to-date and has charge of all address equipment. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes for other areas of the organization. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on envelopes, etc.

the section of an org (Division 2, Department 6) which keeps up-to-date the Scientologist address files and has charge of all address equipment and the address area. It furnishes addresses or addressed envelopes or tapes (of addresses) for all departments.

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The section is run by the Addresso Officer. The term Addresso comes from Addressograph, a trademark for a machine that automatically prints addresses on letters, etc., from prepared stencils. @[Org board section] Addresso Section

Adenauer	<p>Konrad Adenauer (1876 - 1967), German statesman; chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) (1949 - 63).</p> <p>Konrad Adenauer (1876 - 1967), the first chancellor (prime minister) from 1949 to 1963 and main architect of the West German federal republic. He was involved in a bitterly fought election campaign in 1961 which weakened his position abroad and at the conference table.</p>
adherence	<p>the action of remaining faithful to or continuing to support.</p> <p>a holding to and following closely.</p>
adhesion	<p>(physics) the force that holds together the molecules of unlike substances whose surfaces are in contact distinguished from cohesion. See also cohesion (2) in this glossary.</p> <p>(physics) the force that holds together the molecules of unlike substances whose surfaces are in contact distinguished from cohesion. See also cohesion in this glossary.</p>
adjective	<p>a term used to describe a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. See also pronoun in this glossary.</p>
adjudicate	<p>deem; consider; think.</p> <p>settle or determine (something) judicially (wisely and carefully).</p> <p>deem; consider; think. So, what can you adjudicate from that?</p>
adjudication	<p>(law) the act of a court in making an order, judgment or decree.</p>
adjuncts	<p>persons connected with another as helpers or subordinate associates.</p>
adjutants	<p>officers in the army whose business it is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders, conducting correspondence and the like.</p>
Adler, Alfred	<p>(1870-1937) Viennese psychologist and psychiatrist who opposed Freud's emphasis on sex and advanced his own theory of the inferiority complex to explain psychopathic (mentally ill) cases.</p>

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Adlerianism	referring to the theory of Alfred Adler (1870 - 1937), an Austrian psychiatrist and psychologist. This theory stated in part that behavior is determined by compensation for feelings of inferiority.
administration	<p>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, dispatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small, which make up an organization. Administration refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects.</p> <p>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. Administration refers to the organizational functions of a job, as opposed to its technical aspects. What I've mainly been having a ball with is—. To write up this required the development of the philosophy of administration.</p> <p>the communication lines, flow lines and information lines of an activity.</p> <p>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, dispatching, applying policy and all those actions, large and small which make up an organization. Admin is also used to denote the action or fact of keeping auditor's reports and other records related to an auditing session. The word derives from minister, which means "to serve."</p>
Admiral Ahenobarbus	a made-up name for an admiral. Ahenobarbus was the name of a prominent family in ancient Rome. The name means "bronze-bearded."
admiralty	the officials or the department of state having charge of naval affairs.
adobe	of unburnt, sun-dried bricks made of clay and straw, commonly used in areas having little rainfall.

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adrenalin a hormone secreted by the adrenal gland, that stimulates the heart, increases muscular strength, etc. See also adrenals in this glossary.

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

a pair of endocrine organs lying immediately above the kidney that produce a variety of hormones, including adrenaline. See also adrenaline and endocrine system in this glossary.

adroitly in a cleverly skillful manner; resourcefully, or ingeniously.

advance cause (the sparking action in an internal-combustion engine) to take place earlier in the cycle for more effective high-speed running.

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

a program by a C/S for a pc, that consists simply of every needful step and process missed on the grade chart by the case (written down in sequence) which are now to be done. It gets the pc really up to where he should be.

a program by a C/S for a pc, that consists simply of every needful step and process missed on the Grade Chart by the case (written down in sequence) which are now to be done. It gets the pc really up to where he should be.

Advanced Clinical Course one 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 following is extracted from the Advanced Clinical Course Preparatory Manual for Advanced Students in Scientology.

one 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.

one of the theory and research courses delivered by L. Ron Hubbard during the years 1953 to 1961, which gave a deep

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insight into the phenomena of the mind and the rationale of research and investigation. Here, LRH is specifically referring to the 9th Advanced Clinical Course of December 1954 - January 1955.

one 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. [Definition of DD] At the time of the lecture this title and certificate could be awarded to graduates of Advanced Clinical Courses grading high enough to properly represent their subject.

Advanced Clinical Courses 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. Abbreviation ACC.

the 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.

Advanced Course Procedure a series of exact and consistently workable procedures, including Two-way Communication, Opening Procedure and SOP 8-C. See also SOP 8-C on page ____ in this book.

Advanced Organizations upper-level Scientology organizations that deliver advanced auditing and training services.

Churches of Scientology that specialize in delivering advanced training and processing, such as OT (Operating Thetan) levels.

Advanced Organizations (AOs) the OT® (Operating Thetan) organizations of the world. AOs primarily deliver the Clearing Course and the pre-OT levels from New OT I through New OT V, and any necessary preparatory auditing, plus training services, including the Class VIII Course. See also Operating Thetan; pre-OT levels.

the OT® (Operating Thetan) organizations of the world. AOs primarily deliver the Clearing Course and the pre-OT levels from New OT I through New OT V, and any necessary preparatory auditing, plus training services, including the Class VIII Course. See also Operating Thetan; pre-OT levels.

Advanced Organizations; solo. coach(verb and noun) to train intensively by instruction, demonstration and practice. In training drills, one twin (a student's

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study partner) is made the coach and the other the student. The coach, in his coaching actions, coaches the student to achieve the purpose of the drill. He coaches with reality and intention, following exactly the materials pertaining to the drill to get the student through it. When this is achieved the roles are then reversed - the student becoming the coach and the coach becoming the student.

Adventure stories see ADVENTURE MAGAZINE.

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

Advertising Age a leading American weekly trade magazine covering major advertising news, developments and trends. It also features articles on surveys and award-winning campaigns.

an American weekly magazine founded in 1930, known as an international newspaper of marketing and a leader in advertising magazines. Advertising Age covers major advertising news, developments and trends. It also features articles on award-winning campaigns, surveys, in-depth special reports, as well as international news. Frequent supplements to the magazine offer specialized background data on agencies, magazines, youth markets and other subjects.

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advertising agencies, servicing such clients as US Navy Recruiting, Visa (a

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advertising jingle “Let’s get together with a glass of Schlitz, A friendly glass of Schlitz. Brewed with pride and just a kiss of the hops...” (A kiss is a slight touch of something and hop is the name of several species of vine, one of which is grown for its papery, yellowish-green flowers used in brewing beer and which gives it its distinctive bitter taste.)

advisedly with due consideration; deliberately.

Advisory Committee a committee in each division of a Scientology organization, except Division 7. It is composed of the directors of each division or their representatives and chaired by the secretary of the division or his or her representative. The entire purpose of the Advisory Committee is to arrange to improve statistics for its departments, sections and units. The Ad Comm assigns conditions for its departments, sections and persons for the division in accordance with statistics and confirms any personnel appointments or transfers or dismissals.

a committee in each division of a Church of Scientology organization composed of the department heads of the division and chaired by the divisional secretary. The Advisory Committee takes up the statistics of the division in an effort to improve them,

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assigns conditions for its departments, sections and individuals in the division in accordance with statistics, and confirms any personnel appointments or transfers or dismissals.

advocate

a person who speaks or writes in support or defense of a person, cause, etc.

recommend or be in favor of.

speak or write in support of; be in favor of.

recommend or be in favor of

AEC

abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission a former federal agency (1946 - 75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program functions transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975.

abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission a former federal agency (1946 - 75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975.

abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission. See Atomic Energy Commission in this glossary.

abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission a former federal agency (1946–75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program functions transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. When better earth shaking is done it will not be done by the AEC. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission. See Atomic Energy Commission in this glossary. Now, we take the AEC and find out that their provisos on the subject of security alone are sufficient to make their scientists stupid. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission, a former Federal agency (1946@75) created to regulate the U.S. atomic-energy program.

abbreviation for Atomic Energy Commission a former federal agency (1946–75) created to regulate the development of the US atomic energy program. Its functions were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975. AEC (for instance) engineers could undoubtedly use shoes.

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aegis	sponsorship or support.
aerodynamic	relating to aerodynamics, the science that deals with the movement of bodies (airplanes, rockets, etc.) in a flow of air or gas.
aerodynamics	the branch of mechanics dealing with the forces exerted by air or other gases in motion.
Aesculapian	<p>of Aesculapius, the god of medicine and healing in ancient Greek and Roman mythology.</p> <p>(Roman mythology) of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing.</p> <p>(Roman mythology) of Aesculapius, the Roman god of medicine and healing. Now, I should imagine, these poor blokes in practically every therapy from Aesculapian, the witch doctor, the juju, anybody under the sun, has run across the overrun-release phenomena. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)</p> <p>of or having to do with Aesculapius (in Roman mythology, the god of medicine) or the healing arts. Followers of Aesculapius formed a large order of priest-physicians who cared for the sick in temples of health that were built in Aesculapius' honor. One of the methods used to help the ill was to put patients to sleep and interpret their dreams for directions for treatment. Now, I should imagine, these poor blokes in practically every therapy from Aesculapian, the witch doctor, the juju, anybody under the sun, has run across the overrun-release phenomena.</p> <p>of or having to do with Aesculapius, the god of medicine in Roman mythology. Followers of Aesculapius formed a large order of priest-physicians who cared for the sick in temples of health that were built in Aesculapius' honor. Now, I should imagine, these poor blokes in practically every therapy from Aesculapian, the witch doctor, the juju, anybody under the sun, has run across the overrun-release phenomena. -Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)</p> <p>of or having to do with Aesculapius, the god of medicine in Roman mythology. Followers of Aesculapius formed a large order of priest-physicians who cared for the sick in temples of health that were built in Aesculapius' honor. Now, I should imagine, these poor blokes in practically every therapy from Aesculapian, the witch doctor, the juju, anybody under the sun, has run across the overrun-release phenomena.</p>

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Aesculapian school	a school of mental and physical healing that began in ancient Greece and Rome and which was named after Aesculapius, the god of medicine and healing in both of those cultures.
Aesculapius	(Roman mythology) the Roman god of medicine and healing. (Roman mythology) the Roman god of medicine and healing. You're talking to him straight out of the school of Aesculapius of Greece. ¶Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)
Aesop's fox	a reference to the fox in the fable The Fox Without a Tail, written by legendary Greek author, Aesop. The fable tells of a fox who gets caught in a trap. Unable to get out, he resolves to bite off his tail to free himself. Shortly thereafter, realizing how odd he looks without a tail, he decides to convince the other foxes of the virtues of being tailless and persuade them to get rid of their own. The other foxes see through this and his plan fails.
Aesop's grasshopper	a reference to the grasshopper in the fable The Ant and the Grasshopper by the Greek author, Aesop. The fable tells of a grasshopper who only thinks of the good time in the present and does not work and prepare for the winter. It therefore finds itself starving of hunger, while the busy ant had lots of food.
aesthetic	having to do with the beautiful, as distinguished from the useful, scientific, etc. sensitive to art and beauty; showing good taste; artistic. beauty; the wavelength of the arts. (Chapter 5, #40) beautiful. ¶Scientology 8-80.
aesthetics	beauty; the wavelength of the arts. beauty; the wavelength of the arts. See also wavelength in this glossary. the subject of beauty.
AF	Africa.
Afabaluchistan	a made-up name for a place.
affaires du coeur	(French) love affairs. Literally means affairs of the heart.
affect	(psychiatry) an expressed or observed emotional response.

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affinities the attractions which exist between two human beings, or between human beings and other life organisms.

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

love, liking or any other emotional attitude; the degree of liking. The basic definition of affinity is the consideration of distance, whether good or bad.

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

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love or liking for something or someone.

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emotions, apathy, grief, fear, anger, hostility, boredom, relief, contentment, enthusiasm, exhilaration, inspiration.

the feeling of love or liking for something or someone.

degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. See also ARC.

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degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. (Chapter 1, #5)

the feeling of love or liking for something or someone. It's affinity, reality, communication—these things are all out. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

*the feeling of love or liking for something or someone. Affinity is a phenomena 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."*

the feeling of love or liking for something or someone. ^—Pro TRs Transcript Glossary.

a degree of liking or affection or lack of it. Affinity is a tolerance of distance. A great affinity would be a tolerance of or liking of close proximity. A lack of affinity would be an intolerance of or dislike of close proximity. Affinity is one of the components of understanding. A person breaks down his own affinity with the universe. ^Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan.

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affinity the degree of liking or affection or lack of it. It is the feeling of love or liking for something or someone.

the degree of liking or affection or lack of it. It is the feeling of love or liking for something or someone. affinity-reality-communication (ARC)

affinity-reality-communication (ARC) triangle a triangle which is a symbol of the fact that affinity, reality and communication act together to bring about understanding. No point of the triangle can be raised without also raising the other two points, and no point of it can be lowered without also lowering the other two points.

affirms confirms; upholds.

affluent having much money or property; prosperous; rich.

affronting insulting openly or purposefully.

aforestated stated before; stated previously.

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

aft in, near or toward the stern (rear) of a vessel.

aft gang agley (Scottish) often go wrong. From aft, often and gang agley, go wrong.

a phrase meaning literally often go wrong. Aft is a Scottish word

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for often and gang agley is a Scottish phrase meaning go wrong. This phrase is taken from the poem *To a Mouse* written by Scottish poet, Robert Burns (1759–1796). In the poem, Burns tells of a mouse’s winter home that has been

after block a wooden or metal case with a pulley mounted inside. It is located at the rear end of the lifeboat and in combination with the forward block, is used to lower or raise a lifeboat. See also forward block in this glossary.

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

a reference to the novel *Twenty Years After*, the second in a series of books by French author Alexandre Dumas (1802–1870). This book was the sequel to *The Three Musketeers*, the tale of D’Artagnan, a young Frenchman determined to become one of the King’s guardsmen, and of his daring escapades with three of the most renowned and swashbuckling fighters of the day, Athos, Porthos and Aramis. The sequel, *Twenty Years After*, gives further accounts of their adventures and is followed by *The Man in the Iron Mask* in which D’Artagnan is notified that he has been appointed the Marshal of France by King Louis XIV (1638–1715). Just as he is handed the Marshal’s baton (the symbolic baton of the position), he is hit by a cannonball and dies.

reference to one of the sequels to *The Three Musketeers*, written by French novelist and playwright Alexandre Dumas (1802–1870). *The Three Musketeers* is a historical romance set in the seventeenth century, about a young Frenchman named D’Artagnan who is determined to become one of the guardsmen (musketeers) of the king of France. In the process of doing so, he befriends three of the most renowned musketeers of the day—Athos, Porthos and Aramis. Dumas wrote two sequels to this novel, relating the

age flash a flash answer to determine age. The auditor 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.

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age of fire	a reference to that period of history marked by the discovery, use of and reliance upon fire.
Age of Miracles	a particular period of history marked by miracles. This is possibly a reference to the early era of the Christian Church, in which many miracles are said to have been performed, both by Jesus and his followers, as recounted in the Bible.
age, become of	reached full development or maturity.
Agent 462	a made-up code name for an intelligence agent.
agent provocateur	<p>a secret agent of a foreign nation, especially one who incites citizens to rebellion, illegal acts, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>(French) a secret agent of a foreign nation, especially one who incites citizens to rebellion, illegal acts, etc.</p>
age-old	having existed for ages; very old; ancient.
ages and ages	a very long period of time. Ages and ages ago I invented it as a game!
Agfa	abbreviation for Aktien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, meaning “Corporation for Aniline Manufacture” (aniline is a chemical used in making dyes). Agfa was founded in the late 1800s in Germany as a dye company. It later began to develop and produce a wide range of photographic materials, including photographic plates and papers, cameras, lenses, films and various accessories.
aggrandize	make seem greater or higher in status, dignity, power, honor, wealth, etc.
aggregated	caused to come together; accumulated; collected.
aggregations	<p>groups, bodies or masses composed of many distinct parts.</p> <p>groups or masses of distinct things or individuals.</p> <p>groups or masses of distinct things or individuals.</p>
Agincourt	a village in northern France; site of a battle (1415) won by England in the Hundred Years' War with France that lasted from the middle of the fourteenth century to the middle of the fifteenth.

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	a village in north France, site of a battle (1415) won by England in the Hundred Years' War with France.
aging in wood	a coined expression meaning improving with age. This expression refers to the practice of aging wine in wooden barrels. Wines are usually stored in wooden barrels prior to bottling. Aging in wood brings about chemical changes in the wine which improve its taste, color and aroma. Some wines may be aged for several months while others are aged for years, depending on the type of wine and the quality desired. After aging in wood, the wine is put in a bottle.
agreement,	boil-off, emotion and, 161 defined, 158 to be disabled, mentally or Lock Scanning and, 158 physically, 125 "Buck Rogers boys," 118 ambitions, 107
agreement, pick an	a coined phrase meaning to look for and find a reason to agree with someone; to deliberately provoke an agreement with someone. This is a humorous reversal of the phrase pick a quarrel, meaning to look for and find a reason to quarrel with someone; to deliberately provoke a quarrel with someone.
aground	on or onto the shore, the bottom, a reef, etc.
ahem	(a throat-clearing sound) (interjection) used especially to attract attention. (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary)
aide-de-camp	an officer in the army, navy, etc., serving as a confidential assistant to a senior officer. an officer in the army, navy, etc., serving as an assistant and confidential secretary to a superior.
ain't a-gonna	a variant form of the usual English wording "is not going to." This phrase comes from the words ain't, a contracted form of is not, am not or are not; a, used here to mean in the act or process of; and gonna, a casual pronunciation of going to.
ain't	(colloquial) are not. (colloquial) a shortened everyday form of am not, is not, are not, has not, or have not. (colloquial) a shortened everyday form of am not, is not, are not, has not, or have not. As soon as we found out that an organization ain't, we had it made. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957) (colloquial) are not. Because processing today is fundamentally

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``fundamentalized" and basically ``basicalized" on just this single horrible fact Them as ain't honest won't get cleared, bud.
îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) are not. Because processing today is fundamentally ``fundamentalized" and basically ``basicalized" on just this single horrible fact Them as ain't honest won't get cleared, bud. ♪
Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

(dialect) is not. Well, if he ain't buried in holy ground, why then the devil took him!

Air Almanac a reference book for aircraft navigators, published by the US Naval Observatory (an observatory established in the mid-1800s by the US government to ensure safe ship and aircraft navigation). The almanac contains charts and tables covering the predicted positions of the Sun, Moon and stars at different times, as well as other information useful in navigation. The Air Almanac was first published in 1937 and is updated annually.

air drill a drill powered by compressed air (air that has been put under extra pressure so that it has a great deal of force when released). Used figuratively in this lecture.

a drill powered by compressed air (air that has been put under extra pressure so that it has a great deal of force when released). Used figuratively in this lecture. We'd go plumbing her subconscious, you know, with air drills trying to find out what is behind this because it's a violent condition; therefore, it must have some violent causation and merely the fact that her husband was critical of her housework is not vio

air hour the distance which can be traveled by air within a sixty-minute period.

air meet n. a gathering of people, taking part in or viewing aerial sporting activities. The word meet here means a sports gathering of competitive events, such as swimming or running. Air meets involve activities such as air racing and aerobatics with competitors being judged on style, accuracy, speed, altitude, etc., and have been popular almost from the time the airplane was invented in the early 1900s.

air spirits n. a reference to beings that supposedly inhabit the air. For example, in certain religious mythology there are said to exist a race of fairy-like beings which live in the air and have slender, graceful and transparent bodies. They are believed to know more

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of the present and future than man and are said to form a link between immaterial and material beings.

air was no longer blue —see BLUE, AIR WAS NO LONGER.

air, hang up in the remain in an unsettled or undecided state.

air, on the being broadcast on radio or television.

being broadcast on radio or television. You're on the air.

air, takes the is spread about among people; becomes known to others.

air, walking on (informal) feeling very happy or exalted.

(informal) feeling very happy or exalted. And you sent the case home at the end of the intensive, and the person is really walking on air. —Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

air-conditioning unit a machine that has a system or process for controlling the temperature, humidity and sometimes the purity of the air in an interior space (such as a house, car, etc.), especially one capable of cooling.

airmail, on the connected with a service for conveying letters, parcels, etc., by airplane.

airy having little basis in fact or reality.

airy-fairying acting fairylike; acting graceful or delicate.

Akakak tree a made-up name for a tree.

Akasic Record same as Akashic Record.

alacabam a made-up word.

a made-up word similar to abracadabra, a word frequently used by magicians as it is supposed to have magic powers.

Aladdin's lamp the subject of a story in the Arabian Nights (a famous collection of Persian, Indian and Arabian folk tales), in which a young boy named Aladdin acquires a magic lamp that, when rubbed, brings forth a genie, a magic spirit prepared to grant his every wish.

the subject of a story in the Arabian Nights (a famous collection of Persian, Indian and Arabian folk tales), in which a young boy named Aladdin acquires a magic lamp that, when rubbed, brings

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forth a genie, a magic spirit prepared to grant his every wish. . . .
it's the long lost genie from Aladdin's lamp that does this –
namely you. –Group Processing Hold It on Earth (5 July 1957)

the subject of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, one of the bestknown stories in the Arabian Nights (a collection of approximately 200 Persian-Indian-Arabian tales of magical adventures, genies and love, dating from the 10th century AD). In most versions of the story, Aladdin, the hero of the story, is the lazy son of a poor widow. He meets a magician who poses as his uncle and persuades Aladdin to retrieve a wonderful lamp from a hidden cave. The magician gives Aladdin a magic ring for his safety and sends him to carry out his task. Aladdin enters the cave and finds the lamp but when he refuses to give the magician the lamp until safely out of the cave, the magician becomes enraged and closes the cave with Aladdin still in it. Aladdin soon discovers that by rubbing the lamp or the ring, powerful genies appear who grant him every wish. Aladdin gets free from the cave and with the help of the genies, becomes immensely wealthy, marries a sultan's daughter and succeeds the sultan to the throne.

Alamo	a fortified mission in San Antonio, Texas. In 1836, during the Texas rebellion (against Mexico—as Texas was originally Spanish territory), a force of Texans was besieged at the Alamo by a much larger Mexican army. After 13 days of fighting, the Mexicans were able to break into the Alamo and every remaining defender was killed in hand-to-hand combat.
alarmist	a person who habitually spreads alarming rumors, exaggerated reports of danger, etc.
Alaska	<p>a state of the United States in northwest North America.</p> <p>the least populated state of the United States in the northwest extremity of the North American continent.</p> <p>the least populated state of the United States, located in the northwest extremity of the North American continent. At one point, it is less than fifty miles from Alaska to Siberia, which is part of Russia.</p>
Alba	a town in northeastern Italy.
Albert Memorial	a 175-foot-high (53 m) memorial to Prince Albert (1819–1861), husband of Victoria (1819–1901), Queen of Great Britain (1837–1901). Located in a large public park, called Hyde Park, in the center of London, England, the memorial was designed by

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English architect George Gilbert Scott (1811–1878), and was unveiled in 1876. It consists of a bronze statue of Prince Albert, three times life-size, seated on a pedestal at the top of a flight of twenty-four steps. Below the statue stand 175 larger than life figures representing the arts, sciences and Christian and moral values. Above the statue is an ornate canopy topped by a large cross. The canopy is supported by red and gray granite pillars. The memorial is considered one of the greatest sculptural achievements of the Victorian era.

Albuquerque a city in central New Mexico.

alcohol a colorless, strong-smelling liquid that evaporates readily and burns with a hot flame it is used in industry and medicine, and is the element in whiskey, wine, beer, etc., that causes intoxication also called ethyl alcohol.

Alcoholics Synonymous a humorous reference to Alcoholics Anonymous. See also Alcoholics Anonymous in this glossary.

a humorous variation of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Alemania Spanish name for Germany.

the Spanish word for the country of Germany. The name Alemania derives from the Alemanni, a group of Germanic tribes who, in the third century AD, occupied the region Alemannia, which became modern Switzerland and part of southern Germany.

alertopad a made-up word.

Aleut native people of the Aleutian Islands (a chain of islands of Alaska, extending approx. 1,200 miles from the southwest coast) and parts of mainland Alaska.

native people of the Aleutian Islands (a chain of islands of Alaska, extending approx. 1,200 miles from the southwest coast) and parts of mainland Alaska. All savage races, all savage races, even the American, has had myths concerning man's origin—the Aleut, Tlingits. You see, he's had all sorts of things. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

native people of the Aleutian Islands (a chain of islands of Alaska, extending approx. 1,200 miles from the southwest coast) and parts of mainland Alaska. - Scientology and Effective Knowledge

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- Aleuts native people of the Aleutian Islands (a chain of islands that extend about 1,200 miles southwest from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula) and parts of mainland Alaska.
- Alexander Hamilton Institute for Higher Federal Swindling a made-up name for a financial institute. Alexander Hamilton (1755@1804) was an American lawyer and statesman, and the first US secretary of the treasury (1789@1795). He planned and initiated many US financial policies, including federal tax and coinage systems. And he gives you some long, involved thing out of the Alexander Hamilton Institute for Higher Federal Swindling. ¶Methods of Education (25 Oct. 56)
- Alexander Hamilton's banking system Alexander Hamilton (1755 - 1804), as first Secretary of the US Treasury (1789 - 1797), initiated a strong central banking system controlled by the federal government and federal taxes on imports and exports.
- Alexander the Great Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India.
- Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. He is said to have wept because “there were no worlds left to conquer.”
- Alexander III (356 - 323 b.c.), king of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. He was a student and financial supporter of the philosopher Arisototle. See also Aristotle in this glossary.
- Alexander 111 (356-323 B.C.), king of Macedoma, an ancient kingdom located in what is now Greece and Yugoslavia. By conquest, he extended an empire which reached from Greece to India. (He didn't recognize Napoleon or Alexander the Great or anybody.) -TwoWay Communication (1 Nov. 54)
- Alexander's belonging to Alexander the Great (356@323 B.C.) king of Macedonia (ancient kingdom in southeastern Europe located in what is now Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria). He was tutored by Aristotle. Alexander was one of the greatest generals of all time and one of the most powerful personalities of ancient times.

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Alexandria township	a residential settlement located in the southern part of South Africa.
Alexandria Township	a reference to Alexandra Township, a township just north of Johannesburg, South Africa.
algae	<p>a group of plants, either one-celled or many-celled, often growing in colonies. Algae contain chlorophyll (the green coloring matter of plants) and other pigments, but have no true root, stem or leaf. They are found in water or damp places and include seaweed, pond scum, etc.</p> <p>a group of plants, either one-celled or many-celled, often SrQwing in colonies. Algae contain chlorophyll (the green coloring matter of plants) and other pigments, but have Tt-o true root, stem or leaf. They are found in water or damp places and include seaweed, pond scum, etc.</p>
Alger, Horatio Jr.	<p>(1832 - 1899) American author. Known for his many books in which poor boys become rich through their earnest attitudes and hard work.</p> <p>(1832@1899) American author. Known for his many books in which poor boys become rich through their earnest attitudes and hard work. So, they knew which side their vodka was going to be pouring in on and they promptly¬and which way their lifeblood was going to be pouring out of¬so they probably got ahold of some Horatio Alger, Jr., textbook or something on the subject, and they heard of expediting. ¬Organizational Operation (15 July 64)</p>
Alger, Horatio, Jr.	(ca. 1832–1899) American author, well known for his stories of underprivileged youth who rose from poverty to wealth and fame. He preached in his books that the hard-working, honest, persevering boy would get his just reward. Alger wrote over one hundred books, all of which were variations of the above theme. His three most celebrated series are the Ragged Dick series (1867), the Luck and Pluck series (1869) and the Tattered Tom series (1871). Alger’s works also gave rise to the term Horatio Alger story, meaning a true story of spectacular success by someone who started near or at the bottom.
Algerian	<p>of or pertaining to Algeria, a republic in northwest Africa. Much of Algeria is arid and sparsely populated, with half of the work force being farmers.</p> <p>of or pertaining to Algeria, a republic in northwest Africa, or its</p>

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inhabitants. The native Muslims, who had been under French rule for over 100 years, started a war for independence in 1954, and Algeria finally became independent in 1962.

al-Hasan a reference to al-Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah.

Ali Alakbar a variation of the Arabic phrase Allahu akbar, meaning “God is most great.” Allah (Arabic for “God”) is the one and only God of the Muslim religion. This phrase occurs frequently in Muslim daily prayers and has also been used as a war cry.

Ali the errand boy of Baghdad a made-up name for a person. Baghdad is a city in and the capital of Iraq, located in the central part of the country, on the Tigris.

a made-up name.

alibi (colloquial) an excuse.

excuse, explanation, reason or justification, especially to avoid blame.

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

alien foreign in nature or character; belonging to something else.

alienist (formerly) a doctor specializing in the treatment of mental illness.

n. a former name for what later became known as a psychiatrist, or one who treats mental disorders. Originating in the 1800s, this term came to be used to refer especially to a physician who was accepted in a court of law as an expert in mental disorders and who gave testimony concerning such. The word derives from the Latin word alienatus, meaning to deprive of reason, insane; earlier meaning, strange.

Aliens Office a humorous reference to the Home Office in Great Britain, the governmental department in charge of domestic activities, such as elections, supervision of the police force, inspection of factories and prisons and naturalization (the legal process of [an alien] being appointed a citizen of a country). Alien is derived from the Latin word alienus, meaning belonging to another and describes a

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person born in one country yet who lives in another but has not acquired a citizenship for it.

align	relate to something else; go in the same direction as.
alkalinity	condition or state of being caustic (capable of burning or destroying human tissue), corrosive or producing such a condition in water. This condition can be neutralized by acids. See also neutralizer in this glossary.
Alka-Seltzer	a brand name for a well-known pain reliever in tablet form used to treat headaches, heartburn and stomach troubles, such as those caused by eating or drinking too much. It contains the drug aspirin and when added to water makes a fizzy drink.
all (is) for the best in this best of all possible worlds	a reference to the philosophical statement of optimism constantly put forth by Dr. Pangloss, a philosopher and tutor in the novel <i>Candide</i> (1759), written by French author and philosopher Voltaire (1694–1778). The book was an attack on the optimistic theories of German philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646–1716), who advocated that the universe was the “best of all possible worlds,” and the optimistic idea that “whatever is, is right.” Leibniz believed that of all the possible worlds that God could have created, he chose to create the present one because it was the “best”—despite the existence of evident evils. Any other “possible world” would have been better in some ways but worse in others, and contain evils of its own of even greater magnitude. His philosophy greatly influenced German philosophers of the eighteenth century.
all but	almost completely. [ex - Their screams of excitement all but drowned out the music.]
All Clear Unit	one of several legal units established in 1981 in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France and Italy in order to terminatedly handle vital legal situations affecting the Church.
All eager for the treat	Their coats were brushed, their faces washed, Their shoes were clean and neat— And this was odd, because, you know, They hadn’t any feet.”
all for the best in this best of all possible worlds	a reference to the philosophical statement of optimism constantly put forth by a character in the novel <i>Candide</i> (1759), written by French author and philosopher Voltaire (1694–1778). The book was an attack on the optimistic theories of a German philosopher who advocated that the universe was the “best of all possible worlds,” and that “whatever is, is right.” Well, I’m not trying to tell you it’s all for the best in this

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best of all possible worlds, because that would tell you at the same time that I never make any mistakes.

a reference to the philosophical optimism put forth by a character in the novel *Candide* (1759), written by French author and philosopher Voltaire (1694-1778). The book attacks the optimistic theories of a German philosopher who advocated that the universe was the "best of all possible worlds," and that "whatever is, is right." Well, I'm not trying to tell you it's all for the best in this best of all possible worlds, because that would tell you at the same time that I never make any mistakes. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

a reference to the philosophical optimism put forth by a character in the novel *Candide* (1759), written by French author and philosopher Voltaire (1694–1778). The book attacks the optimistic theories of a German philosopher who advocated that the universe was the “best of all possible worlds,” and that “whatever is, is right.” Well, I’m not trying to tell you it’s all for the best in this best of all possible worlds, because that would tell you at the same time that I never make any mistakes.

All Hallows’ Eve the name given to the customs celebrated on the evening of October 31 in many parts of the world. Hallows’ Eve originated from the autumn festival of the Druids (an ancient people of Britain, Ireland and Northern Europe). The calendar marked the new year on November 1st and the last evening of October was thought to be the night when all witches, demons and spirits of the dead roamed the earth. To safeguard themselves, Druids dressed up like witches and ghosts to trick the evil spirits into thinking that they were one of them. Much later the Christian church established November 1st as All Saints Day in honor of the saints and the evening before became known as All Hallows’ Eve (hallow means to honor as holy, sacred, etc.). This was later shortened to Halloween.

all hands In the language used on ships, “all hands” means the whole crew, as in the phrase, “All hands on deck”. (see Brewer)

(colloquial) all the members of a party, especially when collectively engaged in work.

all in good time In due course; when conditions are right.

all over (or around) the shop —see SHOP, ALL OVER (OR AROUND) THE.

all the world’s a stage the opening words of a famous speech in the romantic comedy,

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As You Like It (1599), by English poet and playwright William Shakespeare (1564–1616). The speech, sometimes called “The Seven Ages of

all thumbs	clumsy, fumbling.
all up with	there is no further hope for; the end is near for.
Allah	(Muslim) God.
allayed	lessened, relieved or alleviated.
all-day sucker	n. a hard piece of candy on the end of a stick; a large lollipop. “Allday” refers to the supposed fact that one could lick or suck on this size of candy for the whole day before finishing it.
allegiance	loyalty or devotion to some person, group, cause or the like.
allegiance	loyalty or devotion to some person, group, cause, or the like.
Allen, Fred	(1894 - 1956) popular American humorist, known for his caustic wit. He hosted his own radio show in the 1940s and also appeared on several television shows in the early 1950s. stage name of John F. Sullivan (1894–1956), American comedian known for his dry wit and superb timing. He began his career as “Freddie James, World’s Worst Juggler,” playing in amateur entertainment shows. He went on to perform in various stage productions and adopted “Fred Allen” as his final stage name. Having established himself as an entertainer, he entered the field of radio in 1932 and was featured on a number of programs before starring in the comedy show “Town Hall Tonight” (1934–1939). This show became “The Fred Allen Show” in 1939 and ran until 1949. Allen wrote most of its 273 episodes. (1894@1956) original name John Florence Sullivan, U.S. comedian who's unique style, dry wit and superb timing influenced a generation of radio and television performers.
allergies	conditions of excessive sensitivity to specific substances such as foods, pollens, dust, etc., or conditions (as heat or cold) which in similar amounts are harmless to most people; they are manifested in physiological disorders.
Alley Oop	a US comic strip created in 1933 by Vincent T. Hamlin (1899–1993) and drawn by him until his retirement in 1971, when it was taken over by another artist. The main character is Alley Oop, a caveman with limitless energy and unswerving morality, who

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lives in the land of Moo. Another character in the strip, Professor Wonmug, introduces a time machine that carries Alley and his girlfriend Oola forward to the twentieth century and backward again to other eras in search of adventure.

alley-cat	<p>(slang) sexually promiscuous.</p> <p>m. characterized by sexual promiscuity or lack of moral character. Literally, an alley cat is a homeless or stray cat, especially one that frequents alleys in search of food. By extension this term is used figuratively to describe any person, especially a woman, specifically a sexually promiscuous one, who frequents back alleys or city streets seeking customers.</p> <p>(slang) sexually promiscuous. These things are rather inevitable in this alley-cat society we live in. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)</p> <p>(slang) sexually promiscuous. These things are rather inevitable in this alley-cat society we live in.</p>
alliance	<p>a merging of efforts or interests by persons, families, states or organizations.</p>
allied	<p>closely related.</p>
Allies	<p>the countries (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945).</p> <p>the countries of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, etc., which fought against the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) in World War II (1939 - 1945).</p>
Allison	<p>a reference to an aircraft engine made by American aircraft engine manufacturer, Allison Engine Company. During World War II (1939– 1945), Allison was principally responsible for the design and manufacture of highpowered, liquid-cooled aircraft engines. After the war, Allison specialized in producing jet engines.</p>
allocated	<p>set apart for a particular purpose; assigned or allotted.</p>
alloyed	<p>weakened or spoiled through the addition of something that reduces value or pleasure.</p> <p>weakened or spoiled (by adding something that reduces value or pleasure).</p>

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allusion is to a Biblical 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 were broken to pieces by a stone, then the whole image broke and the pieces were carried away by the wind.

alma mater the school, college or university that one has attended. From Latin, for fostering mother.

Along the briny [salty] beach We cannot do with more than four, To give a hand to each.'
The eldest Oyster looked at him,

Alpha (case) a made-up term.

Alphabetic Foundation a made-up name for an organization.

Alpine (ALpine) a reference to a telephone exchange in Phoenix, Arizona, USA. An exchange is a facility where the telephone lines of an area are connected and phone calls are routed; it also refers to the geographical area (such as a city or neighborhood) serviced by the exchange. In earlier methods of telecommunications, a person would make a phone call by first dialing the numbers corresponding to the first two or three letters of the exchange name, followed by the rest of the phone number. For example, to connect with the Alpine exchange in Phoenix, a person would dial the numbers on a telephone corresponding to "AL," specifically "2" and "5," and then the rest of the phone number to reach the person he wished to talk to.

alpineer a person skilled in climbing high mountains, especially the Alps.

a person skilled in mountain climbing. Valences, Circuits,
Approved April 1991

n. a person who is devoted to climbing the Alps or other high mountains; a mountain climber. The Alps are a large mountain system in south-central Europe, approximately 750 miles long (1,207 km). Known for their towering peaks and peaceful valleys, they form a great arc through parts of France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Austria. The term alpineer is formed from Alpine, meaning of or pertaining to the Alps, or of high mountains in general, and the suffix -eer, used to show someone who does something or one who works with or is concerned with a particular activity.

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also ran, an In horseracing, a horse who fails to be one of the first three across the finish line. So figuratively, an also ran is an unsuccessful person, a “loser.”

also reality. A church (org) is authorized to

alter ego (psychoanalysis) another aspect of oneself.

Alter-is Report The alteration of design, policy, technology or errors being made in construction.

alter-ised altered or changed the reality of something. 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. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.

of or concerning the altered or changed reality of something. 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. As it is used here, alter-is refers to altering or changing something which should not have been changed.

of or concerning the altered or changed reality of something. 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. As it is used here, alter-is refers to altering or changing something which should not have been changed. Are you going to call this a communication cycle cause, distance, alter-ised effect, no comprehension? -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

alter-ising altering or changing the reality of something. 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 an altered or changed reality of something. See also reality in this glossary.

an altered or changed reality of something. 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.

the state, quality or instance of altering or changing the reality of something. 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. For more information, see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.

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the consideration which introduces change, and therefore time and persistence into an as-isness to obtain persistency. (One of the basic manifestations of alter-isness is a lie or deceit when someone lies he changes the truth into a lie in order to maintain the existence of the lie.) See also as-isness.

the consideration which introduces change, and therefore time and persistence, into an as-isness to obtain persistency. For more information, see the Axioms of Scientology in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics, by L. Ron Hubbard. See also as-isness in this glossary.

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. See also as-isness in this glossary.

an altering or changing of the reality of something. 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. -LRH Definition Notes.

(noun) the consideration which introduces change and, therefore, time and persistence into an as-isness to obtain persistency.

an altered or changed reality of something. 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. Well, this new house, of course, is part of the old house, only it's a continued creation, but there's an alter-isness someplace in the middle of it called destruction, which is counter-creation (a creation against the creation). îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

an altered or changed reality of something. 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. Well, this new house, of course, is part of the old house, only it's a continued creation, but there's an alter-isness someplace in the middle of it called destruction, which is counter-creation (a creation against the creation). ¢Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

alternating current formula a mathematical expression for calculating and predicting quantities in an electric current. See also alternating current.

altitude a prestige which the auditor has in the eyes of the preclear. A somewhat artificial position of the auditor which gives the

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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.

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

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 that he would otherwise have.

high or important position, rank, etc.

a difference of level of prestige. One on a higher altitude carries conviction to one on a lower altitude merely because of altitude. -Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health,

alto castellatus n. a reference to altocumulus castellatus, a classification for whitish or grayish clouds having a top edge shaped somewhat like turrets, battlements or towers on a castle wall. These clouds generally appear in a line, resting on one horizontal base, and indicate thundery conditions.

altocastalatus a made-up name for a cloud formation. It is a pun on altostratus, a type of cloud characterized by a generally uniform gray sheet or layer of medium altitude.

a made-up name for a cloud formation.

altogravity a coined term from alto, a combining form meaning “high,” and the word gravity. Now let’s consider that if you fell you would fall to the ceiling. Female voice Oh. Male voice Altogravity.

altruistic having unselfish concern for the welfare of others.

Aluminum Flushboxes Incorporated a made-up company name.

a made-up name for a company.

a made-up company name. You have the Board of Directors of Aluminum Flushboxes Incorporated, and they've got a beautiful

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dining room, and they heard this wonderful tale about this young genius who is out in Bukwuk because their aunts told them.

Alvarado	the name of a street west of downtown Los Angeles.
Alvarado, South	a reference to the south portion of Alvarado Street, located in Los Angeles, California, USA. It is named after Juan Bautista Alvarado (1800–1882), Mexican governor of California from 1836–1842. The south section of Alvarado Street is situated in a part of the city that has been known for its high crime rate.
AMA	<p>abbreviation for American Medical Association a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science.</p> <p>abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income.</p> <p>abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science.</p> <p>abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science.</p> <p>abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science. Used humorously in this lecture.</p> <p>abbreviation for American Medical Association. See also American Medical Association in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for American Medical Association. See American Medical Association in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for American Medical Association, a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated</p>

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purpose to promote public health, protect the welfare of doctors and support medical science. Its attacks on Scientology were based on misguided attempts to protect its private healing monopoly and huge medical-psychiatric income. And between the bombs that were being thrown at us by the US government, radioactive bombs, and the bombs which were being pitched us by the APA squared – they are all squares – and the AMA and so forth, the area became radioactively hot. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

abbreviation for American Medical Association.

abbreviation for American Medical Association. See also American Medical Association in this glossary. Ah, here's one from the AMA.

amassing gathering for oneself; collecting as one's own.

accumulating (especially wealth).

amber a hard, translucent, yellow-brown substance sometimes used in paints and varnishes. So, somebody writes him a letter and they say, ``Dear Expert Jones We are working with the formula of rosin and amber and we are trying very hard to develop the-so on." -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a hard, translucent, yellow-brown substance sometimes used in paints and varnishes. So, somebody writes him a letter and they say, ``Dear Expert Jones We are working with the formula of rosin and amber and we are trying very hard to develop the-so on." -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

ambidextrous able to use both hands equally well.

ambiversion a condition or character trait that includes elements of both introversion and extroversion.

Ambria a made-up name for a location.

ambulation the state or action of moving about or walking.

amendments additions to or corrections of a document, bill or law.

amends project that activity undertaken by an individual to make up for injury, damage, loss, etc., that he has caused the group, its members or operations. An amends project may be assigned as a penalty or may be originated to clean one's own ethics file. Any amends project must benefit the org and be beyond routine duties. It may

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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 in my own time" would be 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.

amentias

conditions of feeble-mindedness or mental deficiency.

American Airlines

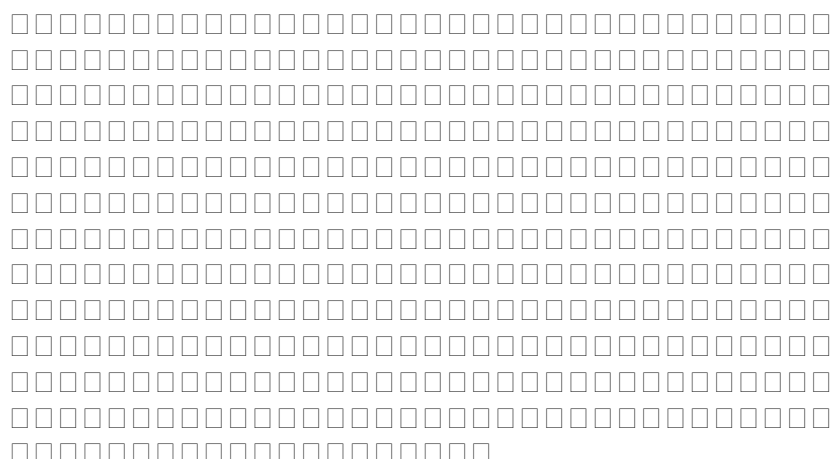
a major American passenger transport airline company founded in 1932.

a well-known international passenger and freight airline company. Formed in 1934, American Airlines began the first scheduled airfreight service within the United States in 1944, provided the first nonstop transcontinental jet service in 1959 and by 1961 was the world's first airline to carry 100 million passengers. In 1971, American carried out a successful merger with another airline company, Trans Caribbean. From the merger American gained entrance to many Caribbean markets such as San Juan, Puerto Rico; Curaçao; Aruba and others.

American AirlinesAmerican Car & Foundry

[illegible]

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American Can Company a major American manufacturer of tin cans.

a major American manufacturer of tin cans. You show him an empty tin can and he'll say, "Yes, it's made by the American Can Company, its label says tomatoes, tomatoes are grown out in the Middle West and probably the canning is done out in the Middle West because I notice that on the label there, it's a very bad, inartistic picture." -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

a large United States company incorporated in 1901 as a consolidation of 65 different manufacturers of containers for foods, chemicals, tobacco, paints, etc. American Can Company was most noted for its production of metal cans for food and beverages, as well as other metal, paper and plastic packaging products. In the 1980s the company's activities moved away from the field of manufacturing and into other areas of business. In 1987 the company assumed the name Primerica Corporation and later merged with a major insurance company, Travelers Corporation, and retained the name Travelers.

American College short for American College of Personnel Efficiency, a Scientology organization at the time of this lecture that gave lectures on basic Scientology subjects and delivered auditing and training to public.

American Fascists Association a humorous reference to the American Medical Association.

American Fiction Guild a national organization of magazine writers and novelists in the United States in the 1930s. L. Ron Hubbard was the president of the New York chapter.

an American organization of fiction writers. A guild is an

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association of people belonging to the same class or engaged in similar pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection and for promotion of common interests. The Guild assisted budding writers and professionals in the field. It had several chapters throughout the US, which met on a weekly or semimonthly basis. Chapter members included editors, publishers and writers. LRH became a member of the American Fiction Guild and in 1935 was elected president of the New York chapter. He later served as a vicepresident of the national organization.

a national organization of magazine writers and novelists in the United States in the 1930s. L. Ron Hubbard was the president of the New York chapter. And as I used to be president of the American Fiction Guild, author's league up in New York, when I was a kid¹that's right, I was a kid²it was very funny to me; I used to laugh myself silly all of the confession stories written in America are written by unmarried ladies who have reached forty or fifty. ¹Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

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American Legion the largest organization of American veterans, open to those who participated in Worlds Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

the largest organization of American veterans, open to those who participated in World Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. They often rent their halls out for public events.

American Medical Assoc. short for American Medical Association a professional physicians' organization, established in 1847, with the stated purpose of promoting public health, protecting the welfare of doctors and supporting medical science.

American Mercury, The a monthly American literary magazine founded in the early 1900s by journalist and editor H. L. Mencken (1880–1956). The magazine featured works by the most distinguished authors of the time, including short stories, plays and poems, as well as articles covering American politics, government, society, industry and science.

a humorous reference to the American Medical Association.

See also [Hornet](#).

an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists.

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an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. . . . fascistic-type governments such as the American Medical Association, the British Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, American Psychological Association, United States government and I don't think the government of Victoria is a government, so we won't include them. ⚡ Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry, and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists. Why don't we offer it to the American Psychiatric Association?

American Psychotic Association a humorous reference to the American Psychiatric Association, an organization formed in the United States in 1844, as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by thirteen superintendents of mental hospitals. It later changed its name to American Psychiatric Association. It promotes the use of psychiatry and seeks to protect and forward the vested interests of psychiatrists.

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American Revolution the war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783.

American Rocketry Society a reference to the American Rocket Society, an organization of scientists and engineers founded in 1930 with the purpose of stimulating American scientists into solving problems blocking interplanetary flight, as well as raising money for various types of research and experimentation. The society

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encouraged research into methods of propulsion and high-altitude, long-range rockets and submitted recommendations for space programs to various government agencies.

American Society of Civil Engineers an association of civil engineers (one whose profession is the designing and construction of works of public utility, such as bridges, roads, canals, railways, harbors, drainage works, gas and water works, etc.), founded in 1852. It has a membership in excess of 100,000 and ranks as an important engineering institution.

an association of civil engineers, established in 1852 in New York City, USA. Civil means “of or pertaining to citizens” and civil engineering is that branch of engineering that deals primarily with public works, such as the planning and construction of buildings, bridges, waterways, railroads, harbors, airports and roads. The American Society of Civil Engineers publishes various magazines and technical papers, provides educational courses and holds technical conferences for its members. In the early 1930s, LRH was the president of the student chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers at George Washington University, in Washington, DC.

American Society of Physicists reference to the American Institute of Physicists, the largest society of physicists in the United States, founded in 1931 and headquartered in New York. Its stated purpose is to assist in the advancement of the knowledge of physics and its application to human welfare.

a reference to the American Institute of Physics, an organization founded in 1931 in New York City, New York, USA, consisting of ten national societies in the field of physics. The Institute publishes scientific journals devoted to physics and other related sciences, provides information about physics education to students, teachers and physics departments and administers various career placement programs.

American Spoodlepat Dog Cleaners Association a made-up name for an organization.

a made-up name. 60

American Students and Artists Center a social hall or meeting place in Paris, France, popularly known as the American Students’ Club. It was founded around 1920 and provided a place for Americans and others to meet and partake in such activities as playing cards, table tennis or attend French classes in the evenings. Shortly following World War II (1939–1945) the center served to hold

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classes for American students attending school in Paris.

American Theater Association a former association for professionals involved in the theater arts which had the purpose of disseminating theater arts and encouraging cultural exchange.

American Trade Association a made-up name for an association.

AMF	the official name and abbreviation for American Machine and Foundry Company, a United States company incorporated in 1900 for manufacturing various kinds of machinery. The company produces boats, equipment for bowling, skiing, golf and gymnasiums, as well as other sporting and leisure goods.
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[illegible]

Amharic the official language of Ethiopia. In the first place, the goal was probably originally framed in Amharic or Lingua Spacia or something like that, you know? -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

amicable peaceable; friendly.

ammonia a liquid that has a very strong, sharp smell, used for cleaning. Ammonia varies in color from colorless (in its pure form) to cloudy white.

ammonia seas n. same as sea of ammonia.

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ammunition hoist	<p>a hoist for supplying ammunition to the guns from where it is stored.</p> <p>n. a hoist (device for lifting or raising something) used on a ship to move ammunition from where it is stored to the guns that fire it.</p>
amnesia tranced	<p>by the use of drugs or hypnosis, put into a state of being wherein the “I” is not in control but the operator is the “I.”</p>
amnesty	<p>a forgiving or overlooking of any past offense.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 is issued to signalize an event of extreme importance in Scientology.</p> <p>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; the removal of criminal names from police wanted files.</p> <p>a forgiving or overlooking of any past offense. @An amnesty for a portion or an org or a general amnesty can be declared by the Office of LRH Saint Hill.</p>
amniotic sac	<p>the membrane sac enclosing the developing fetus and amniotic fluid.</p>
amoeba	<p>an extremely small, one-celled animal found in soil and water.</p>
amongst us girls (just)	<p>—see GIRLS, (JUST) AMONGST US.</p>
amour	<p>(French) love.</p>
Amoy cat	<p>a toy or ornament in the shape of a cat, made in Amoy, a Chinese seaport.</p>

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amperage	the strength of an electric current measured in amperes (the standard unit for measuring this).
Ampex 600	brand name of a tape recorder manufactured by Ampex Corporation that was used to record the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course lectures.
amphetamines	dangerous habit-forming drugs used to overcome depression or fatigue or to lessen appetite.
amphibinol	n. a made-up name for a drug.
amphibious-warfare	of or pertaining to military activity involving landing from ships.
Amsterdam Avenue	a major street in New York City, United States. a major street in New York City, New York, USA, running parallel to Central Park.
amulet	something worn on the body because of its supposed magic power to protect against injury or evil; a charm.
Anacin	a brand of aspirin. a trademark for an over-the-counter drug containing aspirin, advertised to relieve pain (especially headaches).

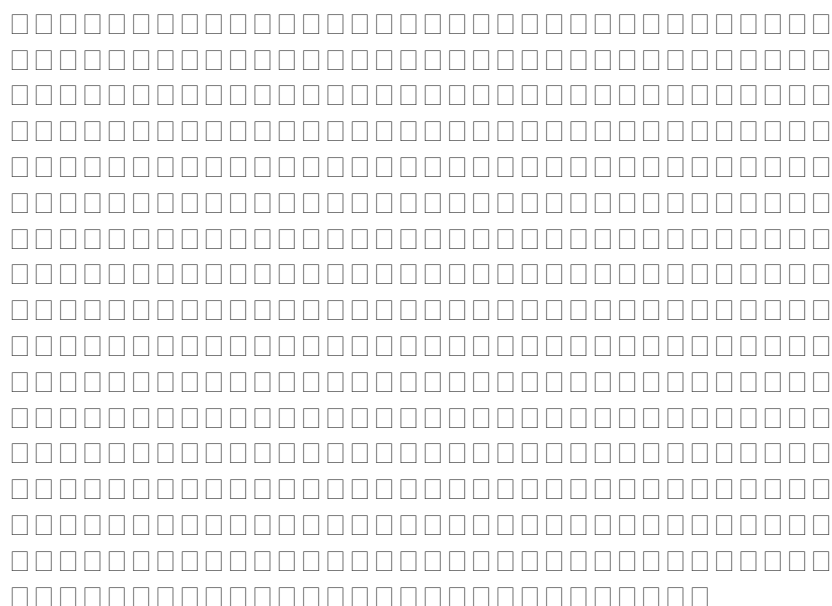
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Anaconda Mining	a reference to the Anaconda Company.
anaesthosed	made insensible, deprived of sensibility.
analog	things or parts that are similar or comparable in certain respects.
analogy	explanation of something by comparing it point by point with something similar. an explaining of something by comparing it point by point with something similar.
analyst	a psychoanalyst. Psychoanalysis is a system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. 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.
analytical attenuation	a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and

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unconsciousness.) See also engram in this glossary.

a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also engram in this glossary. It's of limited use, but it means "analytical attenuation" or "a shortening of awakesness."

analytical chemist a specialist in that branch of chemistry that deals with the determination by analysis of the components making up samples of matter.

analytical geometry a branch of mathematics developed in the 1600s which merged arithmetic (the practice of computing with numbers by addition, subtraction, multiplication and division), algebra (the branch of mathematics in which letters and symbols are used to represent quantities) and geometry (the branch of mathematics that deals with lines, angles, surfaces and solids). I was flunked in analytical geometry, and I was flunked resoundingly! I was given a great big "F."

a branch of mathematics developed in the 1600s which merged arithmetic, algebra and geometry. It set forth the idea that a pair of numbers can determine a position one number as a distance measured horizontally, the other as a distance measured vertically. See also algebra and geometry in this glossary. I was flunked in analytical geometry, and I was flunked resoundingly! Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

Analytical Mind That portion of the mind which perceives and retains experience data to compose and resolve problems and direct the organism along the eight dynamics. It thinks in differences and similarities.

analytical recall recall of things or occurrences in the conscious memory as opposed to those in the reactive mind.

analytics mathematical analysis.

anarchist an individual who supports anarchism, the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development.

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anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. Now, according to the capitalist, an anarchist is somebody who walks around with a bomb in his hands with the fuse lit.

an individual who supports anarchism, the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development. You can get a socialist and a communist and nihilist and an anarchist and a capitalist and a royalist and anybody else you want to get togetherâa fascistâyou can get them all in a room together. âZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

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anarchists people who believe in or support anarchism, the theory that all forms of government interfere unjustly with individual liberty and should be replaced by the voluntary association of cooperative groups. Anarchists attempt to accomplish this through resistance, sometimes by terrorism, to organized government.

individuals who support anarchism, the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that all such systems prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development.

anaten an abbreviation of analytical attenuation a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also engram in this glossary.

an abbreviation of analytical attenuation a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) Used in this lecture with no particular meaning. See also engram in this glossary.

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an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.)

short for analytical attenuation a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also engram and restimulated in this glossary.

an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) See also engram; restimulation.

an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) Even if they go anaten, just keep up the process. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning a diminution (lessening) or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, this can result in unconsciousness.

an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning diminution or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram which contains pain and unconsciousness.) -Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

an abbreviation of analytical attenuation, meaning a diminution or weakening of the analytical awareness of an individual for a brief or extensive period of time. If sufficiently great, it can result in unconsciousness. (It stems from the restimulation of an engram

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anathema a person or thing accursed or damned. Used here specifically in reference to a formal curse or condemnation excommunicating a person from a church.

anatomical of or connected with the structure of an organism or body.

anatomy of maybe anatomy of uncertainty. An uncertainty is the product of two certainties. One can be sure that something is and one can be sure that something is not. He can be sure that there is something, no matter what it is, present, and that there is nothing present. These two certainties commingling create a condition of uncertainty known as “maybe.” A “maybe” continues to be held in suspense in an individual's mind simply because he cannot decide whether it is nothing or something.

anchor point an assigned or agreed-upon point of boundary, which is conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners.

an assigned or agreed-upon point of boundary, which is conceived to be motionless by the individual; one of the points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners for an individual.

an assigned or agreed-upon point of boundary, which is conceived to be motionless by the individual; those points which demark the outermost boundaries of a space or its corners. This Qual will be so popular nobody will think of reducing it or scanting it, because it's hung on the solid anchor point there of Department 13 Word Clearing.

a specialized kind of dimension point. Those points which demark the outermost boundaries of the space or its corners are called in Scientology anchor points.

Anchorage the largest city in Alaska, situated in the south central part of the state.

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- Ancient Mariner** a character in a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge which deals with the supernatural punishment and penance of a seaman who had heartlessly shot an albatross, a bird of good omen, in the Antarctic regions.
- the main character of the poem *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, written in the late 1700s by English poet and philosopher Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834). In the poem, the ancient mariner is a crewman on a ship who inexplicably shoots down a friendly albatross. Consequently, after a curse falls on the ship and it is stranded under the burning sun, the crew condemn the mariner hanging the dead albatross around his neck. Soon a ghost ship passes and all of the mariner's shipmates die, leaving him alone. The curse is finally lifted when the mariner repents, and his ship miraculously sails home. However, for penance he must wander the world recounting his tale as a warning to others.
- And all the men and women merely players They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts. His acts being seven ages. At first the infant..." The speech goes on to cover man's years as a schoolboy, lover, soldier, judge, foolish old man, and finally "second childishness and mere oblivion," in which man is "sans [without] teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."
- They have their exits and their entrances; And one man in his time plays many parts, His acts being seven ages. At first the infant ..." The speech goes on to cover man's years as a schoolboy, lover, soldier, judge, foolish old man, and finally "second childishness and mere oblivion," in which man is "sans [without] teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."
- and Computer** the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first ENIAC was completed in 1946.
- And ends with the verse** "He went for water with a sieve, But soon it all ran through; And now poor Simple Simon Bids you all adieu." The term Simple Simon has since been used to refer to any foolish or gullible person or to a simpleton. 2. a reference to the children's story Epaminondas, which tells of a young boy, Epaminondas, who lives with his mother on one side of a hill. The story relates how the little boy travels to his grandmother's house on the other side of the hill and is given items, such as bread and cake, to take home. On his first journey he carries a cake home to his mother but, by the time he reaches home the cake is nothing but crumbs. Noticing the crumbs his mother instructs him how to correctly carry a cake. The following week he is given a block of butter.

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Applying his mother's cake instructions to the butter he returns home. When he reaches home the butter has melted. His mother noticing such, instructs him on how to correctly carry the butter. The story continues with Epaminondas applying his mother's instructions to the wrong items until finally his mother decides to go to the grandmother's

and on pain "Your pain is the breaking of the shell that encloses your understanding."

and Scientology training and can embark upon and execute

And this is very strange because he hadn't any feet" a reference to part of the poem The Walrus and the Carpenter from the book Through the Looking Glass (1871), by English writer and mathematician Lewis Carroll (1832–1898). The poem tells of how a walrus and a carpenter persuade oysters to come out

and thumbs down meant kill him. Example "The board of directors gave the thumbs down to the reinstatement of the company's prior general manager as he was involved in the company's previous insolvency."

Andalusia a region in south Spain, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

Andersons persons similar to Kevin Victor Anderson, the single member of the Board of Inquiry into Scientology in the mid-1960s in Victoria (a state in Australia).

persons similar to Kevin Victor Anderson, the single member of the Board of Inquiry into Scientology in the mid-1960s in Victoria (a state in Australia). In other words, they got lots of crime, and they got corruption, and they got politics, and they got Andersons, and other crud. ⚡Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

Andes a great mountain system extending about 4,500 miles in western South America.

mountain system extending the length of western South America.

one of the world's largest mountain systems stretching along the entire western side of South America. It extends 5,000 miles from Venezuela to Tierra del Fuego, containing more than 40 peaks that exceed 20,000 feet in height. The wide range of the Andes results in a very difficult environment with a series of climates

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from mountain ranges with heavy rainfall and snow to areas which are extremely dry and windy to one of the driest places in the world. antisocial personality same as suppressive person. See suppressive person in this glossary.

androgen	(biochemistry) any substance which when present in the body promotes male characteristics, such as a beard, large muscles or a deep voice.
anemic	suffering from anemia, a condition in which there is a reduction of the number, or volume, of red blood cells or of the total amount of hemoglobin (the oxygen-carrying pigment of red blood cells that gives them their red color and serves to convey oxygen to the tissues) in the bloodstream, resulting in paleness, generalized weakness, etc.
anew	once more; again.
angel dust	(slang) phencyclidine, an anesthetic drug used as an animal tranquilizer; also widely used in several forms as an illicit hallucinogen. Also called PCP.
angel, how many...can stand (sit) on the head of an	a humorous coined variation of how many angels can stand (or dance) on the head of a pin.
Angell, Wing	<p>a staff member in Washington, DC at the time of this lecture; a former student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.</p> <p>a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course prior to the time of this lecture.</p>
angels can stand (or dance) on the head of a pin, how many	an allusion to troubling over unimportant or irrelevant details or questions. This phrase refers to religious controversies of the Middle Ages, including the argument of, literally, how many angels could stand on the sharp tapering end of a pin (a needle, etc.).
angels shouldn't be treading, you is being vacuum cleaner sucked in wherea	humorous coined variation of the expression fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
angle side angle	a reference to a mathematical rule that is used to show that two triangles are exactly the same. The rule is that if two angles of a triangle and one side are equal in all respects to two angles and one side of another triangle, then the two triangles are the same.
Anglican	of the Church of England or any related church with the same faith and forms. Anglicans combine Catholic and Protestant

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elements in their teaching, worship and government. They have Bishops for example but do not accept the authority of the Pope. See also Catholic in this glossary.

Anglo-American	belonging to, relating to or involving England and America, especially the United States, or the people of the two countries. English and American; of or between England and the US.
Anglo-Saxons	members of the Germanic peoples (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) living in England during the middle of the eleventh century. See also Jutes in this glossary.
angstrom	<p>a tiny unit of length which is used to measure wavelengths of light, and equals one hundred-millionth of a centimeter. It is named after A.J. Angström, a Swedish physicist who made many studies of light. See also wavelength in this glossary. What's he talking about? What light? Well, now, I don't even think he says it's the light between thirty-six hundred angstroms and fifty-six hundred angstroms. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>one hundred-millionth of a centimeter, a unit used in measuring the length of light waves. Well, I don't even think he says it's the light between thirty-six hundred angstroms and fifty-six hundred angstroms. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>n. a unit of measurement equal to 100-trillionths of a meter, approximately four-billionths of an inch (or around a millionth the diameter of a human hair). Named after Swedish astronomer and physicist Anders Jonas Ångström (1814–1874), the angstrom is used to measure extremely small thicknesses, distances, etc. For example, the diameter of most atoms is one to four angstroms.</p>
animal kingdom	the animals of the world collectively.
animalism	<p>preoccupation with or motivation by sensual, physical or carnal appetites rather than moral, spiritual or intellectual forces. Used humorously in the lecture, in regard to some activity which might be withheld.</p> <p>preoccupation with or motivation by sensual, physical or carnal appetites rather than moral, spiritual or intellectual forces. Used humorously in the lecture, in regard to some activity which might be withheld. What animalism have you practiced with illicit diamond buying? -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)</p>
animating	giving life to; making alive.

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animosity	<p>a feeling of strong dislike or hatred; ill will; hostility.</p> <p>a feeling of strong dislike or hatred; ill will.</p>
Annapolis	<p>a seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy.</p> <p>seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy.</p> <p>a seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. Why, do you know life at Annapolis is one of the most dog-eat-dog affairs you ever got into? -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)</p> <p>seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. And it is the textbook used by the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; it's their key book on the subject. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>seaport in and the capital of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Academy. And it is the textbook used by the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; it's their key book on the subject. – E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>Se ap in ihh ",', '~apitAl" of the state of Maryland; home of the US Naval Acadenky. And it is the textbook used by the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis,~ it's their key book on the subject. -EMeter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p>
another	<p>the craniosacral (that system mainly concerned with handling the body's everyday function of excreting waste products) and thorocolumbar (that system mainly concerned with preparing the body for action, such as during times of stress, excitement or fear).</p>
another string to one's bow	<p>see BOW, ANOTHER STRING TO ONE'S (YOUR, HIS, ETC.).</p>
anoxemia	<p>a reduction in the normal amount of oxygen in the blood, as at high altitudes.</p> <p>n. LRH def. a disease gotten by pilots when they go above normal breathing altitudes and when they get around 16, 17, 18 thousand feet and up they get this disease called anoxemia which means no oxygen. And they are up so high in the rarefied air that they do the goddamnedest things and they don't realize that they are</p>

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simply running out of oxygen or that their mask has slipped or they don't have one on. And they start flying upside down and reading their instruments all cross-eyed and controlling the plane fine and they get in this sort of a euphoria, a sort of a "whee." And yet the airplane is all upside down and the engines are overheating and everything but it's all "whee," and they crash. So a lot of experiments were carried out on this earlier by air forces and so on and they found out that's what it was. High altitude flying. So now they take vast precautions, lights flash and bells ring when there isn't enough oxygen. Anyway, this dread disease called anoxemia is something that very often gets into the heads of executives and you take some guy and you suddenly shoot him up into a high altitude or in a PR line you suddenly put him into a diplomatic or very important person zone and he gets anoxemia. The altitude is too great for him and he will give you the damndest reports and he will do the weirdest things and he is very hard to get back to battery because he's "one of the great ones now." You'll see it occasionally in an org where guys are appointed Dissemination Secretary from a Shipping Clerk or he's made an executive or something. He was a perfectly good Shipping Clerk and you wonder what the hell happened to this guy. It's anoxemia, rarefied air. [LRH Notes 14 July 72]

ant heap	a mound of earth formed by a colony of ants in digging or constructing an underground nest and heaped around the entrance. Also known as an anthill.
antag	(1) short for antagonistic. (2) short for antagonist.
antagonistic	hostile-, unfriendly.
Antarctica	the continent surrounding the South Pole. It is covered by an ice cap up to 13,000 feet thick.
Anthony, Mr.	a reference to John J. Anthony, a radio show host of the early to mid- 1900s. Anthony, whose real name was Lester Kroll, hosted "The Goodwill Hour," an American radio program which began in the mid- 1930s and ran for many years. "The Goodwill Hour" was an advice show where people visiting the studio would anonymously state their problems over the air. Mr. Anthony would then give them advice and solutions to assist them with these. Throughout the decades of the show, "Ask Mr. Anthony" came to be part of the language.
anthropoid	any ape of the family that includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, gibbon and orangutan, characterized by their general structural resemblance to man, such as lack of a tail and shape and

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	proportion of various bones and absence of cheek pouches.
	any of the most highly developed apes, including the chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan and gibbon.
anthropologist	one who specializes in anthropology, the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics and social customs and beliefs of humankind. one who specializes in anthropology, the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics and social customs and beliefs of humankind.
anthropomorphism	earthman supersanitary centarianism of the universish a humorous and significant-sounding made-up phrase.
antibiotics	molds or chemical compounds which cause bacteria, germs, to be unable to reproduce themselves while not destroying the cells of the body. Antibiotic means anti, against, biotic, living beings (such as bacteria). molds or chemical compounds which cause bacteria, germs, to be unable to reproduce themselves while not destroying the cells of the body. Antibiotic means anti = against, biotic = living beings (such as bacteria).
Antietam, Battle of	the bloodiest battle of the American Civil War, fought between Union and Confederate troops at Antietam Creek in the state of Maryland on 17 September 1862.
antipathy	a strong dislike. a strong or deep-rooted dislike.
antisocial	(psychiatry) possessing or pertaining to a pattern of behavior in which social norms and the rights of others are persistently violated. (psychiatry) possessing or pertaining to a pattern of behavior in which social norms and the rights of others are persistently violated. They say that a child is antisocial. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)
Antony, Marc	(83 - 30 b.c.) Roman politician and soldier. In 31 b.c., he was defeated in the civil war between himself and Octavian (the first Roman emperor).
any God's quantity	—see GOD'S QUANTITY, ANY

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ANZO	Australia, New Zealand, Oceania.
AO	<p>Advanced Organization, an OT (Operating Thetan) organization. An AO delivers the Clearing Course and pre-OT levels from New OT I through New OT V, plus training services, including the Class VIII Course.</p> <p>short for Advanced Organization, an upper-level Scientology organization that delivers advanced auditing and training services.</p> <p>Advanced Organization. See Advanced Organizations.</p> <p>abbreviation for Advanced Organization.</p>
AO UK	<p>Advanced Organization United Kingdom originally established in Edinburgh, Scotland and later moved to Saint Hill. It is now part of AOSH UK (Advanced Organization Saint Hill United Kingdom) located near East Grinstead, Sussex, England. See also AO in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for Advanced Organization United Kingdom, originally established in Edinburgh, Scotland and later moved to Saint Hill. It is now part of AOSH UK (Advanced Organization Saint Hill United Kingdom), located near East Grinstead, Sussex, England. See also AO in this glossary.</p>
AOSH DK	<p>abbreviation for Advanced Organization Saint Hill Denmark; established in Copenhagen in 1969 to service the European and African areas. It is known today as AOSH EU/AF (Europe and Africa). No. 4 (AOSH DK)</p> <p>abbreviation for Advanced Organization Saint Hill Denmark; established in Copenhagen in 1969 to service the European and African areas. It is known today as AOSH EU/AF (Europe and Africa).</p> <p>abbreviation for Advanced Org Saint Hill Denmark the Scientology organization in Denmark which combined the functions of an Advanced Organization and a Saint Hill Organization and delivered all the services of both types of organization. It was founded in 1969 to service the European and African areas and today is known as AOSH Europe and Africa.</p>
AOSH EU & AF	Advanced Organization Saint Hill for Europe and Africa, located in Copenhagen, Denmark. See also AOSH.
AP	an abbreviation for Associated Press.

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Associated Press, a press association, maintained by American newspaper owners, which gathers news throughout the world for exchange and distribution among members and for sale to radio, television, news magazines and other news media.

AP&A

abbreviation for Advanced Procedure and Axioms. See also Advanced Procedure and Axioms in this glossary.

abbreviation for Advanced Procedure and Axioms. See also Advanced Procedures and Axioms in this glossary.

abbreviation for Advanced Procedure and Axioms, the title of a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in 1951.

abbreviation for Advanced Procedure and Axioms. See also Advanced Procedure and Axioms in this glossary. And by the way, you don't have to keep too close a record of this because we will have these in—you better keep notes on some of them, but we will have these in AP&A, which will be issued to all of you as soon as it's manufactured, and that will be in ten days or two weeks.

APA squared

joking reference to both the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association. Squared means to multiply (a number) by itself. See also American Psychiatric Association and American Psychological Association in this glossary.

joking reference to both the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association. Squared means to multiply (a number) by itself See also American Psychiatric Association and American Psychological Association in this glossary. And between the bombs that were being thrown at us by the US government, radioactive bombs, and the bombs which were being pitched us by the APA squared-they are all squares-and the AMA and so forth, the area became radioactively hot. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind [4 July 1957)

apartheid

(in the Republic of South Africa) a rigid policy of segregation of the nonwhite population.

Apatheia

the Greek word meaning “without emotion.” Apatheia was considered the virtue of utter tranquility by the followers of the philosopher Zeno. This philosophy taught that all things were governed by unvarying natural laws and that the wise man should

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follow virtue alone, obtained through reason, remaining indifferent to the external world and to passion and emotion.

apathetic not interested or concerned; indifferent or unresponsive.

ape imitate or mimic. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

imitate or mimic.

A-plus (+) n. a grade indicating the highest excellence. In US schools, a grade refers to a letter indicating the quality of a student's work. The system consists of a scale starting at the bottom with F (failing) and moving up through D (poor or barely passing), C (average or satisfactory), B (good or above average), with A (excellent) at the top. Plus (+) and minus (-) are used to modify the basic grades and mean "more than" and "less than" respectively. Thus, C- would indicate less than average or satisfactory and A+ would indicate more than excellent. Such grades are given by teachers for specific assignments (as a test or essay) as well as for performance in a subject during an established period of study.

Apocalypse, Four Horsemen of the four riders on white, red, black and pale horses, symbolizing the pestilence, war, famine and death which are prophesied in the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament in the Bible. Used figuratively in this lecture.

Apollos ships named Apollo. This is in reference to the Sea Org motor vessel Apollo, acquired in September 1967. From late 1968, the Apollo became the Flagship of the Sea Org and the safe base for Ron, international management, worldwide Scientology communications and the mecca for advanced technical and administrative training. But there are at least six other commercial Apollos.

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Apostle any of the original 12 disciples called by Jesus to preach the gospel Simon Peter, the brothers James and John, Andrew, Philip,

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Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James the son of Alphaeus, Thaddaeus, Simon the Zealot, Judas Iscariot.

Appalachians Appalachian Mountains, a mountain system of eastern North America extending from Canada to central Alabama.

appalling causing horror, shock or dismay.

apparency something that seems to be, that appears to be a certain way; something appears to be but is different from the way it looks. In Dianetics and Scientology it is used to mean something that looks one way but is, in actual fact, something else. "Gives an apparency of health" whereas it's actually sick. From the Latin, apparere, to appear.

that which appears to be, as distinct from what actually is.

the way someone or something appears to be, where this is different from the way that they actually are.

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something that seems to be, that appears to be a certain way; something appears to be but is different from the way it looks. For example, someone "gives an apparency of health" whereas he is actually sick. From the Latin, apparere, to appear. So the apparency of his confusion is almost never the confusion he is actually in. ¶Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

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appeasement the act of making calm or quiet; pacifying.

appendectomy the surgical operation of removing the appendix. See also appendix in this glossary.

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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appendicitis	inflammation of the appendix (a small, saclike growth attached to the large intestine, and having no known function).
appertaining	belonging as a part, right, possession, attribute, etc.; pertaining or relating (usually followed by to). We considered those things appertaining to him.
appitats	a made-up word. n. a made-up word. a humorous alteration of appetites, made to rhyme with iihabitats.1%oÅ
apple, sad	a gloomy person, frequently irritable, introverted, or pessimistic.
applecart, upset this old	(informal) ruin a plan or what is being done; change how things are or are being done, often unexpectedly; ruin or mix up another person's success or plan for success. This phrase comes from the fact that until the nineteenth century roads were generally rough and streets were narrow. For country people, the mere act of getting themselves and their goods to market safely over considerable distances was quite an achievement. One can imagine how annoyed they must have been when the carts containing their precious produce were toppled over, particularly if they had perishable items such as apples, which would become damaged when scattered and ruin the hopes of a profitable sale.
applications	ways of applying or methods of applying or using; specific uses.
Applied Scholastics	social reform groups involved in rehabilitating the field of education through the dissemination and application of L. Ron Hubbard's study technology.
appointments	equipment, furnishings or accouterments (personal clothing, accessories, etc.).
appparency	something that seems to be, that appears 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. "Gives an appparency of health" whereas it is actually sick.
apprehensive	uneasy or fearful about the future.

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apprised	given notice; informed; advised. informed or notified.
appropriated	set aside for a specific use.
appropriations	public funds set aside for specific purposes.
approximated, being	coming near to; being almost the same as.
apropos of, in	with reference to; in respect or regard to.
ApS	an abbreviation of anpartsselskab, the Danish word used to designate a privately owned company that is organized in such a way that financial responsibility is limited to the amount invested by each party.
aptitude curve	<p>a graphic representation showing variations occurring in aptitude as measured by an aptitude test (a timed, written test originally developed in the 1950s to administer to people being examined for driver's licenses). It shows at once whether the individual is accident prone and also tests his ability to duplicate.</p> <p>a graphic representation showing variations occurring in aptitude as measured by an aptitude test (a timed, written test originally developed in the 1950s to administer to people being examined for driver's licenses). It shows at once whether the individual is accident prone and also tests his ability to duplicate. So the existing philosophy in the HGC at this time is "I'll tell you anything you want to know about any case you want to talk about, but it's your job to raise the aptitude curve, and to raise that IQ."</p>
aquiline	(of the nose) curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.
Aquinas, St. Thomas	(1226–74) Italian religious philosopher who revolutionized the theology and philosophy of his time with his writings on religion and the nature of man.
Arabian	<p>of Arabia (a peninsula in southwest Asia) or the Arabs (natives or inhabitants of Arabia).</p> <p>of or pertaining to Arabia, a peninsula in southwest Asia).</p>
Arabic	a language consisting of numerous dialects that is the principal language of Saudi Arabia and the surrounding countries as well as part of northern Africa.

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of, belonging to or derived from the language or literature of the Arabs (people of Saudi Arabia and surrounding countries in the Middle East as well as part of northern Africa).

the language of the Arabs (a native or inhabitant of Arabia, a peninsula in southwest Asia).

the language of the Arabs (a native or inhabitant of Arabia, a peninsula in southwest Asia). He intends to talk Arabic, but the mind says that he can't talk Arabic. – The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb 64)

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arbiter a person with full power to judge or decide.

literally, a person who has the sole or absolute power of judging or determining. Used figuratively in this sense.

arbitrary based on one's preference, notion, whim, etc.; capricious.

based on or subject to individual judgment or discretion.

derived only from opinion or preference; not based on the nature of things.

something which is introduced into a situation without regard to the data of the situation.

something which is subject to individual will or judgment without restriction; something which is contingent (dependent) solely upon one's discretion.

something which is introduced into a situation without regard to the data of the situation. (Chapter 3, #7)

something which is introduced into a situation without regard to the data of the situation.

based on one's preference, notion, whim, etc.

operates on preference, notion, whim, etc.

something which is introduced into the situation without regard to

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the data of the situation. Arbitrary means “stand alone.” If you had an adding machine which had a piece of stuck solder in it, or something like that, that always added five into anything, you’d get four times five equals twenty-five; two times six equals seventeen. When you introduce arbitraries, you get wrong answers.

arborvitae any of several ornamental or timber-producing evergreen trees of the cypress family, native to North America and eastern Asia, having a scaly bark and scalelike leaves on branchlets.

ARC Affinity-Reality-Communication, the triagonal manifestation of theta, each aspect affecting the other two.

a word made from the initial letters of Affinity, Reality and Communication which together equate to understanding. These are the three things necessary to the understanding of something—one has to have some affinity for it, it has to be real to him to some degree and he needs some communication with it before he can understand it. For more information on ARC, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.

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the initial letters of Affinity, Reality and Communication which together equate to understanding. These are the three things necessary to the understanding of something-one has to have some affinity for it, it has to be real to him to some degree and he needs some communication with it before he can understand it. For more information on ARC, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. The fundamental parts of understanding are A-R-C. - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

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ARC, he has an ARC break.

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a word coined from the initial letters of affinity, reality and communication.

ARC '63 the name of a Scientology process issued in 1963 with repetitive commands addressing Affinity, Reality and Communication. For further information see HCOBs 27 May 1963 and 21 July 1963 in The Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

ARC Break Assessment a process where an auditor calls off items pertaining to Affinity, Reality and Communication, to a preclear in order to locate the charged item(s) by meter read (reaction on the meter when the item is said by the auditor). See also ARC break, charge, meter and process in this glossary.

a process where an auditor calls off items pertaining to Affinity, Reality and Communication, to a preclear in order to locate the charged item(s) by meter read (reaction on the meter when the item is said by the auditor). See also ARC break, charge, meter and process in this glossary. So that is not much to teach, since if he can do this he can also do ARC Break Assessments, you see, and he can do a lot of other things.

ARC break assessment an action done by an auditor using an E-Meter to handle an ARC break. It consists of reading a list of questions (issued in an HCO Bulletin) to the preclear so as to locate and indicate bypassed charge (the source of all ARC breaks). Various lists have been issued which cover the types of charge that can be missed in different auditing activities, and the list appropriate to the type of auditing the preclear has been receiving would be used. In doing this action, the auditor does not take up or handle the questions that react on the E-Meter he does nothing but locate and then indicate the charges found by telling the preclear what registered on the needle. See also bypassed charge and bypassed charge assessment in this glossary. There is a thing called an ARC break assessment and there's a bypassed charge assessment and hardly one of you monkeys have ever been able to tell the two apart or do either one of them.

ARC breaking experiencing a sudden drop or cutting of one's affinity, reality or communication with someone or something. Upsets with people or things NEW ERA DIANETICS COURSE LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS come about because of a lessening or sundering of affinity, reality or communication or understanding. -LRH Definition Notes.

ARC breaks causes an ARC break with. An ARC break is a sudden drop or cutting of one's affinity, reality or communication with someone

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ARC broken

having had an ARC break. See ARC break in this glossary.

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manifesting an ARC break. An ARC break is 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 (breaking apart) 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.

ARC Locks

“Permanent” encystments of entheta resulting from the enturbulation of theta by enforcements or inhibitions of affinity, reality or communication and the trapping of this enturbulated theta by the physical pain of some engram or chain of engrams

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whose perceptics are approximated in the present time enturbulation. Locks are analytical experiences. If there were no physical pain to trap the enturbulated theta, it would disenturbulate, with a greater or lesser display of emotion.

ARC processes processes in which the auditor causes the preclear by straight memory to recall moments when he actually felt he was receiving or giving affinity or communication, or actually experiencing reality.

ARC secondaries ARC locks of such magnitude that they must be run as engrams in processing. Or, since locks are often run as engrams, ARC locks of great magnitude.

ARC Straightwire a type of processing in which a Scientology practitioner has a person recall moments when he actually felt he was receiving or giving affinity (A) or communication (C) or actually experiencing reality (R). It is called Straightwire because the practitioner directs the person's memory and in doing so is stringing wire, much on the order of a telephone line, between the person and the standard memory bank in the person's mind. See also processing in this glossary. **ARC triangle** a triangle which is a symbol of the fact that affinity, reality and communication act together to bring about understanding. No point of the triangle can be raised without also raising the other two points, and no point of it can be lowered without also lowering the other two points.

another name for ARC Processing at the time of this lecture. Straightwire is the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. The auditor is 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, and that the preclear, conceding this difference, then rids himself of the condition or at least is able to handle it. See also ARC Processing in this glossary.

a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding.

a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. See also ARC in this glossary.

a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. See also ARC

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and Straightwire in this glossary.

a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. See also ARC in this glossary. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

processing in which the auditor causes the preclear by straight memory (straightwire) to recall moments when he actually felt he was receiving or giving affinity (A) or communication (C), or actually experiencing reality (R). See also ARC, processing and Straightwire in this glossary.

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the level of Scientology processing which results in an individual who knows he or she won't get any worse.

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a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. See also ARC and Straightwire in this glossary. [NOTE ARC definition is in Ethics Course Glossary file]

Recall Release; (b) Grade 0 Communications Release; (c) Grade I Problems Release; (d) Grade II Relief Release; (e) Grade III Freedom Release; (f) Grade IV Ability Release; (g) Grade V Power Release; Grade VA Power Plus Release; Grade VI Whole Track Release; (j) Grade VII a Grade VII is not a Release Grade. It is a Clear, a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A complete list of the abilities gained for each of these Grades of Release can be found in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. See also Clear; Release.

a type of processing in which a Scientology practitioner has a person recall moments when he actually felt he was receiving or giving affinity (A) or communication (C) or actually experiencing reality (R). It is called Straightwire because the practitioner directs the person's memory and in doing so is stringing wire, much on the order of a telephone line, between the person and the standard memory bank in the person's mind. See also processing in this glossary.

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the level of Scientology processing which results in an individual who knows he or she won't get any worse. [Definition of Expanded Lower Grades] The Expanded Lower Grades include Expanded ARC Straightwire through Expanded Lower Grade IV, as given in the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart.

a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. "Something you wouldn't mind remembering" "Something you wouldn't mind forgetting" is Elementary Straightwire, with ARC Straightwire, as being right in the same band. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

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a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. (Chapter 5, #50)

a recall process which gets the preclear to remember times of affinity, reality, communication and understanding. Now, if you just took the last ARC Straightwire list on Self Analysis and sent the thing to the fellow and indicated this and said, "Just read these questions to the person in order and get an answer to each one," you'll have had somebody feeling better, and the next thing you know he'd have been in for training.

ARC triangle

a triangle which is a symbol of the fact that affinity, reality and communication act together as a whole entity and that one of them cannot be considered unless the other two are also taken into account. Without affinity there is no reality or communication. Without reality or some agreement, affinity and communication are absent. Without communication there can be no affinity or reality. It is only necessary to improve one corner of this very valuable triangle in Scientology in order to improve the remaining two corners.

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reality. It is only necessary to improve one corner of this very valuable triangle in Scientology in order to improve the remaining two corners. For further information on the ARC triangle, read the book *Scientology The Fundamentals of Thought* by L. Ron Hubbard. See also affinity, reality and communication in this glossary.

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a symbol of the fact that affinity, reality and communication act together as a whole entity and that one of them cannot be considered unless the other two are also taken into account. (It is called a triangle because of these three related points.) Unless we have two corners of a triangle, there cannot be a third corner. Desiring any corner of the triangle, one must include the other two. The triangle is not an equilateral triangle. Affinity and reality are very much less important than communication. It might be said that the triangle begins with communication, which brings into existence affinity and reality. One can't cut down one without cutting down the other two and one can't rehabilitate one without rehabilitating the other two. On the positive side, one can rehabilitate any point on the triangle by rehabilitating any other point on it. Only when all three points are present can understanding occur.

a triangle which is a symbol of the fact that affinity, reality and communication act together to bring about understanding. No point of the triangle can be raised without also raising the other two points, and no point of it can be lowered without also lowering the other two points.

archaeologically	through archaeology, the systematic recovery by scientific methods of material evidence remaining from man's life and culture in past ages, and the detailed study of this evidence.
archaeology	the scientific study of the people, customs and life of ancient times.

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- Archangel Michael in Christian legend, the title of the chief opponent of Satan and his angels and the champion of the church of Christ on Earth. An archangel is a chief angel or angel of high rank.
- same as Michael (the archangel).
- Archbishop of Canterbury the highest-ranking bishop in England. Canterbury is a city located in Kent, England, and has long been the spiritual center of England.
- Archimedes (287?–212 b.c.) Greek mathematician, physicist and inventor. He is famous for his work in geometry, physics and mechanics.
- Archipelagan peninsula a made-up name for a place. An archipelago is a group of many islands and a peninsula is a piece of land almost entirely surrounded by water, connected with the mainland by an isthmus.
- Archipelagian peninsula a reference to a peninsula of land bordering the Aegean Sea. Also known as the Archipelago, the Aegean lies between Greece and Turkey and contains many islands. Archipelagian means of the Archipelago. Archipelago literally means “chief sea” and was used by the ancient Greeks for their main sea, the Aegean. It has since come to be used in a more general sense for any broad expanse of water containing many islands or for the islands themselves.
- archy and mehitabel fictional characters originally appearing in the newspaper columns of American journalist, poet and playwright, Don Marquis (1878– 1937) in 1916. “archy” (a reincarnated poet) is a philosophical cockroach who types letters to the author in lower case letters (as he is unable to operate the shift mechanism on a typewriter) and “mehitabel,” a free-spirited alley cat, is his friend. The cockroach mocked many subjects (specifically those that irritated Marquis), such as technology and popular science writers and the cat, whose motto was toujours gai (a French phrase meaning “always cheerful”), ridiculed things such as pretentious social attitudes. After publication in newspapers, the works appeared in three “archy and mehitabel” books in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Following Marquis’ death the “archy and mehitabel” stories were combined into one illustrated volume, and released as *The Life and Times of archy and mehitabel* (1940).
- arcing forming an electric arc, a curved stream of brilliant light or sparks that is formed as a strong electric current jumps from one conductor to another.

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forming an electric arc, a curved stream of brilliant light or sparks that is formed as a strong electric current jumps from one conductor to another. You hear the grate of the cogwheels, you know, and the sort of an arcing spark over here in one of the capacitors once in a while, but just ignore it, just ignore it.

Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

forming an electric arc, a curved stream of brilliant light or sparks that is formed as a strong electric current jumps from one conductor to another. You hear the grate of the cogwheels, you know, and the sort of an arcing spark over here in one of the capacitors once in a while, but just ignore it, just ignore it.

Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Arcturian having to do with Arcturus, a very bright star in the northern sky, located approximately 194 trillion miles from Earth. That castaway is as crazy as an Arcturian witch doctor.

ARCU CDEI an assessment in handling ARC breaks. The letters ARCU CDEI stand for Affinity, Reality, Communication, Understanding, and Curious about, Desired, Enforced, Inhibited.

arduous difficult to accomplish, laborious, severe.

involving great hardship or exertion; difficult.

marked by great labor or effort.

requiring great exertion; laborious; difficult.

ardure a coined word meaning strong effort; hard work to accomplish or achieve. Formed from the word arduous, derived from Latin arduus, which means “high, steep, difficult.” The gross auditing error is the extraordinary solution which was thought up at such ardure, of course, never got applied to the pc and so, of course, it didn’t work, and that was the gross auditing error.

a coined word meaning strong effort; hard work to accomplish or achieve. Formed from the word arduous, derived from Latin arduus, which means “high, steep, difficult.”

n. a word used to refer to work or activity that is demanding, difficult, etc., or to the strenuous effort or exertion accompanying or attendant to some activity; effort or difficulty.

a coined word from arduous; difficulty, laboriousness, strenuousness.

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enthusiasm; eagerness.

Area Sec

see HCO Area Sec in this glossary.

see HCO Area Sec in this glossary. We had somebody around here who was just having an awful time a few weeks ago, and the HCO Exec Sec and Area Sec and Ethics Officer were about to shoot this person down in flames for just raising the devil all over the place. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

short for HCO Area Secretary, the head of the Hubbard Communications Office in a Church of Scientology organization. We had somebody around here who was just having an awful time a few weeks ago and the HCO Exec Sec and Area Sec and Ethics Officer were about to shoot this person down in flames for just raising the devil all over the place.

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'arf, not

(colloquial) a variation of not half, very, very much. 'arf is Cockney for half.

Argosis

a made-up word.

argot

the specialized vocabulary and idioms of a particular group, as the secret slang of criminals.

arguesify

v. a humorous coined variation of argufy.

argufy

(colloquial) argue, especially merely for the sake of arguing.

(colloquial) argue, especially merely for the sake of arguing. And he said, "Well, didn't I argufy and sputefy enough?"

v. to dispute or contend, often stubbornly or merely for the sake of arguing. Chiefly used in southern US dialects, it is formed from the word argue and the suffix -fy, meaning to make or produce; cause to be.

argumentation

the process of developing or presenting an argument.

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the act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions and applying them to the case in discussion.

Aristotelian

belonging to or having some relation to Aristotle (384–322 b.c.), Greek philosopher noted for his works on logic, ethics, politics, etc. Aristotle's book Ethics contains the doctrine that virtue consists in a mean between excess and deficiency.

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belonging to or having some relation to Aristotle (384–322 b.c.), Greek philosopher noted for his works on logic, ethics, politics, etc. He disagreed with his teacher, Plato (427–347 b.c.) over the existence of ideal forms or ideas, such as truth or good. Plato held that these exist in a realm beyond the material world, while Aristotle believed that form and matter are always joined.

belonging to or having some relation to Aristotle. See also Aristotle in this glossary.

like Aristotle (384–322 b.c.), Greek philosopher noted for his works on logic, ethics, politics, etc.

of or like Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), Greek philosopher noted for his works on logic, ethics, politics, etc. He developed a system of logic which excluded anything but the two values of truth and falsity, and his book Ethics contains the doctrine that virtue consists in a mean between excess and deficiency.

Aristotelian syllogism the basis of the system of logic created by Aristotle (384–322 b.c.), Greek philosopher. A syllogism is an argument or form of reasoning in which two statements or premises are made and a logical conclusion is drawn from them. Example All mammals are warmblooded (major premise); whales are mammals (minor premise); therefore, whales are warmblooded (conclusion).

Aristotle's (Aristotelian) pendulum a reference to a principle called the law of the excluded middle, formulated by Greek philosopher Aristotle (384–322 B.C.). Essentially, it states that there is no middle ground and that something is either true or false, yes or no, is or is not the same as something else, somewhat like the extremes of the swing of a pendulum.

Arizona

a state in southwestern United States.

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a state in southwestern United States, having an unusually dry and clear climate.

Arkansas a state in the south central United States.

Arlington a county in northern Virginia across the Potomac River from Washington, DC (the capital of the United States).

Arlington Cemetery short for Arlington National Cemetery, one of the largest and most famous United States national burial grounds. Located in Arlington, Virginia, across the Potomac River from Washington, DC, the cemetery is reserved primarily for military personnel, high-ranking government officials, such as US Presidents William H. Taft and John F. Kennedy and their families. It also has several memorials, such as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (which honors unidentified soldiers who were killed in action). Arlington National Cemetery covers 612 acres and holds more than 200,000 graves. It was created in 1864 and the first men buried there were two soldiers, one from each side of the American Civil War (1861–1865).

arm of the U.S. government, formerly called the Bureau of Internal Revenue. [Note
infernally means hellish, fiendish or inhuman. Ravening
means greedily searching for prey.] -Editor.

armadillo any of a family of burrowing mammals of Texas and Central and South America, that have an armorlike covering of bony plates and are active mostly at night.

any of several small, burrowing mammals of South America and some parts of southern North America, with a protective shell of small, bony plates. The armadillo feeds chiefly at night, and some kinds when attacked can roll themselves into a ball inside this armor.

any of a family of burrowing mammals of Texas, and Central and South America, that have an armorlike covering of bony plates and are active mostly at night. An armadillo?

Armageddon per the Bible, the place where the final battle between the forces of good and evil will take place. Armageddon comes from the Hebrew word Har-Megiddo, meaning “Hill of Megiddo,” probably a reference to the city of Megiddo in the mountains of northern Israel, the site of many battles in Biblical times. “Hill” is possibly a reference to the hill on which the city fortress stood. Armageddon is also used to name the battle itself, which is predicted to be the final, and completely destructive, conflict at

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the end of world history. Thus it has also come to mean any “final” battle on a large scale; a widespread, totally destructive war; a vast conflict marked by great slaughter and destruction, usually so decisive that any renewed or further conflict is made impossible.

Armenia	an ancient country in western Asia, now divided between the USSR, Turkey and Iran.
armistice	a temporary stopping of warfare by mutual agreement, as a truce preliminary to the signing of a peace treaty.
armor plate	a protective covering of steel plates, as on a tank.
arms, brothers in	fellow soldiers. Also known as comrades in arms.
Armstrong-Jones, Tony	<p>Antony Armstrong-Jones (1930–), a well-known British professional photographer.</p> <p>Anthony Armstrong-Jones (1930@), a well-known British professional photographer. You get Tony Armstrong-Jones. ⚡A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>Antony Armstrong-Jones (1930@), a well-known British professional photographer. You get Tony Armstrong-Jones, my God! ⚡A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p>
Army Air Forces	<p>the aviation branch of the United States Army before the establishment of the US Air Force.</p> <p>the aviation branch of the United States Army before the establishment of the US Air Force. And I was never under the delusion that the Army Air Forces were on our side. –Meter Training (12 July 62)</p>
Army Alpha	a timed test developed during World War I (1914–1918) and used by the United States Army in testing recruits for general intelligence and ability. The Army Alpha was designed to test literate recruits while other tests were given to those who could not read and write. The Alpha contained eight sections that tested a person on such areas as arithmetic and practical judgment, as well as on his understanding of language, solving disarranged sentences, etc. The test was graded on a numbering system and, for practical reasons, a person also received a letter grade. For example, if one scored between 135 and 212 (the highest score possible), he received an “A” grade and was considered “very superior.” The next level down, 105 to 134, received a “B,” etc.

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Army Alpha Test a written intelligence test, developed by the US Army in 1917 for measuring the intelligence of new recruits.

Arnold, Benedict (1741–1801) American general of the Revolutionary War (war for American independence from Britain, fought from 1775 to 1781). He performed notably in the early days of the war, but became bitter over several setbacks to his career. After receiving command of the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to betray it to the British. The plan was revealed when the American forces captured Major John Andr' of the British army, who was carrying messages between Arnold and the British. Arnold escaped to England and continued a military career, but was widely scorned by the English.

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(1741–1801) American general of the Revolutionary War (war for American independence from Britain, fought from 1775 to 1781). In the autumn of 1775, he undertook an attack on Quebec which failed. Later, he became bitter over several setbacks to his career. After receiving command of the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to betray it to the British. The plan was revealed when the American forces captured Major John Andr' of the British army, who was carrying messages between Arnold and the British. Arnold escaped to England and continued a military career, but was widely scorned by the English. See also Quebec in this glossary.

(1741–1801) American general who served under George Washington during the Revolutionary War (1775–1783). In October 1777, he was engaged in the Battle of Saratoga, New York. When he was attacked by the British and Hessians, he rallied his men and quickly broke through the British center. The British retreated but soon found themselves surrounded and finally surrendered. Later, Arnold became bitter over several setbacks to his career. After receiving command of the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to betray it to the British. The plan was revealed when the American forces

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(1741-1801) American general of the Revolutionary War (war for American independence from Britain, fought from 1775 to 1781). He performed notably in the early days of the war, but became bitter over several setbacks to his career. After receiving command of the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to betray it to the British. The plan was revealed when the American forces captured Major John Andre of the British army, who was carrying messages between Arnold and the British. Arnold escaped to England and continued a military career, but was widely scorned by the English. This guy has been going around haunted for a long time feeling that the whole nation was after him, and then you find out he was Benedict Arnold, and this somehow or another blows some charge. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

(1741-1801) American general of the Revolutionary War (war for American independence from Britain, fought from 1775 to 1781) who turned traitor after becoming bitter over several setbacks to his career. While commanding the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to surrender it to the British. The plan failed because it was discovered when American forces captured Major John André of the British army, who was carrying a message from Arnold to the British.

(1741-1801) American general who served under George Washington during the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). In October 1777, he was engaged in the Battle of Saratoga, New York. When he was attacked by the British and Hessians, he rallied his men and quickly broke through the British center. The British retreated but soon found themselves surrounded and finally surrendered. Later, Arnold became bitter over several setbacks to his career. After receiving command of the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to betray it to the British. The plan was revealed when the American forces captured Major John André of the British army, who was carrying messages between Arnold and the British. Arnold escaped to England and continued a military career, but was widely scorned by the English. See also Washington, George and Hessian in this glossary. Because it was my opinion that the Hessian regiments that were captured and gobbled up by first Benedict Arnold and

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then George Washington were the only ironworkers and artisans the country ever had imported into it. ¹Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

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arquebusier

a soldier armed with an arquebus. See also arquebus in this glossary.

a soldier armed with an arquebus. See also arquebus in this glossary. Even though he doesn't know that there's an arquebus pointed straight at his midriff around the corner, why, obviously the auditor already knows that the arquebusier is standing there. - Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

array

an impressive display of assembled persons or things.

arrested

caught and kept (one's attention, sight, etc.).

checked; stopped.

arrow, pulling a long

a coined variation of drawing a longbow.

Arsclycus

an old civilization which was not built on a planet; it was just built in space.

a society on the whole track described in lecture 16 April 1952, ¹How to Search for Incidents on the Track, Part I, It found in R&D Volume 10.

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arsenals	<p>governmental establishments for the storing, manufacturing or repairing of arms, ammunition and other war materiel.</p> <p>government establishments where military equipment or munitions are manufactured.</p>
Arsinoe	<p>1. Arsinoe IV (63–41 B.C.) daughter of Macedonian king Ptolemy XII (112–51 B.C.) of Egypt and younger sister of Queen Cleopatra (69–30 B.C.). During a war in Alexandria, Egypt, Arsinoe attempted to lead the native forces against Cleopatra, who had allied with Roman Emperor Julius Caesar (100–44 B.C.). Upon landing in Alexandria, Caesar captured members of the Ptolemaic royal family; however, Arsinoe escaped. She was later captured and eventually Cleopatra persuaded the Roman general and ruler Mark Antony (ca. 83–30) to execute her. 2. Arsinoe II (ca 316–270 B.C.) daughter of Ptolemy I (ca. 367–283 B.C.), founder of the Macedonian dynasty in Egypt. Arsinoe was queen at an early age and gained great influence in Egypt. Her face appeared on coins and towns were dedicated to her in Greece and Egypt. After she died, a cult was established to worship her in numerous places (Egyptian rulers were regarded as deities) and a great shrine was built in her honor in Alexandria, Egypt.</p>
Arslycus	<p>an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he was brought back and put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself.</p> <p>an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he would return because a piece of his body was being held in pawn, then he would be put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself.</p> <p>an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he would return because a piece of his body was being held in pawn, then he would be put in another body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself. See also body in pawn in this glossary.</p> <p>an old civilization built in space, not on a planet, where a being spent something like ten thousand lives doing the same job over and over. When he died, he was brought back and put in another</p>

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body and put back on the same job. Arslycus finally broke to pieces because it was too great a mass to sustain itself He's keyed in from Arcturus, Arslycus, to hell and gone back someplace or another, and he probably went nuts by processing invader troops as they came in through the space port, you see. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

art (1) archaic form of the word “are”; used with thou. See also thou in this glossary. (2) creative work or its principles; making or doing of things that display form, beauty and unusual perception art includes painting, sculpture, architecture, music, literature, drama, the dance, etc.

(archaic) are; used with thou. See also thou in this glossary.

arthipedics a made-up word.

n. a made-up word for an affliction.

arthipedics are all sparthlicated a made-up phrase used to describe an affliction.

arthritis a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints.

inflammation of a joint or joints.

a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. They could always knock out somebody's arthritis and they would be very, very happy as an auditor to have fixed up somebody's lumbosis, or something of the sort, and the only difficulty was the pc hadn't found out about it. –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

a condition causing inflammation, pain and stiffness in the joints. . . . and the pc would lose his or her arthritis, would lose psychosomatic ills of one kind or another, and never find out about it. – The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

Arthur youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard.

youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. "Why? Why? Why? Why? Why?" Like little Arthur says, see? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

youngest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. Why? Why? Why? Why? Why? Like little Arthur says, see? – E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

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articularosis	a made-up name for a disease. From articular, of the joint or joints and -osis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition.
articulo metalosis of the tibia	a made-up phrase for a broken leg. Tibia is Latin for shinbone, the inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and the ankle.
artificial horizon	(aeronautics) an instrument that indicates the banking (tilting sideways on a turn) and pitch (rise and fall) of an aircraft with respect to the horizon.
artisans	skilled workmen or craftsmen.
arty	(colloquial) pretending or striving to be artistic.
Aryan	<p>in Nazi doctrine, of a non-Jewish Caucasian (a member of the so-called “white race”), especially one with physical characteristics like those of the Scandinavians, such as blond hair, blue eyes, a long head, and above-average height. See also Nazi in this glossary.</p> <p>in Nazi doctrine, of a non-Jewish Caucasian, especially one of Nordic stock (people with physical characteristics like those of the Scandinavians, such as blond hair, blue eyes, a long head, and above-average height). See also Caucasian and Nazis in this glossary.</p> <p>(in Nazi doctrine) a non-Jewish Caucasian, especially one with fair hair and blue eyes, considered by the Nazis as being a member of the best race of people. See also ethnic cleansing in this glossary. Certificate in Helby's office “Aryan Purity Ribbon”</p>
as far as	(colloquial) with reference to; as for.
as good as	almost, virtually. [ex - We've as good as won already!.]
As man's ingratitude	Thy tooth is not so keen, Because thou art not seen,...
as often as not	frequently; more than or at least one half of the time. This phrase originated in the first half of the 1900s and is used to show that something is a certain way as many times as (or more than) it is not.
as paint	see PAINT, AS.
as part of a marriage ceremony, spoken by the minister	“To have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do

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part.”

as thyself...” and in the New Testament “Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you....”

ASA B16 22 a designation for a wrought copper and alloy pipe joint fitting used by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI)—an organization that recommends standards for many different products in various industries, formerly known as ASA (the American Standards Association). The assurance that the design and construction of a piping system will meet prescribed requirements is accomplished through the use of published codes and standards. Piping codes provide specific design criteria such as permissible materials of construction, which must be considered in design.

asafedity n. a reference to asafetida, a brownish resin obtained from the roots of various Asian plants that emits a strong onionlike odor. This substance is used as a flavoring in Iran and India in such foods as meatballs, pickles and curries. The resin has also been used in medicine for preventing spasms, and the entire plant has been worn in a bag around the neck as it was thought to keep a person healthy.

asbestos an incombustible, chemical-resistant, fibrous mineral used for insulation, fireproofing, building materials, brake linings, chemical filters and in materials that deaden sound.

any of several grayish minerals that separate into long, threadlike fibers. Because certain varieties do not burn, do not conduct heat or electricity and are often resistant to chemicals, they are used for making fireproof materials, electrical insulation, roofing, filters, etc. Known to cause lung cancer when inhaled.

ASCDR an abbreviation for the American Society for Civilian Disaster Relief.

ascertained found out definitely; learned with certainty or assurance; determined.

ASDIC abbreviation for Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee, a committee which British sonar was named after.

(British) an underwater apparatus used to detect submerged

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submarines. Its name comes 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. A QCB-1 antisubmarine electronic echo device, an ASDIC QCB-1—this is the way it is built. —Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

the name of a system developed by the British and first used in 1921 that transmits a pulse of sound into the ocean and uses its rebounding echo to detect submarines. “ASDIC” comes from the initials of the group that first

abbreviation for Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee, a committee which British sonar was named after. I tried to explain it to them—`a QCB-1 antisubmarine electronic echo device, an ASDIC QCB-1. This is the way it is built." —Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

ASDIC QCB-1

a reference to the QBC-1.

Ash August

a humorous alteration of Ash Wednesday, that Wednesday approximately seven weeks before Easter that denotes the first day of Lent in most Western Christian churches. Lent is a period of fasting and penitence for one's sins. It lasts for forty weekdays and commemorates a story from the Bible where Jesus spent forty days and nights in the wilderness being tempted by the devil, during which time he fasted. Ash Wednesday gets its name from the Roman Catholic practice of a priest placing ashes on the foreheads of worshippers on that day as a sign of penitence.

Ashdown Forest

a large wooded area near Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. But you're probably not aware of the fact that the main battles fought for the possession of the British Isles were fought just a few miles from Saint Hill here, over in the Ashdown Forest.

a large wooded area near Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary.

a large wooded area near Saint Hill.

a large wooded area near Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. You read casually about wicker chariots charging through the Ashdown Forest.

a large wooded area near Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. You read casually about wicker chariots charging through the Ashdown Forest. —Studying Introduction (18 June

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64)

ashes to ashes and dust to dust a phrase spoken in certain burial services, used sometimes to denote total finality. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust is based upon biblical texts, such as in “Genesis” (the first book of the Bible) where God sent Adam and Eve, the first man and woman to inhabit the earth, out of the Garden of Eden (a paradise created by God) after they had disobeyed him. God stated to Adam “Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return” reminding Adam that he had been created by God from the dust of the ground and due to their disobedience they had brought death upon themselves.

ASHO abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles, California. No. 8 (ASHO)

abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles, California.

abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles. See also Saint Hill in this glossary.

American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles. See also Saint Hill.

abbreviation for American Saint Hill Organization, located in Los Angeles, California. I haven't seen you since we were on course at ASHO.

Asiatic cholera an acute infectious disease that affects the intestines. Transmitted by food or water that has been contaminated with raw sewage, Asiatic cholera is often fatal, and is characterized by severe vomiting, diarrhea and collapse. This disease remains prevalent in regions of Africa and Asia where public sanitation is poor.

as-is cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. See Scientology Axioms in Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.

cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies.

vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by something being viewed exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies.

view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at

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which moment it will vanish and cease to exist.

to view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it vanishes and ceases to exist. See also as-isness.

cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. And when the pc as-ises the mass with a reply, the TA falls.

view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist.... they really are being asked to as-is, knock out and disintegrate old definitions and old agreements they have made. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. They'd as-is everything, you know, that was bad that was coming in.
-Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. For further information see the Scientology Axioms in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics, by L. Ron Hubbard. If you know all about what's wrong with you, that isn't what's wrong with you, brother, because of course, that would as-is and cease to be wrong with you.

view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. (Appendix B, #1)

to view anything as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist.

to view anything exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it vanishes and ceases to exist. -Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

(verb) to make something disappear just by looking at it and conceiving exactly what it is.

cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies.
`` . . . I will get by anyway, and then someday I will be Clear enough maybe to just as-is the whole thing." iResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

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cause to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies.

“ . . . I will get by anyway, and then someday I will be Clear enough maybe to just as-is the whole thing.” ♪Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

as-ises

causes (something) to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies.

causes to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. See Scientology Axioms in Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.

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causes (something) to vanish or cease to exist. This is accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any distortions or lies. ♪Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

askance

suspicion, mistrust or disapproval.

asking for it

(informal) inviting trouble by persisting in risky or annoying behavior.

asks of

inquires about; seeks by request.

asleep at the switch

see SWITCH, ASLEEP AT THE.

Aspen, Colorado

a city in west central Colorado. Once a booming silver-mining town, it is now a well-known winter skiing resort.

aspirant

a person who has ambition toward something.

asponding respondo

a made-up word.

a humorous alteration of astounding response. Astounding means causing or capable of causing wonder or amazement. Respondo (I reply) is a form of the Spanish verb responder which means to reply.

Assassins

a secret terrorist sect of Muslims of the 11th to 13th century who killed their political enemies as a religious duty. The word “assassin” comes from the Arabic name for this group, “Hashshashin,” meaning “addicts of the drug hashish,” as hashish was used by the leaders of the group to incite members to

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assassinate intended victims.

members of a secret order of Muslim fanatics around the time of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries who terrorized and killed Christian Crusaders, political enemies and others as a religious duty. The order was founded around 1090 in Persia by al-Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah (also known as Old Man of the Mountain) when he gained control of an almost impregnable mountain fortress 10,000 feet (3,048 m) above the Caspian Sea. Occupying a string of such strongholds throughout Persia the order spread. Its members were given the drug hashish and taken to an earthly paradise (being told it was heaven), where they indulged in sensual pleasures. They were then given more hashish and told that if they carried out their religious duty (murdering selected targets such as Christian Crusaders) they could return to paradise in a glorious afterlife. Yearning for this paradise and fearless of death, they went out and assassinated the targets. The order, however, was eventually destroyed in the mid-1200s. The word assassin originally came from the Arabic word hashshashin meaning hashish-eater, and later came to mean in English, someone who murders politically important people.

assay balance n. a specially made, highly sensitive instrument used for weighing extremely small amounts of matter. Assaying is the analysis of a substance by weighing, measuring, calculating, etc., so as to determine the proportions of some valuable or potent constituent, such as a metal contained in an ore or a chemical substance in a pharmaceutical.

a sensitive balance (scale) used in the analysis of gold, silver and other precious metals.

assayed attempted; tried.

assembly line an arrangement in many factories whereby each worker performs a specialized operation in assembling the work as it is passed along, often on a slowly moving belt or track.

assertive characterized by mere assertion (the act of making positive statements or declarations, often without support or reason).

assess by elimination assess a list of items on a preclear, marking down which items read. Then go over the list as many times as needed, each time only calling off those items that read on the previous assessment until there is one reading item remaining on the list. See also assess in this glossary.

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assesses	estimates or judges the value, character, etc., of; evaluates.
assessment	<p>an inventory and evaluation of a preclear, his body and his case to establish processing level and procedure.</p> <p>an inventory, an examination, a calculation or evaluation of a case.</p> <p>the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter.</p> <p>the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also auditor, preclear and E-Meter in this glossary.</p> <p>the action of an auditor assessing a preclear. See also assessing, auditor and preclear in this glossary.</p> <p>1. an inventory and evaluation of a preclear, his body and his case to establish processing level and procedure. 2. the action of an auditor calling off questions or items to a preclear from a prepared list and noting down any E-Meter reaction to the questions or items called. See also E-Meter.</p> <p>the action of an auditor calling off a list of questions or subjects to a preclear and noting the reactions to each on an E-Meter. An assessment is done to help isolate specific areas or subjects to be addressed.</p> <p>the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a pre clear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. Be perfectly all right to just grab a meter, and - trying somehow or another, to get him to hold the cans - and just give him the standard sort of an assessment "Did somebody run an engram too late on the chain?" You see? -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)</p> <p>the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. There is a thing called an ARC break assessment and there's a bypassed charge assessment and hardly one of you monkeys have ever been able to tell the two apart or do either one of them.</p> <p>the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. (Chapter 5, #30)</p> <p>the action of an auditor calling off questions or items to a preclear from a prepared list and noting down any E-Meter reaction to the</p>

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questions or items called. -HCOBs 7 October 1968, 29 April 1969.

an auditing technique done from a prepared list to isolate specific areas or subjects on which a preclear has charge so they can be addressed in auditing.

the action of an auditor asking a series of questions of a preclear and noting reactions to them with an E-Meter. See also auditor, preclear and E-Meter in this glossary. Do an assessment and you'll all of a sudden start finding something that matches the preclear in order of magnitude as cause.

an auditing technique which helps to isolate specific areas or subjects on which a preclear has charge so that they can be addressed in auditing.

an auditing technique which helps to isolate specific areas or subjects on which a preclear has charge so that they can be addressed in auditing. 774 REFERENCES 775

the action of an auditor calling off questions or items to a preclear from a prepared list and noting down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called.

assessments

fixed or determined amounts (of damages, fines, taxes, etc.).

the action of an auditor calling off questions or items to a preclear from prepared lists and noting down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called.

the action of an auditor calling off questions or items to a preclear from prepared lists and noting down any E-Meter reactions to the questions or items called. . . . and all of a sudden, somewhere along the line, there's an ARC break, and then we do assessments and then we patch up the session and all kinds of things go wrong. – The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

assigns

thinks of as caused by or coming from (a motive, reason, etc.).

assimilated

absorbed and incorporated into (made part of) one's thinking.

taken in and absorbed or incorporated into the system.

assimilation

the absorption and incorporation (of something) into one's thinking.

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assist

a process which can be done to alleviate a present time discomfort and help a person recover more rapidly from an accident, illness or upset.

any process which assists the individual to heal himself or be healed by another agency by removing his reasons for precipitating (bringing on) and prolonging his condition and lessening his predisposition (inclination or tendency) to further injure himself or remain in an intolerable condition.

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.

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a process which can be done to alleviate a present time discomfort and help a person recover more rapidly from an accident, illness or upset

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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. (Chapter 5, #3)

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a process which can be done to alleviate a present time discomfort and help a person recover more rapidly from an accident , illness or upset.

any process which assists the individual to heal himself or be healed by another agency by removing his reasons for precipitating (bringing on) and prolonging his condition and lessening his predisposition (inclination or tendency) to further injure himself or remain in an intolerable condition. -HCOB 11 July 1973.

a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. And if there's any processing around—it doesn't matter if that's an assist by some field auditor sitting on the front doorstep and fixing up the local errand boy with a Touch Assist, man, that's the D of P's.

an action undertaken by a minister to assist the spirit to confront physical difficulties which can then be cared for with medical methodology as needful. An assist is not normally done in a formal auditing session. The way the term has been used is a very simple processing activity to relieve an immediate troublesome difficulty. An assist is much more specifically and definitely anything which is done to alleviate a present time discomfort. It is differentiated from auditing at large by defining auditing as an activity directed toward the rehabilitation of the entire individual.

a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. Don't ever shortchange them with a little pat-on-the-back auditing and a little lick and a promise and an assist here and an assist there and never end the session, so forth. 1Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. Don't ever shortchange them with a little pat-on-the-back auditing and a little lick and a promise and an assist here and an assist there and never end the session, so forth. 2Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

a simple, easily done process that can be applied to anyone to help them recover more rapidly from accidents, mild illness or upsets. You just run up to the ED's office, Gringy and give him a

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Dianetic assist.

- Assistant Production Aide the person on the Commodore's (LRH's) staff that coordinated the activities of those bureaux of the Flag Bureaux that managed organizations.
- Assistant Registrar at the time of this lecture, a post in a Scientology organization responsible for handling any ARC breaks with the organization. The Assistant Registrar finds out why people are upset with or have stopped communicating with the organization, and reestablishes communication with those people.
- Assistant Training and Services Aide the head of the Training and Services Bureau in a FOLO who is responsible for seeing that Division 4s are established, functioning and productive in all Scientology and SO orgs of the continental area. Assistant Training and Services Aides in CLO Training and Services Bureaux should see that they get into each org and mission, using CLO's LRH Comm and External Comm Bureaux.
- the head of the Training and Services Bureau in a FOLO who is responsible for seeing that Division 4s are established, functioning and productive in all Scientology and SO orgs of the continental area.
- Assoc Sec short for Association Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Org Sec and Saint Hill in this glossary.
- short for Association Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Organization Secretary" in the United States and at Saint Hill.
- short for Association Secretary. See also Association Sec in this glossary.
- short for Association Secretary. See Association Secretary in this glossary.
- short for Association Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Organization Secretary" in the United States and at Saint Hill. So in a casual conversation in a coffee shop, you see, with the Assoc Sec, she

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says, “Everybody thinks that ...”

short for Association Secretary.

Association Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Org Sec in this glossary.

short for Association Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called “Organization Secretary” in the United States and at Saint Hill. Now, I’d want somebody like the Assoc Sec of Perth, let us say; he’s got this Policy Letter that tells him to bring somebody else.

Association Secretary. See Association Secretary in this glossary. Now, you've seen in just one area several Assoc Secs go. - Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

short for Association Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called “Org Sec” in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Org Sec and Saint Hill in this glossary. @[Distribution list at the top of the issue] Assoc/Org Sec.

associate

having a rank next to the highest in its class.

joined with another or others and having equal or nearly equal status.

associate member

a member without time limit of Scientology, at the time of this lecture. As an associate member, a person did not receive publications but did receive a pin and membership card.

Associated Press

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.

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. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

a large United States news agency that gathers and distributes foreign and domestic news and photographs to member

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newspapers, television and radio stations around the world. It started in 1848 when six New York City newspapers arranged to share the costs of collecting national and foreign news via new telegraph lines. The group, later known as the New York Associated Press, began to share its service with the country's other papers, and expanded very rapidly as other regional associations were formed. When the regional associations reorganized in 1892, and the original New York Associated Press went out of existence, the remaining association became known as Associated Press. By the 1990s Associated Press was the largest news service worldwide. Its members pay for the services they need, such as national news, international news and news photographs, which are sent out to

association an idea, feeling, image, etc., suggested by or connected with something other than itself; an accompanying thought, emotion or the like.

an idea, feeling, image, etc., suggested by or connected with something other than itself; an accompanying thought, emotion or the like. Now, there are significances and there are basic associations and there are floors and walls and machinery and cogwheels and botanical gardens. ¶Education (25 Oct. 56)

mental connection or relation between thoughts, feelings, ideas or sensations. -American Heritage Dictionary.

Association for the Rehabilitation of Cockeyed Alienists a made-up name for an organization. Alienist is a former name for a doctor specializing in the treatment of mental illness. See also cockeyed in this glossary.

Association Sec short for Association Secretary, in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary.

short for Association Secretary, in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Saint Hill in this glossary.

associative of, characterized by, resulting from or causing association.

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in a way that tends to connect, bring into relation or unite two or more things.

Asst Management Aideshort for Assistant Management Aide, the head of the Management Bureau in FOLOs who coordinated the org management activities, including the networks, Action and Programs, and was responsible for the viability of the orgs and field in his continental area. This function is now covered by the Assistant Executive Aide in Division 7 of FOLOs. See also Action Branch, FOLO and Programs Branch in this glossary. The Asst Management Aide of a CLO finds her project board blank for Bongville.

short for Assistant Management Aide, the head of the Management Bureau in FOLOs who coordinated the org management activities, including the networks, Action and Programs, and was responsible for the viability of the orgs and field in his continental area. This function is now covered by the Assistant Executive Aide in Division 7 of FOLOs. See also Action Branch, FOLO and Programs Branch in this glossary.

assume take on or put on (the appearance, form, role, etc., of).

assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of being- 141 ness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game-each and all of these could be called one's beingness. Now you can get particular, and you can have parts of the auditing room, or you can have specific portions of the auditor or the auditor's beingness -you can mark down to that. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

assurance something said or done to inspire confidence, as a promise, positive statement, etc.; guarantee.

Astarte the Phoenician goddess of fertility and erotic love.

Aster, Mrs. a made-up name for a person.

astern in a backward direction. As an order given to the engine room of a ship for the movement of her engines, it indicates that they must be made to revolve in the reverse direction.

asthma a generally chronic disorder characterized by wheezing, coughing, difficulty in breathing and a suffocating feeling.

astigmatism a defect in an eye or lens preventing proper focusing.

ASTM A-120 a designation for a seamless and welded black and hot-dipped

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(dipped in a molten solution) galvanized steel pipe, established by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)—a scientific and technical organization that develops and publishes standards on the characteristics and performance of materials, products, systems and services throughout the United States. ASTM A-120 was discontinued in 1987 and was replaced by ASTM A53.

astorm, taken completely a possible variation and intensification of to be taken aback, meaning to be suddenly surprised; to be upset or confused by something unexpected. From the nautical meaning of taken aback, which is said of a ship's sails when they are caught suddenly by the wind which blows on their front surfaces, pressing toward the rear of the ship, thus impeding the ship's forward progress or pushing it in a backwards direction.

Astounding Science Fiction a magazine founded in 1937. LRH wrote many stories for this publication from 1938 to 1950.

Astounding Science Fiction (ASF) a pulp magazine founded in 1930 as Astounding Stories of Super Science, which featured adventure stories and later science fiction. In March 1933 ASF ceased publication, however, shortly after this the title was bought by Street & Smith Publishing, who restored it to its monthly schedule, changing the name to Astounding Stories. The magazine became a going concern and in 1937 Street & Smith appointed a young writer, John W. Campbell, Jr. (1910–1971), as its editor, and changed its name to Astounding Science Fiction. Its name went back and forth several times from Astounding Science Fiction to Astounding Stories and eventually

astraddle above or on something, and extending onto the sides of that thing, as in riding a horse. This is formed from a-, used here to mean on, and straddle, meaning to lie or stand either on both sides of something or across something.

astral of or relating to the stars.

astral body a second body, per 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. Astral bodies are actually just somebody's delusion. They are usually mock-ups 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

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practices of “astral walking.” See also mocking up in this glossary.

a second body, per 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.

astral walker	a person who uses what is known in some forms of philosophical or religious thought as the astral body—a second body 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.
astronaut	a person engaged in or trained for spaceflight. In 1959, seven American armed forces officers were chosen to undergo special training to be the first Americans in space. At the time of this lecture, these officers were still in training for the first flight while a series of tests, including sending apes and other animals into space, were taking place to ensure that man could safely return from travel into space.
astronomical	having to do with astronomy, the science of the stars, planets and all other heavenly bodies, dealing with their composition, motion, relative position, size, etc.
ASW	abbreviation for anti submarine warfare. an abbreviation for antisubmarine warfare.
asylums	institutions for the maintenance and care of the mentally ill, orphans or other persons requiring specialized assistance.
at	terminal used in Routine 3 procedure in auditing implant GPMs. These
at large	as a whole; in general. in general; taken altogether. fully; in complete detail; in general; taken altogether.
at odds	in conflict or disagreement, opposed.

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at your (our, its, his, etc.) own peril —see PERIL, AT YOUR (OUR, ITS, HIS, ETC.) OWN.

AT-6A Texan one of a series of American advanced training planes used during and after World War II (1939–1945). The AT-6A Texan was the most widely flown trainer in the world. (AT is an abbreviation for advanced trainer). Manufactured in Dallas, Texas, it resembled a real fighter aircraft and had a front and rear cockpit for the student and trainer, both of which had controls for the plane. It could attain speeds of approximately 210 miles (338 km) per hour and had one forward firing machine gun and could be fitted with racks for bombs. In addition to its use in the United States, this plane was is use in other countries, such as in Britain where it was known as a Harvard.

Atabrine (trademark) a pharmaceutical brand of quinine water, a medicine used in the treatment of malaria.

a trademark for a synthetic drug introduced into medicine in the early 1930s as a substitute for quinine in the treatment of malaria. It is administered orally and can also be given by injection. However, its side effects can include nausea, headaches, dizziness and abdominal cramps.

Atharva-Veda one of the books of the Veda containing a collection of mantras and formulas, some showing pre-Vedic influence. See also Veda in this glossary.

atheist a person who denies or disbelieves the existence of a supreme being or beings.

Athens a leading city of ancient Greece, famous for its learning, culture and democratic institutions. Present capital of Greece.

the capital of Greece in the southeast part of the country; named after Athena, the Greek and Roman goddess of wisdom.

a leading city of ancient Greece, famous for its learning, culture and democratic institutions. Present capital of Greece. Fellow by the name of Diogenes used to prowl around Athens or Sparta or London or someplace. —Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer [4 July 1957)

the capital of Greece, in the southeastern part. In ancient times this city was the center of Greek culture.

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Atlantic	<p>of, pertaining to or situated on the eastern coast of the United States.</p> <p>short for Atlantic Ocean an ocean bounded by North and South America in the Western Hemisphere and by Europe and Africa in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is approximately 31 million square miles in area with its greatest known depth being over 30,000 feet.</p>
Atlantic cables	<p>a reference to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, an organization established in 1854 by American businessman Cyrus W. Field (1819–1892). This company executed a project to lay permanent underwater cables under the Atlantic Ocean to transmit telegraph messages between North America and Europe. The project took more than twelve years to complete. The first two cables broke, a third was initially successful but failed after four weeks of service, and the fourth broke when almost completed. For the fifth attempt, Field laid the cable from Ireland to Newfoundland along a route where the ocean bed was muddy and fairly level and by 1866 the cable was in successful operation.</p>
Atlas Mountains	<p>a large range of mountains extending 1,500 miles through three countries of northwestern Africa (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia). This range is made up of several chains of mountains, the most rugged and tallest being in Morocco, with one peak around 14,000 feet high (4,267 m). The mountains were named after Atlas, the Greek god (famous for his strength). Atlas was one of the Titans, a group of gods who fought an unsuccessful war against the gods of Olympus (a mountain in Greece believed to be the home of the major Greek gods, including Zeus, the king of the gods). To punish Atlas for his part in this war, Zeus condemned him to hold the sky upon his shoulders for eternity. The Atlas Mountains are where Atlas was believed to have stood and are themselves mythically regarded as supporting the sky.</p>
Atlas1	<p>in Greek mythology, one of the Titans, a group of gods who fought an unsuccessful war against the gods of Olympus (a mountain in Greece believed to be the home of the major Greek gods, including Zeus, the king of the gods). To punish Atlas (famous for his strength) for his part in this war, Zeus condemned him to hold the sky upon his shoulders for eternity. Since about the sixteenth century, pictures of Atlas and the burden he supports (usually represented as the earth rather than the sky) have been used to decorate maps or as the first page of books containing them. The word atlas has thus come to be used as the name for a book consisting of maps.</p>

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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atom	the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided.
atom bomb project	n. a reference to the Manhattan Project.
atom bomb, 8	carbon-oxygen motor, 46, 122
atom-bomb	use (on someone or something) an atomic bomb, a bomb that uses the energy from the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light.
atomic and molecular phenomena	the subject or study of the structure of atoms and their compounds and the relationship between these.
atomic energy	the energy released when the nuclei of atoms are split or fused.
atomic fission	<p>the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb.</p> <p>the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. See also atom bomb in this glossary.</p> <p>the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. See also atomic bomb in this glossary.</p> <p>the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. . . . painted a glaring white and lit with the totality of atomic fission and power from half the world's searchlights, with the red letters on it c-a-t, spells cat. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)</p> <p>the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. And so we take enough atomic fission and so forth, or dynamite or some such thing, and we go and blow up all of 7VA like the Republicans are trying to do. -The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)</p>

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the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb.

the splitting of the central parts of atoms with the release of great amounts of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb.

the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. See also A-bomb in this glossary. But I had a very, very well educated, apparently very learned professor of physics of Columbia University tell me that he had never worried about atomic fission particularly, because if he'd be dead before anything happened to Earth. Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

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atomic fusion	the combining of the centers of two atoms to produce a center of greater mass. Atomic fusion releases vast amounts of energy and is used to produce the reaction in the hydrogen bomb.
atomic jet propulsion	n. jet propulsion using nuclear power. In the mid- 1900s a series of research projects were begun by the United States government to determine the feasibility of using a nuclear reactor in a jet engine to provide the heat and force to propel the craft as opposed to other conventional methods. Although the potential of atomic jet propulsion was realized, production of such engines remained in the experimental stages throughout the twentieth century.
atomic numbers	numbers representing the relative position of elements in the periodic table, in which the elements are arranged in the order of their nuclear charges; numbers represent the positive charge or the number of protons in the nucleus of the atoms of an element.
atomic physics	<p>the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms.</p> <p>the science dealing with the properties, changes and interactions etc., of atoms. An atom is the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided.</p>

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the branch of physics that deals with the behavior, structure and component parts of atoms and from which the atom bomb was developed. So, I imagine the poor kid being educated right up now in Birmingham on the subject of atomic physics, is probably already 10, 15 years behind the mark. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

that branch of physics which deals with atoms, their structure and the behavior of atomic particles.

atomic project	the series of atomic bomb tests carried out by the military during 1957, which were the largest tests that had been done up to that time. There were a great number of soldiers that performed simulated war-time maneuvers at the times of the nuclear blasts in the area surrounding the test sites. The operations carried out in 1957 marked the end of large-scale participation by soldiers in atomic bomb maneuvers. At the time of this lecture, the public was also becoming more aware of the hazards of nuclear testing and many people were beginning to call for a ban on nuclear bomb testing.
atomic sub	short for atomic submarine, a submarine driven by atomic power, capable of remaining under water for long periods of time.
atomic weapons	weapons using atomic energy the energy released when the nuclei of atoms are split or fused. An example is the atomic bomb, which uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light.
atomic fission	the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. This is the principle of the atomic bomb. See also atom bomb in this glossary. I am actually researching some sort of a technology that if you kicked off from Earth or it billiard-balled under atomic fission or something like that, you wouldn't have to make an E-Meter in order to clear somebody, see? - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
atoms	the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of that element. It comes from the Greek word atomos, undivided.
attaboy	(slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the boy," this expression is also seen as "that's a boy" and "thataboy.") (slang) a variation of that's the boy. See that's the boy in this

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glossary.

a variation of that's the boy.

attagirl (slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of "that's the girl," this expression is also seen as "that's a girl" and "thatagirl.")

(slang) short for that's the girl, an exclamation expressive of encouragement.

a variation of that's the girl.

(slang) an exclamation of approval or encouragement. (A corruption of, "that's the girl," this expression is also seen as "that's a girl" and "thatagirl.") Yeah, sit forward. Way up. Attagirl. - TV Demo Prepchecking, Part 1 (2 May 62)

'atted (dialect) hatted.

attendantly in a manner accompanying as a circumstance or result.

attention interest which has become fixed.

Attention Unit Running a technique wherein the auditor directs the attention units of the preclear without running them into facsimiles. The preclear is merely run on fixing and unfixing of attention units. You don't have to have him hook up with any facsimiles or anything. You are just taking the face off, you are just washing the windows, you might say, on a lot of old facsimiles. See also attention units in this glossary.

attenuated lessened in severity, value, amount, intensity, etc.; weakened.

weakened or reduced in force, intensity, effect, quantity or value.

Attila (406? - 53) king of the Huns, a nomadic and warlike Asian people who devastated or controlled large parts of eastern and central Europe. Attila and his soldiers were feared for their cruelty and vandalism.

attributes qualities considered as belonging to a person; characteristics.

attrition any gradual process of wearing down, especially to exhaust an opponent's energy or resources.

a wearing down or weakening of resistance, especially as a result of continuous pressure or harassment.

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Attu	a rocky island located within the Aleutian Islands of southwest Alaska that separate the Bering Sea in the north from the Pacific Ocean in the south. The Aleutian Islands are characterized by high winds, heavy rainfall and persistent fog. They were however strategically important during World War II (1939–1945) and were fought over by the Japanese and the United States. In 1942 the Japanese invaded and captured Attu; however, the following year, the US regained the island after nineteen days of fighting.
Auckland	<p>the Scientology organization in Auckland, a seaport city on North Island, New Zealand.</p> <p>the Scientology organization in Auckland, a seaport city on North Island, New Zealand. Give you an example Auckland reported eleven hundred names on their mailing list.</p>
audit	<p>apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also processing in this glossary.</p> <p>apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also process in this glossary.</p> <p>apply Scientology processes and procedures to someone (by a trained auditor). See also auditor in this glossary.</p> <p>verb form of auditing, the application of Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of auditing is The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also known as processing. See also process in this glossary.</p> <p>to apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to a preclear. See also processing in this glossary.</p> <p>to apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to a preclear.</p> <p>apply Scientology processes and procedures to someone (by a trained auditor). See also auditor in this glossary. And you audit this fellow and you gradually bring him upstairs as a terminal. -Two-Way Com munication (1 Nov. 54)</p> <p>verb form of auditing, the application of Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of auditing is The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that</p>

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question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also known as processing. See also process in this glossary. (Chapter 1, #4)

to apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to. See also process in this glossary. So just as I talked to you in the last lecture and told you that communication was not an end-all of processing but was absolutely vital if an auditor was ever going to get to a pc to do something for him, so it is true that study operates as the door, open or closed, to learning how to audit.

(verb) to apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone.

apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also process in this glossary. I'll go back to school and learn how to do it a little bit better or maybe I won't audit quite so much. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

apply Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone. See also process in this glossary. I'll go back to school and learn how to do it a little bit better or maybe I won't audit quite so much. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

Audited NOT® NOTs® is short for New Era Dianetics for OTs, a pre-OT level consisting of a series of confidential rundowns delivered by a specially trained OT auditor. Some of the mysteries of life have been exposed to full view for the first time ever in NOTs. See also Operating Thetan; pre-OT levels.

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Auditing by List a technique using prepared lists of questions. These isolate the trouble the pc is having with auditing. Such lists also cover and handle anything that could happen to a student or staff member.

a technique using prepared lists of questions. These isolate the trouble the pc is having with auditing. Such lists also cover and

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handle anything that could happen to a student or staff member.
And the third level is Auditing by List.

a technique used in certain auditing procedures.

auditing my brain to the bone see BONE, AUDITING MY BRAIN TO THE.

Auditing Supervisor at the time of the lecture, the individual who supervised all the auditing in a course activity and whose job it was to ensure students could audit, by direct observation of sessions, study of the auditor's reports and observation of the preclears.

at the time of the lecture, the individual who supervised all the auditing in a course activity and whose job it was to ensure students could audit, by direct observation of sessions, study of the auditor's reports and observation of the preclears. We're going to start the thing this way We're going to get rudiments checked by the auditors who are auditing, at the end of pcs' sessions; and then I'm going to ask the Auditing Supervisor to get one or two of those preclears after that auditing period and check their rudiments; and if their rudiments are found out, we put that auditor off auditing. -- Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe

auditor someone who is trained and qualified to apply Scientology processing to individuals for their benefit. The term comes from the Latin audire, "to listen." See also processing in this glossary.

1. a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. 2. the person who "audits," who computes and listens—a practitioner of Dianetics and Scientology. SOP Theta Clearing is best done by an auditor who has been theta cleared. A "V" commonly acts to force the preclear to stay in his body even while pretending to free the preclear from his body.

1. a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means "one who listens." 2. a person who is authorized to audit [to check or examine] accounts.

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a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also processing in this glossary. [Definition of PAB] Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also Dianetics, Scientology and processing in this glossary.

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a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes (sets of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life) and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens.

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someone who is trained and qualified to apply Scientology processing to individuals for their benefit. The term comes from the Latin audire, “to listen.” See also processing in this glossary.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. Well now, that is the surest way in the world to wipe service out, because it costs money to run an organization or an auditor or a staff and so on.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. The Auditor's Code is actually an auditor's attitude toward people.

a minister or minister-in-training of the Church of Scientology. Auditor means one who listens, from the Latin audire meaning “to hear or listen.” An auditor is a person trained and qualified in applying auditing to individuals for their betterment. An auditor does not do anything to a preclear, he works together with the preclear to help the preclear defeat his reactive mind.

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a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means “one who listens.” Now, you can actually teach somebody a stable datum as long as you, the auditor or the educator, make it up originally. – CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means “one who listens.” And it is in an effort to bring the auditor into cognizance of this condition amongst man... -Two-Way Communication (1

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Nov. 54)

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because atiditor means one who listens.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. So just as I talked to you in the last lecture and told you that communication was not an end-all of processing but was absolutely vital if an auditor was ever going to get to a pc to do something for him, so it is true that study operates as the door, open or closed, to learning how to audit.

a listener or one who listens carefully to what people have to say. An auditor is a person trained and qualified in applying Scientology processes to others for their betterment. See also processing.

someone who is trained and qualified to apply Scientology processing to individuals for their benefit. The term comes from the Latin audire, "to listen." See also processing in this glossary

1. a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. (Chapter 3, #11) 2. the person who "audits," who computes and listens—a practitioner of Dianetics and Scientology. SOP Theta Clearing is best done by an auditor who has been theta cleared. A "V" commonly acts to force the preclear to stay in his body even while pretending to free the preclear from his body.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. You're certainly not going to fool around with the insane for the excellent reason there's no quicker road out the window for an auditor than continual processing of the insane. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics or

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Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. - [Definition of auditng] the application of Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means “one who listens.” So I had to ask myself this embarrassing question Did we know what made an auditor turn off when he turned the meter on? –E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. A fellow is too overwhelmed by his bank and needs an auditor sitting there.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens.

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. When you get individualized action, even though this is occasionally very spectacular and very successful—which hangs the auditor in a win, you see, and then makes him lose afterwards...

(noun) a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens.

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a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. I'm always told with some horror by an auditor who has just brought some people to a congress that he had two people with him who had never heard of it before and would I please be just a little less technical.
iOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. I'm always told with some horror by an auditor who has just brought some people to a congress that he had two people with him who had never heard of it before and would I please be just a little less technical. ♫
Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means ``one who listens." I'm going to call an auditor!

a person trained and qualified in applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment; called an auditor because auditor means one who listens. See also process in this glossary. So anyway, sometimes your preclear does a bunk and he's halfway past Arcturus when you finally get the right word “Well think, then, of your poor auditor.”

a minister or minister-in-training of the Church of Scientology. Auditor means one who listens, from the Latin audire meaning “to hear or listen.” An auditor is a person trained and qualified in applying auditing to individuals for their betterment. An auditor does not do anything to a preclear, he works together with the preclear to help the preclear defeat his reactive mind.

Auditor the international journal of Scientology, published by Saint Hill Organizations.

Auditors Association a field association of auditors attached to a Scientology organization who act as field staff members for the org. The Auditors Association works towards getting Scientology known and into full use in the community. See also field, the; field staff members in this glossary.

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a field association of auditors attached to a Scientology organization who act as field staff members for the org. The Auditors Association works towards getting Scientology known and into full use in the community. See also field, the; field staff members in this glossary. @Promotes the org and standard tech to the Auditors Association.

Auditor's Code

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. It was evolved from years of observing processing.

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a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. One point of the Auditor's Code addresses the fact that an auditor continues a process as long as it produces change in the preclear and no longer. See also preclear in this glossary.

a list of things one must or must not do to preserve the theta-ness of theta and to inhibit the enturbulation of theta by the auditor.

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. It was evolved from years of observing processing.

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also auditor, auditing and preclear in this glossary. All of these books contain references to or versions of the Auditor's Code.

the specific rules, evolved from years of observing processing, that an auditor follows while auditing someone to ensure that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain from auditing.

the specific rules that an auditor follows while auditing someone to ensure that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain from auditing. It includes such points as not evaluating for or invalidating the preclear, keeping all auditing appointments once made, not processing a preclear who has not had sufficient rest or food, and administering only standard tech to a preclear in the standard way, as well as others.

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also preclear in this glossary. Let me tell you that if you were to read the Instructor's Code, and then read the Auditor's Code you would know the difference. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind [4 July 1957)

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a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also preclear in this glossary. (Chapter 1, #1)

the governing set of rules for the general activity of auditing, which must be followed by an auditor if he intends to produce beneficial results on a preclear; the technical code of Scientology. (Chapter 6, #2)

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also auditor, auditing and preclear in this glossary. But sooner or later the individual, unless his self-determinism is very badly suppressed by breaches in the Auditor's Code and other things, we discover that the individual, at length, is able to think and be without being immediately and instantly influenced by space and energy and matter. - The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. He's got to know the Auditor's Code.

the governing set of rules for the general activity of auditing, which must be followed by an auditor if he intends to produce beneficial results on a preclear; the technical code of Scientology. It could be called the moral code of Scientology. The code first appeared in the book Dianetics The Original Thesis (later retitled The Dynamics of Life) written in 1947 and published in 1951. Subsequently, many hours of auditing ministered by auditors other than Mr. Hubbard provided him with information he was able to apply to refine the code and thus improve the discipline of auditing.

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also auditing, auditor in this glossary. -There are the Code of Honor, the Code of a Scientologist and the Auditor's Code.

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the

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greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. See also auditing, auditor and preclear in this glossary. @Auditor's Code breaks resulting in a disturbance of the preclear.

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. One point of the Auditor's Code addresses the fact that an auditor continues a process as long as it produces change in the preclear and no longer. See also preclear in this glossary. I've just been accused here of a breach of the Auditor's Code unless I continue to talk about this. ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

a collection of rules (do's and don'ts) that an auditor follows while auditing someone, which ensures that the preclear will get the greatest possible gain out of the processing that he is having. One point of the Auditor's Code addresses the fact that an auditor continues a process as long as it produces change in the preclear and no longer. See also preclear in this glossary. I've just been accused here of a breach of the Auditor's Code unless I continue to talk about this. ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

Auditor's Report

a printed form filled out by the auditor after a session. It gives the details of the beginning and end of the session, condition of the pc, the wording of the process, etc. The form is so written that one can see the whole session at a glance, just by looking at the one side of the Auditor's Report Form.

short for Auditor's Report Form, a printed form filled out by the auditor after a session. It gives the details of the beginning and end of the session, condition of the pc, the wording of the process, etc. The form is so written that one can see the whole session at a glance, just by looking at the one side of the Auditor's Report Form. See also auditor, session and process in this glossary.

a written report which gives the details of the beginning of the session, condition of the pc, what's intended, the wording of the process, etc. -HCOB 24 July 1964.

auditor's report

a printed form filled out by the auditor after a session. It gives the details of the beginning and end of the session, condition of the preclear, the wording of the process, etc. The form is so written that one can see the whole session at a glance, just by looking at the one side of the Auditor's Report Form. You're only writing on one side of your auditor's report. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

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a report filled out by an auditor giving the pertinent data of the session, such as meter reactions, time notations, etc.

augury	an omen, token or indication.
Augustine	(died 604) Italian-born missionary who introduced Christianity to southern Britain. He was called “Apostle of the English.” Monk “But Augustine, we used herbs successfully in the monastery!”
Augustus	<p>(63 b.c. - a.d. 14) first Roman emperor (27 b.c. - a.d. 14) reformer, patron of arts and literature; heir and successor to Julius Caesar.</p> <p>(63 b.c. - a.d. 14) first Roman emperor (27 b.c. - a.d. 14); reformer, patron of arts and literature. He carried out a gigantic work of reorganization in every field of Roman life. He brought about the formation of the senatorial and equestrian classes on a permanent basis, each of which had its own place in the governmental system. Those of the senatorial class acted as senators, and the equestrians served as governors in the imperial provinces and held other key governmental posts. Wealth became the main criterion for membership in these two classes.</p> <p>(63 b.c.@a.d. 14) first Roman emperor (27 b.c.@a.d. 14); reformer, patron of arts and literature. He carried out a gigantic work of reorganization in every field of Roman life. He brought about the formation of the senatorial and equestrian classes on a permanent basis, each of which had its own place in the governmental system. Those of the senatorial class acted as senators, and the equestrians served as governors in the imperial provinces and held other key governmental posts. Wealth became the main criterion for membership in these two classes. Now, every time you try to run Create or every time you are forced to create, every time you take a workman and chain him to the machine and do an AugustusîFDR Augustus I think he was one of the earlyîthings. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(63 b.c.@a.d. 14) first Roman emperor (27 b.c.@a.d. 14); reformer, patron of arts and literature. He carried out a gigantic work of reorganization in every field of Roman life. He brought about the formation of the senatorial and equestrian classes on a permanent basis, each of which had its own place in the governmental system. Those of the senatorial class acted as senators, and the equestrians served as governors in the imperial provinces and held other key governmental posts. Wealth became the main criterion for membership in these two classes. Now, every time you try to run Create or every time you are forced to</p>

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create, every time you take a workman and chain him to the machine and do an Augustus. FDR Augustus I think he was one of the early things. Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

Augustus, FDR	a humorous combination of the initials of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933– 1945) and Augustus Caesar (63 BC–14 AD) emperor of Rome (27 BC–14 AD). Augustus' ideology was described as a place for everyone and everyone in his place, he regulated social mobility with men of Roman stock given preferential treatment, made it difficult for slaves to be freed and strictly controlled the number, condition and status of freedmen.
Aunt Mabel	a made-up name.
auraed	v. a coined word meaning existed as an aura, an influence, force or pervasive quality or atmosphere that emanates from or surrounds a person or thing. Aura comes from a Greek word meaning breath, breeze.
aural	of or received through the ear or the sense of hearing.
Aureomycetin	reference to Aureomycin, trademark for a type of antibiotic which may cause indigestion and may also increase susceptibility to bleeding and hemorrhaging if taken at the same time as certain other drugs. a reference to Aureomycin, a trademark for an antibiotic. Yellow in color and crystalline in form, Aureomycin is derived from a microorganism found in soil and has been prescribed to treat pneumonia and infections of the stomach and intestines.
aureomycin	an antibiotic substance made from a mold, used in medical treatment, especially of lung and rickettsial diseases (those caused by a bacteria transmitted to humans by parasitic insects such as fleas, ticks, etc.).
aurora borealis	streamers or bands of light appearing in the northern skies at night, especially in the polar region, probably due to the impact of streams of particles from the sun on the upper regions of the Earth's atmosphere.
Aussies	(informal) natives or inhabitants of Australia.
Austin	a car manufactured by Herbert Austin (1866 - 1941), an English motor car pioneer. His highly successful Baby Austin was the first of a line of small cars which revolutionized the pattern of car manufacture and ownership throughout Europe.

any of several vehicles manufactured by the Austin Motor Company Ltd. in Great Britain. Founded in 1905 by engineer Herbert Austin (1866–1941), the company became known for the “Baby Austin,” which it introduced in the 1920s. This car was a crude, small and relatively slow vehicle that became the subject of many jokes; however, it was low-priced and one of the first practical small cars. A quarter of a million were sold in the sixteen years it was manufactured.

Australian ACC reference to the First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard in Melbourne, Australia, 9 - 30 November 1959.

author of several books, including The Theatre Three Thousand Years of Drama, Acting and Stagecraft (1929).

author, Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936). It reads in part “For the Colonel’s Lady an’ Judy O’Grady Are sisters under their skins!”

authoritarian believing in, relating to or characterized by unquestioning obedience to an expert on a subject.

favoring complete obedience to authority as opposed to individual freedom.

authoritative reliable due to coming from an authority or expert.

Authors League of America a professional organization of authors of books, magazine materials and plays, founded in 1912.

a membership organization for authors and playwrights, founded in New York, USA, in 1912.

autochrome (photography) a material once used for color photography, consisting of a photographic emulsion applied over a multicolored screen of minute starch grains dyed red, green and blue-violet.

(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. It was advancing so rapidly that to expect of the individual, without modernizing the text, that he would have to know all about autochrome-haven't had any autochrome since 1920-it didn't even take a picture then.

(photography) a material once used for color photography,

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consisting of a photographic emulsion (light-sensitive coating) applied over a multicolored screen of very small starch grains dyed red, green and blue-violet. . . . that he would have to know all about autochrome—haven't had any autochrome since 1920—it didn't even take a picture then. —Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

(photography) a material once used for color photography, consisting of a photographic emulsion applied over a multicolored screen of minute starch grains dyed red, green and blue-violet. It was advancing so rapidly that to expect of the individual, without modernizing the text, that he would have to know all about autochrome—haven't had any autochrome since 1920—it didn't even take a picture then. —Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

autocracy a government in which one person has supreme power; dictatorship.

autogenic m. self-generated; produced independently of external aid or influence. This comes from the Greek word autogenes, meaning self-produced.

automagnetism a coined word from auto and magnetism.

automatic, on being operated or controlled by or as if by an automatic device.

being operated or controlled by or as if by an automatic device. But you take somebody who's just plowing around on total automatic; well, you start this with them, why you ... you'll have given them a point on the chute when they found out they were on it. —Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

automaticities things one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; things the individual has “on automatic.” An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't.

things one is doing but is unaware or only partially aware he is doing; things the individual has “on automatic.” An automaticity is something which ought to be under the control of the individual, but isn't. You have enfranchised some devils and demons of one kind or another, some automaticities and some vias, that you have given carte blanche to. —Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

automaticity, on being operated or controlled by or as if by an automatic device. A

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student will go forward— you can almost leave that on automaticity. —Study Gradients and Nomenclature

- automaton
- a mechanical figure constructed to act as if by its own power; a robot.
- a person or animal acting in an automatic or mechanical way.
- a person who seems to act mechanically and without thinking.
- of or like a person who acts in a monotonous, routine manner, without active intelligence.
- a person who seems to act mechanically and without thinking. And he goes through life like an automaton. —Definition of Control [4 July 1957)
- a mechanical figure constructed to act as if by its own power; a robot. You could get this person to drill around like an automaton and go over and touch walls and that sort of thing, and then after you'd given him a couple of hours of session you would say to him, "How do you feel now?" —,Two-way Communication (1 Nov. 54)
- of or like a person who acts in a monotonous, routine manner, without active intelligence.
- automats
- restaurants in which customers get food from small compartments with doors opened by putting coins into slots.
- restaurants in which customers get food from small compartments with doors opened by putting coins into slots. I was up there—the automats —up there on the second floor. —Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)
- autonomic nervous system
- a system of nerves in the body which regulates involuntary action, as of the intestines, heart and glands. Autonomic means “self-ruling” or “independent.”
- a system of nerves in the body which regulates involuntary action, as of the intestines, heart and glands. Autonomic means “self-ruling” or “independent.” And he tells us about our autonomic nervous systems and our medulla oblongatas.
- n. that part of the nervous system specifically concerned with the involuntary, seemingly automatic, activities of organs, blood vessels, glands and a variety of other tissues in the body, The

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	nervous system is that network of cells, tissues, and organs dealing with the transmission of nerve impulses, the activation of muscle mechanisms and which regulate the body's responses to internal and external stimuli. The autonomic nervous system further breaks down into two subsidiary systems that work in conjunction with one
autos-da-fe	plural of auto-da-fe the public declaration of the judgment passed on persons tried in the courts of the Spanish Inquisition, followed by the execution by the civil authorities of the sentences imposed, especially the burning of condemned heretics at the stake. The term literally means "act of faith." See also Spanish Inquisition.
auxiliary	acting in a lesser but helpful way; additional; supplementary.
auxiliary bar	a reference to a metal bar that can be used to control a vessel's rudder in an emergency if something goes wrong with the normal steering mechanism. Auxiliary here means able to supplement or assist machinery, power, etc. The rudder is a vertical blade at the rear of a ship that is turned from side to side to change a ship's course. The rudder is connected to the helm (wheel) by various mechanisms allowing the rudder to be easily turned from side to side in the water. However, if this connection fails, an auxiliary bar can be attached to the rudder as leverage to make the rudder turn.
avail	effective use or help; advantage. help; use; benefit.
avant-garde	belonging to the advance group in any field, especially in the visual, literary or musical arts, whose works are characterized chiefly by unorthodox and experimental methods.
Ave Maria	a prayer of the Roman Catholic Church beginning with the words (in Latin) Ave Maria, or (in English) "Hail Mary." a prayer of the Roman Catholic church beginning with the words (in Latin) Ave Maria, or (in English) "Hail Mary." "Look, here's a road map You take two turns to the right; three good turns to the left; three pennies in the collection plate; and a couple of Ave Marias –and there's the Pearly Gates." –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)
averse	opposed; unwilling (to). reluctant; opposed (to).

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aviators airplane pilots; fliers.

avidly eagerly and enthusiastically.

Avis United States-based automobile rental service that started in 1946 by Warren Avis. The first Avis rent-a-car office, named Avis Airline Rent-a-Car system, was opened at an airport near Detroit, Michigan in 1946. One of Avis' key competitors was the number one automobile rental service named Hertz. To compete against Hertz, Avis started a marketing campaign, positioning themselves 2nd to Hertz, as "Avis is only No. 2 in rent-a-cars, so why go with us? We try harder." This successful advertising campaign brought Avis fame and they expanded from a national company to one with branch offices around the world.

Avon short for Avon River, a river in central England, flowing southeast past Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare. See also Ophelia in this glossary.

short for Avon River, a river in central England, flowing southeast past Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

short for Avon River, a river in central England, flowing southeast past Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare. And you'll see him walking around after a session and he looks like Ophelia, or whatever his name was, in that

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comic section that was written up the Avon, some years ago. –
The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)

AVU abbreviation for Authority and Verification Unit, original name of
Authorization, Verification and Correction International (AVC
Int), a unit responsible for authorizing and verifying evaluations,
programs and issues from Scientology management to ensure that
they follow Church policy. This includes the AVU eval pack as
well as the eval and MOs.

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name of Authorization, Verification and Correction International
(AVC Int), a unit responsible for authorizing and verifying
evaluations, programs and issues from Scientology Management
to ensure that they follow Church policy.

awareness the ability to perceive the existence of.

awareness characteristic one of the levels of awareness from Unexistence up to the
state of Clear and beyond. The top level of the scale is Source
(21). By “Level of Awareness” is meant “that of which a being is
aware.” A being who is at a level on this scale is aware only of
that level and the others below it. It is awareness that determines
the level, not conduct. Conduct is dramatization and above the
awareness of the person. What can the person be aware of is the
level determiner.

awareness of awareness of the mind see “I” in this glossary.

the thetan. Also called the awareness of awareness unit. See also
thetan in this glossary.

the thetan. Also called the awareness of awareness unit. See also
thetan in this glossary. (Chapter 2, #4)

awareness of awareness unit 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 awareness of
awareness unit is most familiar to one and all as you.

the thetan. See also thetan in this glossary.

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	the thetan.
awareness unit	short for awareness of awareness unit 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 awareness of awareness unit is most familiar to one and all as you.
awful	(colloquial) great.
awfully	(colloquial) very, very much; extremely.
awkward squad	<p>(military) recruits, especially a segregated group of recruits, commencing to learn to drill or having their drill improved; raw recruits not yet trained to take their place in the ranks. Well, they turned the wrong way and like any other boot soldier in an awkward squad, why, they'll probably get booted for it.</p> <p>n. a segregated group of inept military recruits who are not yet prepared to take their place in the ranks and who are undergoing special drilling. A squad here means a small group of military men, who have been assembled to drill.</p>
AWOL	<p>away from military duty without permission. The word comes from “absent without leave.”</p> <p>(military) abbreviation for Absent Without Leave absent from duty without official permission but with no intention of deserting.</p>
awry, go	turn out badly; go wrong.
ax (axe) to grind, have an	to have a special interest or reason for being involved in something; a personal interest in something; an ulterior motive. This expression comes from a story entitled “Who’ll Turn the Grindstone?” first published in 1811. In the story, a man with a dull ax tricks a young boy. By flattering the boy’s good looks and intelligence, the man gets him to sharpen the ax on his father’s grindstone. Once the ax is sharpened the man rudely sends the boy off with no thanks or recompense. The author closes his tale with the comment, “When I see a merchant overpolite to his customers, begging them to taste a little brandy and throwing half his goods on the counter—thinks I, that man has an ax to grind.”
ax to grind, have no	(colloquial) have no special reason of one's own for being involved in something. A variation of have an ax to grind.

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axes to grind, have a lot of (colloquial) have a lot of special reasons of one's own for being involved in something. This expression is from a story entitled "Who'll Turn the Grindstone?" first published in 1811. It purports to relate an incident in the boyhood of the author. One morning a man with an ax over his shoulder greeted the boy most pleasantly and asked if his father had a grindstone. When the boy said, "Yes," the man complimented him upon his good looks and intelligence and asked if he might borrow the use of the stone. The boy, flattered by the attention, was sure that he could. The man then remarked that the boy appeared to be unusually strong for his age. The lad fell for all this flattery, and before he knew it he had been tricked into turning the stone until the very dull ax was as sharp as a razor. Just then the school bell was heard to ring; the man's manner changed abruptly, and without a word of thanks or a coin, he berated the boy for being a sluggard and ordered him to be off instantly so as not to be late for school.

axiom an established principle or law of a science, art, etc.

a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.

statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences.

a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences.

a statement of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and Scientology can be found in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. Are there any axioms about time? -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

a statement of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. But when I tell you that it's an axiom, it's an axiom.

Axiom 2 the second of the Axioms of Scientology "The static is capable of considerations, postulates and opinions." See also Axioms of Scientology in this glossary.

Axiom 36 one of the Axioms of Scientology "A lie is a second postulate, statement or condition designed to mask a primary postulate

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which is permitted to remain.” A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.

one of the Axioms of Scientology “A lie is a second postulate, statement or condition designed to mask a primary postulate which is permitted to remain.” A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is con

Axiom 51

one of the Axioms of Scientology postulates and live communication not being mest and being senior to mest can accomplish change in mest without bringing about a persistence of mest. Thus auditing can occur. A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.

one of the Axioms of Scientology postulates and live communication not being MEST and being senior to MEST can accomplish change in MEST without bringing about a persistence of MEST. Thus auditing can occur. A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. (Appendix A, #8)

Axiom which talks about the second postulate reference to Axiom 36 of the Axioms of Scientology. See also Axiom 36 in this glossary.

reference to Axiom 36 of the Axioms of Scientology. See also Axiom 36 in this glossary. The great oddity occurs when we realize that the survive is slightly senior to suc

axioms

established principles or laws of a science, art, etc.

established principles or laws of a science, art, etc. See also science in this glossary.

statements of natural law on the order of those of the physical sciences.

statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.

statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences.

statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical

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sciences. The Scientology Axioms consist of 58 basic laws which are the basis of Scientology technology. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.

statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. B

established principles or laws of a science, art, etc. The axioms of education have been in existence for a very, very long time and are, in fact, the logics of Dianetics. – CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. Full lists of the Axioms of Dianetics and the Axioms of Scientology are contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. (Chapter 2, #4)

statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. ∇ Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

agreed-upon considerations; the central considerations which have been agreed upon. A “self-evident” truth is the English language dictionary definition of an axiom. No definition could be further from the truth. In the first place, a truth cannot be self-evident because it is a static. Therefore, there is no “self-evidency” in any truth. However, there are self-evident agreements. And that is what an axiom is.

Axioms of Dianetics 194 basic laws which are the basis of Dianetics technology. The Axioms of Dianetics can be found in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. See also axioms in this glossary.

194 basic laws which are the basis of Dianetics technology. The Axioms of Dianetics can be found in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics. See also axioms in this glossary. Practically every process we’ve ever had of any moment is in this Student Manual the Factors, the Axioms of Dianetics, the Logics . . . – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

Axioms of Scientology 58 basic laws which are the basis of Scientology technology. For more information, see the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.

fifty-eight fundamental laws which are the basis of Scientology technology. They are statements of natural laws on the order of those of the physical sciences. (Also called Scientology Axioms.)

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A full list of the Axioms of Scientology is contained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.

axon	that part of a nerve cell that has no branches and through which impulses travel away from the cell body.
ay	a Spanish exclamation meaning “oh!” or “goodness!” used to indicate surprise.
Aztec	<p>a member of a powerful and highly civilized Indian people of middle America who ruled a large empire in central Mexico from about a.d. 1200 until its conquest by Spaniards in 1521.</p> <p>of a powerful and highly civilized Indian people of middle America who ruled a large empire in central Mexico from about 1200 a.d. until its conquest by Spaniards in 1521. War captives were sacrificed to the many Aztec gods.</p> <p>of a powerful and highly civilized Indian people of middle America who ruled a large empire in central Mexico from about a.d. 1200 until its conquest by Spaniards in 1521.</p> <p>a powerful and highly civilized Indian people of middle America who ruled a large empire in central Mexico from about A.D. 1200 until its conquest by Spaniards in 1521.</p>
B of I's	short for Boards of Investigation boards convened to discover the cause in any conflict, poor performance or down statistic. A B of I is a much less serious affair than a Comm Ev. Persons appearing before it are not under duress or punishment. The whole purpose is to get at the facts. See also Comm Ev in this glossary. @A report that is false can cause greatly increased useless action including at times B of I's, despatches verifying it, etc.
B&O (B and O)	an abbreviation for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
B, C and D and E parts	alternate techniques of CCH processes which had been issued prior to this lecture. See also CCH in this glossary and HCO Training Bulletin of 6 February 1957 in the appendix of this volume for further data. And it collects all the facts of Scientology – nothing but facts, there aren't examples or anything else there –all of the Training Drills, all of their alternates, all their B, C and D and E parts, all the CCHs. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)
B, C, D and E parts	alternate techniques of CCH processes which had been issued prior to this lecture. See also CCH in this glossary and HCO

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Training Bulletin of 6 February 1957 in the appendix of this volume for further data.

b _____	n. a representation of a curse word beginning with the letter b used in place of the word itself.
B-17	<p>a large bomber built by Boeing Airplane Company. See also Boeing in this glossary.</p> <p>a designation for a large bomber aircraft built by the Boeing Aircraft Company and first used in combat in the early 1940s. The B-17 (B standing for bomber) was used extensively by the United States in Europe during World War II (1939–1945). It was called the “Flying Fortress” due to its heavy defensive armament—thirteen machine guns that projected from every corner of the plane. Although the B-17 was not the fastest bomber, nor did it hold the most bombs, it became one of the most famous aircraft in the war due to its widespread use. Its reputation was also benefited by its impressive ability to continue flying after sustaining tremendous amounts of damage.</p>
B ₂	see vitamin B ₂ .
B-47	a designation for a large bomber aircraft that was built by the Boeing Airplane Company and entered service in the late 1940s. The B-47 (B standing for bomber) was flown by three to five crew. It had six jet engines, flew at a top speed of 630 miles (1013.9 km) per hour, and could carry 20,000 pounds (9072 kg) of bombs.
B-47s	US jet bombers built by Boeing Airplane Company.
B-52s	U.S. long-range heavy bombers, first flown in 1952. With a full load of fuel they can fly 10,000 miles without refueling.
B ₆	see vitamin B ₆ .
babe	(slang) a girl or young woman, especially an attractive one.
babroot	an aromatic herb of the southeastern US with a root having stimulating properties.
baby buggy, like a	(informal) smoothly and without difficulty.
Babylon	ancient city which was the capital of Babylonia (an ancient empire in southwest Asia in what is now central Iraq). Babylonia flourished ca. 2100 - 689 b.c., and again ca. 625 - 538 b.c. as

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Chaldea or “New Babylonia.” Babylon was noted for its wealth, luxury and wickedness. While under Chaldean rule, in 538 b.c., Babylon was captured by the Persians and Babylonia became an unimportant region of the Persian Empire. See also Chaldean in this glossary.

the capital of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 to 538 b.c.

the capital of an ancient empire called Babylonia which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 to 538 b.c. Many Babylonians believed that disease was possession, and was due to sin; therefore, it had to be treated mainly by incantations, magic and prayer. When drugs were used they were aimed not to cleanse the patient but to terrify and exorcise the demon. By the times of ancient Babylon, the priests were of the opinion that physical ailments could be caused by demons or purely physical things.

the capital of Babylonia, an ancient empire of southwest Asia (located in the area now called Iraq) which flourished ca. 2100@689 b.c. The most important city in western Asia during this time period, Babylon was wealthy from commerce, and famous for its magnificent temples and palaces. In 689 b.c., Babylon was almost entirely destroyed in an attack by the Assyrian king Sennacherib, who leveled the city. It was rebuilt and flourished again during the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar, the founder of “New Babylonia” (also known as the Chaldean Empire). In 538 b.c., Babylon was captured by the Persians, and Babylonia became an unimportant region of the Persian Empire.

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ancient city on the lower Euphrates River (river in southwestern Asia, 2,235 miles long). Probably in existence since 4000 B.C., it became the capital of Babylonia (the ancient empire in what is

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now southern Iraq) in 2050 B.C. and chief commercial city in its area.

Babylonian of or having to do with Babylonia, an ancient empire in southwest Asia in what is now central Iraq. Babylonia flourished ca. 2100 - 689 b.c., and again ca. 625 - 538 b.c. as Chaldea or “New Babylonia.” See also Chaldea in this glossary.

of or having to do with Babylonia, an ancient empire which was located in southwest Asia and flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c.

BabyScott a brand name for a disposable diaper introduced by the Scott Paper Company in the 1960s. The diaper, which included a flushable diaper pad in a reusable plastic panty, never obtained success and was discontinued in 1971.

[illegible]

BabyScottBallantine

A 10x20 grid of squares. The top row has 19 squares, and the bottom row has 7 squares. All other rows have 20 squares. This represents a total of 166 squares.

Bacardi (trademark) a brand of rum produced by the Compania Ron Bacardi now in the West Indies and originally located in Cuba.

Bach-Bach We Kill Them All Society of Southern Jungleosis a made-up name for a group.

a made-up name for a group. Let me tell you that an A-bomb release button or an H-bomb release button does not ask whether the presser is a communist, a democrat, a Kennedyite, a Presbyterian, a member of the Bach-Bach We Kill Them All

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Society of Southern Jungles. -Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)

- bacilloscope a humorous made-up name for an instrument, etc., for seeing, observing, etc.
- n. a made-up word.
- back burner, on the (colloquial) to put something on the back burner, means to set it aside temporarily, or into a condition of low priority. The word “burner” in this phrase refers to the part of a cooking stove that heats up. The phrase comes from the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. (see Longman and Glossary)
- (colloquial) in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove.
- (colloquial) in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
- (slang) not being actively considered; in reserve; on hold. The phrase derives from the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove.
- out of the forefront of one’s attention; in or into a condition in which something is temporarily postponed or given lesser priority. This expression comes from the action of cooking with a pan on the front of the stove and then moving it to a back burner where it can be kept warm. A burner is that part of a heat-producing or fuel-burning device, such as on a stove, where the flame or heat is produced. The front burners of a stove are used mainly for pots or pans that require stirring and watching and where the food gets cooked much faster. The back burners are used to cook food slowly or to keep it warm until served, both of which require little or no attention.
- back is turned, when one’s at a time when a person, especially one who is in charge or in control of something, cannot see what is happening or is not present.
- back of, carry on the see CARRY ON THE BACK OF.
- back to battery (slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of

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battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. And by increasing that awareness scale as you come up the line of course the individual will get saner and saner and brighter and brighter and come back to battery and become more aware, be himself, and his old abilities will come back, and he'll lay aside some umpty-ump trillion-trillion-trillions of pure mud.

(slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over.

(slang) 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 as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over.

see BATTERY, BACK TO.

a slang artillery term used to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he had had will now be over. A gun after it is fired is said to go ``out of battery," which is to say it recoils. Then after it's fired it's supposed to go ``back to battery" which is sitting the way one see's them in photographs.

(slang) 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 as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. And they've got a big biochemical project going and they want lots of money in order to find the perfect biochemical thing that'll put everybody back to battery instantly with one shot in the gluteus maximus. ¶Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

back up

retreat; withdrawal.

retreat; withdrawal. So the area of auditing which is experimental

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today is, how do you get a thetan to overcome his fear of, his back up from, his need for and all the other things of pressures? – Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

- back, all over (one's) (colloquial) annoying or causing trouble to (one).
- annoying or causing trouble to (one). Well, I don't know, the guy is all over our backs.
- annoying or causing trouble to (one). Well, I don't know, the guy is all over our backs. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)
- back, off of (one's) (informal) stopped from bothering (one); removed as an annoyance or pest.
- backbone main support or most important part. Intention is the backbone of communication.
- backed off abandoned (an argument, opinion or claim); withdrawn; retreated from.
- backfire bring a result opposite to that which was planned or expected.
- to bring a result opposite to that which was planned or expected.
- backflashing same as flash back. See flash back in this glossary.
- background music music or sound effects used as a subordinated accompaniment to dialogue or action, as in movies, radio or television. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- the circumstances or data relevant to or surrounding an event, situation, etc., especially in relation to its causes or history. Literally, background music is the music accompanying some other activity (such as the music one hears in a store while shopping) and especially, music created to accompany the action and dialogue of a film, television show, radio show, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. ``Could you please give us the background music to this here paint?" -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)
- the accompanying music in a play, motion picture, television program or other show. Used figuratively in this lecture. ``Could you please give us the background music to this here paint?" ⇐A

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Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

n. figuratively, the circumstances or data surrounding, preceding or intimately related to an event, situation, development, etc., especially in regards to its causes or history. Literally, the term means music playing at the back or behind something else, such as music which accompanies some other activity. The term especially refers to music that accompanies the action and dialog of a film, television show, radio show, etc., but also can include the music played over a loudspeaker system in a store, elevator or restaurant that is intended to provide a soothing background.

backing sheet n. a heavy sheet of high-quality, hard-surfaced, smooth paper upon which a stencil sheet is mounted when typing. The backing sheet is used to compensate for or smooth out any irregularities in the typewriter roller, and thus gives a smooth typing job.

backlash instance of something hitting or jumping back with speed and force. Also called backflash.

backlogged built up as a backlog, an accumulation, especially of unfinished work or unfilled orders.

built up as a backlog, an accumulation, especially of unfinished work or unfilled orders. @If traffic or bodies begin to be backlogged, one can stall completely just handling the queries about the backlog without getting anything really done.

backs almost snapped, had their had them almost overcome; had them almost defeated. Variation of the phrase break the back of.

backs, all over (one's) (colloquial) annoying or causing trouble to (one).

back-seat driving interfering in affairs that are not one's concern or responsibility by means of criticism, unsolicited advice or the like. The term comes from automobile passengers offering the driver unsolicited advice, warnings, criticism, etc., especially from the back seat.

backtrack (1) go back over a course or path. (2) the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also time track in this glossary.

return over the same course or route.

the area in time prior to a person's present life.

the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also time track in this glossary.

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the area in time prior to a person's present life. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

a person's past track, that is, the part of a person's time track (the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life) prior to his present lifetime.

the part of a person's time track (the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives) prior to present time.

the part of a person's time track (the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life) prior to his present lifetime.

the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also time track in this glossary. Because you're going to get lost in the backtrack someplace-going to be way back there somewhere. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

(1) go back over a course or path. Unless you follow some such operating pattern as this, you then cant backtrack this terribly complicated thing called structure. . . -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS (17 July 62) (2) the area in time prior to a person's present life. See also time track in this glossary. And if you discharge all of these crossed bypassed charges off of present time, theoretically you could run him all the way to OT without him ever going backtrack to amount to anyone. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

see whole track in this glossary.

the area in time prior to a person's present life. Well, that's simply . . . that mysterious force is just something that he is unwilling to confront, in the present or the backtrack. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

a person's past track, that is, the part of a person's time track (the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life) prior to his present lifetime.

the area in time prior to a person's present life. And as a Scientologist you go back on the backtrack, you find out that he killed a blonde playwright back in 1608 or something, you see? îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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the area in time prior to a person's present life. And as a Scientologist you go back on the backtrack, you find out that he killed a blonde playwright back in 1608 or something, you see? ♫
Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

backtracked	returned over the same course or route.
backwash	a place regarded as stagnant, backward, etc.
Bacon	<p>Francis Bacon (1561 - 1626), English philosopher and author. He developed a method of thought in which he insisted that investigation must begin with observable facts.</p> <p>Roger Bacon (1214? - 1294), English philosopher and man of science who experimented in alchemy and optics. Bacon was accused of dealing in black magic and confined in Paris for ten years for heretical writings. Many of his writings were written in secret cipher.</p> <p>Francis Bacon, (1561--1626) English philosopher and author. His opposition to the dependence upon authority, his emphasis on the need for new methods if learning was to advance, and his insistence that investigation should begin with observable facts rather than with theories made him an important figure in the history of scientific thought. Read the list, man Bacon, Spencer-just read them off, bang! bang! bang!</p>
bacon is served	a game or prize is won. A variation of the expression bring home the bacon. Used figuratively in this lecture.
bacon, deliver the	a coined variation and combination of the phrase deliver the goods, meaning to supply or carry out what was promised; to deliver the real thing, and bring home the bacon, meaning to be victorious in a task or undertaking; to succeed.
bacon, save (one's)	(slang) save (one) from injury; help (one) escape from a danger; spare (one) from loss or harm.
bacon, save one's (your, his, hers, the, etc.)	to rescue or save something that is vitally important (such as one's life, reputation or livelihood) from loss, injury or damage; to escape from hazard or crisis; to avoid injury or death. This is possibly an allusion to the care formerly needed to save the bacon which had been stored for winter use from the dogs of the household.
bacon, saved (someone's)	(slang) saved (someone) from injury; helped (someone) escape from a danger; spared (someone) from loss or harm.

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(slang) saved (someone) from injury; helped (someone) escape from a danger; spared (someone) 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.

bacon, saves (one's) (slang) saves (one) from injury; helps (one) escape from a danger; spares (one) from loss or harm.

(slang) saves (one) from injury; helps (one) escape from a danger; spares (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.

bacon, saves the (colloquial) escapes or helps someone to escape from a danger e.g., of being killed or hurt or a failing to do something. 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.

bacteria very tiny and simple plants, so small that they can usually be seen only through a microscope. Certain bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid fever; others do useful things, such as turning cider into vinegar.

very tiny and simple plants, so small that they can usually be seen only through a microscope. Certain bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid fever; others do useful things, such as turning cider into vinegar. Bacteria consist of single cells that are rod-shaped, spherical or spiral.

bacterial caused by bacteria, typically one-celled organisms which can be seen only with a microscope. They occur in three main forms—spherical, rod-shaped and spiral; some bacteria cause diseases such as pneumonia and tuberculosis, and others are necessary for fermentation, decomposition, etc.

bad hat a corrupt, worthless or good-for-nothing person; someone who is morally lax or who frequently engages in improper conduct.

a corrupt, worthless or good for nothing person; someone lax in morals or frequently engaging in improper conduct.

n. a corrupt, worthless or good-for-nothing person; someone lax in morals or frequently engaging in improper conduct.

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bad hats	(slang) corrupt or worthless persons.
bad light, in a	with the emphasis on the bad part, e.g., of a person's character.
bad show	(informal) a bad affair or undertaking.
baddy	(slang) a bad or wicked person, especially such a character in a play, movie, etc.
bag of tricks	<p>a supply of expedient resources; stratagems. The expression comes from the conjuror's bag in which he carries the various properties and supplies for performing his tricks.</p> <p>(colloquial) a collection of expediencies. The expression comes from the conjuror's bag in which he carries the various properties and impedimenta for performing his tricks.</p> <p>(informal) a group of things used for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective.</p> <p>(informal) a group of things used for a particular purpose. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>(informal) things that are needed for a particular pupose, especially when almost magically effective. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991</p> <p>(informal) things that are needed for a particular purpose, especially when almost magically effective.</p> <p>a supply or stock of tools, devices or resources that one has available for use; ideas or strategies that one has in stock to help handle certain situations or to forward certain purposes, sometimes almost magically effective. This phrase is an allusion to a magician's bag in which he keeps all the ingredients or items necessary for performing his magic tricks. The phrase bag of tricks has existed at least as far back as the 1600s, appearing in a fable where a fox carries a "bag of tricks."</p> <p>(informal) the entire collection (of something); the whole lot. The phrase is an allusion to the conjurer™s bag in which he carries the various things he uses for performing his tricks.</p>
bag, in a	ruined; destroyed. From the use of a heavy plastic body bag for handling military and other fatal casualties.
bag, the cat is (was, got, leaps, etc.) out of the	see CAT IS (WAS, GOT, LEAPS,

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ETC.) OUT OF THE BAG, THE.

bail (oneself) out	(figurative) release (oneself) from difficulty.
bail (someone) out	(figurative) release (someone) from difficulty.
bail (something) out	(figurative) release (something) from difficulty.
bailed out	(figurative) released from difficulty.
baked	m. intoxicated with drugs. The origin of this term is unknown; however, it came into use in the mid-1900s.
baked-up	(slang) intoxicated with drugs.
bakeshop	a place where bread, pies, cakes, etc., are made or sold.
Balaklava, the six hundred	<p>at a reference to the famous charge of the Light Brigade (a unit of lightly armed and armored cavalry) at Balaklava, a city in southwestern Russia, during the Crimean War (a war over the domination of southeastern Europe from 1854 to 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. In this lecture Ron makes a play on the similar sounds of Balaklava and balalaika, a Russian stringed instrument somewhat like a guitar but with a triangular body and usually three strings.</p> <p>a reference to the famous charge of the Light Brigade (a unit of lightly armed and armored cavalry) at Balaklava, a city in southwestern Russia, during the Crimean War (a war over the domination of southeastern Europe from 1854 to 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. In the lecture Ron makes a play on the similar sounds of Balaklava and balalaika, a Russian stringed instrument somewhat like a guitar but with a triangular body and usually three strings.</p> <p>a reference to the famous charge of the Light Brigade (a unit of lightly armed and armored cavalry) at Balaklava, a city in southwestern Russia, during the Crimean War (a war over the domination of southeastern Europe from 1854 to 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-</p>

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thirds were killed or wounded. In the lecture Ron makes a play on the similar sounds of Balaklava and balalaika, a Russian stringed instrument somewhat like a guitar but with a triangular body and usually three strings. Well, I won't be so stupid as to try to force on you the same orders that the six hundred had at Balaklava.. . - E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

a reference to the famous charge of the Light Brigade (a unit of lightly armed and armored cavalry) at Balaklava, a city in southwestern Russia, during the Crimean War (a war over the domination of southeastern Europe from 1854 to 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. In the lecture Ron makes a play on the similar sounds of Balaklava and balalaika, a Russian stringed instrument somewhat like a guitar but with a triangular body and usually three strings. Well, I won't be so stupid as to try to force on you the same orders that the six hundred had at Balaklava, (which is some sort of musical instrument they didn't play well). -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

balance sheet	a statement which shows the financial status or balance, that is, the amount of cash or items that can be converted to cash on one side of the sheet and the amount owed on the other side. It takes care of financial planning, it takes care of papers and that sort of thing, and balance sheets and records and inventories and all that sort of thing.
bald	(dialect) bold. (dialect) bold. Be more bald than this. ⌘Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)
bald-faced	brazen; shameless.
Baldwin (football)	a made-up name for a brand of football.
bales	large bundles or packages prepared for shipping, storage or sale, especially ones tightly compressed and secured by wires, hoops, cords or the like, and sometimes having a wrapping or covering.
balk	a hindrance, check or defeat. obstruct or hinder.

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stop, as at an obstacle, and refuse to proceed or to do something specified.

balked blocked by an obstacle; hindered.

ball to keep the ball rolling to maintain progress. To keep the fun, conversation or activity going.

a confusion; a muddle; a mess.

(informal) a thoroughly good time.

(slang) short for ball-up, a muddle or confusion.

(informal) a thoroughly good time. Anyway, we had quite a ball on that. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

(informal) a thoroughly good time. Reg and I had a ball down one time working this over. . . .

(informal) a thoroughly good time. And we had a ball in putting this thing together, and we know more about organization than we can shake a stick at.

(informal) a thoroughly good time. He had himself a ball, and then for some hundreds of years, why, you had this country stumbling along and trying to intervene in the politics of the Roman Empire, and outside the Roman Empire but inside the Roman Empire, and occasionally running the Roman Empire.

ball (him) up confuse or muddle (him). -American Heritage Dictionary.

ball (someone) up (slang) confuse or muddle (someone).

ball game, there goes the (old) a phrase meaning “that finishes it” or “that is the end,” especially in regards to one’s chances. A ball game is any game played with a ball, such as baseball. Ball game can be used figuratively to refer to a competitive or challenging situation, a continuing activity, or a state of affairs. The phrase there goes the old ball game alludes to the certain end of a contest, activity, situation, etc., with no further chance of success.

ball up (slang) muddle up or confuse.

ball with, playing (slang) working with; doing business with. This expression first alluded to the necessity for each member of a ball team (baseball or football) to work together with all other members in all

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possible ways during any game in order to play most effectively and then extended in social and commercial usage in the 1920s.

(slang) working with; doing business with. Used figuratively in this lecture.

ball, catch the

do what one should do in that circumstance. Figurative usage from games involving catching a ball.

do what one should do in that circumstance. Figurative usage from games involving catching a ball. Slight difference here You know how to catch the ball. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

1. a coined phrase meaning to save something from failure or prevent a catastrophe; to take charge or responsibility for something, as when another has not. This is a variation of drop the ball (with the opposite meaning).

ball, drop a

fail to handle something correctly or completely.

fail to handle something correctly or completely. And once in a while I drop a ball on these, and I only know of one case extant right now where the ball has been dropped forever, as far as I'm concerned, because he got into the hands of a psychiatrist. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

ball, drop a (the, etc.)

to fail in some way, especially to make a blunder or mistake at a critical moment. The word ball in this sense means responsibility or that which one is to take the responsibility of performing, completing, etc. In its literal sense the phrase refers to a player, in a game such as football or baseball, who has dropped the ball in error resulting in a disadvantage or loss for his team.

ball, dropping the

(figurative) failing to handle something correctly or completely. An allusion to the American game of football in which a player dropping the ball can result in his team failing to score and the opposing team taking control of the football.

ball, had a

(colloquial) had great fun; enjoyed (oneself) very much.

(colloquial) had great fun; enjoyed oneself very much.

(colloquial) had great fun; enjoyed (themselves) very much.

(slang) had a thoroughly good time. Although the origin of this term is uncertain, it probably comes from the word ``ball"

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meaning a large extravagant gathering featuring social dancing, and often serving a purpose, such as to help a charitable organization. Example ``The two friends went to their first party together and boy did they have a ball!" Well, there's a country, you might not have heard of it, called Russia and it went by the boards a number of years ago and it imported a German philosophy called communism and it had a ball, and it nevertheless is trying to go forward and make something out of itself, and so forth. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

ball, has nothing on the (colloquial) is not smart or clever; is not skilled or doesn't have the necessary know-how.

ball, have a (colloquial) have great fun; enjoy (oneself) very much.

to have an exciting and thoroughly good time. Although the origin of this term is uncertain, it probably comes from the word ball meaning a large extravagant formal gathering featuring social dancing and often serving a purpose, such as to help a charitable organization.

ball, having a (colloquial) having great fun; enjoying (himself) very much.

(colloquial) having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much.

(informal) having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. I know, because back in the days when I was having a ball around New York as a writer Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

(colloquial) having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. I've been having a ball, an absolute ball.

(colloquial) having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. You could check an auditor just could be kept busy day and night, just doing something like this and having a ball. Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) having great fun; enjoying (oneself) very much. You could check an auditor just could be kept busy day and night, just doing something like this and having a ball. Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

ball, like a (colloquial) with great speed; with considerable effectiveness or success. A variation of like a bomb.

a coined variation of like a bomb.

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ball, on the	<p>1. (informal) thinking or acting quickly. [ex - We need an assistant who is really on the ball.] 2. alert; well informed.</p> <p>(slang) in a condition or state of being alert and efficient, or effective.</p> <p>alert and efficient or effective.</p> <p>(colloquial) alert and efficient or effective.</p> <p>(slang) ability to do one's job, organize, etc.</p> <p>(slang) alert and efficient or effective.</p> <p>(slang) alert and efficient or effective. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991</p> <p>(slang) in a condition or state of being alert and efficient, or effective. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91</p> <p>(slang) in a condition or state of being alert and efficient or effective.</p> <p>(colloquial) alert and efficient or effective. And after they've done the Sea Watch Picture Book, why, then you can specialist train them on these things, and it's immediate, very quick; they're right on the ball.</p> <p>lively and attentive; well able to do one's job, organize, etc.</p> <p>alert and efficient or effective. . . . well, for heaven's sakes, be enough on the ball, be sharp enough, be really bright on this and recognize that you've asked the pc something the pc can't do. . . -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)</p> <p>having a skill or ability; being good at something. -A Dictionary of American Idioms.</p>
ball, open the	<p>lead off the first dance at a ball, hence to begin a matter by taking the lead.</p>
ball, the	<p>full responsibility; the burden.</p>
balled up	<p>(slang) utterly confused; muddled.</p> <p>utterly confused or muddled.</p>

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(slang) utterly confused; muddled. So he's—divide it up so he can get himself doing these things, one and then the other, and not get them all balled up. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

balloon goes up, (that's) the way the a coined variation of that's the way the cookie crumbles.

balloon goes up, that's the way the a variation of that's the way the cookie crumbles.
See also cookie crumbles, that's the way the in this glossary.

balloon, go to hell in a deteriorate badly or rapidly; go downhill. A variation on the phrase go to hell in a handbasket.... and things are going to go to hell in a balloon one way, or the other, and it's all going to be very hard to detect. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

balloon, go up in a to meet with disaster or ruin; to come to nothing. The origin of this term is unknown.

balloon, goes to hell in a deteriorates badly; goes downhill. Variation on the phrase goes to hell in a handbasket (or bucket).

balloon, going up in a same as going to hell in a balloon. See also balloon, going to hell in a in this glossary.

balloon, gone to hell in a (slang) deteriorated badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase gone to hell in a handbasket (or a bucket).

balloon, there goes the (old) a coined variation of go up in a balloon.

balloonostatics a coined word from balloon tire, a broad tire filled with air at low pressure for cushioning the shock of uneven surfaces and used on road vehicles such as bicycles and early automobiles and statics, the branch of mechanics dealing with bodies, masses or forces at rest or in equilibrium.

n. a coined term referring to the study of balloon tires. A balloon tire is a wide pneumatic tire with a light flexible casing that resembles a balloon. It is designed for full inflation at low pressure and was used especially in certain early bicycles and motor vehicles. Statics is that branch of mechanics that deals with bodies at rest or forces that balance each other.

ballot (verb) vote by ballot (a sheet of paper or the like on which a voter marks his choice or choices).

balloting voting by ballot (a sheet of paper or the like on which a voter marks his choice or choices).

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ballpark	a tract of land or a stadium where ball games are played. Used figuratively in this film. Now, if you're showing auditors about testing and its use, I must insist that you go to the main ballpark.
ballparks	(colloquial) stadiums, outdoor arenas, or other facilities for contests between athletic teams, especially baseball or football teams.
ballpoint	<p>a pen having a tiny ball as its writing point. Also called a ballpoint pen.</p> <p>a pen having a tiny ball as its writing point. Also called a ballpoint pen. Do you have a ballpoint I could borrow?</p>
balm	anything that heals or soothes.
Balooga-uga-uga-stan	a made-up name for a country.
Baltimore and Ohio	the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first public railway in the United States, licensed in 1827 to carry both freight and passengers, and planned to stretch from Baltimore, Maryland to the Ohio River. Construction began in 1828 and the first section of track opened in 1830. The B&O steadily expanded and by 1852 had reached the Ohio River and many major cities throughout the US. The railroad was the first to publish a timetable, to use engines powered by electricity, and to have specialized baggage and dining cars, as well as fully air-conditioned trains. By the mid-twentieth century it had become mainly a freight carrier. It was taken over by another company and most of the B&O's long-distance passenger services were discontinued.
Baltimore Orioles	<p>a baseball team from Baltimore, Maryland.</p> <p>a professional baseball team formed in 1882 in Baltimore, Maryland by Harry Von Der Horst, a prosperous local beer brewer. He named the team after the Oriole, an orange and black bird commonly found in the region. The Orioles team has remained in Baltimore for over a hundred years.</p> <p>a US professional baseball team formed in 1882 in Baltimore, Maryland. The team is named after the oriole, an orange and black bird commonly found in that region.</p> <p>a professional baseball team formed in 1882 in Baltimore, Maryland, USA, by Harry Von Der Horst, a prosperous local beer brewer. He named the team after the Oriole, an orange and black</p>

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bird commonly found in the region. The Orioles team has remained in Baltimore for more than a hundred years.

Balzac	<p>Honoré de Balzac (1799 - 1850), French novelist. In total, his literary output amounted to about 100 novels, six plays, many pamphlets and a huge amount of correspondence. The romantic and the realistic coexisted in both Balzac's character and his writings. Considered to be the founder of the realistic school, he used vast reams of meticulous detail and faithfully depicted ordinary and undistinguished lives.</p> <p>Honoré de Balzac (1799–1850), famous French writer and novelist of the 1800s who is considered one of the greatest fiction writers of all time. He is best known for his mammoth work, <i>The Human Comedy</i>, a series of nearly one-hundred novels and short stories, begun in 1834, in which he attempted to create an extensive view of the factors governing French life from the time of the French Revolution in the late 1700s to his own day. His realistic stories tried to depict every aspect and phase of French society, including private life, military life, political life and country life. In total <i>The Human Comedy</i> contained more than 2,400 characters, the most important of which appeared throughout the work.</p>
bamboo stick	<p>n. a small bamboo rod used in an Oriental tally system to keep count of the amount of loads a worker carries. For example, a worker unloading bags of rice from a ship collects a bamboo stick for each bag unloaded. When finished with his work, he hands the sticks in to the paymaster and collects his money.</p>
bamboo, under the	<p>beaten or caned with bamboo.</p> <p>a coined term meaning being tortured with a stick of bamboo. This is a reference to a form of punishment or torture used in Middle and Far Eastern countries, such as Turkey and China, where a person is repeatedly beaten with a bamboo stick, especially on the buttocks or the soles of the feet. Under as used here means subject to the force of.</p>
Ban the Bombers	<p>a made-up name for a group which would get rid of nuclear weapons.</p>
ban, the	<p>a reference to a ban imposed in 1968 on the entry of foreign students of Scientology to England. Several years later, the ban was lifted as no sufficient cause could be found to justify it.</p>

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banal	commonplace; uninteresting. not new or interesting, commonplace.
banality	anything trite or trivial; a commonplace.
banana peel, do the	to slip up, make a mistake, blunder, etc. This term alludes to stepping on a banana peel that is slippery, and sliding or falling over.
band	<p>a range. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular range or section of the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.</p> <p>(figurative) range.</p> <p>range. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular range or section of the Know to Mystery Scale.</p> <p>range. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular range or section of the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.</p> <p>range; level.</p> <p>range; level. Used here in reference to a particular range of wavelengths.</p> <p>range or portion. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular part of the mind and mental activity.</p> <p>class, rank or order; range.</p> <p>a range. In this lecture the word band is used in reference to a particular range or section of the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. And Spotting Spots in Space cannot be done by anybody who is not, at least once in a while, at the band of enthusiasm.</p> <p>(figurative) range. It's along in that band.</p>
band saw	<p>a power saw consisting of an endless toothed steel belt that runs over pulleys.</p> <p>a power saw consisting of an endless toothed steel belt that runs over pulleys. The only thing known that'll cut into an implant like a band saw. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)</p>

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bands	ranges; levels. Because these bands through which they come up are not social bands! ranges; levels.
bandwagon, jump (climb, get, etc.) on the	to join what appears likely to be a successful endeavor or enterprise or to attempt to join the winning side, used in reference to social, political or cultural movements, fashionable or current trends, etc. A bandwagon is a large wagon that is capable of carrying a band of musicians, as in a parade or en route to a political rally. To jump (climb, get, etc.) on the bandwagon originated in the early 1900s when supporters of presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan (1860–1925) climbed on his bandwagons as they rolled through town, to show their support and enthusiasm.
bandwagon, on the	(colloquial) on the popular or apparently winning side, as in an election. The expression comes from the fact that, in the mid-nineteenth century, it was customary in the United States, especially in the southern states, for a band to 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.
bang	(informal) a sudden or intense pleasure; a thrill; excitement. (informal) a thrill; excitement. (informal) sudden or intense pleasure; thrill; excitement. (slang) a thrill; excitement.
bang (one's) head off	(slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up. A variation of knock (one's) block off. Used figuratively in this lecture. (slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up. A variation of knock (one's) block off. Used figuratively in this lecture. There is an end word, however, called knowledge and this will bang your head off occasionally. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)
bang your head off	a coined phrase used figuratively to mean knock one's head off; to be very rough or hard on someone.
bang, worth a	(slang) a variation of worth a damn. See damn, worth a in this glossary..

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banging	dashing; going energetically.
bang-shoot	(slang) the complete, entire lot.
bank	<p>the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive bank and reactive mind in this glossary. I said, “Well, I must have something wrong with the structure that I have got here for the reactive bank.”</p> <p>see engram bank.</p> <p>see reactive mind in this glossary.</p> <p>the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track.</p> <p>the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track.</p> <p>the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary.</p> <p>the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary.</p> <p>the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991</p> <p>the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991</p> <p>the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive bank and reactive mind in this glossary.</p>

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the mental image picture collection of the person—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also mental image pictures and reactive mind in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also pictures in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also mental image picture, preclear and track in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also mental image picture and preclear in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also picture and preclear in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a

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“bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary.

the reactive bank of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also preclear and reactive bank in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. The abandonment of a preclear in session leaves him floundering in his own bank without knowing what to do.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear—the reactive mind. The word comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.”

the mental image picture collection of the preclear—the reactive mind. The word comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary. There is no reason. There's just a bank. —Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary. But there's a big liability of processing this individual on a technique that you can't observe inside his own bank, isn't there? —Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also mental image picture and reactive mind in this glossary.

a colloquial name for the reactive mind. The mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer technology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary. But what's responding—the person or a bank? And this is just another way of digging up a thetan. —Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

the mental image picture collection of the pc. It comes from

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computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear’s own experiential track.

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary. And that can be addressed to the most wide and wonderful things, and it so happens that due to the composition of the basic bank—which is weird enough—that becomes a health approach, and will accomplish healing.

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary. Yet this same pc, before those-half of the bank was run out, don't you see? -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64) Harbor a summer resort town in southeastern Maine. In the lecture LRH pronounces it with an exaggerated New England accent. I'd talk about “Baa-haaba” [Bar Harbor] with the best of them. -Comm Cycles 'in Auditing (25 July 63)

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive mind in this glossary. And I have found out that people are having trouble, even so, they’re coming in on top of the bank you see, through tremendous numbers of locks and lots of track and all that sort of thing, and they have a lot of trouble trying to sort out which is what, and a mistake in the thing is practically fatal.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer technology where all data is in a “bank.” An informal name for the reactive mind. -HCOB 30 April 1969.

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive bank in this glossary.

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also reactive bank in this glossary. His next bank, of course, is the physical universe.

same as engram bank or reactive bank. See engram bank.

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the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also mental image pictures and reactive mind in this glossary. -The bank seek to know out the good and perpetuate the bad.

the mental image picture collection of the pc—the reactive mind. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” See also mental image pictures and reactive mind in this glossary. @The bank seeks to knock out the good and perpetuate the bad.

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also picture and preclear in this glossary. Now, I don't mean to be necessarily hard upon your bank. îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

the mental image picture collection of the preclear. It comes from computer terminology where all data is in a “bank.” It is a combination of energy and significance which comprises a mass sitting in its own made-up space, plotted against the preclear's own experiential track. See also picture and preclear in this glossary. Now, I don't mean to be necessarily hard upon your bank. ðResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

bank holiday

(British) any of several legal holidays, usually on a Monday, when banks, schools, etc., are closed.

(British) weekdays which are recognized as legal holidays for banks, schools, government offices and other businesses to allow employees time off. The term originated from a practice at the Bank of England in the early 19th century which, at that time, gave its employees forty weekday holidays per year in recognition of certain Saint's days that occurred throughout the year. In 1830 this number was reduced to eighteen days by the bank and in 1834 it was again reduced by the bank to only four days. Later, in the year 1871, a law was passed by the British government in an effort to improve social conditions for workers in Britain. The law made certain days “Bank holidays,” for the whole country not just for banks. A memorable day, because it's the day after bank holiday parade and nobody has pneumonia from the usual rain that they have on bank holiday. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

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n. certain weekdays recognized as legal holidays for banks, schools, government offices and other businesses to allow employees time off. The term originated from a practice of the Bank of England in the early nineteenth century which gave its employees forty weekday holidays annually in recognition of certain Saint's days that occurred throughout the year. In 1830 this number was reduced by the bank to eighteen days and in 1834 it was reduced again to only four days. In 1871, a law was passed by the British government in an effort to improve social conditions for all workers in Britain making certain days "bank holidays," for the whole country not just for banks.

(British) any of several legal holidays, usually on a Monday, when banks, schools, etc., are closed. A memorable day, because it's the day after bank holiday parade and nobody has pneumonia from the usual rain that they have on bank holiday. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

bank on (colloquial) depend on; rely on.

bank slips n. a reference to any of various official documents used by banks and on which financial information is noted, such as a record of a deposit, withdrawal or transfer of funds.

banked (of a fire) covered with ashes or fuel to make it burn long and slowly.

banky being influenced by bank and displaying bad temper, irritability, lack of cooperation and the signs of dramatization; irrational. See also dramatization; engram bank.

being influenced by bank and displaying bad temper, irritability, lack of cooperation and the signs of dramatization; irrational.

banned in Boston a phrase describing literature censored by the ultraconservative Watch and Ward Society of Boston, Massachusetts, USA. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this society, by official agreement, acted as a censor getting literature banned if it did not meet strict moral and religious standards. Such censorship was tolerated within Boston, however, throughout the rest of the United States the practice was viewed with either humor or annoyance. Writers, editors and publishers went to court to defend books and magazines against the ban while others simply defied the rules. By the 1920s the phrase "Banned in Boston" had become a national joke. It was eventually adjusted to match the more popular standards prevalent in the United States.

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banner	the flags and colors carried by the armies of Europe in the Crusades.
banshee	(Celtic folklore) a female spirit believed to wail outside a house to warn that someone in the family is about to die.
Bantu	<p>a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa.</p> <p>a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial and southern Africa.</p> <p>a member of a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa.</p> <p>a member of a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa. The racial policy in South Africa, implemented in 1949, denied members of this tribe and other nonwhites civic, social and economic equality with whites.</p> <p>a member of a large group of Negroid tribes found in equatorial Africa and southern Africa. And then you were checking a Bantu? -Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61) bas-relief. a kind of carving or sculpture in which the figures are raised a few inches from a flat background to give a three-dimensional effect. Used figuratively in the lecture. Well, now, that's a very exaggerated level, but things stand out in such bas-relief at that level that it brought me around to inspecting the lower levels of auditing. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)</p>
bap	<p>(slang) hit; punch.</p> <p>1. a coined variation of bop, which means to deal a blow or hit; to punch, strike, slap, knock, etc. This is an imitation of the sound made by such an action. 2. a coined variation of zap, a word used to represent the sound of a ray gun, laser, bullet, etc. It is also used figuratively to express any sudden or dramatic event.</p>
baptism of fire	experiencing the fire of battle for the first time.
bar association	an organization of members of the legal profession.
Bar Harbor	<p>a famous summer resort on an island off the coast of southern Maine.</p> <p>a summer resort town in southeastern Maine. In the lecture LRH pronounces it with an exaggerated New England accent.</p>

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barbarian	uncivilized, primitive, or savage. In Roman times, a barbarian (an uncivilized person) was a person living outside, especially north of, the Roman Empire.
barbarism	<p>a barbarous (uncultured, uncivilized, unpolished) social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness.</p> <p>a savagely cruel or harsh uncivilized state or condition.</p> <p>barbarous (uncultured, uncivilized, unpolished) social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness. Barbarism is the proper opposite of civilization.</p> <p>an uncultured, uncivilized or unpolished social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness. ^=Knowingness (Quotes Bk II) Approved Glossary Of course you would go on from there, but it was this book which ended the era of barbarism and started mankind on a road to sanity.</p>
barber basin medicine	<p>refers to the practice of surgery by barbers in earlier centuries. Generally untrained in medical procedures, their “treatments” were very painful with severe infections and often death resulting from unsanitary conditions.</p> <p>n. a reference to the crude medical services that barbers delivered for many hundreds of years. As early as the fifth century, barbers not only cut hair but also engaged in dentistry and surgery, a practice which continued until the mid-eighteenth century when it became prohibited. Bloodletting was one of the very common treatments they performed. During this period, a broad assortment of ailments were believed to be caused by an overabundance of blood in the system or by impurities in the blood. To relieve this, the patient would usually be cut at the bend of the elbow to allow extra or impure blood to flow out of the body and into a basin, hence the term “barber basin medicine.” Practicing at a time when most people could not read, barbers were recognized by the red and white spiral pole, projecting from the front of their shops. The white stripe on the pole represented the bandages used in bloodletting, the red represented the blood. A basin hung from the pole to represent the vessel used to catch the blood. Although most barbers discontinued the practice of dentistry and surgery in the 1700s, they retained this symbol for their profession.</p>
barber pole	<p>n. a reference to the red and white spiral poles, projecting from the front of barber shops.</p>

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barber poles, climbing the	looking for scandal. From ancient Roman times, the barber's shop has been a center for the dissemination of scandal and the talk of the town.
barbwire	a wire or strand of wires having small pieces of sharply pointed wire (barbs) twisted around it at short intervals, used chiefly for fencing in livestock, keeping out trespassers, etc. Also called barbed wire.
Bard of Stratford-on-Avon	name for William Shakespeare, so called from his birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, a town in southwestern Warwickshire, in central England, on the Avon River.
Bard, the	short for Bard of Avon, a title given to William Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. A bard is a poet. See also Shakespeare in this glossary.
bare bones	the irreducible minimum or most essential components. the irreducible minimum; the most essential components.
bare face showing, with his	a coined phrase meaning with nothing concealed or disguised. Literally, a bare face is one without anything covering the features, such as clothing or a beard.
bare one's (his, their, etc.) breast	see BREAST, BARE ONE'S (HIS, THEIR, ETC.).
bareboned	of only the most essential facts or components.
bared	opened to view; revealed or divulged.
barium meal	a humorous reference to barium sulfate, an odorless, tasteless, white powder that is opaque when swallowed and so helps in the examination of x-rays of the stomach and intestines. ground or powdered barium (a chemical substance swallowed or injected into the digestive tract when this is to be x-rayed).
bark	(colloquial) scrape some skin off.
bark up the wrong tree, to	To waste energy; to be going after the wrong thing. The phrase comes from raccoon hunting, which takes place in the dark. The dogs have been trained to point out the tree where the raccoon has fled, but they can mistake the tree in the dark and bark up the wrong one. (see Brewer) [ex - If you think I am the one who is going to do that project for you, you are barking up the wrong tree.]

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Barkturus	a made-up word rhyming with Arcturus, the fourth brightest star in the night sky.
barn dancing	dancing held in a barn or barnlike building, especially in a rural area. The dancing might include a square dance, a dance in which the couples are arranged in a square or some other set form and have a person calling out the dance steps that they are to perform (“Swing your partner,” etc.).
barn, round Robin Hood's	(slang) arrive at a result by a roundabout course.
Barnum	Phineas Taylor Barnum (1810 - 1891), an American showman famed for his flamboyant publicity. Barnum is mainly known for his circus, “The Greatest Show on Earth.” His side shows were particularly notable, even though many of the “freaks” he advertised turned out to be hoaxes. (A mermaid, for example, was put together from a monkey and a fish.) According to a famous story about Barnum, someone pointed out that many customers had reason to be angry at him, because they paid their admission and then found out that the freaks in his show were fakes. Barnum supposedly replied that he was not worried about losing business because, in his words, “A sucker is born every minute.”
baron noir	a French term meaning black baron, used as a reference to those who held ruling jurisdiction over land granted to them by the king, during the Dark Ages (about 476–1000). During this period in history, crime was often severely punished.
baronies	(British) the domains of barons (a specific order or rank, being the lowest grade of nobility). (British) the domains of barons (a specific order or rank, being the lowest grade of nobility). What they should have done, the king should have said, “Hey, you guys, go back to your baronies and fiefs and hang a few people and get some law and order in the land and let’s straighten this out.”
barracks	a building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers. a large, plain building, or group of huts, especially within a common enclosure, in which many people live.
barratry	fraud or gross negligence of a ship's officer, or seaman, against the owners, insurers, etc.
barre noir	(French) literally means black bar, a reference to the papal courts of the Dark and Middle Ages where black-robed priests tried people for heresy. Such courts developed into the Inquisition of

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the thirteenth century, where officials sometimes gained confessions through torture and then turned over those who had confessed to the civil authorities for execution.

barrel, down to the bottom of that old(colloquial) into a situation or condition in which one must make use of or be left with the remaining part or members of something, especially when these are of poor quality. A variation of the phrase “scrape the bottom of the barrel.”

barrel, over the in a situation in which one must compromise or admit defeat; in another's power. The expression possibly comes from the practice of tying a person about to be flogged over a barrel. Used humorously in this lecture.

in a situation in which one must compromise or admit defeat; in another's power. The expression possibly comes from the practice of tying a person about to be flogged over a barrel. Used humorously in this lecture. One is schizophrenia, another is manic-depressive, another is dementia praecox, another one is oh, I don't know, over the barrel and another one is the polka.

barrel, scrape the bottom of the 1. to use up the last of or all of one's resources in an attempt to succeed; to obtain something (as by necessity) from a poor source. This expression may come from the idea that the material or food in the bottom of a barrel, such as one containing apples, would be the last (and sometimes of inferior quality) of the entire batch. When one has used up all but those few apples at the bottom, he is forced to use what is left. 2. a phrase used to mean to get to or reach the lowest (basic) level attainable.

barrel, the amount of pork you can take out of the reference to the term pork barrel an American term applied to legislation which makes available federal funds for local improvements or developments in the district of the congressman who promotes the measure to maintain popularity with the voters. It refers indirectly to old plantation days when slaves assembled at the pork barrel for the allowance of pork reserved for them, and “pork barrel” for the congressman is a reward for service to his political party.

barroom a room with a bar at which alcoholic drinks are sold.

Barry an auditor in London at the time of the lecture.

Barrymore, Lionel (1878–1954) well-known American stage, radio and movie actor. One of his films, *On Borrowed Time* (1939), tells the story of an old man (played by Barrymore) who is trying to raise his grandson after the death of the young boy's parents and the loss

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of his own wife. Death (in human form) next comes to claim Barrymore but is chased up a tree and is unable to come down until Barrymore releases him. Barrymore and Death engage in long philosophical discussions about life and death and Barrymore begins to realize that while Death has been trapped up the tree, nobody in his town has died—something which is both good and bad. Realizing he can not hold Death up the tree forever, Barrymore begins to prepare himself for dying. Death tricks the grandson into climbing up the tree and makes him fall and break his neck. Unable to die, the boy is faced with living the rest of his life as a paralyzed cripple. Barrymore seeing the foolishness of his actions lets Death down from the tree to claim both of them. The last scene is Barrymore and his grandson walking together in a heavenly sheep pasture.

bars obstructs; shuts off; closes.

bars, lower the lock away in prison. Used figuratively in this lecture.

a coined term meaning to punish, penalize or discipline (a person). This is an allusion to the bars of a cage or prison cell being closed on someone.

barter deal n. a reference to an advertiser making arrangements to trade something (such as a product or service) for advertising time, as opposed to paying for it with cash. For example, a local car dealer could give a new car to a radio station in exchange for free advertising. The radio station could then use this car for its employees or as a contest prize, etc., without having to buy it.

A 10x20 grid of squares. The bottom-left corner is missing a 5x5 block of squares, leaving 195 squares in total.

basalt a dark, tough volcanic rock occurring in lava flows. Used figuratively in this lecture.

a dark, tough volcanic rock occurring in lava flows. Used

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figuratively in this lecture. What we put in now goes in in concrete and basalt, particularly the preclears. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

a hard, dense, dark-colored rock of volcanic origin. Used figuratively in the lecture to make a point.

Base Order Sea Org issue type which originally began coming out in 1967 from the Base Organization which was the controlling organization of the Sea Project (now known as the Sea Organization). Base Orders have been used interchangeably with Flag Orders. See also FO in this glossary.

an issue type which has been used interchangeably with Flag Orders. See also Flag Order in this glossary.

base, off m. 1. unawares, unprepared, by surprise or off one's guard. This phrase comes from the game of baseball where a batter (batsman), after having hit a ball, attempts to run to one or more bases, ultimately returning to the place from which he hit the ball in order to score. Once having made it to a base, if he incautiously steps off it while waiting for the opportunity to run again, the opposing team may tag him (catch him off base) with the ball and put him out of play. 2. inaccurate or wrong in some way; mistaken. 3. out of the ordinary or unusual.

baseball a game where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball with a wooden bat.

the round, hide-covered ball used in the game of the same name, played with the ball and a bat by two opposing teams of nine players each, on a field with four bases forming a diamond.

bash (colloquial) strike with a violent blow; smash.

(informal) strike with a smashing blow; hit very hard.

(informal) strike with a smashing blow; hit very hard. Used figuratively in this lecture.

bashed in (colloquial) struck with a violent blow; smashed.

bashing (informal) striking with a smashing blow; hitting very hard.

basic lighting n. elementary methods of lighting, as those used for portraits. In portraiture, basic lighting includes simple arrangements to

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properly illuminate a subject when taking full face shots or shots with the face turned slightly to one side, with light or dark backgrounds.

basic personality	<p>the individual himself. The basic individual is not a buried unknown or a different person, but an intensity of all that is best and most able in the person.</p> <p>the individual himself The basic individual is not a buried, unknown or a different person, but an intensity of all that is best and most able in the person.</p>
basic purpose	<p>even at the age of two or three years an individual seems to know what his basic purpose is in life. Later this becomes corrupted by individual and social aberrations but is recovered in Dianetic processing. Possibly past lives have something to do with forming basic purpose.</p>
Basic Staff Hat	<p>Org Exec Course Volume 0. It consists of basic HCO Policy Letters on how an org operates and gives the basic information necessary to a staff member to operate properly as one. See also hat, OEC and Org Exec Course Volumes in this glossary.</p> <p>Org Exec Course Volume 0. It consists of basic HCO Policy Letters on how an org operates and gives the basic information necessary to a staff member to operate properly as one. See also hat, OEC and Org Exec Course Volumes in this glossary. @[Distribution at top of issue] Remimeo, Basic Staff Hat</p>
basic-basic	<p>The first moment of pain, anaten or discomfort in the current life of the individual.</p> <p><i>the first engram on the time track. See also engram; time track.</i></p> <p><i>the first engram of the first chain of engrams.</i></p> <p><i>the first engram of the first chain of engrams. See also engram in this glossary.</i></p> <p><i>the first moment of pain, anaten or discomfort in the current life of the individual.</i></p> <p><i>the first of a chain of similar circumstances repetitive through a person's whole track.</i></p> <p><i>the first of a chain of similar circumstances repetitive through a person's whole track. See also whole track in this glossary.</i></p>

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the first of a chain of similar circumstances repetitive through a person's whole track. Pc said, 'I think you ought to go all over the track and restimulate all these engrams, because actually the best thing to do is to get to basic-basic, which is tomorrow.' -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

Basic-basic	the first engram on the time track. See also engram; time track.
Basile, Giambattista	(1575–1632) Italian writer of poetry and short stories. He is most well known for his collection of fairy tales published after his death in 1634 under the name of Il Pentamerone (from Greek penta, five, and hemera, day). It is composed of a total of fifty stories relayed by ten women over a period of five days for the purpose of entertaining a prince and his new bride (a slave who had taken the place of the true princess).
Basques	people of northern Spain and southwestern France. They are probably the oldest ethnic group in Europe.
bassackwards	(slang) an alteration of the expression “ass-backwards,” which means backwards; reverse.
bastard	(slang) a person regarded with contempt, hatred, pity, resentment, etc.
Bastille	<p>a prison in Paris, France where many political and other offenders were held and tortured. In 1789, it was attacked, the prisoners released and the building demolished.</p> <p>state prison in Paris, stormed and destroyed in 1789 in the French Revolution (1789@99). See also French Revolution in this glossary.</p>
bastions	projections from a fortification to give the defenders a wider firing range.
bat (one™s) head out	try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking. A variation of beat (one™s) brains out.
bat 1000 (one thousand)	figuratively, to have a perfect record of achievement, accomplishment or performance; to attain perfection. This term originated in baseball where a player's effectiveness is reflected in his batting average. Batting average refers to a player's success at hitting the ball, in comparison to the number of chances to do so. For example, a player who has 100 turns to hit the ball and is successful on 40 of those opportunities, has a batting average of .400 (spoken as “four hundred”). This average is considered

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exceptional and few players have ever scored higher. If a player was batting 1.000 (spoken as “one thousand”), it would mean he was successful every turn at bat. The phrase bat 1000 came to be used more generally to indicate a perfect record of achievement, performance, etc. For example, if a person passed every one of his exams in an entire school year, he could be said to be batting 1000.

bat one thousand

do the right or correct thing each and every time. From the sport of baseball where the percentage of hits of the ball by the batter is kept in 3 figures (e.g., if a batter hit the ball fifty percent of his times at bat his percentage would be written .500 and would be said “five hundred” in the language of the sport). Thus for a person to hit 100 percent of the time (1.000) would be to bat “one thousand.”

do the right or correct thing each and every time. From the sport of baseball where the percentage of hits of the ball by the batter is kept in 3 figures (eg. fifty percent would be written .500 and would be said “five hundred” in the language of the sport). Thus a person hitting 100 percent of the time (1.000) would be batting “one thousand.”

bat, blind as a

unable to observe or perceive something directly before one or which is within one's powers of observation or perception. Literally, it means to be unable to see anything with the eyes or to have extremely poor vision. Although the origin of this phrase is unknown, it was first seen in the late 1500s and is probably an allusion to the bat, earlier thought to be blind or unable to see. The bat is actually not “blind,” but relies on a different method of “sight” than the eyes. A bat moves and flies by a process, by which it sends out sounds (of a very high tone that cannot be heard by the human ear) which reflect off objects in the vicinity. The sounds bounce off the objects and by listening to the returning echoes of the sound, it can find the location of obstacles or prey.

bat, off the

without hesitation; immediately; quickly.

bat, old

a gossip or bad-tempered old woman.

a gossip or mean old woman.

n. an unattractive or repulsive old woman, especially one who is unpleasant, gossip and mean. The word bat originally (eighteenth century or earlier) referred to a prostitute, especially

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one that solicited customers on the streets at night (so-called from their practice of appearing at evening dusk as bats do).

bat, on (one's) own	(colloquial) 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.
bat, on a	on a spree or bout of drinking (alcohol). The origin of this term is unknown.
bat, right off the	(informal) immediately; without delay.
batfur	a made-up word.
bathe the body in light	a possible reference to a mystic practice in which a person, while meditating, concentrates all their attention on an “inner light,” in an attempt to “bathe” themselves in it.
bathtub gin	a strong liquor made under makeshift conditions (often illegally) and flavored to resemble gin.
Batman	<p>the name of the main character in a comic strip created by Bob Kane in 1939. After his parents are killed by a gangster, Bruce Wayne vows to avenge their deaths by spending the rest of his life fighting crime. He becomes a master scientist and constructs the world's greatest crime lab underneath his home. He then adopts the guise of a mysterious caped crusader, “Batman,” to fight the sinister forces of evil.</p> <p>a popular American comic strip character created in 1939 by cartoonist Bob Kane, subsequently seen widely in movies and on television. The general story tells of Bruce Wayne, orphaned in his teens when a criminal killed his parents. Inheriting their fortune, Bruce constructs a complex crime-fighting lab under the Wayne mansion and, as the mysterious “Batman,” he wages war on criminals plaguing Gotham City (where he lives). Batman’s identity is</p>
Batonga	a native people of South Africa. The Batongas are farmers who live in the areas of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) and Zambia. They have lived in the area longer than any other tribe, arriving as early as the seventeenth century.
bats out	(slang) creates or composes quickly or hastily.
bats, blind as six	quite blind. This expression comes from the fact that bats normally sleep during daylight hours and emerge at night to forage for food. If they are frightened out of their nests when it is

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bright outside, they have trouble seeing.

a coined variation and intensification of the phrase blind as a bat.

battalion commander the commissioned officer in charge of a military ground force unit composed of a headquarters and two or more companies or similar units.

Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are Pepsico, Inc.; Polaroid; Campbell's Soup and Federal Express.

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a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are Polaroid, Campbell's Soup and Federal Express. You could always get a zing out of handing over all the responsibility in the universe to Zock orior Cronus or Titan or Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

a large American public relations firm founded in 1891 which has offices worldwide. Among its many clients are Polaroid, Campbell's Soup and Federal Express. You could always get a zing out of handing over all the responsibility in the universe to Zock or~~z~~or Cronus or Titan or Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. ðYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

batter up a phrase used in the game of baseball to call up a player to take his turn at bat. During a game, members of one team take turns trying to hit a ball pitched (thrown) towards them. The player attempting to hit the ball is called the batter. Up, as used here, means “having a turn; so as to have a turn.” The phrase batter up is called out by the umpire (the official who supervises the game and enforces the rules) to indicate that it is time for the batter to move into position to bat the ball so that play can start.

batterboof a made-up word. “What batterboof would cup pawup?” –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

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battering ram	an ancient military machine having a heavy wooden beam for battering down gates, walls, etc. Its iron end was sometimes shaped like a ram's head.
battery	<p>1) a group of similar things arranged, connected or used together; set or series; array. Also refers to the personnel who operate such equipment. 2) a tactical unit of artillery, usually consisting of six guns together with the artillerymen, equipment, etc. required to operate them.</p> <p>a group of big guns on a warship.</p> <p>a group of similar things arranged, connected or used together; set or series; array.</p> <p>any set of similar or connected things, as a series of tests.</p> <p>any set of similar or connected things.</p> <p>(electrical) a connected group of cells, or a single cell, storing an electrical charge and capable of supplying a current.</p> <p>(military) an emplacement or fortification equipped with heavy guns. Used humorously in this lecture.</p> <p>(military) a tactical unit of artillery, usually comprising six guns and the personnel and equipment to operate them.</p> <p>any set of similar or connected things, as a series of tests. So we get a whole new battery of processes, by the way, that come out underneath this thing that we've always taken for granted and which has made it difficult for us to sell the individual Scientology.</p> <p>(military) a tactical unit of artillery, usually comprising six guns and the personnel and equipment to operate them. Reels off a lot of things in the incident'says, ``I was actually the battery commander at the Battle of the Bulge" or somethingyou run into somebody up the track somewhere. îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(military) a tactical unit of artillery, usually comprising six guns and the personnel and equipment to operate them. Reels off a lot of things in the incident'says, ``I was actually the battery commander at the Battle of the Bulge" or somethingyou run into somebody up the track somewhere. ¢Your Case (3 Jan. 60)</p>
battery, back to	(slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go "out of

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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 as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something or what he has had will now be over. So he just remedies whatever command they’re stuck on and gets them back to battery, or let’s them get the laugh off their chest and then gets them back into the group again—zong, zong, real quick.

(slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over.

LRH def. artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go “out of battery” which is to say it recoils. And then after it’s fired it’s supposed to go back to battery which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. And they use the term in slang to indicate somebody who is now fixed up. So, this guy will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over.

(slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. And he starts coming back to battery. He starts adding up what's going on. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)

(slang) an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody who is now fixed up; he will be all right for something, or what he has had will now be over. And he'll come back to battery. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

battery, return (revert, etc.) to a coined variation of back to battery.

battery, snapped up to (slang) variation of back to battery, which is an artillery term. A gun, after it fires, is said to go out of battery, which is to say, it recoils. Then after it is fired it is supposed to go back to battery, which is sitting the way you see them in photographs. It is used as a slang term to indicate somebody or something that is now fixed

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up; will be all right for something, or what it has had wrong will now be over.

battier (slang) insaner; crazier; more eccentric.

batting about in the bottle like a bluefly same as batting around like the blue bottle in the cage.

batting average (baseball) a measure of a baseball player's hitting ability obtained by dividing the number of hits he makes by the number of times at bat. For example, if a player bats 100 times and makes a hit 35 times, then his batting average is .350. Used figuratively, this phrase means a degree of achievement or accomplishment in any activity. Now, that's their lowest acceptable batting average.

n. figuratively, a record of achievement, accomplishment or performance, specifically the number of times one is successful at something compared to the number of attempts at it; the level of success maintained by a person in any activity. The term batting average comes from certain games, such as baseball, in which a player's ability to hit a ball is measured so as to determine his effectiveness. The success a player has at hitting the ball, in comparison to the number of chances to do so, determines his batting average. For example, a player who has 100 turns to hit the ball and is successful on 30 of those opportunities has a batting average of .300 (spoken as "three hundred"). The phrase can also be applied to activities other than sport. For example, if one has a high batting average in some field, as teaching, sales, etc., he has a good record of success in that activity.

batting high (figurative) doing well; achieving a high rate of success. From baseball, where a player's rate of success in batting is recorded as a specific figure, known as his batting average; a player with a high figure is said to be "batting high."

a coined phrase meaning having a high batting average.

batting on a thousand a coined variation of bat 1000.

Battle of Actium a decisive battle (31 b.c.) in the civil war between Octavian (the first Roman emperor) and Marc Antony (Roman politician and soldier who is most famous as the lover and husband of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt) in which Antony was defeated.

Battle of Bennington a battle of the American Revolutionary War in which U.S. troops defeated the British. It was fought in 1777 near Bennington, Vermont. -Collier's Encyclopedia.

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Battle of Jutland	the largest naval engagement of World War I, fought between the British and German main fleets about seventy-five miles off the Danish coast of Jutland on 31 May and 1 June 1916. The result was a decisive victory for the British.
Battle of the Bulge	see BULGE, BATTLE OF THE.
Battle of the Nile	see NILE, BATTLE OF THE.
battle quarters	the time period when the men on board are called to their assigned stations for battle on a warship.
battle that was lost all for the loss of a horseshoe nail, the	a reference to the saying for want of a nail, meaning something of great importance may depend on a seemingly unimportant or trivial detail; a reminder that the smallest of such details could be vital to success and thus must be checked.
Battleboof, Professor	a made-up name for a professor. a made-up name.
battleship Missouri	the US battleship on which the final documents of surrender were signed by the Japanese on 2 September 1945, ending the fighting of World War II. the US battleship on which the final documents of surrender were signed by the Japanese on 2 September 1945, ending the fighting of World War II. Once I think they tried to run the battleship Missouri. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
Battleship Row	a section of Pearl Harbor (a major United States naval and air base in the Hawaiian Islands) formerly used for anchoring battleships. Battleship Row was located on the eastern side of Ford Island, in the center of the harbor. On the morning of December 7, 1941, nearly two- hundred Japanese planes filled the air above Pearl Harbor in a surprise bombing attack on the ships and navy airfields. Seven of the US Pacific fleet's nine battleships were lined up and anchored on Battleship Row and another was nearby. Within thirty minutes one of the eight battleships was completely destroyed, another capsized and the remaining ships were badly damaged. In total, twenty-one of the ninety-two US ships in the harbor were destroyed or damaged, as well as some three-hundred planes. More than 2,400 people were killed and approximately 1,100 were wounded. The following day Congress declared war on Japan, bringing the United States into World War

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II (1939–1945).

- batty (informal) slightly crazy, but not in an unpleasant or frightening way.
- (slang) insane; crazy.
- (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric.
- (slang) insane; crazy; eccentric. And if you had neighbors that shouted at their neighbors to the degree that these nations shout at nations, you'd get the idea after a while that they were batty. – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)
- (slang) insane; crazy. And if there's something wrong with it, the fellow will feel batty all the time. †Your Case (3 Jan. 60)
- (slang) insane; crazy. And if there's something wrong with it, the fellow will feel batty all the time. ‡Your Case (3 Jan. 60)
- Bavaria a state of southwestern Germany.
- a state of southwestern Germany where Adolf Hitler began his rise to power in 1923. See also Hitler in this glossary.
- a state of southwestern Germany. . . . there was a man - number of centuries ago-in a small town in Bavaria who could communicate. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)
- bawl (someone) out (informal) scold (someone) vigorously.
- (informal) scold (someone) vigorously. And in actual fact the—I've forgotten which way it was—I think the auditor who had a—who had the right to not be muzzled and talk to the pc had a red ribbon around his neck so the Instructor wouldn't bawl him out. –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)
- bawled out (informal) scolded vigorously.
- bay a reddish-brown color.
- a stall or other compartment, as one at which automobiles are serviced.
- a stall or other compartment, as one at which automobiles are serviced. ...so they filled up their service bays and showrooms with non-running Lincolns.

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Bay Head, New Jersey a city on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, USA.

a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States where LRH was living in the winter of 1949 when he wrote the book Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

a town along the eastern coast of New Jersey where LRH wrote the book Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health in the winter of 1949. -Editor. BBC-ITV.- BBC is the British Broadcasting Corporation, the governmentsponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom. ITV is the Independent Television Authority, which licenses private television companies in the United Kingdom. -Collier's Encyclopedia.

a city on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, USA. Once upon a time there was an auditor and his name was Hubbard, and he lived at Bay Head, New Jersey.

a city on the Atlantic coast of the United States. So, in early 1950, Ron retreated to a beach house in Bay Head, New Jersey, so he could work without distraction.

Bayazid (or Bayezid) the Thunderer same as Bayazid.

Bayer a reference to Bayer A. G., a German chemical and pharmaceutical company founded in the 1860s. (A. G. is the abbreviation for Aktiengesellschaft, a German word meaning “company.”) Originally manufacturing dyes, Bayer advanced into drug production and, in 1899, developed the drug aspirin.

Bayer 205 a drug manufactured by German chemical and pharmaceutical company, Bayer A. G. Bayer 205 has been used in treating sleeping sickness, a disease occurring in Africa that affects both humans and animals and causes uncontrollable sleep which develops into coma and then death.

Bayombong capital city of the province Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon (the chief island of the Philippines), situated on the Magat River.

bayonets daggerlike blades put on rifles for hand-to-hand fighting. Used in this lecture with the figurative meaning of “military force.”

Bayswater a wide, busy street in London, England, near where this lecture was given.

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Bayswater (Road)	a heavily trafficked main street in the western part of London, England. Bayswater was the location of the Hubbard Association of Scientologists of the United Kingdom during the mid-1950s.
bazwaz	a made-up word meaning “nonsense.”
BB gun	an air rifle that is used to fire a shot measuring .18 inch (.46 cm) in diameter.
BBB	an abbreviation for the Better Business Bureau.
BBC	<p>abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom.</p> <p>abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. One of its radio networks is famous for its extremely erudite (learned, scholarly) programing.</p> <p>abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout Great Britain.</p> <p>abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation, the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which at one time held a monopoly on radio and television broadcasting throughout Great Britain.</p> <p>abbreviation for the British Broadcasting Company the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom.</p> <p>British Broadcasting Company the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom.</p> <p>British Broadcasting Company the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. One of its radio networks is famous for its extremely erudite (learned, scholarly) programing. You know? BBC, you know, type of response. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May</p>

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abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which holds a monopoly on radio broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom. One of its radio networks is famous for its extremely erudite (learned, scholarly) programming. And you say to him, "What about stealing children's toys?" You know? BBC, you know, type of response. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

abbreviation for British Broadcasting Corporation, the government-sponsored radio and television company of the United Kingdom which held a monopoly on television in Great Britain from its introduction in 1927 until 1954, and on radio until 1972. Many of the BBCTMs radio programs have been educational, specifically designed for iocultural and intellectual stimulation.lo

BD

abbreviation for blowdown, a Tone Arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial. It is associated with a vanishment of mental mass or energy in the mind of the preclear. It is a period of relief and cognition to the preclear while it is occurring and for a moment after it stops. See also TA action in this glossary.

abbreviation for blowdown, a tone arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial. It is associated with a vanishment of mental mass or energy in the mind of the preclear. It is a period of relief and cognition to the preclear while it is occurring and for a moment after it stops.

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a moment after it stops. See also TA in this glossary. A guy goes in, he's told that he must not list more items past the BD F/N item, and he is told by the C/S that he mustn't list any additional items past this, and that he must immediately go to Cramming and is something or other, something or other, and he's flunked and so on.

BD F/N item an item that gives a blowdown and floating needle. See also item, blowdown and floating needle in this glossary.

BDCSI the Board of Directors of the Church of Scientology International.

be that as it may You say “Be that as it may” when you want to move onto another subject or go further with the discussion, without deciding whether what has just been said is right or wrong.

whether that is true or not, or regardless of the accuracy or correctness of that, used to indicate that some statement, action, etc., is perhaps true or correct from a certain point of view, but not from another, or that there are additional factors to take into account.

beach, on the 1. a nautical term meaning off the ship, gone ashore. By beach is meant the shore or the land. 2. a nautical term meaning assigned to a post ashore as opposed to on a ship.

beaches runs (a boat or ship) ashore.

bead on, take a take careful aim at. A variation of draw a bead on. A bead is a small, round knob of metal on the front of a rifle or a gun, used for sighting.

a variation of draw a bead on, meaning intake careful aim at. If A bead is a small, round knob of metal on the front of a rifle or a gun, used for sighting.

beagled on (slang) pried into or about (something), such as a beagle is supposed to do.

beagled, keep your eagle eye see EAGLE EYE BEAGLED, KEEP YOUR.

beam, sprained a a coined term used figuratively to refer to having strained one's wits in solving something. To sprain means to twist or wrench (some part of the body) so as to cause difficulty in moving it or pain. A beam is an oblong piece of wood, metal, etc., used as a horizontal support in construction, as in a building or house.

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beam-end	<p>tip so far to the side as to be in danger of overturning.</p> <p>v. said of a ship, to turn so far over on its side that it is in imminent danger of capsizing. Beams are the strong, horizontal timbers or pieces of metal that support the deck and hold the sides of a ship in place. They are arranged crosswise in the ship and the deck (which runs lengthwise) is fastened to them. When a ship is “on its beam-ends” or if it “beam-ends,” it has turned so far over that it is laying on one of its sides. In this position, the beams of the ship have gone from their usual horizontal position to a vertical or nearly vertical position, and the ends of the beams are pointing into the sea. When this happens, a ship may capsize easily.</p>
beaming	radiant as with joy; bright; cheerful.
beams	<p>energy flows. Don’t reach any of that space and those beams out here. Hold it in, pull it back.</p> <p>energy flows.</p> <p>energy flows. I can put my attention on quite a few people at the same time. The limit happens to be 2,500 people. At 2,501 I blow up. I run completely out of beams. –Third Dynamic and Communication High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p>
bean, binged out of me	a humorous coined phrase meaning exteriorized. Bing is an obsolete word meaning to go, me is a word used in some dialects for my, and bean as used here is another term for the head.
beanie	(colloquial) a small, brimless cap.
beans, hook(ing) the	a coined expression meaning to steal some money. Hook here means to make off secretly with something, to seize by stealth and bean is a chiefly British term for a coin or a small amount of money.
beanshooter	<p>a peashooter; a toy consisting of a tube through which dried peas, beans, etc., are blown, as at a target.</p> <p>a toy consisting of a tube through which dried peas, beans, etc., are blown, as at a target. Also called a peashooter.</p>
bear	a large, heavy mammal with shaggy fur and a very short tail. A bear?
Bear goals	goals implanted between 83 trillion trillion trillion years ago to about 40.7 trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. They were

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given in an amusement park setting, and the goal items were 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). See also implanted in this glossary.

Bear Implants	goals implanted between 83 trillion trillion trillion years ago to about 40.7 trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. These implants were given in an amusement park setting with either a mechanical or live bear present. See also goal and implant in this glossary.
bear in mind	see MIND, BEAR IN.
bear, bring (pressure) to	concentrate (pressure) on with a specific purpose.
bear, bring to	to exert or apply pressure, effort, etc., so as to bring about an effect; to cause to have an influence; to bring into effective operation on or against.
beard, pull a (my) long gray	a coined phrase meaning to show wisdom, experience, or the like; to act learned. This phrase may come from the fact that throughout history a beard has symbolized full manhood, dignity, wisdom and other such qualities. Philosophers, rulers and other notable persons in history have often been depicted as having beards. To pull a long gray beard literally gives the idea of a wise and experienced man stroking or pulling on his long gray beard when giving advice or speaking authoritatively on something.
beard, pull a long, gray	act the sage, or wise man. Beards have traditionally indicated age and experience. The image of this expression is that of a man who tugs or strokes his long, gray beard as he gives forth his wisdom.
bearing right down	working quite hard at; giving complete, full strength and attention to.
bear-trap memory	n. a coined term meaning a great capacity for retaining (and recalling) information, etc., in the mind. This is probably a humorous variation of the expression mind like a steel trap, meaning that one is very quick in grasping or understanding things or that one can easily learn a large number of facts about many different things. A steel trap is any of various traps used to catch animals consisting of spring-operated, sharp-toothed jaws that snap quickly and tightly shut on an animal's leg when it steps on the trap. A bear trap is a rugged steel trap designed to capture bears. The trap is chained to something such as a tree and when a bear comes by and steps on the trap, it triggers the release mechanism, the toothed jaws snap shut on his leg, and the bear is

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captured.

- beast (slang) anything which is new or complicated, especially something that strikes one as dangerous and fickle. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- beast, every (thing) known to man or every (thing) possible; every (thing) that one can think of or imagine.
- beast, nature of the the essential character or inherent qualities of a person, thing, etc. Nature means the innate or inseparable combination of properties something has that give it its fundamental character. Beast means a living being and can also be used figuratively in reference to inanimate things.
- beat (one's) head against a wall (colloquial) try to do or obtain something difficult with very little hope of success.
- (colloquial) try to do or obtain something difficult with very little hope of success. You can just beat your head against a wall trying to straighten up the ability of the auditor to assess. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
- beat one's head against a wall see WALL, BEAT ONE'S HEAD AGAINST A.
- beat the band, to 1. To excel, to exceed or surpass; from the idea of making more noise than the band. [ex - She could cook to beat the band. Her meals were the best I've ever eaten.] 2. In large amounts, or with great force. [ex - It's raining to beat the band!]
- beat the drum see DRUM, BEAT THE.
- beat up (slang) give a beating to; thrash.
- beat your head against a wall (colloquial) try to do or obtain something difficult with very little hope of success.
- beat, off the (colloquial) not conforming to the usual pattern or trend; unconventional, unusual, strange, etc.; variation of offbeat.
- beaten path, stray from the (figurative) do something novel, uncommon or out of the ordinary.
- beating (something) to death (colloquial) dealing with or discussing (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting.
- beating (their) brains out working hard in an attempt to solve a problem.

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beating a dead horse	(colloquial) trying to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. From a person who beats a horse to make it go even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless. —see DEAD HORSE, BEATING A.
beating it	(slang) going away.
beating up	giving a hard beating to; hitting hard and much; thrashing; whipping.
Beatles	<p>a British rock group popular in the 1960s and 70s. They were the biggest-selling recording artists of all time; each of their records sold over a million copies. A few months before this lecture (August 1966), one of the Beatles made a statement to the press that the Beatles were more popular than Jesus Christ. At that time, a number of radio and television stations banned the Beatles' records in the USA and other countries. Some even proposed bonfires where listeners might incinerate Beatle disks, books and memorabilia.</p> <p>a British rock group popular in the 1960s and 70s. They were the biggest-selling recording artists of all time; each of their records sold over a million copies. A few months before this lecture (August 1966), one of the Beatles made a statement to the press that the Beatles were more popular than Jesus Christ. At that time, a number of radio and television stations banned the Beatles' records in the USA and other countries. Some even proposed bonfires where listeners might incinerate Beatle disks, books and memorabilia. They still have some Christian prejudices which were interesting enough to make them burn all the Beatles records the other day.</p>
beautiful sadness	<p>an emotional concept consisting of beauty, (a wavelength closely resembling theta) and sadness.</p> <p>an emotional concept consisting of beauty, (a wavelength closely resembling theta) and sadness. See also wavelength and theta in this glossary.</p>
beauty operator	n. a person trained in hairdressing and cosmetology and who works to improve the personal appearance of women. A beauty operator deals in the care of hair, including shampooing, cutting and styling. They also provide coloring and specialized treatments such as permanent waving. In addition to hair, a beauty operator offers beauty treatments for the nails and skin such as manicuring

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and the application of makeup.

beaver a large rodent with soft, brown fur, webbed hind feet, and a flat, broad tail; it can live on land or in water.

a large rodent with soft, brown fur, webbed hind feet, and a flat, broad tail; it can live on land or in water. A beaver?

beaver, busy little (colloquial) one who works very eagerly and quickly. Variation of the phrase work like a beaver. Beavers are small animals that build dams using mud, sticks, etc., with great speed and skill.

one who works very eagerly and quickly. Variation of the phrase work like a beaver. Beavers are small animals that build dams using mud, sticks, etc., with great speed and skill.

one who works very eagerly and quickly. Variation of the phrase work like a beaver. Beavers are small animals that build dams using mud, sticks, etc., with great speed and skill ... you, of course, are having the devil's own time keeping rudiments in. Because a pc is a busy, busy, busy little beaver. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

beavers, worked like (colloquial) worked very eagerly and quickly. Beavers are small animals that build dams using mud, sticks, etc., with great speed and skill.

because it tends to prompt that one outward things not the thoughts or

beck and call, at our obedient to our wishes; at our service.

Beck's beer

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become dirty. Example “The young princess had a face as white as the driven snow.”

bed of roses a situation of luxurious ease; a highly agreeable position [ex - Caring for a houseful of active kids is no bed of roses.]

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bed of spikes, made (one's) own	(informal) chose a particular course of action and so were forced to accept the results of it. A variation of made (one's) bed and had to lie in it.
bedazzle	dazzle thoroughly; bewilder.
bedbug, crazy as a	extremely eccentric, insane or crazy. Bedbugs are small, reddish-brown, wingless insects that sometimes infest houses (specifically beds) and feed on human blood. This expression possibly derives from either the fact that a bedbug, when exposed, rushes around frantically or that bedbugs tend to make one “itch like crazy.”
Bedford	<p>a brand name of a truck manufactured in Britain.</p> <p>the brand name of several types of large commercial trucks first manufactured in Bedford, England, including flatbed trucks, eighteen-wheel trucks, etc.</p> <p>the name of a line of large commercial vehicles manufactured by General Motors in England. First produced in the 1930s, the trucks range in size from 1 to 16 tons with some models designed for carrying passengers, while others are designed to haul large loads.</p> <p>the brand name of several types of large commercial trucks first manufactured in Bedford, England, including flatbed trucks, eighteen-wheel trucks, etc. No, the only thing we've missed here is a Bedford truck -you know, something of that size. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)</p>
bedrock	<p>the fundamental principles, as of a teaching, belief or science.</p> <p>the fundamental principles, as of a teaching, belief or science. Now, this is right down to bedrock on the subject of auditing. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)</p>
bee on (someone), put the	ask (someone) for money.
bee, busy little	(colloquial) a very busy person.
beef, rough	n. a coined term used to describe a trying or difficult situation.
beef, tough	n. a coined term used to describe a difficult problem, an unfortunate situation, etc.
beefed up	having an increasing number of levels (on the Prehav Scale) becoming active on each successive assessment (thus not being able to obtain one reacting level). See also Routine 3 and Prehav

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Scale in this glossary.

having an increasing number of levels (on the Prehav Scale) becoming active on each successive assessment (thus not being able to obtain one reacting level). See also Itoutine 3 and Prehav Scale in this glossary. Now, the point I'm stressing here is that the list has another importance rather than its significance, is we don't want the list to be too beefed up.

beefs up

(slang) enlarges; becomes greater or more extensive.

(slang) gets stronger as by adding units. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to adding units of charge.

(slang) makes stronger as by adding units. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to adding units of charge.

a phrase which describes the sensation of increasing solidity of masses in the mind. When this occurs, we say "the bank is beefing up." -HCOB 19 January 1967.

(slang) enlarges; becomes greater or more extensive. Then your mail beefs up and you spend your time answering the letters and you don't outflow.

beefy

(slang) powerful.

solid; heavy.

Beefy

solid; heavy. The bank starts to become hard, beefy, lumpy. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)

Beelzebub

the main character in the book Beelzebub's Tales to His Grandson, An Objectively Impartial Criticism of the Life of Man, by Russian-born mystic and philosopher, George Ivanovitch Gurdjieff (ca. 1872–1949). Beelzebub is a fallen angel who has been exiled to the planet Mars. He subsequently constructs an observatory on Mars, from which he observes the universe and particularly the planet Earth. Beelzebub describes what he sees on the planet and makes comment on the various characteristics and actions of its people.

Beery, Wallace

(1889 - 1949) American film actor and comedian.

(ca. 1886–1949) an American film actor who played in over 250 motion picture films throughout his career. First working in a circus and then the theater, Beery began his film career in 1913.

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He played in numerous comedy roles and as a villain, but became most well known as the slowthinking but reliable tough guy.

Beetle

the title character in the comic strip Beetle Bailey, started in 1950 by Mort Walker (1923 -) which depicts characters in the army and aspects of army life. Beetle is a private who continually seeks the easy way out and tries to avoid work.

another name for the Volkswagen, a German-built automobile, first produced in the 1940s. It was dubbed the beetle due to its short, rounded shape. (Volkswagen means the people's car, from volk, people and wagen, auto.) It was characterized by a compact round design, used little gas and earned a reputation for economy and reliability.

Volkswagen
n volk,
wagen,

Beetle (Bailey)

a cartoon character created by American cartoonist Mort Walker (1923–) and first introduced in 1950 under the name Spider. Beetle first appeared as a college student and later as a soldier at Camp Swampy, where he does his best to resist authority, avoid responsibility and goof off. In addition to Beetle, the strip features his archenemy, the crude but lovable bully Sergeant Snorkle, the ineffectual General Halftrack and numerous others. The strip has won many awards, generated numerous paperback books, games, toys and animated cartoons.

befall

happen to, especially by chance or fate.

befoozle

v. to throw into confusion or perplexity.

to fool (someone) thoroughly.

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Before and After Solids	the name of a Scientology process in which the auditor has the preclear select an engram from mid-life, then find a picture before it that isn't an engram. Then the auditor has the preclear make the picture solid. The same procedure is then done, selecting a picture after the selected time, ensuring that that picture isn't an engram or painful incident and making it solid.
befuddlement	confusion; muddle.
beg the question	To assume what has still to be proved. [ex - To say that we should help the democratic movement in that country begs the question of whether it really is democratic.]
beget	bring into being; produce.
begetteth	a humorous variation of the word begets (brings into being; produces), adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word.
begged off	requested or obtained release from an obligation, promise, etc.
begging, going	(informal) unclaimed; having no owner. remaining open or available, as a position that is unfilled or an unsold item.
beginner's luck	the good fortune that sometimes allows a novice to outdo an expert, as in fishing or certain games.
beg-off	an instance of asking to be excused (from some action or activity).
begorra and begods	<p>a humorous made-up phrase with no particular meaning. Begorra is an Anglo-Irish alteration of by God, a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Begod is an obsolete term meaning "to make a god of or deify."</p> <p>a humorous made-up phrase with no particular meaning. Begorra is an Anglo-Irish alteration of by God, a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Begod is an obsolete term meaning "to make a god of or deify." There was a time when people were saying, "Well, that's the way it ought to be done, you know, because that's the way we've done it here in Northern Ireland for the last begorra and begods, so that's the way it should be done." Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a humorous made-up phrase with no particular meaning. Begorra is an Anglo-Irish alteration of by God, a mild exclamation</p>

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expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like.
Begod is an obsolete term meaning ``to make a god of or deify."
There was a time when people were saying, ``Well, that's~~z~~that's
the way it ought to be done, you know, because that's the way
we've done it here in Northern Ireland for the last begorra and
begods, so that's the way it should be done." ~~z~~Opening Lecture (1
Jan. 60)

behind one's back	secretly or deceitfully; without one's knowledge.
behold	observe; look at; see.
being certainness	state, quality or instance of being certain or having no doubt; state of being sure or positive.
being shown the skull,	Hamlet, the main character, states to his friend Horatio "Alas! Poor Yorick. I knew him, Horatio—a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy."
being slaughtered. The	poem reads in part "Theirs not to make reply, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die. Into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred."
beingness	<p>condition or state of being; existence. Beingness also refers to the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness.</p> <p>the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game- each and all of these could be called one's beingness. See also conditions of existence.</p> <p>(1) condition or state of being; existence. (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness.</p> <p>(1) condition or state of being; existence. (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical</p>

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characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness.

as used here, it simply means “an entity that exists.” Beingness also refers to the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness.

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condition or state of being; existence. Beingness is a supposed or actual control of the environment.

condition or state of being; existence.

see be in this glossary.

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness.

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these things could be called one's beingness.

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game - each and all of these could be called one's beingness. See also conditions of existence.

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. Total differences when expressed in beingness or opinion can be trouble.

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. But the subject itself embraces life and the subject of the subject is life livingness, actingness, doingness, beingness, and havingness. —Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

(1) condition or state of being; existence. (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness. Life and beingness and the granting of beingness, and so forth, are all phrases or descriptions which simply describe this thing called communication or an outflow of understanding or an activity of understanding. —Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. (Introduction, #4)

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—

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each or all of these could be called one's beingness. Well, now, he won't give the movies the beingness necessary to realize that maybe movie writing has a few tricks of the trade too, so of course he looks a little bit stupid to these people, whereas he's not stupid at all.

an assumed or chosen category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game.

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. (Chapter 1, #1)

(1) condition or state of being; existence. See, that's a nice state of beingness, and yet, this has become identified and jammed and messed up, one way or the other, by cross experiences, until an individual begins actually to believe that the most desirable thing is unconscious ness . . . -The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55) (2) the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of being ness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game-each and all of these could be called one's beingness. You can bring him up scale for the duration of the sessionjust by the fact that you are there, by your personality, your beingness and your skill. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these things could be called one's beingness. (Chapter 6, #7)

the assumption (choosing) of a category or identity. It could be said to be the role in a game and an example of beingness could be one's own name. Another example would be one's profession. Another example would be one's physical characteristics. Each or all of these things could be called one's beingness. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself, or is attained; for

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example, in the playing of a game each player has his own beingness.

the result of having assumed an identity.

the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness. But we are saying just this and I am telling you just this True recovery of one's beingness goes along with one's realization that he has been the cause of any difficulty he has ever had. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

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the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness can be assumed by oneself or given to oneself or attained. Examples of beingness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each or all of these could be called one's beingness. You all of a sudden are freer to think, you're freer to be and your beingness picks up—markedly picks up.

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Beingness the assumption or choosing of a category of identity. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself or is attained. Examples of being ness would be one's own name, one's profession, one's physical characteristics, one's role in a game—each and all of these could be called one's beingness.

beleaguered attacked; harassed.

attacked; harassed. . . . Israel's total campaign of bringing sanity back to the various peoples who have come from beleaguered

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areas of Europe where they were persecuted by the Germans, and so on, by the Russians . . . – Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)

belfry, cats on the a coined variation of the phrase bats in the belfry, meaning crazy, insane, eccentric. Bats is a slang term meaning nuts, crazy, and belfry refers to the head, regarded as the seat of intelligence or insanity. This phrase alludes to the bats often found flying around crazily in a church belfry (that part of the church tower in which bells are hung).

belfry, have a bug in (one's) a variation of have bats in (one's) belfry, have crazy ideas; behave insanely.

Belgian Congo a former colony of Belgium located in central Africa on the equator. In 1960 the colony gained independence from Belgium and became the republic of Zaire.

Belisarius (505? - 565) general of the Eastern Roman Empire under the Emperor Justinian I. In 533 - 34, he led an expedition which overthrew the kingdom existing in Africa at that time.

(ca. 505 - 565) general of the Eastern Roman Empire under the Emperor Justinian I. In 533 - 534, he led an expedition which overthrew a kingdom existing in Africa at that time. See also Justinian in this glossary.

bell begins to toll a coined variation of the phrase ring a bell, meaning to stir up a memory or to cause one to begin to recollect or remember (something); to sound familiar, arouse a response or recognition. This phrase dates from the early-twentieth century and alludes to a memory being summoned in the same way as the bell of a door, telephone, etc., summons one to answer it.

Bell Company's a reference to a telephone made by the Bell Telephone Company.

Bell Labs one of the world's largest research organizations, which is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The laboratories employ scientists, engineers and technicians who do research and development in communications.

short for Bell Telephone Laboratories a large research organization, which is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The laboratories employ scientists, engineers and technicians who do research and development in communications.

short for Bell Laboratories.

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Bell Telephone Company	the first telephone company in America, formed in 1877 by the inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922) and two other investors. After a number of reorganizations, the company eventually became the American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) Company and grew to become one of the world's largest communications corporations.
bell tolls, do not send to find for whom	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; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; 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.”
bell tolls, sending for whom to find the	see NEVER SEND TO FIND FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS...A.
Bell, Alexander Graham	(1847 - 1922) Scottish-born American inventor; patented the first telephone (1876).
bell, book and candle	everything; the totality of resources. This expression comes from the excommunication ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church. After pronouncing sentence, the officiating cleric closes his book, quenches the candle by throwing it to the ground and tolls the bell as for one who has died. The book symbolizes the book of life, the candle that the soul is removed from the sight of God as the candle from the sight of man.
bell, Clear as a	(colloquial) very definitely Clear; without aberration. From the expression clear as a bell, very clear; very easy to hear or understand.
bell, clear as a	extremely or totally clear; readily understood or heard distinctly. This expression alludes to the distinctly clear, pure and easily heard tone of a church bell.
Bellevue	a reference to Bellevue Hospital, a New York City hospital founded in the 1800s. Originally a mansion, Bellevue houses a hospital Medical College, a nursing school and a psychiatric center.
Bellevue Hospital	a large hospital in New York City that has a psychiatric division and mental health clinic. a large hospital in New York City that has a psychiatric division

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and mental health clinic. But if you were studying this all off in some ivory tower in Austria, or in Bellevue Hospital or someplace else where they don't have any minds, you would very soon find yourself experiencing these reactions, see?

a large hospital in New York City that has a psychiatric division and mental health clinic. But if you were studying this all off in some ivory tower in Austria or in Bellevue Hospital or someplace else where they don't have any minds, you would very soon find yourself experiencing these reactions, see? ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

belligerent	showing readiness to fight or quarrel.
bells	see engine room telegraphs in this glossary.
bellwearer	n. a variation of bellwether, literally a male sheep who wears a bell around his neck and leads a flock. It can also be used figuratively to mean a leader or chief, especially of people or groups thought of resembling sheep in lack of intelligence, foresight, etc., or a noisy or clamorous person; one inclined or apt to express (something) in an intense or passionate manner.
belly laughs	(colloquial) hearty laughs.
bellyful	(informal) all that a person can tolerate.
Belsen	a Nazi concentration camp in Germany during World War II. See also Auschwitz in this glossary.

Nazi concentration camp in West Germany during World War II. This and similar Nazi camps such as Auschwitz were the sites for detention of many millions who the Nazis labelled undesirable (most notably the bulk of the Jews of Europe). More than six million people were eventually exterminated in these camps. Those who were not killed outright were ill treated, many subjected to cruel experimentation and torture, and great masses died of disease or starvation.

the name of one of the many concentration camps run by the Nazis during World War II (1939–1945). Belsen was established in 1943 in northern Germany for holding prisoners-of-war as well as Jews. Although built to accommodate only 10,000 prisoners, by the end of the war it was housing more than 40,000. The camp had some of the most horrific living conditions of any, with tens of thousands of prisoners dying from starvation, disease and

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overwork. It was the first camp to be liberated by the British Army in April 1945 and was burned down shortly thereafter.

bemoaned

grieved over.

bench

a seat occupied by an official, especially a judge.

the place where judges sit in a court.

bend, around the

(British colloquial) insane; crazy.

(British slang) insane; crazy.

(British slang) insane; crazy. Used figuratively in this lecture.

insane; crazy.

insane; crazy. This bird's around the bend or something like that.
-Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

(British slang) insane; crazy. Just go overboard with it, just go crazy with it, drive everybody around the bend with it, see? ∇ A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

(British slang) insane; crazy. Now, we had one case here, actually, that for about five months was driving us all around the bend. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

insane; crazy. Now, while he's doing this, what drives some auditors around the bend is he puts in a lot of additional itsas. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

(British colloquial) insane; crazy. And when it was applied to the Comm-Member system only, staff members—seeing that that was vital and that it would speed up their lines and make things much easier—tried to put it into the internal communication system of the organization, thereby driving the communicator halfway around the bend because all she could do was reject these despatches when they weren't comm-member despatches.

(British slang) insane; crazy. Just go overboard with it, just go crazy with it ∇ make ∇ drive everybody around the bend with it, see? ∇ A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

bend, string one a long a coined variation of string along, meaning to deceive or fool; to lead on dishonestly, especially (of a person) to put or keep in a state of misplaced confidence by apparent compliance or

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encouragement. This phrase alludes to keeping someone dangling on the end of a string while one makes up one's mind. (A bend is a knot used to fasten one rope to another rope, or to fasten a rope to an object.)

Benedict Arnold	(1741 - 1801) American general of the Revolutionary War. He performed notably in the early days of the war, but became bitter over several setbacks to his career. After receiving command of the American fort at West Point, New York, Arnold plotted to betray it to the British. The plan was revealed when the American forces captured Major John André of the British army, who was carrying messages between Arnold and the British. Arnold escaped to England and continued a military career, but was widely scorned by the English. See also American Revolution in this glossary.
beneficent	doing good or causing good to be done; conferring benefits; kindly in action or purpose.
benevolent	wishing to do good to others, kindly and helpful.
Bengal	a region in the northeastern Indian peninsula. a region in the northeast Indian penninsula.
Ben-Hur	the main character of the historical novel Ben-Hur A Tale of Christ, written in 1880 by American author, Lew Wallace (1827–1905). The story centers on the young, wealthy Jewish nobleman, Judah Ben-Hur who is wrongly accused by a former Roman friend of seeking to murder the Roman governor of Palestine. His mother and sister are imprisoned and he is sent to work as a slave aboard a ship. Years later he escapes and becomes a Roman officer who engages in a chariot battle against his former betrayer. After winning the battle he is reunited with his mother and sister who have contracted the disease leprosy. Both, however, are cured of the disease on the day of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ and the family converts to Christianity. This well-known story has been performed on the stage and has, several times, been made into a motion picture.
benign	of a kind disposition, gracious, kindly. tending to promote well-being; beneficial.
Bennington	a battle of the American Revolutionary War in which U.S. troops defeated the British. It was fought in 1777 near Bennington, Vermont.

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a battle of the American Revolutionary War in which US troops defeated the British. It was fought in 1777 near Bennington, Vermont. See also American Revolution in this glossary.

Benny, Jack	(1894–1974) a popular and well-known American comedian, born Benjamin Kubelsky. He began his career as a violinist performing in vaudeville (American light theater entertainment in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which consisted of a succession of short unrelated acts of all kinds, such as comedians, singers, dancers, jugglers and musicians). After serving in the navy during World War I (1914–1918), he returned to vaudeville with a comedy act. He toured for several years, gradually rising to stardom, and in 1929 appeared in his first movie. His first radio program began broadcasting in 1932 and continued for twenty-three years. Through radio, and later television, he became famous for his image as a miser, his comic timing, his mildly exasperated expression, “Well!” his continuing joke that after decades he was still only thirty-nine years old and his self-mockery as a violinist. His television program, “The Jack Benny Show,” which also starred his real-life wife, Mary Livingston, continued for fifteen years.
benonana	n. a made-up word rhyming with phenomena.
bent	(British slang) abnormal; perverted. determined; set; resolved.
bent one's elbow	drank alcoholic beverages. drank alcoholic beverages; drank to excess.
benzene	a colorless, flammable liquid obtained chiefly from coal tar. It is used for removing grease stains and in making dyes and synthetic rubber. Benzene can cause leukemia and chromosome damage in people exposed to it. a colorless, flammable liquid obtained chiefly from coal tar. It is used for removing grease stains and in making dyes and synthetic rubber. a colorless, flammable liquid obtained chiefly from coal tar. It is used for removing grease stains and in making dyes and synthetic rubber. Used humorously in the lecture.

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Beowulf	<p>an epic (a long narrative poem in a dignified, formal style, about the deeds of a traditional or historical hero or heroes) in Old English, estimated as dating from as early as the eighth century; the earliest long work of literature in English. The critical events are the slaying of the monster Grendel and Grendel's mother by the hero Beowulf, and Beowulf's battle with a dragon, in which he is mortally wounded.</p> <p>a heroic poem thought to have been written in the eighth century by an unknown author, considered the greatest poem of that era. The poem is more than three thousand lines long and is written in Old English (the language spoken in England from about A.D. 500 to 1100). Beowulf tells the story of a Scandinavian prince of the same name who visits the king of Denmark and offers to rid him of an evil monster (called Grendel)—for twelve years the beast had been attacking and eating the king's warriors. The king accepts this offer and Beowulf engages Grendel when he enters the hall that evening and attacks and eats a man. The monster finds he cannot escape from the prince's powerful grip. Tearing off his own arm, he finally wrenches free and leaves mortally wounded. The following evening while the warriors sleep, Grendel's mother comes to avenge the death of her son and kills a man. Beowulf thus sets off to track down the monster's mother to kill her. Successful, he returns home, and in time, becomes king.</p>
berating	scolding or rebuking severely. -Webster's New World Dictionary.
bereft	<p>deprived or robbed; dispossessed.</p> <p>the past tense of bereave meaning to take away or deprive, as if by violence; rob or strip away. To take away by destroying or spoiling; to deprive of power.</p>
Bergson	Henri Louis Bergson (1859 - 1941), French philosopher. He is best known for his theory which holds that the world contains two opposing tendencies, the life force (élan vital) and the resistance of matter against the life force.
Beria	Lavrenty Pavlovich Beria (1899 - 1953), Soviet secret police chief (1938 - 1953) under Soviet premier and dictator Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953). After the death of Stalin in March 1953, Beria was promoted to a top government position. In July, however, he was removed from his post, arrested and placed on trial for "criminal and anti-state activities." In December 1953, it was announced on Russian radio that Beria had confessed to "subversive activities" and had been executed.

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Lavrenty Pavlovich Beria (1899-1953), Soviet secret police chief (1938-1953) under Soviet premier and dictator Joseph Stalin (1879 1953). After the death of Stalin in March 1953, Beria was promoted to a top government position. In July, however, he was removed from his post, arrested and placed on trial for “criminal and anti-state activities.” In December 1953, it was announced on Russian radio that Beria had confessed to “subversive activities” and had been executed. It’s a military dictatorship, right this moment, run by a bunch of generals that got tired of a secret-police officer named Beria. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

Berkshire	a county in southeastern England.
	a county in southeastern England. It is chiefly agricultural. Windsor Castle, the main residence of English sovereigns, is in the eastern part of the county.
Berle, Milton	(1908–), popular American comedian and actor, born Milton Berlinger. Stage entertainer and actor in his youth, from the late 1930s he mainly performed in nightclubs and became popular for his unique style of comedy—relying chiefly on energetic delivery, zany antics, facial contortions and a tendency to blatantly borrow jokes from other comedians. In 1948 he entered the then new field of commercial television and starred in the comedy show “Texaco Star Theater,” which ran until 1956.
Berner	Charles Berner, a person declared suppressive for illegal use of R6 materials.
Bernheim, Hippolyte	(1840–1919) French medical doctor who practiced medicine in the city of Nancy, France. In the late 1880s Bernheim became involved in the practice of hypnotism. Although Bernheim felt that the use of hypnotism had questionable benefits due to its ability to influence a person’s attitudes, beliefs and behavior, which would be accepted by the patient uncritically, he and another scientist used it to “treat” more than 12,000 patients.
berthings	the places where people sleep on board a ship.
Bertillons	persons similar to Alphonse Bertillon (1853 - 1914), French criminologist. The scientific son of an anthropologist, he introduced a system of identifying criminals by a series of body measurements (anthropometry). In 1892 nearly 700 French criminals were identified by this method, later replaced by that of fingerprint comparison.

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methods of identification such as those developed by Alphonse Bertillon (1853–1914), French criminologist and anthropologist who introduced a system of identifying criminals by a series of body measurements. In 1892 nearly 700 French criminals were identified by this method, later replaced by that of fingerprint comparison.

beside the point	irrelevant.
besieged	hemmed in by armed forces, especially for a sustained attack.
Bessie Ann	a made-up name for a person. a made-up name.
best of (all) possible worlds (universes, etc.)	same as all (is) for the best in this best of all possible worlds.
best possible people in the best of possible worlds, the	reference to the line “all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds” reiterated by Dr. Pangloss, the old tutor to the hero in the satire <i>Candide</i> , (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.
bestial	brutal; inhuman; without reason or intelligence. without reason or intelligence; brutal; inhuman.
best-laid plans..., the	a reference to the phrase the best-laid plans of mice and men often go awry, which means that the plans or schemes of any man, no matter how carefully arranged or thought out, may still be unsuccessful, go wrong or fail. The phrase comes from a line in the poem <i>To a Mouse</i> written by a Scottish poet, Robert Burns (1759–1796). In the poem, Burns tells of a
bet your bottom peseta, you can	a coined variation of you can bet your bottom dollar, meaning you can be very certain or sure of something. Bottom in this case means the last in one's possession and originally referred to the last or bottom of a pile of gambling chips. Thus the phrase means one can be so sure of something that one can bet his/her last chip (dollar) on something and know it won't be lost. This phrase originated in America in the mid-nineteenth century. A peseta is a bronze coin that is the basic monetary unit of Spain and other Spanish territories.
bet, you	(slang) certainly; surely. Burt Thanks, Tim. Tim You bet.

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Beta Centauri	<p>a bluish-white star, the second in apparent brightness in the constellation Centaurus. It is over 1,000 times the brightness of the sun.</p> <p>the eleventh brightest star in the sky and the second brightest star in the constellation of Centaurus. It is approximately 300 light-years from earth (a light-year is equal to the distance traveled by light in one year, which is around 5.88 trillion miles [9.46 trillion km]). “Beta,” as applied to stars, means second in order of brightness of a constellation and is taken from the second letter of the Greek alphabet. The constellation Centaurus is named after the centaurs of Greek mythology, which were a race of monsters having a man’s head, trunk and arms and a horse’s body and legs.</p> <p>a bluish-white star, the second in apparent brightness in the constellation Centaurus. It is over 1,000 times the brightness of the sun. And it's actually a shorter road, but it is shorter in terms of is it closer to Alpha Centauri, you see, or Beta Centauri, see. $\overline{\text{T}}$Clearing, What It Is (3 Sept. 64)</p>
Betelgeuse	a very large, red star, second brightest in the constellation Orion, which is in the northern sky.
Bethesda	a city in central Maryland; residential suburb of Washington, DC.
betokens	gives evidence of; indicates.
betray	to be disloyal or faithless to.
Bets and Company	a made-up name for a company.
Betsy Jo Ann	a made-up name for a person.
Better Business Bureaus	a nationwide system of local organizations, supported by business, whose function is to receive and investigate customer complaints of dishonest business practices.
better mousetrap	—see MOUSETRAP, BUILD (MAKE) A BETTER.
between lives	reference to the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he “reports in,” is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. See also thetan in this glossary.
between-lives area	the experiences of a thetan during the time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another.

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reference to one of the locations of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he "reports in," is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. See also thetan in this glossary.

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reference to one of the locations of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At

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death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he “reports in,” is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. And yet here’s millions of people strewn out across the battlefields causing all kinds of work up here at the between-lives area—poor fellows. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

reference to one of the locations of a thetan during the period of time between the loss of a body and the assumption of another. At death, the theta being leaves the body and goes to a particular location where he “reports in,” is made to forget everything, and is then sent back to Earth to a new body just before it is born. - ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

betwixt (archaic) between.

biannuated a made-up word.

m. a made-up word.

bibido a made-up word rhyming with libido. See also libido in this glossary.

n. a made-up word.

Bible “Repent for the kingdom of heaven is at hand,” meaning that heaven is within reach or close by.

Bibles, give (someone) a stack of (slang) ask (someone) to make a very solemn pledge of one's honesty. A variation of the phrase swear on a stack of Bibles. Official oaths are sometimes taken with one hand on a Bible. This phrase implies that more Bibles make an even stronger oath.

(slang) ask (someone) to make a very solemn pledge of one's honesty. A variation of the phrase swear on a stack of Bibles. Official oaths are sometimes taken with one hand on a Bible. This phrase implies that more Bibles make an even stronger oath. They—you give them a stack of Bibles a mile high and they'd do something about it. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

Bibles, lay your paw on a stack of a humorous coined variation of the phrase swear on a stack of Bibles. A paw is the foot of any animal and is used here to refer to a person’s hand, especially when it is large and clumsy.

Bibles, swear on a stack of to make a very earnest and solemn pledge of one’s truthfulness, honesty, etc.; to affirm (something) vigorously.

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Carried out when making a declaration or oath, this expression comes from the action of placing one's hand on a Bible or some other sacred object to outwardly show both a sense of responsibility and a solemn pledge to the Supreme Being. Such a practice is followed in some courtrooms where a witness giving testimony may be sworn to truth by putting his hand on a Bible (or some other sacred object) and being asked, "Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" Swearing on a stack of Bibles would serve to place even more binding power on one's oath and make it that much stronger.

bibliophile a lover of books, especially one who likes to collect books. From the Greek biblion, book, and philos, friend.

a person who loves or collects books, especially as examples of fine or unusual printing, binding or the like.

bichloride of mercury also known as mercuric chloride, a very poisonous, white crystalline compound.

a very poisonous, white, crystalline compound used in photography and as an antiseptic, insecticide, etc. Also known as mercuric chloride.

a very poisonous white crystalline compound used in photography, and as an antiseptic and insecticide. Also known as mercuric chloride.

bickering angry, petty disputing or quarreling.

bid fair seem likely (to be or do something).

probable or likely; having a strong possibility that something will happen. This is formed from bid meaning to declare or proclaim and fair meaning likely or promising. The origin of the term is unknown.

Bide-a-wee a made-up name.

a made-up name. It'd be very, very dangerous indeed for them to uncork a hard punch in the Bide-a-wee Cocktail Bar, see? - Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)

Bide-a-Wee Cemetery a made-up name for a cemetery.

Bide-a-Wee Cocktail Bar a made-up name for a bar.

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Bide-a-Wee Golf Club a made-up name.

a made-up name. If you're in too much trouble, write me a letter and say, "I've represented myself as a psychiatrist at the Bide-a-Wee Golf Club and I have no credentials of any kind."

a made-up name. If you're in too much trouble, write me a letter and say, "I've represented myself as a psychiatrist at the Bide-a-Wee Golf Club and I have no credentials of any kind."

Bide-a-Wee Insane Asylum a made-up name for an insane asylum.

a made-up name for an insane asylum. But probably I would have a much better idea than Doctor Sparkbreaker of the Bide-a-Wee Insane Asylum. —Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

Bide-A-Wee Social Agency a made-up name for an organization engaged in welfare work (granting aid to those suffering from poverty, unemployment, etc.).

a made-up name for an organization engaged in welfare work (granting aid to those suffering from poverty, unemployment, etc.). The psychological department of the Bide-A-Wee Social Agency, which runs up in Silver Spring in a state near here that is a traitor to the Confederacy. . . —Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

Bide-a-Wee... a term used by LRH in giving the titles of different example companies, associations, etc. Bide-a-wee is a common term used in the names of various companies and literally means to stay a short time (bide means to wait or remain; to continue in some state or condition, and wee is a chiefly Scottish word meaning a little bit, a short time).

Big Agency in the Sky

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Big Allis generator the name of an electric generating unit that served the New York area and which was the world's largest generator when put into service in 1965. However, during the huge blackout of the Northeastern United States and Canada on 9 November 1965, caused by a failure to an electrical relay system in Ontario, Big

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Allis was badly damaged. From that point onward she was plagued by mechanical problems, some of which resulted in loss of power to parts of the New York City area, resulting in public complaints of poor service by the utility company. Big Allis got her name from her maker, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

Big Bad Wolf	1. a wolf who plays the villain in the popular children's story "Little Red Riding Hood."
big house	(slang) a penitentiary.
Big League Sales	a reference to the book, Big League Sales Closing Techniques.
big thetan theory	the idea that there is a "big thetan" (e.g., a deity) who is the cause of all things and upon whom things can be blamed. The case level of such a theory is no responsibility.
big toe(nail) wet, get one's (your, their, his, etc.)	see TOE(NAIL) WET, GET ONE'S (YOUR, THEIR, HIS, ETC.) (BIG).
Big, Mr.	(slang) the chief or most important person.
big-bad-wolf	having a cruel, ferocious or rapacious disposition. The Big Bad Wolf was a character in a children's story about three pigs who each build a house to be safe from the wolf. When the wolf arrives at the door of each house, he boasts, "I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down." The wolf blows down the first two houses that are made out of straw and sticks, and the first two pigs take refuge in the brick house built by the third pig. In some versions of the story, the wolf eats the first two pigs.
bigheadedness	(informal) self-importance; conceitedness. (informal) self-importance; conceitedness. Now, this isn't bigheadedness as far as we're concerned. ¹ Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60) (informal) self-importance; conceitedness. Now, this isn't bigheadedness as far as we're concerned. ² Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)
big-league	(colloquial) reference to the major (highest level) leagues in professional baseball.
Bigsby Lingerie	a made-up name for a brand of lingerie.

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big-thetan theory	<p>the idea that there is a "big thetan" (e.g., a deity) who is the cause of all things and upon whom things can be blamed. The case level of such a theory is no responsibility. You know, I think even people with the big-thetan theory would doubt it. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>the idea that there is a "big thetan" (e.g., a deity) who is the cause of all things and upon whom things can be blamed. The case level of such a theory is no responsibility. You know, I think even people with the big-thetan theory would doubt it. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p>
Bikini	<p>an island in the north Pacific where atomic bomb tests were conducted in 1946.</p> <p>small island in the southern Pacific Ocean. It was the sight of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission nuclear-weapons tests. See also AEC in this glossary.</p>
bilge	<p>the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull, the part either side of the keel (the chief timber or steel piece along the entire length of the bottom of a ship or boat) which is most nearly horizontal. It is consequently the area where any internal water collects. The areas on either side of the keel are known together as the bilges.</p> <p>the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull, the part either side of the keel which is most nearly horizontal. It is consequently the area where any internal water collects. The areas on either side of the keel are known together as the bilges. See also keel in this glossary.</p> <p>the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull, the part either side of the keel which is most nearly horizontal. It is consequently where waste water and seepage collect, and the areas on either side of the keel are known together as the bilges.</p> <p>the lowest part of the interior of a vessel's hull; the part either side of the keel which is most nearly horizontal. It is consequently the area where any internal water collects. The areas on either side of the keel are known together as the bilges. See also keel in this glossary.</p>
bilges	<p>the bottommost interior part of a ship.</p>
bilious	<p>like bile; extremely unpleasant or distasteful.</p>

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bill	<p>(1) a piece of paper money worth a specified amount.</p> <p>a proposed law to be voted on by a lawmaking body. In the United States Congress, a bill may be introduced in either the House or the Senate. For a bill to become law, it has to go through a very precise procedure. First it is assigned a number and then is printed. If the bill is introduced in the House, it first has to be approved through a House committee and then passed by the whole House. It then is sent to the Senate, where it goes through the same procedure. If the Senate makes any amendments to the bill, then it has to go back to the House to be reapproved. When a bill is finally approved by both the House and Senate, it is sent to the President for his signature. See also House and Senate in this glossary.</p>
bill of health, cleanest	the best record; the most favorable report.
bill of particulars	<p>a written and signed appointment of a Committee of Evidence naming (1) the chairman, secretary and members of the committee, (2) the interested party or parties, (3) the matter to be heard and summary of data to hand.</p> <p>a written and signed appointment of a Committee of Evidence 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 duly signed by the convening authority and a copy of it is furnished to each person whose name appears in it and to local legal files.</p>
Bill of Rights (American)	a document that describes the fundamental rights of citizens in the United States. Among other provisions, the Bill of Rights protects the freedoms of speech, religion, assembly and the press; restricts governmental rights of search and seizure; and lists several rights of persons accused of crimes (including a clause which states that a person is not compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself).
Bill the Bastard	<p>a made-up name for the first king of England, whose name was William. “Bill” is a nickname for “William.” See also William in this glossary.</p> <p>a made-up name for the first king of England, whose name was William. See also William in this glossary.</p> <p>a reference to William I (1027–1087), King of England (1066–1087). William was the illegitimate son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and was commonly known as “the bastard” or</p>

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“William the Conqueror.”

a made-up name for the first king of England, whose name was William. See also William in this glossary. I don't know who was the first bloke over here, in this present racial strain in England but it would be somebody. I suppose it would be William. I guess it'd be Bill “Bill the Bastard.”_

billiard ball	a small, solid ball used in the game of billiards which is knocked into other balls by a long, tapering stick called a cue.
billiard balls	hard, round balls used in the game of billiards. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Billings	a city in southern Montana, in the northwest United States.
billion-dollar question	a coined variation of the phrase sixty-four-thousanddollar question.
billycan	(Australian) any container in which water may be carried and boiled over a campfire, ranging from a makeshift tin can to a special earthenware kettle; any pot or kettle in which tea is boiled over a campfire. n. a chiefly Australian term for a cylindrical container usually made of tin or enamel, having a lid and wire handle and often used for making tea, outdoor cooking or for carrying food or liquid. This word comes from the native Australian word billa, meaning water and can (container).
billy-o flurry	a coined phrase meaning a flurry of activity and commotion. Billy-o is usually used in the phrase like billy-o meaning happening with great speed, vigor, etc., and flurry means sudden excitement, movement, etc.
billy-o, gives (someone)	(colloquial) gives (someone) trouble; makes (someone's) life unpleasant. A variation of gives (someone) hell.
billy-o's sake, for	(colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. A variation of for goodness sakes.
Bimburg	a made-up name for a town.
bimph	a made-up word.
binary digits	the numerals of a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The

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binary system uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number twenty would be written as 10100 in this system.

the numerals of a number system which uses a base of 2 rather than the base of 10 used in the customary number system. The binary system uses combinations of the digits 0 and 1 to express all other numbers. This results in large strings of figures to represent a number. For example, the number 20 would be written as 10100 in this system.

binary is a number system in which the base used is two, each number being expressed in powers of two by using only two digits, specifically 0 and 1. Because this system uses just two digits, it produces long numbers in comparison to a base ten (decimal) system. For example, the number fifty-nine would be expressed as the numeral 1110 11 in binary digits. -Editor.

bind (colloquial) a difficult or restrictive situation.

(informal) a difficult situation.

Bingblatt, Jing a made-up name.

Binghamton, New York a city in southern New York.

bingo an exclamation used to express sudden, swift action or change.

(slang) sudden, swift.

binnacle a fixed case and stand that supports and protects a ship's compass and is located near the helm (the steering gear of a ship). It is usually built of hardwood or a nonmagnetic metal. The upper part consists of a protective brass cover or hood. I've had such a chap walk aboard, take a look at the helm and say, ``So that is a wheel! Well, I've often wondered! And that is a binnacle, that's a compass!

a nonmagnetic stand for a ship's compass. ``And that is a binnacle, that's a compass!" ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

n. a fixed case, box or stand, positioned near a ship's helm, that houses a ship's compass and often a light to illuminate the compass. The body of the binnacle is normally made of hard wood or a nonmagnetic metal (to prevent influence on the compass' magnetic needle), with an uppermost section consisting

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of a protective brass cover or hood. In older ships the binnacle was also used for stowage of other items used on the deck, such as the ship's log book, candles and current charts. Originally spelled bittacle until the mid- 1700s, the term derives from the Italian word abitacola meaning little house or habitation (place where someone or something lives).

biochemical

of or pertaining to the interaction of life forms and chemical substances.

relating to the chemical substances occurring in living organisms.

of or pertaining to the interaction of life forms and chemical substances. "Man is an animal. He is a biochemical protoplasm which goes noplac." -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

biochemist

a person skilled in biochemistry, the branch of chemistry that deals with plants and animals and their life processes.

an expert in biochemistry (the study of chemical substances occurring in living organisms).

biocompound

n. a reference to an organic compound. Bio is a combining form meaning life, and a compound is a substance that contains more than one kind of atom with a definite composition that can be described by a chemical formula. Organic compounds contain carbon atoms, and included in such are proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Living things have the ability to add compounds together to form more complex compounds, and to break compounds down into simpler substances. Biocompound extracts from plants and animals have been used in the manufacture of certain drugs.

biologist

a specialist in biology, the science of life or living matter in all its forms and phenomena, especially with reference to origin, growth, reproduction, structure and behavior.

biophysics

the branch of biology that applies the methods of physics (the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force) to the study of biological structures and processes.

biospectroscope

n. a made-up word.

biotin

a vitamin important in protein, carbohydrate and unsaturated fatty acid metabolism, normal growth and maintenance of skin, hair, nerves, bone marrow and various glands.

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a vitamin which helps the body break down fats and is an aid in producing energy. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #2

bird

(slang) a person. It just had to do with the fact that this bird who the field auditor wanted to have help him, you see—this guy could be sent into the org very cheaply.

(slang) a person.

(slang) a person, especially one having some peculiarity.

(slang) person.

(slang) a person, especially one who is odd or remarkable. Hippocrates “That old bird was no good anyway. Didn't pay his bills!”

(slang) a person, especially one having some peculiarity. This bird's around the bend or something like that. -Handling ARC Breaks(28 May 63)

(slang) a person. Many of them get away with it, but you'll find some bird who knows the proper thing to do is vary it. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

(slang) a person, especially one having some peculiarity. It was some such bird. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

a slang term for a person, especially a mildly eccentric one. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

(slang) a person. See how upsetting all this is to this bird?

(slang) person. All of a sudden this bird comes along, and he gets the idea of conquest.

bird entrails

n. a reference to the internal organs (entrails) of birds which, in ancient times, were studied in order to forecast future events, determine the disposition of the gods regarding a matter, etc. For example, in Rome, religious officials (called augurs) would cut open birds and give advice in accordance with the appearance of their entrails. This augury, as it was called, was used for such things as discovering whether or not the gods approved or disapproved of a course of action, especially one of a political or military nature.

bird, free as a

(colloquial) very free; with no limits.

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- bird-dogged (colloquial) being searched out diligently or pursued doggedly.
- infiltrated by a bird dog, somebody sent in by an enemy to mess things up.
- infiltrated by a bird dog, somebody sent in by an enemy to mess things up. Some people accuse me of being hepped or sold occasionally on the idea that this organization has¹Scientology organizations have been bird-dogged by some political group. ¹Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)
- infiltrated by a bird dog, somebody sent in by an enemy to mess things up. Some people accuse me of being hepped or sold occasionally on the idea that this organization has²Scientology organizations have been bird-dogged by some political group. ²Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)
- birds (slang) people.
- (slang) people, especially ones having some peculiarity.
- (slang) persons.
- (slang) persons, especially ones having some peculiarity.
- birds of a feather [flock together] people of similar character, taste or status [associate together]. (see Brewer)
- birds, for the (slang) of no worth; without value or importance.
- (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc.
- (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. And if pc has a rough needle, not all the rudiments in the world will put it together if the auditor's TR 2 and TR 4 are for the birds. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
- (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. And the reason why I've called you in is just to give you this datum and just tell you that although around you will hear occasionally there are other reasons for roly coaster, that's for the birds! -Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)
- a term used to describe someone or something that is considered worthless or no good, or that should be regarded with contempt or not taken seriously. This phrase originated in the first half of the 20th century and may allude to horse manure, from which birds

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will dig out seeds to eat.

(slang) of no worth; without value or importance. If it's 70.6 trillion-seven years ago, which is right now, that itsa is certainly for the birds, isn't it? - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

(slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc. Well, that's for the birds.

Birmingham

a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center.

a city in central England. It is the second largest British city and an important industrial and transportation center.

the second largest British city and a major industrial and transportation center.

the second-largest city in England and industrial center about 100 miles northwest of London.

a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. So, I imagine the poor kid being educated right up now in Birmingham on the subject of atomic physics, is probably already 10, 15 years behind the mark. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a city in central England. England's second-largest city after London, and an important industrial and transportation center. So, I imagine the poor kid being educated right up now in Birmingham on the subject of atomic physics, is probably already 10, 15 years behind the mark. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a city in central England. It is the second largest British city and an important industrial and transportation center. Says all the advertising or something like that on it, and then it also says that it was printed and made in Racine, Birmingham, or something. – Meter Training (12 July 62)

Biro

a trademark for a type of ballpoint pen created by Hungarian inventor Lazlo Biro (1899–1985). A ballpoint pen has a writing tip made from a metal ball housed in a socket. The ball is constantly bathed in ink from a reservoir and freely rotates and rolls quick-drying ink onto the paper. Lazlo Biro's pen was the first satisfactory ballpoint pen yet developed and it became very popular in Great Britain in the 1930s. Within 10 years, pens of this type were widely used throughout much of the world. The

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brand name Biro subsequently came to be used as a common name for any ballpoint pen.

Birthday Games	yearly competitions 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 Games 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 Games have since become a tradition. This org was the top org of its continent in the Birthday Games.
Bishop Shenanigans	a reference to Bishop Fulton John Sheen (1895–1979), one of the best-known spokesmen for the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. Sheen wrote numerous books and articles, appeared on the radio and was seen on television in his “Life is Worth Living” series. Shenanigans refers to mischief, trickery, teasing, etc.
bishops	persons who supervise a number of churches; members of the highest order of ministry.
Bismarck	reference to Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898), German political leader and the first chancellor (chief of government) of the country from 1871 to 1890. Bismarck was called the “Iron Chancellor”; he had plans to unify all the German states, and he effected wars with Denmark, Austria and France in order to realize this goal. During Bismarck's chancellorship, the world's first formal psychological laboratory was established by Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig, Germany. See also Wundt, Professor in this glossary. Wundt's blackboard “Bismarck says all men must be animals, so all men are animals.”
bison	<p>any of several mammals of the ox family, with a shaggy mane, short, curved horns, and a humped back, as the American buffalo.</p> <p>any of several mammals of the ox family, with a shaggy mane, short, curved horns, and a humped back, as the American buffalo. A bison?</p>
bisulfite	<p>short for sodium bisulfite, a chemical compound used as a preservative in photographic developer to keep the solution clear.</p> <p>short for sodium bisulfite, a chemical compound used as a preservative in photographic developer to keep the solution clear. ``You take the sodium bichloride and you put it into the bichromate and you get bisulfite, because it precipitates</p>

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negatives," you know, and so on ⇐ Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

- bit the dust (slang) suffered defeat; was unsuccessful; failed.
- bitch (slang) something regarded as outstanding of its kind, especially in unpleasantness.
- bitch kitty (colloquial) a difficult or disagreeable task.
- (slang) a difficult or disagreeable task.
- n. 1. something that is extraordinarily difficult, unpleasant, etc. This term has been in use since the 1940s though its origin is uncertain. 2. something that is impressive or extraordinary. 3. a malicious, disagreeable, bad tempered girl or woman.
- bite If something bites, or starts to bite, it has the effect that was intended, especially an unpleasant one.
- an effect.**
- create or cause an effect.**
- have an effect.**
- have an effect on.**
- have an effect (on).**
- sharpness; incisiveness; effectiveness.**
- take firm hold or act effectively on.**
- have an effect. And if old Op Pro by Dup starts to bite, you don't stop. – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)**
- bite off someone's head to respond rudely or snappily to a question or request.
- bite's much worse than my bark, my a coined variation of his bark is worse than his bite with the opposite meaning. If a person's bark is worse than their bite, it means their angry words, threats, etc., are more frightening or worse than their actions or a person sounds much fiercer than they actually are.
- biteability a coined word meaning "the ability to bite." Used figuratively in this lecture.

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bits	removable drilling or boring tools for use in a brace (a revolving tool used for boring), drill press, etc. See also drill press in this glossary.
bitten the dust	suffered defeat; been unsuccessful; failed.
bitter end, to the	until the end, however difficult or distressing. until the end, however difficult or distressing. To that degree, to those modifications, these other things must be pushed through to the bitter end. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)
bituminous zinc	a made-up phrase. Bituminous means containing or made with bitumen (any one of a number of minerals that will burn, such as asphalt, petroleum, etc.). Zinc is a bluish-white, metallic chemical element, used as a protective coating for iron, in electric batteries, in alloys, and (in the forms of salts) in medicine.
bizarre	that which is markedly unusual in appearance, style or general character and often involving unexpected elements; something that is outrageously or whimsically strange; odd.
bla bla (or blah blah)	a term used to refer to an unspecified person or thing. For
Black and White Aesthetic Running	Black and White Running with attention to running out the aesthetic wave from an incident. For more information, see the book Scientology 8-80. See also Black and White Running and aesthetic in this glossary. Black and White Running with attention to running out the aesthetic wave from an incident. For more information, see the book Scientology 8-80. See also aesthetic in this glossary. (Chapter 5, #5)
black as the ace of spades	see ACE OF SPADES, BLACK AS THE.
Black Bart	a made-up name for a gunfighter (a person who engaged in gun duels) in the late nineteenth century US West. Gunfights were notoriously carried out in the main street of the town “at sunset.” Referred to as “Black” as in early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. a made-up name for a villain in the nineteenth century US West. Referred to as “Black” because in early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat.

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nickname of Charles E. Boles (ca. 1830–1917), mysterious American masked robber believed to have held up some 28 stagecoaches from 1875 to 1883. Operating on foot, Bart wore a hood and robbed stagecoaches with a shotgun that was apparently unloaded. Although he never took money from the drivers or passengers, he did steal the treasury boxes belonging to Wells Fargo & Company, an express and banking organization that specialized in shipping gold and silver. Black Bart became somewhat of a folk legend and exaggerated tales of his exploits appeared in newspapers and novels.

Black Buck a made-up name for an outlaw.

black case a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) which is characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness.

See black five in this glossary.

a case which can't run engrams because he can't see them.

a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) which is characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. And that is the black case. †Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) which is characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. And that is the black case. ‡Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

Black Dianetics any evil, wicked or harmful use of data concerning the mind. This especially includes such things as implanting suggestions in the minds of others by the use of pain, drugs or hypnosis.

any evil, wicked or harmful use of data concerning the mind. This especially includes such things as implanting suggestions in the minds of others by the use of pain, drugs or hypnosis. See also implant in this glossary.

any evil, wicked or harmful use of data concerning the mind. This especially includes such things as implanting suggestions in the minds of others by the use of pain, drugs or hypnosis, as done by psychiatrists.

any evil, wicked or harmful use of data concerning the mind. This

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especially includes such things as implanting suggestions in the minds of others by the use of pain, drugs or hypnosis. See also implant in this glossary. And on the other hand, it doesn't take very long to make an implant with Black Dianetics; it just doesn't take long.

black dog

n. 1. a counterfeit silver coin made from pewter, a silver-gray metal consisting of tin, lead and sometimes other cheap metals. Black here refers to bad money and the term black dog for counterfeit silver coins was common in the early eighteenth century. 2. a depression of spirits, melancholy or illhumor, etc. This term is often used in the phrase black dog on one's back, used to describe a person who is depressed or sulky (with the idea that there is an invisible black dog sitting on his shoulders). This phrase dates from the 1700s and is a reference to the superstition that bad luck supposedly accompanies a black dog and that the sight of a black dog and her pups is an unlucky omen.

Black Dragon Society

a Japanese nationalistic group. In the early twentieth century this group, made up of the more extreme militarist and nationalist elements of the country, advocated state socialism over capitalism and supported the annexation of Korea and Manchuria. During the 1930s, the military party extended its control over the government and brought about an increase in armaments, and later economic and political penetration of China.

a Japanese patriotic group founded to promote Japanese expansion.

a Japanese patriotic group founded to promote Japanese expansion. The government of Japan, for some vast, vast, vast period of time, was run by the Black Dragon Society. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

a secret Japanese political organization established in 1901 and active up to and through World War II (1939–1945). The society promoted conquest and the expansion of the Japanese empire, obtained cooperation of Japanese officials through intimidation and assassination, and engaged in secret operations in various countries, including Korea and China. After World War II, the Black Dragon Society was dissolved by the United States authorities occupying Japan.

black eight

a humorous, made-up designation for a case in very bad condition. See also black five in this glossary.

a humorous, made-up designation for a case in very bad condi

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tion. See also black five in this glossary. At the end of the session, he might have relapsed a little bit and become a black eight, not a black f eighteen but you weren't running a black eighteen.

-Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 t in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

black eighteen

a humorous, made-up designation for a case in very bad condition. See also black five in this glossary. We take a fellow who's creeping around at black eighteen, you know, and somehow or other we beef him up during the session and we say, "Well-I- uh -black eighteens aren't hard to run." -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

black five

a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of SOP 8, wherein the auditor tests the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear can do and begins processing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the process was called a "Case V." This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness. See also SOP 8 and blackness in this glossary.

a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of an auditing procedure 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 procedure was called a "Case V." For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard.

a heavily occluded case characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of a process 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." This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness. See also mock-up in this glossary.

a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) which is characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term came from application of a process wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began auditing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the process was called

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a “Case V.” This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness, hence black five. See also mocking up and auditing in this glossary.

a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) which is characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term came from application of a process wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and began auditing at that step. A preclear who had to be started at Step V of the process was called a “Case V.” This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness, hence black five. See also mocking up and auditing in this glossary. You brought him up to a black five by your skill as an auditor and you audited for the entirety of the session a black five. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

black fives

heavily occluded cases characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. The term black five came from application of an auditing procedure 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.” This level of case could not get mock-ups but only blackness. See also blackness and mock up in this glossary. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard.

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Black Friday

in the United States, 24 September 1869, when many speculators were ruined by the government's release of gold into the open market in order to bring down the price, which had been forced up by stock manipulators.

Black Hactcin

a supernatural being in the lore of the Apache Indians, an

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American Indian nation that inhabits the southwestern United States. According to tradition, Black Hactin created the first animal out of clay and from this animal he brought forth all other animals. He then created the first man with a combination of materials, including pollen, precious stones, coral, rock, clay and shells, and the wind blew through the figure giving it breath and life. When the man slept he dreamt of a woman and his dream came true, and in this way the first woman was created. In Apache tradition, these two people are said to be the ancestors of all human beings.

black hat, cowboy in the a villain or bad 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 black hat he was one of the bad guys.

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villains or bad guys. 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 black hat he was one of the bad guys. And that gives you the difference between the cowboys in the white hats and the cowboys in the black hats, see? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

black in the face, until (or till) one is a variation of the phrase until one is blue in the face, meaning until the point where one can do no more or to the point of helpless exhaustion. This phrase alludes to a person literally going blue in the face due to lack of oxygen and is sometimes used to indicate one has exerted so much effort as through talking, arguing, working, etc., that he is breathless or worn out.

black magic magic with an evil purpose; sorcery. I

black planet n. LRH def. the reason a black star or a black planet is black, is because the energy which it is emanating goes out just so far and then its own gravity pulls it back in on itself. So, of course, the light doesn't escape, so you don't see it. If photons hit it they'd stay there. That's a black planet. [Lecture 12 Oct. 1954]

black propaganda (black = bad or derogatory, propaganda = pushing out statements or ideas) propaganda that is used to destroy reputation or public

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belief in persons, companies or nations. It is a common tool of agencies who are seeking to destroy real or fancied enemies or seek dominance in some field.

(black = bad or derogatory, propaganda pushing out statements or ideas) propaganda that is used to destroy reputation or public belief in persons, companies or nations. It is a common tool of agencies who are seeking to destroy real or fancied enemies or seek dominance in some field. It's also black propaganda, you see "I don't see why the D of P doesn't hire some auditors, you know?"

a covert operation where unknown authors publicly effect a derogatory reaction and then remain unknown. Basically it is an intelligence technique. Black propaganda (black = bad or derogatory, propaganda = pushing out statements or ideas) is the term used to destroy reputation or public belief in persons, companies or nations. It is a common tool of agencies who are seeking to destroy real or fancied enemies or seek dominance in some field. 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.

Black Sea

a sea south of the USSR and north of Turkey.

black sun

(astronomy) an object (also known as black hole) so massive that nothing, not even light, can escape its gravitation. Black holes were given their name because they absorb all the light that falls on them. The existence of black holes was first predicted by the general theory of relativity, which states that gravity increases in proportion to mass and mass increases in proportion to density. Black holes are thought to arise from the death of very massive stars.

Black Watch Mary

reference to Death Watch Mary Mackleforth, a nurse in the novel Oh, Doctor! by Harry Leon Wilson. See also Oh, Doctor! and Wilson, Harry Leon in this glossary.

a reference to Death Watch Mary, a character in the novel Oh, Doctor! by American author, Harry Leon Wilson (1867–1939). Death Watch Mary is one of the nurses taking care of the main character, Rufus Billop. Death Watch Mary enters to inspect Billop who has taken to his bed to die in spite of having nothing wrong with him. Checking his temperature she disagrees with the first reading of the thermometer and requests a new one to replace

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it. Aptly described by one of his associates as a nurse who could “put you to bed and pat your pillows and take your temperature and have you thinking in two days that your last hour had come,” Death Watch Mary is later replaced by another nurse who assists Billop in recovering from his supposed ailments.

black-and-blue	discolored, as by bruising.
Blackfeet Indians	members of an American Indian tribe, many of whom live on Indian reservations in Montana.
blackjacked	forced (a person) to do something by threatening, as if with a blackjack (a small, leather-covered bludgeon with a flexible handle).
blackmail	the crime of threatening to tell something harmful about someone unless he pays some money.
blackness	<p>a state or condition of being black, in terms of facsimiles or masses the preclear is looking at.</p> <p>heavily occluded state in which a person is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore—he only sees blackness in front of him. See also mental image pictures in this glossary.</p> <p>a state or condition of being black, in terms of facsimiles or masses the preclear is looking at. All you have to do is make them mock up blacknesses and shove it into themselves. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p>
blackout	the extinguishing or concealment of all visible lights in a city, usually as a precaution against air raids.
blacksmith's bar	n. a reference to a bar of iron used by a blacksmith to form such things as horseshoes, door hinges, and other small metal objects. A blacksmith heats the bar in a furnace until it is red hot, pulls it out of the fire with a pair of tongs and then pounds it into the desired shape by hitting it with a hammer on an anvil (a heavy iron block with a smooth top).
blacktop	a type of material used for paving roads, parking lots, playgrounds, etc.
bland	unemotional, indifferent or casual.
blanketing	throwing oneself as a thetan over another thetan or over a mest body. Blanketing is done to obtain an emotional impact or even to kill.

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throwing oneself as a thetan over another thetan or over a mest body. Blanketing is done to obtain an emotional impact or even to kill. See also thetan and mest in this glossary.

blankety-blank-blank	(informal) a euphemism for unprintable or unspeakable words. From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. (informal) a euphemism for unprintable or un- speakable words. From the practice in the late 1800s of leaving blank spaces to represent profanity. His question—blankety-blank-blank it!— was, “Has he ever kicked a horse?” –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)
blasé	bored or unimpressed through overfamiliarity; insensitive. indifferent to or bored with life; unimpressed as or as if from an excess of worldly pleasures.
blasphemous	pertaining to words or actions showing disrespect or scorn for God or anything held sacred.
blast furnaces	furnaces in which ores are smelted (fused or melted in order to separate the metal contained in them), by blowing air under pressure into the furnace from the bottom to make an intense heat.
blasted	damned; cursed.
blasting	(informal) criticizing severely.
blasting powder	an explosive black powder used for blasting materials apart such as rock. Blasting is a process of splitting and breaking up any object by means of gunpowder or another powerful explosive. This process is employed extensively in mining and in separating large masses of stone or rock from the earth, in building, road making, etc. It requires a lot of leaning on these great, big “widow-maker” pneumatic drills and blasting powder and it's a very violent activity.
Blastonsteins	a made-up name for a store.
blasty	characterized by severe or violent outburst or the like.
blazes	(informal) hell. (informal) hell. What in blazes are you doing?

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blazes, like	(informal) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. (informal) very much, very hard, very fast, etc. Now, if you get the precision then—that's just an example of this—if you get the precision with which you split assessment and auditing and get how they never encroach on each other's borderlines, you'll be able to assess like blazes. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
bleary eyed	having blurred or dimmed eyes, as from sleep or weariness.
bleed down	a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to drain, discharge or unburden a thing (of something); to extract or draw (something) out or off of.
bleeding	draining or drawing sap, water, electricity, etc., from (something). Used figuratively in this lecture. (slang, British) used as a substitute for a strong expletive. the operation of letting blood; a procedure that was used to cure diseases. A vein of the arm was cut and a small amount of blood was withdrawn. Sometimes leeches were used to draw out the blood. George Washington had contracted a severe cold and so bleeding was attempted to cure it. I don't think bleeding will help him, it may not be the proper treatment. draining or drawing sap, water, electricity, etc., from (something). Used figuratively in this lecture. And we dont keep bleeding gains. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63) (slang, British) used as a substitute for a strong expletive. And the trouble with every bleeding, blinking organization since the beginning of time, has been that when it was right they inspected it! the operation of letting blood; a procedure that was used to cure diseases. A vein of the arm was cut and a small amount of blood was withdrawn. Sometimes leeches were used to draw out the blood. George Washington had contracted a severe cold and so bleeding was attempted to cure it. I don't think bleeding will help him, it may not be the proper treatment. Please stop it!
blessed	(slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous. word used to give emphasis to the following word or words. (slang) a euphemism for damned, deserving cursing; outrageous.

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You find out, well, hell's bells, you've been auditing him for twenty hours and they've not been willing to talk to you about a blessed thing. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

blew

(colloquial) moved as if carried or impelled by the wind.

(informal) caused the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief.

(informal expression) departed suddenly. The pc blew the session.

(informal) suddenly departed. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief; or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be or just ceasing to be audited.

suddenly departed. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief; or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

suddenly dissipated (vanished). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

(informal) mishandled, ruined or botched; bungled. He really blew it.

(colloquial) moved as if carried or impelled by the wind. And I don't think it was either ... ever accurately observed, because if you've got that much confusion going from person to person where they all apparently simultaneously blew off into space, the person watching it was restimulated, and therefore was not a reliable observer. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

suddenly departed. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief; or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. All of a sudden, you know, any consequences of it blew, you see? –Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

blew (someone's) cool (slang) caused (someone) to lose his composure or self-control.

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blew the lid off	(informal) suddenly revealed the truth about a matter.
blew up in their faces	(said of a situation or plan) was violently destroyed, or completely changed by some event.
Bligh, Captain	<p>William Bligh (1754 - 1817), a famous English naval officer and colonial governor. In 1787, he was assigned to the ship Bounty. In 1789, while sailing from Tahiti to the West Indies, he and eighteen of his crew were overpowered by a mutiny and set adrift in a small boat in the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>William Bligh (1754 - 1817), a famous English naval officer and colonial governor. In 1787, he was assigned to the ship Bounty. His severity and harsh discipline as a commanding officer were cited as the causes of a mutiny by his crew against him in 1789.</p> <p>William Bligh (1754-1817), British admiral and captain of the ship Bounty. During a trading voyage in 1789 while sailing the Pacific from Tahiti to the West Indies, Bligh and eighteen of his crew were overpowered by mutineers and set adrift in a small boat. The mutiny was led by Bligh's first mate, who claimed Bligh's severity as a commanding officer as justification for the revolt. Bligh and his men, however, managed to survive.</p> <p>William Bligh (1754@1817), British admiral chiefly remembered for the mutiny (1789) on his ship, the Bounty, and whose name is synonymous with severe and tyrannical leadership or oppressive behavior. During a trading voyage in the Pacific while sailing from Tahiti to the West Indies, he and 18 of his crew were overpowered by mutineers and set adrift in a small boat in the Pacific. He and his men managed to survive a 3,600 mile journey to a Dutch colony in Indonesia and Bligh eventually returned to England to continue his naval career. The mutiny was led by Fletcher Christian, Bligh's first mate, citing Bligh's severity as a commanding officer. This was disputed by Bligh who attributed the mutiny to more opportunistic motives. Bligh claimed the crew had assured themselves a better life in Tahiti than in England. He maintained that this, along with some female connections, was probably the cause of the whole affair.</p> <p>William Bligh (1754@1817), British admiral and captain of the ship Bounty. During a trading voyage in 1789 while sailing the Pacific from Tahiti to the West Indies, Bligh and 18 of his crew were overpowered by mutineers and set adrift in a small boat. He and his men managed to survive a 3,600 mile journey to a Dutch colony in Indonesia and Bligh eventually returned to England to continue his naval career. The mutiny was led by Bligh's first</p>

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William Bligh (1754–1817), British admiral and captain of the ship *Bounty*. During a trading voyage in 1789 while sailing the Pacific from Tahiti to the West Indies, Bligh and eighteen of his crew were overpowered by mutineers and set adrift in a small boat. The mutiny was led by Bligh's first mate, who claimed Bligh's severity as a commanding officer as justification for the revolt. Bligh and his men, however, managed to survive.

blighting disappointing or frustrating.

destroying.

blind without guidance or forethought.

blind as a bat —see BAT, BLIND AS A.

blind helping the blind, the a coined variation of the phrase, the blind leading the blind, referring to one who does not know or understand something advising or teaching another who does not know or understand it. This phrase comes from the Bible where Jesus while preaching to his followers

blind leading the blind people who give advice to others or who take the lead but who are not qualified to do so. The phrase refers to a passage in the Bible, (chapter 15 of the Book of Matthew, verse 14) where it is pointed out that if the blind lead the blind, both could fall into the ditch.

blind spot n. an area or subject where one's vision, perception or understanding are lacking; something that one is unable or unwilling to confront or understand. This figurative use comes from the blind spot of the eye, a small area of blindness present in the normal eye's field of vision which corresponds to a place at the back of the eyeball where the optic nerve enters. The blind spot does not react to light entering the eye and thus no image can be seen at that spot. This is present in all eyes but not normally noticeable by the person as it covers such a small area and the blind spot of either eye is compensated for through the vision of the other eye.

blind staggers any of several nervous diseases of horses, cattle, etc., that make them stagger or fall suddenly. Used figuratively in the lecture.

n. a disease of domestic animals such as horses and cattle, affecting the brain and spinal cord and producing such symptoms

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as an unsteady gait, sudden falling, and a state in which the animal seems to be blind. From this, the term blind staggers can also be applied to people to indicate a condition marked by dizziness and unsteadiness, accompanied by staggering—walking or moving in an unsteady, tottering way, as if one were going to fall over.

any of several nervous diseases of horses, cattle, etc., that make them stagger or fall suddenly. Used figuratively in the lecture.

Guy is having an awful time. Practically blind staggers type pc, you see? -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)

blingo, go a coined variation of go blooey, meaning to fall apart or collapse; to suddenly fail. This term is imitative of the sound of an explosion, and go blooey literally means to explode.

Blink, Joe a made-up name. You cannot watch Joe Blink activities and then know that Joe Blink is a “bang-bang” or know that he is a “paranoid dipso dementia praecoxo,” see?

a made-up name.

blinked out gone out suddenly.

blinking (British slang) used as a substitute for a strong expletive.

(slang, British) used as a substitute for a strong expletive.

blinks out a coined expression meaning goes unconscious.

blithely in a manner without thought or regard; in a carefree way; heedlessly.

Blitz a made-up name.

a made-up name. Blitz—he’s reading the paper and he sees that “Them Scientologists,” or “them ‘Sin-tologist’ is advisin’ fer people to come and work at ’em.”

Blitz and Blatz Laboratories a made-up name for a laboratory.

Blitz, Joe a made-up name.

Blitzen Company a made-up name for a company.

a made-up name for a company. “Well,” he says, “Well, if you think of it that way, that’s pretty—this Blitzen Company with that

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new machine that they put on the market, man, that's going to cause us a lot of marketing, and so on. ⇐Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

Blitzkrieg, Joe a made-up name for a pc. Blitzkrieg is warfare in which the offensive is very rapid, violent and hard to resist. In German it literally means lightning war.

a made-up name.

block off, knock (someone's) (slang) a variation of knock (someone's) head off. Block is slang for a person's head. See also 'ead off, knocking (someone's) in this glossary.

(slang) give a beating to (someone); thrash (someone).

block test n. one of a series of tests used to determine manual dexterity, intelligence, etc. In the block test the person must fit round wooden blocks of various sizes and shapes into corresponding holes. The number of blocks one manages to put into the holes in a certain amount of time shows one's ability to use the hands. Another test requires the person to build structures with blocks.

block, chip off the old see CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK.

blockbuster an aerial bomb containing high explosives and weighing from four to eight tons, used as a large-scale demolition bomb.

blocks off, knocking (someone's) (slang) giving a beating to (someone); thrashing (someone). Used figuratively in this lecture.

blonk a made-up name for a body part.

a made-up name for an unspecified part of the pc's mind or body.
-Editor.

Blood and Sand title of a silent movie featuring Rudolph Valentino.

a film, based on a novel of the same name, released in 1922 and featuring famous American silent film actor Rudolph Valentino (1895– 1926). Blood and Sand is a tragic story about Juan Gallardo (Valentino), an apprentice shoemaker who becomes a valiant bullfighter. During his rise to fame, he marries his childhood sweetheart, Carmen, but is unfaithful to her when he meets a rich widow. Carmen finds out about his affair and rejects him. Driven to drink and dissipated, he is fatally gored in the arena and is carried away, leaving a trail of blood in the sand. The now disinterested widow sits in the stands laughing and joking

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with another (wealthy) man, as Carmen rushes to Juan's side and he dies in her arms, saying, "I love only you."

- blood brothers persons bound to one another by a ceremony of mixing their blood. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- blood poisoning a diseased condition of the blood caused by toxins, bacteria, etc., and characterized by chills, sweating, fever and extreme physical exhaustion.
- blood, sweat and tears of the Churchills a reference to a statement made by the English statesman, soldier and author, Sir Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965) upon becoming prime minister of Britain "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."
- a reference to part of a speech made on May 13, 1940, by Winston Churchill (1874–1965), on the occasion of his becoming prime minister of England. The full quotation, said in reference to the task of waging war against Hitler's tyranny in World War II (1939–1945), was "I would say..., 'I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.' " From this developed the shortened phrase blood, sweat and tears, which is used to imply intense, hard work, enormous effort and sacrifice in some task or relationship.
- blood-and-thunder magazines(informal) magazines specializing in violence.
- magazines specializing in violence.
- bloodhounding v. following or pursuing something intently; looking into or investigating ruthlessly or relentlessly as does a bloodhound. A bloodhound is one of a breed of large, keen-scented dogs, approximately 26 inches (66 cm) in height and weighing about 90–110 pounds (41–50 kg). They are known for their wrinkled faces, loose skin and very long ears. Their coats are commonly black-and-tan. The name refers to the care taken in the original breeding, that is to say they are derived of ancestors of good blood. (Unmixed with other breeds.) Bloodhounds were formerly used to track cattle and are now more commonly used to track missing persons or criminals. Known to follow a human trail for more than 50 miles (80 km), they track by scent alone and can follow a scent over dry land where no tracks are visible, swim across a river and pick the scent up on the other side. When used by police to recognize a criminal, the identification is accepted in a United States court of law.
- bloody (British slang) very; a vulgar usage. He said to the guy—he said,

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“Well, how do you feel about all this?” And the fellow said,
“Well, I bloody well learned to keep my mouth shut.”

(slang) cursed; damned.

(slang) cursed; damned. That somebody is worried about where he is or is demanding to know where he is will cause him concern, and you will get one of the most bloody explanations of why he is where he is, and he probably won't hardly tell you where he is except where he can be reached by mail.

a swear word used to emphasize something one is saying, especially something one dislikes or feels strongly about. I said to myself, “There's a fellow you could trust with your bloody life,” that's what I said . . .

blooey, go (slang) break down; collapse.

(slang) end abruptly in failure or disaster; break down; collapse. Blooey is an echoic imitation of an explosion.

(slang) go totally out of commission; break down completely.

blooey, going (slang) going totally out of commission; breaking down completely.

Blooga-uga-uga-uga-stan a made-up name for a country.

bloomin' (British slang) confounded, damned (used as a mild oath).

(British slang) confounded, damned (used as a mild oath).
Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

blooming (chiefly British slang) blasted, bloody, darn. Used as an intensifier.

(chiefly British slang) blasted, bloody, darn. Used as an intensive.

m. a term, used chiefly in Britain, as a general expression of intensification of the word (or words) it is modifying. Its use can vary from expressions of rage to those of commendation. Blooming is a milder form of the term bloody which has a similar meaning.

blooper a foolish or stupid mistake; blunder.

blossoming beginning to thrive or develop.

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- blotto (slang) unconscious because of drinking too much. The term is derived from blotting paper, a porous material used to absorb liquids. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- (slang) unconscious (usually because of drinking too much).
- (slang) unconscious because of drinking too much. The term is derived from blotting paper, a porous material used to absorb liquids. Used figuratively in this lecture. And—it's going blotto; it's going unconscious.
- blow (charge) off cause (charge) to suddenly dissipate, disperse, or vanish.
- blow (one's) brains out (slang) kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- blow (one's) top (slang) lose one's temper.
- blow (someone) out of his head (informal) cause (someone) to exteriorize (move out of the body; place distance between himself and his body).
- (informal) cause (someone) to exteriorize. See exteriorization in this glossary.
- blow (someone's) brains out (slang) kill (someone) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- blow (someone's) head right off (slang) kill (someone) without delay by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- (slang) kill (someone) without delay by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. You just wait for the first one to ask some dopey, stupid, Q-and-A question, and just blow his head right off. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)
- blow me down (colloquial) an expletive used to express surprise, annoyance, etc.
- an exclamation or oath used to express surprise, annoyance, dissatisfaction, etc. Although the origin of this phrase is unknown, it originated in the 1800s and was originally a nautical expression.
- blow off (informal) suddenly dissipate, disperse, or vanish.
- (informal) suddenly dissipate, disperse or vanish something.
- suddenly dissipate, disperse, or vanish.

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blow one's (your, etc.) brains out see BRAINS OUT, BLOW ONE'S (YOUR, ETC.).

blow one's own steam or sound one's own horn a coined variation of blow one's horn, meaning to brag about or praise one's own achievements, abilities, exploits, etc.; to speak highly or boastfully of what one considers one's own merits.

blow one's top, to to lose one's temper excessively; to lose all self-control.

blow the head off (slang) get rid of; defeat utterly. A variation of the term blow (someone) away.

(slang) get rid of; defeat utterly. A variation of the term blow (someone) away. But, therefore, in that scene any slightly organized group could blow the head off the rest of the disorganized scene.

blow your (his) house down (in) a reference to the phrase I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house down, which appears in a children's story called "The Three Little Pigs." In this story there are three little pigs whose mother sends them off to seek their fortunes. Each little pig builds a house to protect them from the Big Bad Wolf. The first one builds a house of straw and the second one builds a house of twigs, doing this rapidly so they can go off and play. The third little pig, however, works hard and builds a house of bricks. The Big Bad Wolf, with the intention of eating the little pigs, attempts to gain

blow(n) (someone or something) out of the water see WATER, BLOW(N) (SOMEONE OR SOMETHING) OUT OF THE.

Blow, Joe a made-up name for a person.

a made-up name for a person. Also used to mean any man; the average man.

blowers machines or fans for forcing air into a building, furnace, mine, etc. In this case, the large fans on the Apollo which supplied air for the ship's engine room and ventilation system.

blowing (informal) releasing charge from; causing to erase or disappear. And what I did was contact the fundamentals below the GPMs, and they're what's blowing.

(informal) releasing charge from; causing to erase or disappear.

releasing charge from; causing to erase or disappear.

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suddenly dissipating (vanishing). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

suddenly leaving. Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. ``Now, look! Please do an ARC break assessment on this pc, because he is blowing," and so forth.

blowing off (slang) goofing off or wasting time.

(slang) goofing off or wasting time. Boy, you start talking to the -as soon as he finds out you really want to talk to him about the subject and you're not just blowing off, you know, you really want to talk about taxation, why, this guy just gets down and gnaws the rug. -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

blowing out oil wells "shooting" oil wells; breaking up the oil-retaining rock formations in oil wells by blasting them with nitroglycerine. The person who performs this function is known as a "shooter."

"shooting" oil wells; breaking up the oil-retaining rock formations in oil wells by blasting them with nitroglycerine. The person who performs this function is known as a "shooter." And you'll see people that work in oil well districts blowing out oil wells and so forth Theyre always walking around with a pint flask of nitroglycerin GLOSSARY in their hip pocket. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

a reference to a method of breaking up oil-retaining rock formations in an oil well by blasting or exploding it with nitroglycerin (a highly volatile, poisonous explosive liquid).

blowing the living pants off of a coined phrase meaning completely getting rid of; utterly defeating.

blown past tense of blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

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past tense of blow. See blow in this glossary.

past tense of blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. But that's not necessary; they've blown their ARC break.

past tense of blow. See blow in this glossary. . . . every preclear that you've had difficulty with, every person who has ever blown a course, every person who has ever blown a session did so because they had something to hide! !Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

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blown gaskets violent or enraged upsets.

violent or enraged upsets. 'All right. Let's try to push this into Scientology Four, OT,"-well, that's really asking for a few blown gaskets. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

blown the fortune (slang) spent all the money.

blows an informal expression meaning causes the sudden departure of someone or something. It is usually used to describe either the sudden dissipation (vanishing) of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

an informal expression meaning sudden departures or, as a verb, suddenly departs.

causes (something) to suddenly dissipate (vanish). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

(slang) spends (money), especially foolishly and all at once.

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spends recklessly.

suddenly dissipates (disperses; vanishes).

suddenly dissipates (vanishes). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

causes (something) to suddenly dissipate (vanish). Blow is an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited. You brought it into some kind of a cognition and he blows it and reevaluates it. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

an informal expression meaning sudden departures or, as a verb, suddenly departs. @As the actual reason behind blows is overts and withholds, the excuses for leaving are usually simply justifications and are actually a third-party action of associates, usually false reports.

(slang) spends (money) especially foolishly and all at once. And he just blows this, don't you see? It's a marvelous example.

blows (one's) stack loses (one's) temper; becomes violently angry.

loses (one's) temper; becomes violently angry. And you have just entered this into the session and after that he blows his stack and. . . -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

blowtorch an apparatus that produces an extremely hot gasoline flame, used especially in metalworking.

to burn, as with a blowtorch (an apparatus that produces an extremely hot gasoline flame, used especially in metalworking). Used figuratively in this lecture.

blowy tending to blow, an informal expression for a sudden departure or to suddenly depart. It is usually used to describe either the dissipation of mass in the mind with an accompanying feeling of relief, or someone leaving, ceasing to be where he should really be, or just ceasing to be audited.

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tending to blow. See also blow in this glossary.

blue baby an infant born with a bluish skin caused by a defective heart.

blue flash a suddenly obtained piece of insight, as if there had just been a flash of lightning.

a coined variation and intensification of flash, meaning a sudden realization, idea or burst of insight. Blue flash is possibly an allusion to a bluecolored bolt or streak of lightning (with reference to its vividness or speed).

blue moon, in a (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a “blue moon.” The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions.

blue moon, once in a (informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never.

(informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a “blue moon.” The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions.

(informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. Possibly from an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a “blue moon.”

once in an indefinitely long period; very rarely.

(informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a “blue moon.” The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. Occasionally I do, occasionally I do, once in a blue moon, do something to somebody. -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

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extremely seldom or very rarely; once in a very long period of time. The origin of this phrase is unknown; however, the use of "blue moon" dates back as far as the sixteenth century and was first recorded in an

(informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a "blue moon." The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. Yeah, once in a blue moon we'll have a new fad, not once in a blue moon either, everybody will get on a fad thing. Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

(informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. Possibly from an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a "blue moon." And once in a blue moon we have done this and it's been very successful; just send them out a questionnaire and ask them what they're doing and how they're getting along.

(informal) extremely infrequently, so rarely as to be almost never. From an unusual bluish tinge to the face of the moon, occurring very rarely, which has led some to call it a "blue moon." The bluish coloration has been attributed to atmospheric pollution such as that caused from large volcanic eruptions. Only once in a blue moon is a button so hot that you have to pull the button, you know, like broken shoelaces or something of this sort, you know? Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

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blue paint

a reference to an ancient practice of the Celts inhabiting Great Britain whereby they would paint their faces and bodies with a blue dye made from a plant called woad. The dye was intended to give the men a more formidable and terrifying aspect in battle. Celtic women would also paint their nude bodies with the dye before taking part in certain religious rites.

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blue pencil	a pencil (traditionally blue), used to make corrections, deletions, etc., as in editing a manuscript.
blue period	n. a period of time (1901–1904) during which famous Spanish painter and sculptor, Pablo Picasso (1881–1973), created melancholy paintings of beggars, old men, mothers and children, mostly in shades of blue.
blue smoke	n. a coined term referring to profane language or obscenities. This is possibly a coined variation of make the air blue, meaning to use obscene or blasphemous language; to curse or swear profusely. The use of blue to mean obscene may derive from a series of erotic French books published in the early nineteenth century called La Bibliothèque Bleue (The Blue Library) or from the customary blue dresses of prostitutes in the early nineteenth century when the books were written.
blue streak, in a	(colloquial) much and rapidly. (colloquial) much and rapidly. Pc has never talked to anybody before in their life, and you all of a sudden have them talking to you pertinently, in a blue streak. - The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
blue, air was no longer	the atmosphere was no longer filled with profane language or obscenities. This is a coined variation of make the air blue, meaning to use obscene or blasphemous language; to curse or swear profusely. The use of blue to mean obscene may derive from a series of erotic French books published in the early nineteenth century called La Bibliothèque Bleue (The Blue Library) or from the customary blue dresses of prostitutes in the early nineteenth century when the books were written.
blue, into the	into the remote distance; out of sight and knowledge. into the remote distance; out of sight and knowledge. Used figuratively in this lecture. out of sight or knowledge; into the far distance; also, into the unknown. The word blue here refers to the sky or atmosphere. Thus, if something goes into the blue, it is going off to distant regions or places unknown. into the remote distance; out of sight and knowledge. And when I ask the pc -when I ask the pc "From where could you view catfish?" and - we just took off into the blue here - "From where could you view catfish? . . ." - The Communication Cycle in

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Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

into the unknown.

into the unknown; to a remote distance. The iibluele can refer to the sea or the sky.

blue-blooded of an aristocratic or socially prominent lineage (line of ancestors).
Used figuratively.

bluefly, batting about in the bottle like a —see BATTING ABOUT IN THE
BOTTLE LIKE A BLUEFLY.

Blues and the Greens two opposing chariot racing teams in ancient Rome distinguished
by the colors which their drivers and horses wore. Rivalry
between the two teams and between their supporters became very
intense.

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.

two opposing chariot racing teams in ancient Rome. Interest
centered on the victory of the color (team) rather than in the skill
of the drivers or the quality of the horses. Eventually political and
even religious significance came to be attached to the colors.

two opposing chariot racing teams in ancient Rome distinguished
by the colors which their drivers and horses wore. Rivalry
between the two teams and between their supporters became very
intense. The early Roman Empire did not make this stupid
mistake; they had the Blues and the Greens. -Rugged
Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

blue-sky (US informal) not practical or concrete; theoretical.

blue-white diamond n. a diamond which is rare and of very high quality. Diamonds are
composed of carbon and one of pure carbon is colorless. A blue-
white diamond is one with a faint blue color and of all diamonds,
colorless or blue-white are the least common and so are
considered most valuable.

bluffing (colloquial) misleading or seeking to mislead by a false, bold
front.

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blunted	made dull or insensitive. made less effective; weakened.
BMR	abbreviation for Basal Metabolism Rate the rate at which the chemical change in the body between oxygen and fuel takes place. See also basal metabolism in this glossary.
board coffin	n. a box or casket made of wood, in which a dead body is placed for burial. “Board coffin” refers to a coffin made of cheap wood, as opposed to one built from higher-quality materials.
Board of Regents	the governing board of certain institutions, as a State university or a State system of schools. same as New York Regents’ Examinations.
Board of Review	a Scientology justice body convened to look into and remedy injustices. a Scientology justice body convened to look into injustices, technically incorrect findings and instances of flagrant injustice or out-ethics actions which are destructive to statistics. It can cancel any miscarriage of justice or incorrect handlings. It is composed of a chairman and two other members who 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, _ cause contraction, (d) result in an injustice, (e) violate basic LRH policy. concerning or having to do with a board convened to look into injustices, technically incorrect findings and instances of flagrant injustice or out-ethics actions which are destructive to statistics. See also out-ethics and statistic in this glossary. -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 . . . HCO PL Knowledge Reports a board convened to look into injustices, technically incorrect findings and instances of flagrant injustice or out-ethics actions which are destructive to statistics. See also out-ethics and statistic in this glossary. @If he gets hit in the meanwhile, even if he got

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comm eved, he can demand an HCO Board of Review which in this case would have to cancel the whole thing.

- Board Policy Letter a policy letter written by someone other than L. Ron Hubbard. @You cannot be comm eved or given a court or disciplined for not following Board Policy Letters, Board Technical Bulletins or targets or orders that violate HCO Policy Letters.
- Board Policy Letter (BPL) an issue type formerly used which contained administrative data written by someone other than LRH and issued on Flag by or for the boards of directors of the Churches of Scientology. They were printed on buff paper with green ink.
- board, across the If a policy or situation applies across the board, it affects everything or everyone in a particular group.
- board, right down the a coined variation of across the boards.
- boarding party a group of persons who board a vessel, especially to attack, seize or search it.
- boards, clean on the a coined phrase used literally to mean having nothing on one's table or desk; having one's work area completely clean. The word board here means table and if something is on the table it is in plain sight, in a fully revealed position.
- boards, go by the go away or disappear forever; become forgotten. From the nautical definition of boards meaning "the sides of a ship," so literally meaning "go over the ship's side." Now, we are watching the entire Anglo-American society go by the boards for its lack of pride.
- go away or disappear forever; be forgotten or not used. And his ability to control himself will go by the boards. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)
- 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," so literally meaning "go over the ship's side." Used figuratively in this lecture. This individual is going to go by the boards. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)
- be destroyed, neglected or forgotten.
- go away or disappear forever; become forgotten or not used. From the nautical definition of boards meaning "the sides of a ship," so literally meaning goes over the ship's side. This

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individual is going to go by the boards. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

go away or disappear forever; become forgotten or not used.
From the nautical definition of boards meaning ``the sides of a ship," so literally meaning ``go over the ship's side." We can find what there is to applaud in them and let the rest go by the boards.
îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

go away or disappear forever; become forgotten or not used.
From the nautical definition of boards meaning ``the sides of a ship," so literally meaning ``go over the ship's side." We can find what there is to applaud in them and let the rest go by the boards.
Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

boards, pushed by the a coined variation of the phrase go by the boards, meaning to be utterly lost, neglected or forgotten. The term boards in nautical language refers to the side of a wooden sailing ship, and the phrase by the boards originated in the days of sailing-ships when in the height of a storm, a mast was broken and it was up to the skipper to either save it or let it go by the boards—fall over the side of the ship to utter destruction.

boards, trod the acted on the stage, especially professionally.

boards, went by the became destroyed, ruined. From the nautical definition of boards meaning "the sides of a ship," so literally meaning going over the ship's side. The Japanese government went by the boards because there was a riot. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

was completely destroyed or gone for good; became forgotten about. From the term thrown overboard When a ship's mast is carried away it is said "to go by the board," board here meaning the ship's side. Badly organized group, but it nevertheless was organized to some slight degree and so could take down the products of the Sun King, and vast history and France, the court language of the world and so forth, all went by the boards.

disappeared forever. From the nautical definition of boards meaning "the sides of a ship," so literally meaning going over the ship's side. There's one of the most famous bootmakers in England—Peel—went by the boards the other day.

boat group n. in the military, the basic organization of landing craft for the purpose of transporting troops, tanks, jeeps, etc., from a larger ship to a hostile shore. Although varying in size, an example of a boat group would be a unit consisting of four tank-carrying craft

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and twenty-five jeep-carrying craft.

boat, missed the whole (informal) completely missed the point of something; totally failed to understand something. Well, an auditor who'd say to him at that moment, "What word have you misunderstood about steam engines?" just has missed the whole boat. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

body the organized physical composition or substance of an animal or man, whether living or dead. The body is the thetan's communication center. It is a physical object. It is not the being himself. See also thetan.

the organized physical composition or substance of an animal or man, whether living or dead. The body is the thetan's communication center. It is a physical object. It is not the being himself. See also thetan.

body cycle the cycle of going through birth, life and death.

n. a reference to the repeated cycle of birth, growth and death.

Body-Room CCH 6. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. Now let's take the next one, CCH 6. This is Body-Room, both random. –CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

Body-Room Show Me a process 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. These two commands are run alternately to EP.

Boeing an aircraft manufacturing company, founded in 1916, which produced a wide variety of civilian and military planes. Do you think anybody really bawls them out to amount to anything for doing anything or not doing anything on the job? No, not if they're working for Boeing or something like that.

a United States aircraft company founded in 1916 which became one of the world's largest manufacturers of military and commercial aircraft. Named after its founder, William E. Boeing (1881–1956), it pioneered the development of single-wing planes in the 1930s and developed several bomber aircraft which were used in World War II (1939–1945). While continuing to supply aircraft to the military after the war, Boeing turned to commercial aircraft and produced the world's first jetliner, the Boeing 707, and later the Boeing 747

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which had twice the carrying capacity of any previous jetliner.

Bogart, Humphrey	(1899–1957) a famous American actor and one of the most popular motion-picture “tough guys” from the late 1930s to the 1950s. He began his career on the stage in the 1930s with his first notable role being the gangster and murderer Duke Mantee in <i>The Petrified Forest</i> . The re-creation of this role on film in 1936 brought him fame and thereafter followed a string of memorable performances, such as the private detective Sam Spade in <i>The Maltese Falcon</i> (1941), the cynical nightclub owner Rick Blaine in <i>Casablanca</i> (1942), the greedy prospector Fred C. Dobbs in <i>The Treasure of the Sierra Madre</i> (1948), and the psychotic captain Queeg in <i>The Caine Mutiny</i> (1954).
Bogtown	<p>a made-up name for a place.</p> <p>a made-up name for a place. A bog is an area of soft, naturally waterlogged ground. Let’s say that he was a bog-wog out from the wog-bogs, and—bogwalker from the middle of Bogtown—and he said, “What’s this stuff do? It’s pretty.”</p>
bogymen	persons or objects of terror. -Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.
boie	n. an archaic word for executioner, one who is legally appointed to carry out a death sentence. This is possibly from an old French word meaning “fetter, chain.”
boiled up	<p>a variation of cooked up, meaning made up, created or invented (something). From the action of preparing food, by boiling or cooking it. And you'll find out there's always some new technology being boiled up someplace.</p> <p>(informal) thought up; concocted; devised. A variation of cooked up. And you'll find out there's always some new technology being boiled up someplace. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p> <p>(colloquial) thought up; concocted; devised. A variation of cooked up. And you'll find out there's always some new technology being boiled up someplace. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p>
boilers	tanks for making steam to drive the engine of a ship.
boiling, keep something	a coined variation of keep the pot (or kettle) boiling, which

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means to keep something active or moving at a brisk rate; to make sure that something is kept going once it has begun.

boil-off

becoming groggy and seeming to sleep; some period of the person's life wherein he was unconscious has been slightly restimulated. See also restimulation.

becoming groggy and seeming to sleep; some period of the person's life wherein he was unconscious has been slightly restimulated. See also restimulation.

a condition in which one becomes groggy and seems to sleep.

a condition in which one becomes groggy and seems to sleep. (Appendix A, #1)

a period where one becomes groggy and seems to sleep.

become groggy and seem to sleep. This manifestation during auditing denotes that some period of the person's life wherein he was unconscious has been slightly restimulated.

boils down to

is able to be simplified or summarized as. The whole situation boils down to this, is--there are three data which I have not been able to teach orgs or Tech or anybody else. --Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

boils off

goes through a period where one becomes groggy and seems to sleep. You level this thing down until two things happen on that side of

bois

n. a French word meaning woods or forest.

(French) wood; forest.

Bold

a trademark for a laundry detergent, produced by Procter & Gamble (a major American manufacturer of cleansers, soaps and other various household products). Bold was introduced in 1965 to compete with their earlier brands Tide and Cheer. With Tide advertised as the brand that "makes clothes white," Cheer as making clothes "whiter than white," Bold was promoted as the brand that made clothes "bright." It replaced Cheer as America's number two brand directly behind Tide.

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Bolivar, Simon

Venezuelan revolutionary and charismatic leader (1783@ 1830) who liberated the South American colonies from Spanish rule. The son of a wealthy Venezuelan aristocrat of Spanish descent, Bolivar was born to wealth and position. His parents died when he was young and after being tutored he was sent to Europe at the age of 16 to complete his education. Later in Paris he met a former childhood tutor, Simon Rodriguez, who exposed him to various writers (including Jean Jacques Rousseau) and their concepts on the rights of man to freedom and liberty. Back home he joined rebels in unsuccessful uprisings against the Spanish in 1806 and later in 1811. However, Bolivar persisted and after exile he trained an army, and in a series of battles, some of the most daring in history, was successful in driving the Spanish out of Venezuela. After a final victory in 1824, rebel leaders formed the nation of Great Colombia consisting of present day Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama. Bolivar was at the height of his power. However, Bolivar, now president, favored and envisioned the establishment of large political units in South America with strong controlling central governments while other liberal leaders were in disagreement. Several strong rebellious leaders emerged at local levels who fought against Bolivar's authority and the concept of a unified South America. Racked by sickness and nearly assassinated by his liberal enemies in 1828 (saved only by Manuela Saenz, Bolivar's faithful mistress) a disillusioned Bolivar said, "We who have struggled for independence of America have plowed the sea." Bolivar died in 1830, the same year in which Ecuador and Venezuela withdrew from Great Colombia and declared themselves independent nations.

Bolsheviks

members of a radical political party in Russia that seized power in November, 1917. The Bolsheviks became the Communist Party in 1918. They have had now a long period of time here—they've had something on the order of, I don't know, 1917 forward; they've had time enough for all the old-time Bolsheviks to die

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out.

Bolte	Sir Henry Edward Bolte (1908–) the premier (chief minister) of the state of Victoria, Australia, between 1955 and 1972.
bomb	(chiefly British) an overwhelming success. Don't you see? Oh, it works like a bomb, see? Gorgeous.
bomb bay bar	a humorous reference to a drinking bar on an airplane. A bomb bay is a compartment in an aircraft which holds bombs and from which bombs are dropped.
bomb, like a	<p>with considerable effectiveness or overwhelming success. PART ONE, CHAPTER 5, #2</p> <p>(colloquial) with great speed; with considerable effectiveness or success. You have to decide which it is and put it right, and all of a sudden it'll all run like a bomb. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)</p> <p>with considerable effectiveness or overwhelming success; with great speed. This phrase is an allusion to the explosive energy and power of a real bomb. The word bomb is ultimately from the Latin word bombus, meaning a booming sound.</p> <p>with considerable effectiveness or overwhelming success; with great speed. This phrase is an allusion to the explosive energy and power of a real bomb. The word bomb is ultimately from the Latin word bombus, meaning a booming sound. You have to decide which it is and put it right, and all of a sudden it'll all run like a bomb.</p> <p>with considerable effectiveness or overwhelming success; with great speed. You have to decide which it is and put it right, and all of a sudden it'll all run like a bomb. -Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)</p> <p>with considerable effectiveness or overwhelming success; with great speed. You have to decide which it is and put it right, and all of a sudden it'll all run like a bomb.</p>
bombardier	a member of the air crew of a bomber (an airplane designed for dropping bombs), who operates the bombsight (a complex instrument which can determine when to drop a bomb in order to strike a target) 127 and releases the bombs. Now, during the war he was a light-bomber-force bombardier and he was a specialist in blowing up railroad stations. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

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bombastic	m. figuratively, a term used to mean violent or strident, possibly due to bombastic being suggestive of a bomb. Literally it means full of stuffing or padding and is generally used to refer to someone who is pompous, overblown, etc.
Bon Homme Richard	See Jones, John Paul in this glossary. John Paul Jones fighting the Bon Homme Richard against the Serapis. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
Bond, James	a fictional British secret service agent, featured in a series of popular spy novels and movies. Created by British author Ian Fleming (1908–1964), the stories are filled with intrigue, romance, narrow escapes and technologically advanced weapons. Bond became the best-known hero of spy fiction in the late twentieth century. He is regularly led into highly dangerous but exciting encounters with some of the world's cleverest, most fiendish villains, situations in which he never loses his composure and always comes through. Bond is portrayed as ruthless, witty, invincible and irresistible to women. His code number is 007, the double-0 designation indicating his official license to kill.
bone rattler	n. a reference to a diviner, witch doctor, medicine man, etc., who uses charms made out of bones or fragments of bones to work his magic. For example, bones are sometimes used in an attempt to forecast the future. They are shaken and cast on the ground and the user interprets their meaning based on the pattern they have formed.
bone up on, to	to study intensively; to gain information on.
bone, bred in the	as part of one's nature.
Bone, Senator	Homer Truett Bone (1883–1970), United States Senator for Washington State and a judge. Bone studied and practiced law in Tacoma, Washington, and was elected to the US Senate in the early 1930s. He was long an advocate of public ownership of public utilities and participated as an attorney in many controversies involving the development of public power projects in the state of Washington.
bone, work one's brain	to the to intensively use one's mental faculties; to work extremely hard. This is a coined variation of the nineteenth-century phrase work one's fingers to the bone, meaning to work very hard at something and which alludes to working so hard with one's hands that the skin and flesh wear away and the bones show through.
bone, worked to the	(colloquial) worked very hard. A variation of worked (one's) fingers to the bone. Anyway, the only-the only thing he never

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mentions -“these poor factory workers that are being worked to the bone and bled” and he even describes them as being thrown out on the dump heap when they die in the factory and so on.
-Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

bong-bong trees	a made-up name for a type of tree. They've been very happily down amongst the bong-bong trees, you know, dancing up and down amongst the bong-bong trees and the highest level of their interest and so forth was their own back yard. ¶Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)
bonging in	(slang) throwing violently; sending; putting (in) forcibly.
bongo drums	a pair of small barrel-shaped drums, of the same height but usually of slightly different diameter, that are joined together, and played with the hands. The frames of the drums, made of thick wood, are covered with skin at only one end. Bongo drums?
Bongville	a made-up name for an org. The Asst Management Aide of a CLO finds her project board blank for Bongville.
bonkers	m. a word originally used in the British Navy, beginning around 1920, to mean slightly drunk or lightheaded. It later came to mean crazy, insane or mentally unstable and is used in reference to people, things or actions. The precise derivation of bonkers is unknown, but it possibly originated from the word bonk, which means a blow to the head (from the sound of a heavy object striking a hard surface or bony part of the body).
bonnet, flip one's	a humorous variation of flip one's lid, meaning to lose one's sanity or rationality; to become crazy. Flip one's lid alludes to a pot with its contents boiling over and knocking off the lid. A bonnet is a covering for the head, formerly fashionable for women, held on with ribbons or strings tied under the chin.
Bonnie	a staff member in the Washington, DC Scientology organization at the time of this lecture. As Bonnie said a little while ago, ``I've never known you to be so indirect as firing somebody from 12,500 miles. You usually do it in person." ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60) a staff member in the Washington, DC Scientology organization at the time of this lecture. As Bonnie said a little while ago, ``I've never known you to be so indirect as firing somebody from 12,500 miles. You usually do it in person." ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)
Bonny, Anne	a female pirate of the 1700s. Born in Ireland, Anne was the

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illegitimate child of a prominent lawyer and the family maid. The three of them—father, daughter and maid—soon left Ireland due to the scandal, and moved to America. Anne had many wealthy suitors, but ended up marrying a pauper, James Bonny, who took her to the Bahamas. There she met the pirate Calico Jack Rackham and ran off with him to a life of piracy. At sea, dressed as a man and with few on board knowing she was a woman, Anne proved to be just as brave and reckless a pirate as any other. During this period, she met up with another female pirate disguised as a man, Mary Read, and they became two of the most notorious pirates of their time. When Rackham's ship was captured in 1720, Anne and Mary were tried and sentenced to be executed along with the eight other members of the crew—but escaped their fate by proving to the judge that they were both pregnant and therefore, by law, could not be killed. Both went to prison where Anne had her child but was never executed and Mary died of illness.

(flourished 1720) a woman of Irish birth who went to the West Indies with her father. While there she secretly married a pirate and joined his ship dressed in man's clothing. She was captured in 1720 but escaped the death penalty because she was pregnant. How many were going right straight along in those boots? Pirates There was Anne Bonny, Mary Read. îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

(flourished 1720) a woman of Irish birth who went to the West Indies with her father. While there she secretly married a pirate and joined his ship dressed in man's clothing. She was captured in 1720 but escaped the death penalty because she was pregnant. How many were going right straight along in those boots? Pirates There was Anne Bonny, Mary Read. ¢Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

Bonwick

a chauffeur at Saint Hill at the time of this lecture. But Reg and I and Bonwick at a circus not too long ago, with a mismatched voltage line and common bed sheeting hung up between two circus poles, enlarged a picture four to five diameters above anything ever intended for either the picture or the projector. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

Ron Bonwick, a staff member at Saint Hill in the 1960s who was LRH's chauffeur, assisted LRH on numerous photoshoots and was later an Estates staff member.

a chauffeur at Saint Hill at the time of this lecture. And he carried it in the front door, and Bonwick was—Bonwick was sort of tagging along behind not carrying very much weight and this boy

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just packed this Wurlitzer organ in through the front door.

≡Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

boob	<p>(slang) a stupid or foolish person.</p> <p>(slang) a stupid or foolish person. "So therefore, it's perfectly okay for me to build atomic bombs and give them over to a bunch of gibbering boobs that have elected themselves heads of states." –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)</p> <p>(slang) a stupid or foolish person. You sort of interlard it with "Of course, you boob, you couldn't understand this anyway because it's all so complicated." -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) GLOSSARY</p>
booby trap	<p>any concealed danger made to appear inviting. Now, here's why the study of children has been such a booby trap to all of our thinkingnesses. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p>
booby-trapped	<p>(slang) set with or as if with a booby trap, any concealed danger made to appear inviting. At the lower levels, we examined the reactive bank very carefully, and we find that the reactive bank has nothing under God's green Earth in it but booby-trapped purposes, and that's all it's got in it.</p>
Boohoo	<p>an incident on the genetic line also known as the Weeper; a shell animal which would open up to get food from the water and get a wave in the shell. It would then vigorously pump out the water and try to get some air and then, before it could gulp atmosphere, be hit by another wave. For more information, see the book History of Man by L. Ron Hubbard. Actually, crying is simply a dramatization—a physical dramatization of the Boohoo.</p>
book auditor	<p>someone who has successfully applied Dianetics and/or Scientology from a book to help someone else and who has been certified for doing so.</p> <p>someone who has successfully applied Dianetics and/or Scientology from a book to help someone else and who has been certified for doing so.</p>
book code	<p>n. a reference to a code that substitutes symbols, letters, numbers, with numbers that represent specific words, lines or pages of a book, letter or other such document. When sending a message in such a code, the words of the message are not written, they are indicated by numbers. The recipient, having the same copy of the book, uses the numbers to locate the words in his text and</p>

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assembles these to create the message.

- Book of Case Remedies** a book by L. Ron Hubbard which gives the exact and precise ways of getting bugged preclears and students moving up the Bridge again. And it's contra everything else he has been taught, you see? So it's all going in sideways and backwards, and he's got preconceived notions, and he's actually in Remedy B of the Book of Case Remedies.
- Book of Knowledge** a well-known illustrated children's encyclopedia, first published in 1910 in Great Britain as *The Children's Encyclopaedia*. In 1912 it appeared in the United States as *The Book of Knowledge* published by Grolier (a large US publishing company).
- Book of the Dead** ancient Egyptian collection of texts made up of spells and magic formulas, placed in tombs and believed to protect and aid the deceased in the hereafter. Numerous authors, compilers and sources contributed to the work. So it is no wonder that we discover the various wisdoms of Egypt appearing as the earliest wisdoms of Greece; it is no wonder why we look into the Christian Bibles and find ourselves reading the Egyptian Book of the Dead.
- Book of the Law, The** a book by Aleister Crowley which, per Crowley, was dictated by Aiwass, an angel who described himself as isa messenger from the forces ruling this earth at present.l_ Aiwass purportedly came on three occasions and each time dictated a chapter of *The Book of the Law*. This book was the text behind Crowley™s magic and his philosophy, which he summed up in the phrase, ihDo what thou wilt shall be the whole of the Law.ld See also Crowley, Aleister in this glossary.
- book on it, kept** a coined phrase used to mean having maintained a written record of something, as for the purpose of documentation or preservation of data. For example, during an experiment or test, if one had entered written notes into a book or had recorded specific responses to the test, one would have kept book on it.
- Book One™** Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.
- book, by the** according to the rules; in the prescribed or usual way. No matter where you are or what your auditing room is, you set up the session and the meter always the same and always by the book.
- book, close the (my, etc.)** to consider a matter ended; to declare something finished; to bring to a conclusion. This phrase alludes to ceasing to enter items into an account book so that one can balance the accounts, draw up statements, etc.

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book-auditing	of or pertaining to applying Dianetics and/or Scientology technologies from a book to help someone else. And, yeah, somebody in a co-audit; yes, sure, somebody in a-doing a book-auditing job; yeah, somebody, some student in the Academy; yeah, these people, oh, yes, these guys will be able to make progress with this thing. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
boomp in the night, things that go	a reference to a phrase appearing in a
boot	to drive, force or move (something) by or as if by kicking. Used figuratively in the lecture.
boot school	n. a reference to boot camp, a basic training center where recruits are put through a program of military training and drilling. Boot is a term used to describe a new recruit in the United States Navy or Marines, undergoing basic training at boot camp. The term is thought to come from the leggings (boots) that newly recruited sailors used to wear during such training.
Booth, John Wilkes	(1838–1865) the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln (sixteenth president of the United States from 1861 to 1865). On April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC, Booth gained entry to the president's private box where he found the president and his guests unguarded. Booth shot Lincoln in the back of the head and jumped to the stage, breaking a bone in his leg in the process. He still managed to escape on horseback, and President Lincoln died from the wound the next morning. Booth was an outspoken advocate of slavery and sympathized with the South during the American Civil War. He also believed Lincoln to be responsible for the war. In the months preceding the assassination, Booth had plotted unsuccessfully to kidnap the President, but with the American Civil War (1861–1865) ending, Booth changed his plans to murder. He led a small group to the Ford Theatre where Lincoln, Vice- President Andrew Johnson, Secretary of State William Seward and General Ulysses Grant were all to be killed by his men; however, only Booth succeeded among the group. Following his escape, Booth was trapped by authorities 12 days later, and refusing to surrender, was shot to death.
boots, pair of	figuratively, a position, status, or obligation to be fulfilled. For example, to fill someone else's boots means to take the place of someone, do their functions and assume their obligations.
bootstraps, by (one's)	(informal) by (one's) own efforts, in spite of disadvantages. And that way, why, you can lift man up by his bootstraps.

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(informal) by (one's) own efforts, in spite of disadvantages. This is how we're picking up man by his bootstraps.

boozing ken n. a drinking house frequented by beggars, thieves or disreputable characters. Booze is a slang term for alcohol and ken (probably short for kennel) means a house, especially a rowdy one of disrepute.

boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. (There are additional whole track the moment to moment record of a person's existence in this universe m picture and impression form. withhold an unspoken, unan-

Borks and Snorgelberg a made-up name for a company. ``Oh," he says, ``that's Borks and Snorgelberg, their mining reports, published in the miners quarterly," and so forth. ¶Education (25 Oct. 56)

a made-up name.

a made-up company name.

born home to a coined variation of bring home to, meaning to make something evident to. Born is a form of the word bear, which means to exert force, influence, etc. Home is used here figuratively to mean into a person's feelings, consciousness, etc.

Boston capital and largest city in the state of Massachusetts, in the north-eastern United States. . . . and they brought the sugar cane up to Boston and they made rum, and they shipped the rum to Africa, and they just had that worked out. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

Boston Harbor a sea harbor located at Boston, Massachusetts in the eastern United States.

Boston stomach a reference to stomachaches, pains, etc., as from eating too many baked beans. This term alludes to the city of Boston, Massachusetts, USA, which is traditionally known for its beans and is thus also known as Beantown.

Bosun's locker a chest or compartment in which a Bosun stows things such as ropes and blocks (a wood or metal case with a pulley mounted inside), etc. See also Bosun in this glossary.

botany the science, a branch of biology, that deals with plants, their life, structure, growth, classification, etc. See also classification in this glossary.

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bother one's head	to trouble oneself with pondering or thinking (about something).
bottom dollar, count your	a coined variation of you can bet your bottom dollar, meaning you can be very certain or sure of something. Bottom in this case means the last in one's possession and originally referred to the last or bottom of a pile of gambling chips. Thus the phrase means one can be so sure of something that one can bet his/her last chip (dollar) on something and know it won't be lost. This phrase originated in America in the mid-nineteenth century.
botulinus	<p>a small organism, living in soil, water, on plants, animals and organic matter. When eaten by man and various animals this organism causes a food poisoning known as "botulism." This name comes from the Latin word for sausage "botulus," so named as it was first recognized in patients that had eaten sausage. Most often present in improperly home-canned food, and unwashed farm vegetables, it can also be found in meats, fruits and other foods. When infected the person can suffer headaches, disturbances of vision, weakness, paralysis and sometimes death. Brrrrrr, boom! "Oh, I'd say that was botulinus poisoning, Joe.</p> <p>a bacterium sometimes found in improperly canned or preserved foods which produces the toxin that causes botulism, an often fatal type of poisoning characterized by muscular paralysis and disturbances of vision and breathing. "Oh, I'd say that was botulinus poisoning, Joe." ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)</p> <p>n. a small organism, living in soil and water, and on plants, animals and organic matter. When eaten by man and various animals this organism causes a food poisoning known as "botulism," which comes from the Latin word for sausage "botulus," so named as it was first recognized in patients that had eaten sausage. Botulinus is most often present in improperly home-canned food especially meats, and unwashed farm vegetables. When infected a person can suffer headaches, disturbances of vision, weakness, paralysis and sometimes death.</p> <p>a bacterium sometimes found in foods improperly canned or preserved that produces the toxin causing botulism, an often fatal type of poisoning characterized by muscular paralysis and disturbances of vision and breathing. "Oh, I'd say that was botulinus poisoning, Joe." ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)</p>
bought	(slang) accepted as true, valid, agreeable, etc. The little girl bought that and that was the end of the process. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

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Boulenkov a made-up name for a Russian premier. This is a play on Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov (1902–1988), Russian political leader and premier of the Soviet Union 1953–1955.

bouncer Sends the preclear up the track toward present time. (Get up, get out, don't touch me, leave me alone, I've got to get ahead.)

an engramic command (such as "Can't stay here" or "Get out!") which sends the preclear up the track toward present time. See also present time; time track.

an engramic command (such as "Can't stay here" or "Get out!") which sends the preclear up the track toward present time. See also present time; time track.

an action phrase which sends the preclear up the track toward present time. (Get up, get out, don't touch me, leave me alone, I've got to get ahead.) (Chapter 15, #2)

an engramic command which sends the preclear up the time track toward present time. Examples are "Get out," "Don't ever come back" and "I've got to stay away." See also track in this glossary.

an engramic command (such as "Can't stay here" or "Get out!") which sends the preclear up the time track toward present time.

an engramic command which sends the preclear up the time track toward present time. Examples are "Get out," "Don't ever come back" and "I've got to stay away." See also engram, preclear and time track in this glossary. All you have to do is figure out your implant—very restimulative—put in a lot of bouncers, groupers and denyers in your phraseology, read it right straight off, let him wake up again.

bouncers engramic commands (such as "Leave me alone" or "Get out") which send the preclear up the track toward present time.

engramic commands (such as "Can't stay here" or "Get out!") which send the preclear up the track toward present time.
-Science of Survival.

bourne realm (region, sphere or area); domain.

n. a realm or domain. This comes from the original meaning of bourne as

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Bovril	a trademark for a commercially produced beef extract produced in England. It is used as the fundamental element in seasoning soups, gravies and beef tea.
bow, stretching (drawing, etc.) a	a coined variation of drawing a longbow.
Bow-Face	a made-up name for a criminal character in the comic strip Dick Tracy. Dedicated to the eradication of the crime in his city, Tracy is an incorruptible plain-clothed police detective. His enemies all possess faces as repulsive as their character, such as the skin-blemished Wormy, Mrs. Pruneface and Flyface.
bowl over	to astonish or surprise greatly; to overwhelm. This term originated in the mid-1800s in the game of cricket where a bowler bowls the ball and tries to knock the bails off the wicket behind the batsman, so as to get the batsman out of the game. The bails are little four-inch bars that rest on top of the wicket, a framework consisting of three stumps with grooves in the top, that are stuck into the ground. Literally to bowl over means to succeed in knocking all the bails off; figuratively, it means to knock over as if with a bowled ball.
bowler's box	n. a reference to the pitcher's mound in baseball, which is a slightly raised piece of ground on which the pitcher stands. From this mound the pitcher throws a ball that an opposing player tries to hit with a bat. In the game of cricket, a bowler is the equivalent of a pitcher and delivers the ball to a batsman.
bowling ball	a heavy ball used in the game of bowling which is rolled down a long wooden alley to knock over ten large wooden pins which are set upright at the far end. And you get this state as a huge bowling ball running down across the little ant or the individual citizen and he is smashed and he is smashed right now.
box canyon	a narrow canyon having a comparatively flat bottom and vertical walls.
box off	block so as to keep from passing or achieving better position.
box top	n. the very top part of a box containing a commercial product (such as a breakfast cereal), usually bearing the brand name of the product. Box tops are sometimes used in promotions to attract consumers where a free gift, prize, or reduced-price item is offered in exchange for a designated number of box tops or a certain number of box tops with a small amount of money. In order to receive the advertised item, the consumer must purchase the product, tear off the box top(s)—which acts as proof of purchase—and send it (or some other proof of purchase) in to the

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manufacturer.

box, first crack out of the the first attempt or try at something. You're not going to get it the first crack out of the box. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

boy is supposed to whistle —see WHISTLE, BOY IS SUPPOSED TO.

Boy Scouts with tin badges a reference to highway patrolmen, police officers who enforce highway and motor vehicle regulations. A Boy Scout is a member of a worldwide organization founded in England in 1908 that teaches boys to be self-reliant, resourceful and courageous. Tin badges here alludes to the badges worn by highway patrolmen.

boy, that's the (thataboy, that's a boy, that's my boy, etc.) see THAT'S THE BOY (THATABOY, THAT'S A BOY, THAT'S MY BOY, ETC.).

Bozeman a reference to Montana State University, located in Bozeman, Montana, USA, established in 1893 and originally named the Agricultural College of the State of Montana. The university is divided up into numerous different colleges offering a variety of degrees, such as Business, Agriculture, Engineering, Education, Health and Human Development, Nursing and also Graduate Studies.

BPI 1. Bridge Publications, Inc. 2. broad public issue.

brac-a-bric n. a humorous variation of bric-a-brac, which means odds and ends of any sort; miscellaneous items or objects having a certain value or interest due to their antiquity, rarity or for their decorative qualities. The term bric-a-brac comes from a French word meaning at random or without reason.

brace and bit a tool for boring, consisting of a removable drill (bit) in a rotating handle (brace).

brace up (informal) summon up one's courage; become determined and unwavering.

braced (myself) up summoned (my) strength or endurance.

bracketed of a target, having had its range determined by placing shots both short of the target and beyond it. Used figuratively.

brackish somewhat salty, as the water of some marshes near the sea.

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Bradley, General	<p>Omar Nelson Bradley (1893 - 1981), American general. From 1949 to 1953, he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (a high-level military advisory board in the United States government, composed of high-ranking representatives of the army, navy, air force and marines that is responsible for formulating military policy and recommending action regarding issues of national security and international relations). General Bradley's personal pilot was audited during the Philadelphia Doctorate Course.</p> <p>Omar Nelson Bradley (1893-1981), American general. From 1949 to 1953, he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (a military advisory board in the United States government composed of high-ranking representatives of the army, navy, air force and marines, responsible for formulating military policy and recommending action regarding issues of national security and international relations). General Bradley™s personal pilot was audited during the Philadelphia Doctorate Course.</p>
Bradma	<p>the brand name of a metal plate addressing machine. The data to be reproduced, such as an address, is stamped onto a metal plate, leaving a raised surface. Similar to a typewriter, the raised surface of the metal plate is then pressed against an inked fabric ribbon within the machine to produce a copy of the address onto the receiving material.</p>
Brady	<p>Mathew B. Brady (1823? - 1896), an American photographer who accompanied troops during the Civil War (1861 - 1865) and took pictures which became the basis for the pictorial history of the war. See also Civil War in this glossary.</p> <p>Mathew B. Brady (1823? - 1896), an American photographer who accompanied troops during the Civil War (1861 - 1865) and took pictures which became the basis for the pictorial history of the war. See also American Civil War in this glossary.</p>
Brady, Mathew	<p>(1823--1896) American photographer who became one of the first great photographers of American historical subjects. His pictures provide, in many cases, the only visual record of leading people and events of the 1800s. He opened a studio in New York City in 1844, which brought him widespread fame. When the American Civil War (1861--1865) broke out, he hired a team of approximately 100 cameramen who took over 3,500 photographs, both battlefield scenes and portraits of army and camp life. Through his efforts this visual record of the war has been preserved. Among the most famous Brady staff portraits are those of President Abraham Lincoln and Civil War general Ulysses S.</p>

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Grant. See also American Civil War in this glossary. And what had dawned on me is, what I was being struck with in these texts- because this is a good professional course, see; this is nothing for any amateur-what I was being struck with in the text was known by Mathew Brady in the American Civil War.

(1823@1896) an American photographer who accompanied troops during the Civil War (1861@1865) and took pictures which became the basis for the pictorial history of the war. See also American Civil War in this glossary. . . . what I was being struck with in the text was known by Mathew Brady in the American Civil War. ⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

Brahmans

members of the priestly caste, the highest caste in India.

braid

a woven band of cloth, tape or ribbon, etc., used to bind or decorate clothing. Braid is used on naval uniforms to indicate rank.

a band of material (often a gold or silver color) used to decorate a uniform and indicate a rank (usually high) as in the army or navy. It can also be the woven band of cloth, tape or ribbon used to bind or decorate other items of clothing such as a hat or on pant seams. Originating in the sixteenth century, braid was not only used on uniforms but also used to strengthen edges, buttonholes and seams on different pieces of clothing.

a band of material (often a gold or silver color) used to decorate a uniform and indicate a rank (usually high) as in the army or navy.

a narrow band of fabric used to rim clothing, such as that used on military officers' uniforms. It's⇐you know, a war comes along, and they throw some braid on you, and they say you're in charge or something, and they⇐you go navy, and or you go army or you go air force or something. ⇐Education Point of Agreement (30 Oct. 56)

a thin, flat, woven strip of cloth used for binding or decorating fabrics, such as that used to indicate rank on military officers' uniforms.

braided one's teeth

n. a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to have something horrible happen to one. Literally, this phrase would mean to have one's teeth woven together, like braided hair.

brain, on the

(slang) filling one's thoughts; having too much thought about; almost always in mind.

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- brain-cracking m. a coined term used to describe something that is extremely difficult to understand or comprehend, or that causes great strain on one's mind, due to being complex, confusing, etc.
- brains out, bang (one's) try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking.
- brains out, beat (one's) (informal) try very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tire (oneself) out by thinking.
- brains out, beat his labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed.
- brains out, blew (their) (informal) killed (themselves) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- (informal) killed (themselves) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. The auditor and pe practi cally blew each other's brains out by having exactly the same communi cation cycle on a telepathic wave hit midway and almost blow up in the middle of the session. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
- brains out, blow (one's)(slang) kill (one) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- (slang) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head.
- (slang) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- (slang) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. Well, take a pistol and blow your brains out, man. -Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
- (slang) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture. Oh, by God, let's all go blow our brains out!
- brains out, blow (oneTMs) (slang) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in the lecture.
- brains out, blow (their) (informal) kill (themselves) by a shot through the head.
- brains out, knock (one's) (colloquial) labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed.
- brains out, knock their (colloquial) labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. brass, (Slang) High-ranking military officers or

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other high officials.

(colloquial) labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed.

brains to pieces, beat your (colloquial) labor strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed.

brains, beating (one's) trying very hard to understand or think out something difficult; tiring (oneself) out by thinking.

brains, pick (someone's) (slang) get information, ideas, etc., from (someone) for one's own use.

(slang) get information, ideas, etc., from (someone) for one's own use. Because if you're running that high, man, you can pick a guy's brains. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

brains; beating one's brains out laboring strenuously with the mind, often with a sense of having failed. Imagine a psychoanalyst beating his chops and his brains out, and so forth, in an office, and there's the pc on the couch, you see, and he's trying to find the pc's second dynamic withholds, you know? –See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

brains; blow (one's) brains out (informal) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head.

(informal) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(informal) kill (oneself) by a shot through the head. There's no reason to blow your brains out about it or stretch your medulla oblongata all out of shape. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

brainwash subject a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime.

brainwashing (colloquial) subjecting a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime.

subjecting a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime.

subjection of a person to systematic indoctrination or mental

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pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime.

subjection of a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime. ¶HCO PL 20 December 1969 VIII.

Brainwashing From Pavlov to Powers (1962).

Brainwashing Manual (pamphlet, booklet) a reference to a non-Scientology technical “manual” that contained information on the mechanics, basic materials and procedures of brainwashing.

brake lining the material, usually asbestos combined with other materials, that is pressed against the metal drum or disc to achieve braking force in a brake system. Used figuratively in this lecture.

brakes, turns on the (informal) a variation of puts on the brakes, reduces the rate or speed at which something is done.

brand a metal rod heated and used for branding.

brand of Cain —see CAIN, BRAND OF.

Brand, Smokey HCO Area Secretary in Washington, DC in 1961.

HCO Area Secretary in Washington, DC in 1961. This was all sparked off, by the way - I must give credit where credit is due - Smokey Brand was talking about it in a despatch to me the other day, just citing several teams that weren't progressing. -See Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)

brandishing shaking or waving, as a weapon.

brass 1. a metal alloy consisting chiefly of copper and zinc. Brass is usually yellow in color and harder and stronger than copper. 2. (informal) any very important officials.

fraudulent; deceptive.

(informal) any very important officials.

(informal) very important jobs.

(slang) a military officer of high rank. So called from the gold braid often on the cap.

a yellow metal made of copper and zinc in various proportions,

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and used to make ornaments, dishes, etc. The term is also used figuratively to mean ``hard; imperishable." Boy, you go any further than that, you've just hung yourself up in a nice little brass mystery and there you'll be going around with a lamp looking into the dark corners and wondering what you're being mystified about.

fraudulent; deceptive. Boy, you go any further than that, you've just hung yourself up in a nice little brass mystery and there you'll be, going around with a lamp looking into the dark corners and wondering what you're being mystified about. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

(slang) military officers of high rank.

(informal) very important jobs. And as a matter of fact, several chaps who have gone through our organizations and so forth are now holding down big brass in some very interesting corporations.

fraudulent; deceptive. Boy, you go any further than that, you've just hung yourself up in a nice little brass mystery and there you'll be going around with a lamp looking into the dark corners and wondering what you're being mystified about. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

- | | |
|---|--|
| brass knuckles | a metal device worn over the knuckles to protect them and increase the injury done by a blow. |
| brass mystery | a coined term for a mystery of the most extreme kind. |
| brass ring as the merry-go-round goes around, get the | reference to 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. The expression catching the brass ring has come to mean gaining wealth, success or a prestigious position considered as a goal or prize. |
| brass ring for (someone) to catch | (slang) a chance for (someone) to gain riches or success. The phrase comes from the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round whoever selected a brass ring received a free ride. |
| | (slang) a chance for (someone) to gain riches or success. The phrase comes from the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round whoever selected a brass ring received a free ride. It's the brass ring for the auditor to |

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catch. 1 Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

(slang) a chance for (someone) to gain riches or success. The phrase comes from the once-popular practice of picking a ring from a box while riding a merry-go-round whoever selected a brass ring received a free ride. It's the brass ring for the auditor to catch. 2 Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

- brass ring on the merry-go-round, catching the reference to 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. The expression catching the brass ring has come to mean gaining wealth, success or a prestigious position considered as a goal or prize.
- brass watchdog a reference to the dog statues that have been used throughout history to guard the entrances to burial crypts, such as in ancient Egypt.
- brass-band in a manner of or like promoting something loudly and resoundingly, as with bands (such as military bands) made up of brass and percussion instruments.
- brass-band(ed) m. having or accompanied by a brass band, one consisting mostly or solely of instruments made of brass, such as the trumpet and a variety of other horns and percussion instruments. Brass bands, sometimes called marching bands, often play at athletic events, parades and military exercises. They accompany an event so as to attract attention and add to its publicity and fanfare. This term is used figuratively to describe any event that is highly publicized, noticeably promoted, etc.
- Brave New World a satirical novel by Aldous Huxley that depicts the potential horrors of life in the twenty-fifth century. It is a grim picture of the world which Huxley thinks our scientific and social developments have already begun to create. Human embryos are developed in bottles and conditioned to collectivism and passivity. See also Huxley, Aldous in this glossary.
- brawnier characterized by more muscle or muscular strength. Used figuratively in the lecture.
- breach a breaking or neglect.
- an opening made by breaking down a portion of a solid body, such as a wall, riverbank, etc.; a gap, rupture or break in anything.

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breadbasket	(slang) the stomach or abdomen. a slang term for the stomach. -Dictionary of American Slang.
breadboarded	(electronics) constructed (an experimental circuit) for the purpose of feasibility tests. (electronics) constructed an experimental model of. (electronics) constructed an experimental model of Mathison went home and he breadboarded one up. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62) (electronics) constructed an experimental model of Mathison went home and he breadboarded one up. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)
break	(slang) a chance piece of luck. (slang) an opportunity or stroke of fortune, especially a lucky one. (slang) chance; opportunity.
break (one's) heart	cause one to become overcome with grief or disappointment. cause one to become overcome with grief or disappointment. This would break your heart, by the way, if you did this as a routine auditing action. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
break (someone's) backs	overcome (someone); defeat (someone). From the idea that a person's back is what supports him; therefore to break or crack the back of someone would be to destroy his support.
break faith	to violate one's promise or word; to act as a traitor. Break means to transgress or violate by disregarding or failing to observe (something); to fail to keep one's word or pledge. Faith means a verbal promise, vow or pledge; the duty of fulfilling an obligation.
break somebody up	to say or do something that is so funny that people cannot stop laughing. [ex - He really broke me up with that story about the alligator.]
breaking up	dissolving; having an end put to them.
breaks (one's) heart	becomes overcome with grief or disappointment.

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breakwater	a wall or barrier to break the force of waves, especially one to form or protect a harbor.
breast	meet or oppose boldly; confront.
breath of an eye, in the (a, etc.)	a coined variation of the phrase in the twinkling of an eye. The word breath is used to mean an instant; literally, the amount of time required to take a breath.
breath test	a test done by an auditor using the E-Meter to measure the preclear's basal metabolism 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 then let it out through his mouth. When the sufficiently fed and rested preclear takes in oxygen, it combines with the fuel and you will see a surge of physical energy on the meter. The needle will give a fall. For further information, read the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard.
breath, paying a	a possible coined variation of pay lip service.
breathe down someone's neck	to stand close to someone in order to see (or oversee) what they are doing.
breather	(colloquial) a pause as for rest. (colloquial) a pause as for rest. You take a breather. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60) (colloquial) a pause as for rest. You take a breather. ðCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)
breathing cone	n. a reference to an apparatus used in the medical profession in the mid-1900s to test a person's metabolic rate and basal metabolism. A person was connected to the apparatus by a mouthpiece and was told to breathe normally. The results of which were recorded and then used in determining different diseases, state of patient, etc.
bred in the bone	firmly instilled or established as if by heredity. The running of a truck company some guy who knows how but can't tell you how, and that sort of thing=got it bred in the bone, and all that sort of thing=you better not count on him in any push. =Methods of Education (25 Oct. 56)
breechclouts	cloths worn to cover the loins; loincloths. Also breechcloths.
Breeden (Breedon), Joe	former staff member of Washington, DC, during the 1960s

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and 1970s.

Breeding	Don Breeding, a person who did research and helped LRH on development of the E-Meter.
breeds of cat	(informal) types; sorts; varieties. Example The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. (informal) types; sorts; varieties. Example The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before. They are two different breeds of cat.
breeze, bat the	(slang) talk aimlessly; chat.
breeze, swing like a	a coined phrase meaning to be at a high level of activity; to move along at a fast pace.
Br'er Bear	a character in several stories by the writer Joel Chandler Harris (1848 - 1908). Many of the characters in these works, such as Br'er Bear, are animals endowed with human qualities. Br'er is Southern US dialect for brother. a character who appears in the well-known stories written in the late 1800s and early 1900s by American journalist Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908). (Br'er is Southern US dialect for brother.) Br'er Bear appears in the book Uncle Remus, His Songs and Sayings (1880) and later in the book The Tar Baby Story and Other Rhymes by Uncle Remus (1904). Br'er Bear is a big and bumbling, dull-witted character who is continuously being outsmarted by the trickery of the smaller and weaker Br'er Rabbit.
Breuer	Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. See also Freud and hysteria in this glossary. Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book Studies in Hysteria. See also Freud in this glossary.

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Josef Breuer (1842 - 1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies in which he used hypnosis as a means of relieving hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book *Studies in Hysteria*. See also Freud in this glossary.

Josef Breuer (1842-1925), German-Jewish physician born in Vienna, known chiefly for his studies of hysteria. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book *Studies in Hysteria*. See also Freud and hysteria in this glossary. Now Freud, Freud in 1894 broke with Breuer who taught him to psychoanalyze, and announced the libido theory, a three-letter word adding up to sex. –Definition of Control [4 July 1957)

Josef Breuer (1842-1925), Austrian physician; known especially for work on the ear and on psychoanalysis. Author (with Sigmund Freud) of the book *Studies on Hysteria*. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary.

bric-a-brac

literally means miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture.

literally, miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture.

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miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

odds and ends of any sort.

literally, miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in this lecture to refer to something extraneous. And

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that subject had many ramifications, see? And if a process is really getting to a pc, his eye color will change, you see? Or his pulse will smooth out, you know? That's about all you have to know. The rest of this is bric-a-brac. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

literally, miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in this lecture. All right, somebody can spend his whole life working in the field and realm of bric-a-brac and have a good time. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

literally means miscellaneous small articles collected because they are antique or for their sentimental, decorative or other interest. Used figuratively in the lecture. Well, I tell you that-even that too, occasionally -that it's an awful lot of bric-a-brac and phenomena. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part If (24 May 62)

odds and ends of any sort. -World Book Dictionary.

brick wall datum a datum which, like a brick wall, is unrelenting, unyielding or hard to change.

a datum which, like a brick wall, is unrelenting, unyielding or hard to change. “This is a brick wall datum a poor course will become an empty course.”

bricks, came down on (someone) like a ton of (informal) turned the full force of one's anger against (someone), usually as a punishment.

(informal) turned the full force of one's anger against (someone), usually as a punishment. I came down on their teacher like a ton of bricks, you see? ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

Bridge Publications, Inc. a publishing organization which sells and distributes Dianetics and Scientology books, tapes, cassettes, hat and course packs, insignia and E-Meters. Bridge Publications is located in Los Angeles.

bridge, a lot of water's gone under the (informal) much time has passed and many different things have happened.

(informal) much time has passed and many different things have happened. PC A lot of water's gone under the bridge. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles

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Bridge, the

the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as “The Bridge to Total Freedom.” The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. For further information see the Scientology Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also Clear, Grade Chart and OT in this glossary.

the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as “The Bridge to Total Freedom.” The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. For further information see the Scientology Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also Clear, Classification and Gradation Chart and OT in this glossary.

the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as “The Bridge to Total Freedom.” The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. Also called the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. See also Clear, OT and Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart in this glossary. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

the route to Clear and OT, also referred to as the “Bridge to Total Freedom.” In Scientology there is the idea of a bridge across the chasm. It comes from an old mystic idea of a chasm between where one is now and a higher plateau of existence and that many people trying to make it fell into the abyss. Today, however, Scientology has a bridge that goes across the chasm and is complete and can be walked. It is represented in the steps of the Grade Chart. See also Grade Chart in this glossary.

the route to Clear and OT, also referred to as “The Bridge to Total Freedom” and the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. The Bridge is a term that originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

the route to Clear and OT. It is also referred to as “The Bridge to Total Freedom.” The Bridge is a term which originated in early Dianetics days, symbolizing travel from unknowingness to revelation. For further information see the Scientology Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also Clear, Grade Chart and OT in this glossary. @If you look at the levels written above the departments you find

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the spans of the Bridge which are followed to Release, Clear and OT.

Bridglands a hardware, plumbing and building supply store formerly located in East Grinstead, Sussex, until 1965 when it went out of operation.

bridle a head harness for guiding a horse. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

brigadier admiral a humorous term for an imaginary military rank. A brigadier general is a military officer with an insignia of one star, ranking above a colonel and below a major general, and an admiral is a naval officer of the highest rank.

bright and shining and bushy-tailed (colloquial) very cheerful and lively. A variation of bright-eyed and bushy-tailed which is in reference to cats whose tails become much thicker when they are angered or excited.

bright side, look on the to see the good points in something that is otherwise bad. [ex - I know I don't have much experience at this type of work, but look on the bright side—I don't have any bad habits I need to correct!]

(informal) think of the advantages and not the disadvantages in a situation.

bright-eyed and bushy-tailed m. alert and active, full of lively energy and ready

Brilliantine a brand name for a cosmetic used to add a glossy shine to the hair.

brindle having a gray or tawny (brownish-yellow) coat streaked or spotted with a darker color.

bring home to bring something home to someone means to make them understand how important or serious it is.

bring home to impress upon or make clear to.

bring off to achieve successfully.

bring to bear see BEAR, BRING TO.

brink point just short of.

Brisbane River a river in southeast Queensland, Australia.

a river that winds through Brisbane, the capital city of the state of Queensland in northeastern Australia. Two hundred and fifteen

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miles (346 km) long, the river was widened and deepened to allow large oceangoing vessels to travel on it, making the city of Brisbane accessible and establishing it as a major seaport.

brisket

the breast of an animal. The breast has been conceived of as the center of emotion. Used figuratively in this lecture. It's either the living he's had or the auditing he's had isn't sitting well on his reactive brisket, which can be corrected, or he should be doing the next grade.

the chest.

Bristol-Myers Company an American company that manufactures and sells drugs, medicines and healthcare products. Established in 1898, the company expanded to become one of the largest pharmaceutical enterprises in the world. During the late 1960s, the company introduced a string of new products such as Resolve pain reliever and Fact toothpaste that were similar to other products currently on the market. Despite spending millions of dollars on promotion, a series of their products were unsuccessful when they went up against the already-established competition.

A large grid of small squares, resembling graph paper, with a few squares missing in the bottom left corner.

Bristol-Myers CompanyCharmin

A large rectangular area filled with a uniform grid of small, empty squares, resembling graph paper or a test pattern.

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- British Associates early members of Scientology in the United Kingdom, who delivered training and processing services.
- British Columbia a province in western Canada on the Pacific Coast. The northern part of the province is bordered on the west by Alaska. See also Alaska in this glossary.
- British Commonwealth(of Nations) a confederation of independent nations, with their dependencies, united under the British crown it includes the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, India, Jamaica, Kenya, New Zealand, and many others.
- British Guyana country in northeastern South America formerly a British colony, it became independent and a member of the Commonwealth in 1966.
- British Mark IV an E-Meter model which looked similar to and was the predecessor of the Mark V E-Meter. The British Mark IV was released in 1961, at which time it became the only meter allowed in Scientology Academies.
- an E-Meter model which looked similar to and was the predecessor of the Mark V E-Meter. The British Mark IV was released in 1961, at which time it became the only meter allowed in Scientology Academies. He should have a British Mark IV E-Meter. - See Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)

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- British Museum Library a national depository in London, England housing a collection of exhibits related to art, literature and science. Originally the museum was planned to hold natural history objects and manuscripts; however, the increasing number of gifts of manuscripts, etc. necessitated the need for more divisions. In 1881, the natural history department was moved to the Natural History Museum to allow extra space for manuscripts in the British Museum.
- British parliament the national legislative body of Great Britain.
- British Silver Trust a made-up name for a company.
- a made-up name for a company. Well, that's all very well and that's fine but we don't expect him to make a tea service that is going to please the general manager of the British Silver Trust in his first few weeks of silversmithing.
- a made-up name for a company. Well, that's all very well and that's fine but we don't expect him to make a tea service that is going to please the general manager of the British Silver Trust in his first few weeks of silversmithing. ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)
- British Swift (bullet) a reference to a .220 Swift.
- British Tea Services, Limited a made-up name for a company. We sort of would expect that fellow to go out and hang around silversmithing and improve his design and work with a master and gradually get there and when he is about fifty, why, turn out some cracking marvel of a piece, you see, that the general manager of British Tea Services, Limited, or something of this sort, would approve of and buy and use as a standard design, you see?
- a made-up name for a company. . . . and when he is about fifty, why, turn out some cracking marvel of a piece, you see, that the general manager of British Tea Services, Limited, or something of this sort, would approve of and buy and use as his standard design, you see? ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)
- a made-up name for a company. . . . when he is about fifty, why, turn out some cracking marvel of a piece, you see, that the general manager of British Tea Services, Limited, or something of the sort, would approve of and buy and use as a standard design, you see? ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

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British Vice-Consul	the British official in a country who is subordinate to or a substitute for a consul (an official appointed by the government of one country to look after its commercial interests and the welfare of its citizens in another country).
Brize Norton	a Royal Air Force installation, established in the 1930s, and located northwest of London, England. Brize Norton operated as an airforce training ground during World War II (1939–1945) and later as a storage place for nuclear weapons.
Brize-Norton	<p>a Royal Air Force base in England, north of London.</p> <p>a Royal Air Force base in England, north of London. They got a button up here at Brize-Norton. -See Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)</p>
Broad Street	<p>one of the main streets in the center of downtown Philadelphia. It runs north - south, is 113 feet wide and is one of the longest straight streets in the world.</p> <p>a long, straight street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Broad Street is 113 feet (34.4 m) wide and is one of the longest straight streets in the world running for around twenty miles (32.2 km) and crossing a large majority of the city.</p> <p>one of the main streets in the center of downtown Philadelphia. It runs north-south, is 113 feet wide and is one of the longest straight streets in the world.</p>
broad-arm type desk	n. a reference to a tablet arm desk, a type of desk, often used in schools, consisting of a chair to which is attached a broad, flat surface at the right-hand side above the seat. This surface is located somewhat higher than the arm of a chair would be, and is used as a desktop for writing or reading.
Broadway and 42nd Street	<p>a busy street corner in the heart of New York City.</p> <p>same as 42nd and Broadway.</p>
broil	a confused disturbance, tumult or turmoil.
broke bread	ate a meal, especially in companionable association with others.
broke the back of	overcame; defeated. 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.

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broke, go for	<p>exert all of one's efforts; give everything one has.</p> <p>exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost.</p> <p>(slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost.</p> <p>to exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost.</p> <p>to exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. Now you can really afford to go for broke on 14.</p> <p>exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. And then if you're really going for broke, you're going to have to add the sixteen factor underneath that.</p> <p>(slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. And they'll go for broke. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(slang) exert oneself or employ one's resources to the utmost. And they'll go for broke. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p>
broke, went for	<p>(slang) exerted oneself or employed one's resources to the utmost.</p>
broken	<p>slang used in the wise 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.</p> <p>slang used in the wise 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.</p>
Bromo Selzer	<p>brand name for a compound sold to relieve headaches and upset stomachs.</p>
bromoil	<p>(photography) a very involved and complicated process for developing photographs that uses oil pigments.</p> <p>(photography) a very complicated process for developing photographs involving the use of oil pigments (coloring matter mixed with oil). Let's take an esoteric process like bromoil. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p>

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(photography) a very involved and complicated process for developing photographs that uses oil pigments. Let's take an esoteric process like bromoil. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

n. a reference to a special process of producing a photographic print that is essentially a painting. The name comes from brom-, a prefix used in denoting something which contains an acid called bromine (such as bromide, a chemical in the original photographic paper used in this process) and oil. The steps of making a bromoil are many and detailed but include bleaching the color from the original photograph and then re-creating it by painting the photograph with oily ink. This ink tends to stick to the darker areas of the photograph and be repelled by the lighter areas, with the intermediate portions varying between these two extremes, resulting in a unique print.

bronchitis

an illness in which the lining of the bronchial tubes (the two large, main branches of the windpipe and their branching tubes), is inflamed and there is painful coughing.

an illness in which the lining of the bronchial tubes (the two large, main branches of the windpipe and their branching tubes), is inflamed and there is painful coughing. Sees a child coughing and whooping and coughing and just having a terrible time, and turns around very learnedly to the mother and says, "Bronchitis—acute," and walks away. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

Bronx

the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, New York. It is over ten miles from the heart of the city to the Bronx. See also 42nd and Broadway in this glossary.

the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, New York. It is over ten miles from the heart of the city to the Bronx.

the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, USA.

the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, New York. It is over ten miles from the heart of the city to the Bronx.

the northernmost borough (one of the five administrative units) of New York City, USA. He's just Joe Zilch, 1822 Ninth Avenue, Bronx.

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Bronx Zoo	<p>a zoo located in Bronx Park in New York City which is also known as the New York Zoological Gardens. It houses more than 1,000 species of wild and rare animals, some of which roam freely in a replica of the African veld (open grassy country).</p> <p>one of the largest zoos in the world, located in the Bronx, a section of New York City, New York, USA. Opened in 1899, it covers an area of 264 acres and houses over 1,000 species of wild and rare animals, including buffalo and several types of deer kept in spacious enclosures.</p>
Brooklyn Bridge	<p>a suspension bridge over the East River in New York City, connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn. Work was started on the bridge in 1867 and completed in 1884.</p> <p>a suspension bridge over the East River in New York City, connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn. Work was started on the bridge in 1867 and completed in 1884. The Brooklyn Bridge is mentioned in several common expressions about sale of the bridge by one person to another (the bridge is actually public property). For example, a person who “could sell someone the Brooklyn Bridge” is persuasive; a person who “would agree to buy the Brooklyn Bridge” is gullible.</p> <p>a suspension bridge over the East River in New York City, connecting Manhattan with Brooklyn.</p> <p>a bridge in New York City, New York, USA, that traverses the East River and connects two sections of the city, Manhattan and Brooklyn. The bridge was built in the mid to late 1800s. When completed, the main span of the bridge measured 1,595 feet (486 m), which made it the world’s longest suspension bridge of the time. (A suspension bridge is a bridge with a roadway suspended from cables supported by structures at each end but which has no supporting structures under the length of the bridge itself.) It has six lanes for traffic and also accommodates pedestrians. The Brooklyn Bridge has become part of several common expressions which mention the sale of the bridge by one person to another (the bridge is actually public property and cannot be sold). For example, a person who “could sell someone the Brooklyn Bridge” is said to be persuasive, and a person who “would agree to buy the Brooklyn Bridge” is easily fooled.</p> <p>a suspension bridge over the East River in New York City, connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn. Work was started on the bridge in 1867 and completed in 1884. The Brooklyn Bridge is mentioned in several common expressions about sale of the</p>

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bridge by one person to another (the bridge is actually public property). For example, a person who “could sell someone the Brooklyn Bridge” is persuasive; a person who “would agree to buy the Brooklyn Bridge” is gullible. And I did the meanest thing a guy can do when he does that I sold him this thing lock, stock and barrel, Brooklyn Bridge and Empire State Building and the president of the United States thrown in.

Brooklyn Navy Yard the popular name for the New York Naval Shipyard, established in 1801 in what is now Brooklyn, an administrative district of New York City. The Brooklyn Navy Yard was one of the largest American naval installations, providing berths for ships, extensive shipbuilding and shiprepair yards. It also included a naval hospital. The Navy gave up the yard in 1968 and it was turned over to private enterprises for the establishment of factories, shipbuilding facilities and warehouses.

broom (new broom sweeps clean) a person who has just been put in charge of an area who starts with great vigor to make many changes to improve its effectiveness.

broom sweeps clean, new a person newly appointed or just placed in charge of some activity starts out by making numerous changes to the current organizational setup, often not to the best interests of the organization, nor agreed upon by those already there. This phrase is often shortened to new broom and alludes to the action of taking a new broom and sweeping out all of the contents of a room in its entirety.

brot (German) bread.

n. a German word meaning bread.

Brotherhood of the Snake an incident concerning a group on Earth which was involved in an effort towards total religious conquest of the Near East, India and some of Europe. The conflict between them and those fighting against them was extremely violent. See also incident in this glossary.

an incident concerning a group on Earth which was involved in an effort towards total religious conquest of the Near East, India and some of Europe. The conflict between them and those fighting against them was extremely violent. See also incident in this glossary. There's one 1216 b.c. that shows up on any case the Brotherhood of the Snake. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

an incident concerning a group on Earth which was involved in an

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effort towards total religious conquest of the Near East, India and some of Europe. The conflict between them and those fighting against them was extremely violent. See also incident in this glossary. There's one 1216 b.c. that shows up on any case, the Brotherhood of the Snake. 2 Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

Brothers of I Will Arise a made-up name for a group.

Brothers of the Snake a group on Earth around 1216 b.c. which was involved in an effort towards total religious conquest of the Near East, India and some of Europe. The conflict between them and those fighting against them was extremely violent.

brought (someone) down to size see SIZE, BROUGHT (SOMEONE) DOWN TO.

Broun, Heywood (1888 - 1939) American journalist and novelist. In the early twentieth century, while working for several New York newspapers and magazines, he wrote a widely read newspaper column in which he reviewed plays.

(1888-1939) American journalist and novelist. In the early 1900s, Broun wrote for several New York newspapers and magazines, and in 1916, he became the drama critic for the New York Tribune. Beginning in 1921 he wrote a column for the New York World called It Seems to Me, which was eventually syndicated and had a huge following. Broun also wrote novels, and in 1931 he produced and acted in his own musical comedy, Shoot the Works.

brow of Jove see JOVE, (FULL-ARMED FROM, GET OUT OF, SPEW FORTH FROM, ETC.) THE BROW OF.

brow, by the sweat of the through hard work or effort.

see SWEAT OF THE (ONE'S) BROW, BY THE.

Brown Bess a term applied to a type of British firearm of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The gun was clumsy and heavy, but durable and reliable. The name Brown Bess came from its brown-colored barrel and from the erroneous idea that it had been introduced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (Bess being a nickname for Elizabeth).

Brown Derby a famous restaurant in Hollywood, California. In the early days of Hollywood and the motion picture industry, especially the 1940s, the Brown Derby was a popular meeting place for Hollywood stars.

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a chain of four well-known restaurants formerly located in Los Angeles, which became famous during the early days of the motion-picture industry in Hollywood. The first Brown Derby opened in 1926 and was built in the shape of the derby hat (a stiff felt hat, with a round top and curved brim). The Hollywood Derby (the second to be opened) located a half a block south from Hollywood Boulevard became the most famous of all Derbies. It gained a reputation for great food and became legendary as the center of the glamorous film world and host to movie stars, celebrities and the rich and powerful, drawn from the surrounding theaters, broadcasting and movie studios. Following decades of success, the Hollywood Brown Derby was closed due to earthquake damage, and by 1985 all of the original Brown Derbies had closed.

brown study	<p>a condition of being deep in thought.</p> <p>n. a state of being deeply absorbed in thought; a mood marked by serious thoughtfulness or preoccupation. Brown here is used in an older sense of gloomy or somber. Study here means a state of mental absorption, deep thought or meditation. This term dates from the sixteenth century.</p>
Brown, Dr.	a reference to Professor Thomas Benjamin Brown (1892–1962).
Browne, Sir Thomas	<p>(1605 - 1682) English scholar, physician and author. He is considered one of the greatest stylists of English prose.</p> <p>(1605–1682) English author and physician. Born and educated in England, he studied medicine in Europe. Finally settling in England, he began practicing as a doctor in Norwich. He also wrote several works including <i>Religio Medici</i> (Religion of a Doctor), reconciling the claims of religion and science.</p>
Brownie box camera	<p>a simple camera shaped like a box, having a fixed focus and, usually, a single shutter speed. It was made in the first half of the twentieth century by Eastman Kodak under the brand name of Brownie.</p> <p>brand name of a simple camera shaped like a box, having a fixed focus and, usually, a single shutter speed. It was made in the first half of the twentieth century by Eastman Kodak.</p> <p>brand name of a simple camera shaped like a box, having a fixed focus and, usually, a single shutter speed. It was made in the first half of the twentieth century by Eastman Kodak. That, by the way, is the speed of a Brownie box camera. –Meter Training (12</p>

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July 62)

a proprietary name of a simple box-like camera produced in 1909 by the Kodak company and which was extremely popular in the first half of the twentieth century. These cameras usually had a fixed focus and single shutter speed and were later available with flash attachments.

browning n. a substance, such as a liquid or paste, used in staining leather shoes

Browning machine gun a machine gun (an automatic gun, usually with a cooling apparatus, firing a rapid stream of bullets fed into it by a belt) which was developed by the famous American gun designer, John Moses Browning (1855 - 1926). Under tests in 1917, one of these guns fired over 600 rounds of ammunition per minute.

a reference to the automatic weapons designed and manufactured by American arms designer John Moses Browning (1855–1926). The Browning automatic rifle, pistol and machine guns were developed at the start of the twentieth century and were widely used by the United States and many other countries in both World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). The two most typical machine guns made by Browning were a .30 caliber, having a bore (inside diameter of barrel) of three tenths of an inch, and the larger .50 caliber, with a bore of one-half inch. Specialized versions of these were used on both tanks and aircraft.

a machine gun (an automatic gun, usually with a cooling apparatus, firing a rapid stream of bullets fed into it by a belt) which was developed by American gun designer John Moses Browning (1855–1926).

bruise off figuratively, to put or beat down, subdue or suppress something completely, as an idea, movement, etc. To bruise as used here means to crush as with heavy blows or pounding, and off here means fully or completely.

brung up (dialect) brought up (cared for in childhood; educated; trained).

brush (it) off dismiss (it) as unimportant; make light of (it).

dismiss (it) as unimportant; make light of (it). So it's not just "Well, he's running without tone arm action," and brush it off, you see? -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

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brush country	sparsely settled country, covered with wild scrub growth. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991 sparsely settled country, covered with wild scrub growth.
brush off	to dismiss someone or something as unimportant; to not take seriously or think important; to put aside or pay no attention to. The term is thought to refer to the action of brushing unwanted dirt off of clothing; however, it is also possibly an allusion to the action of a Pullman porter (a railroad employee who waits on passengers in a Pullman car, a passenger car with especially comfortable furnishings for day or especially for night travel) who, sensing a poor tip from one of his passengers, gave that person just a few flicks with his clothes brush, then passed on to the next customer. to dismiss someone or something as unimportant; to not take seriously or think important; to put aside or pay no attention to. The term is thought to refer to the action of brushing unwanted dirt off of clothing.
brush one's hands of	a coined variation of wash one's hands of, meaning to dismiss or renounce interest in; refuse to have any further connection with; or take no responsibility for. To wash one's hands of comes from a story in the Bible where at Jesus' trial the Roman governor (Pontius Pilate), seeing that he could not save Jesus, took water and washed his hands before the multitude
brush war	n. same as brushfire war.
brush wars	warfare carried out by guerrillas (small defensive forces of irregular soldiers, usually volunteers, making surprise raids). warfare carried out on by guerrillas (small defensive forces of irregular soldiers, usually volunteers, making surprise raids).
brush, beat up the	a coined variation of beat the bushes, meaning to search through all places or areas for something or someone; to search diligently. This phrase is an allusion to people called beaters, who were hired to go along on a hunting trip and literally beat the bushes in an attempt to flush game from hiding so that the hunter could shoot it.
brushes	close approaches, especially to something undesirable or harmful.
brushing (someone) up refreshing (someone's) memory or skill.	
brush-off	a dismissal as unimportant or inconsequential.

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brute	<p>an animal without power to reason. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>a stupid, cruel or coarse person.</p>
BS	<p>abbreviation for Beginning Scientologist the certificate one receives for completing the Beginning Scientologist Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists at the time of the lecture.</p> <p>abbreviation for Beginning Scientologist, the certificate one receives for completing the Beginning Scientologist Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists at the time of the lecture. "BS, blank, blank, 1."</p> <p>abbreviation for Beginning Scientologist, the certificate one receives for completing the Beginning Scientologist Course, an introductory course for new Scientologists at the time of the lecture. "BS, blank, blank, 1." -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)</p>
BScn	<p>short for Bachelor of Scientology Course, the Commonwealth equivalent of the Hubbard Clearing Scientologist (HCS) Course in the United States. See also HCS in this glossary.</p>
BScn Course	<p>short for Bachelor of Scientology Course, a course offering an advanced level of professional auditor certification at the time of the lecture. Also called the Hubbard Clearing Scientologist Course.</p> <p>Bachelor of Scientology Course, a course offering an advanced level of professional auditor certification at the time of the lecture. Also called the Hubbard Clearing Scientologist Course. George Wichelow walked off a BScn Course in London; went back over to Jersey. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)</p>
Btu	<p>abbreviation for British thermal unit. Used in this lecture with no particular meaning.</p>
bu	<p>short for bureau. See bureau in this glossary. [From distribution] Bu 1, PCO, Action</p> <p>short for bureau. See bureau in this glossary.</p>
bub	<p>[short for bubbly] brother, lad, boy—used chiefly as a form of address and with an implication of superiority to the one addressed. [ex - Come on, bub, make it snappy.]</p>

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n. a form of familiar address to boys or men; fellow. This term is thought to either be an alteration of the word brother or to have come from the German bube, meaning little boy. In addition to being used as a familiar address, as in “See you around, bub,” it can also be used to imply superiority over the one being spoken to, such as “Listen bub, you’d better make it quick.”

bubble octant

n. an instrument used to determine the altitude of a heavenly body (sun, moon or star) for the purpose of navigation. An octant is an instrument so designed that one can look through an eyepiece and (by the action of mirrors) see the horizon while at the same time viewing a heavenly body. This enables one to measure the heavenly body’s height in the sky (and thus get information to determine one’s position in relation to it). When the horizon is not visible, as at night or when weather conditions are unfavorable, one can use a bubble octant to make a similar measurement. This device contains a chamber of liquid with a bubble of air in it. The bubble octant is held so that the bubble lies in a certain position that shows the instrument is being held level to the horizon. The heavenly body is then viewed and measured similarly to how it is done with a regular octant.

bubonic plague

a very dangerous contagious disease, accompanied by fever, chills and swelling of the lymphatic glands. It is carried to humans by fleas from rats or squirrels.

a very dangerous contagious disease, accompanied by fever, chills and swelling of certain glands in the body. It is carried to humans by fleas from rats or squirrels.

Buck Rogers

the main character of a popular American comic strip, later made into motion pictures. The stories were science fiction, set in the twenty-fifth century.

a comic-strip character who sailed off to Mars or Venus and had incredible adventures. -Handbook for Preclears

the main character of a science-fiction comic strip of the same name. The strip, which originally appeared in 1929, tells the adventures of a twentieth-century American air force officer (Buck Rogers) who awakens after being caught in suspended animation for five centuries. With the help of superscientific equipment and futuristic weapons, Buck travels through space fighting the forces of evil. The comic strip ran until 1967 and the adventures of Buck Rogers were also adapted to radio and appeared on television.

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buck sergeant	(military) the lowest type of sergeant. Sergeant is the designation of one level of ranking in some military organizations; there are several subdivisions at this level, the lowest being referred to as buck sergeant.
buck stops here, the	the ultimate responsibility lies here; this is the place where decisions are made and not passed on to someone else. The word buck came from card games. The buck—short for either (A) a buckshot (a lead ball used for shooting deer), (B) a buckhorn knife (a knife with a handle made from the horn of a buck [a male deer]) or (C) a silver dollar (called a buck)—was passed from one card player to another as a visible reminder of who had the responsibility of being the dealer. A sign with this expression appeared on the desk of the US President Harry S. Truman (1884–1972), who was himself a card player.
Buck, Pearl	<p>(1892 - 1973) American novelist. The daughter of Presbyterian missionaries in China, she drew on her long experience of that country to write many novels, several of which, e.g., <i>The Good Earth</i> (1931) and <i>Dragon Seed</i> (1942), became very popular. She was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 and won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938.</p> <p>(1892–1973) American author who, as the daughter of American missionaries, lived in China for many years. In 1923 she began to write for American magazines on the theme of understanding the Chinese people, and in 1930 her first book, <i>East Wind, West Wind</i>, was published. She wrote more than 85 books including works for children, plays and biographies. Her life and experiences in China formed the background for many of her novels.</p>
buckboard	an open, flat-bottomed, four-wheeled carriage.
bucked in to	(figurative) brought up against; opposed to.
bucket of bolts	<p>(slang) an old boat or ship.</p> <p>an old, dilapidated car, ship or aircraft; one that rattles and shakes noisily when in motion, producing a sound similar to the rattling of a bucketful of bolts or screws. Bucket of bolts can also be used either derogatorily or affectionately in reference to a car, ship or aircraft that is in sound condition.</p>
bucket, kicked the	(slang) died. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of

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the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket.

(slang) died. The phrase comes from animals about to be slaughtered for food often being hung from a frame scaffold, and of course they kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket.

(slang) died. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket.

(slang) died. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold; as they are lifted into position they sometimes kick out, their legs hitting a part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the English word bucket.

(slang) died. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold; as they are lifted into position they sometimes kick out, their legs hitting a part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the English word bucket. Mama was the stable datum in his life

(slang) died. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket. And for a little while after Stalin kicked the bucket or was shot by his own political pals—they didn't announce his death for a dog's age—as long as that was going forward, communism continued to have a climbing statistic.

(slang) died. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket. Just a couple of years ago, if it was then, one of the most profound critics of Dianetics and one of the fellows who hadîdid the most to Dianetics to slow it down and who got paid the highest went up to the Mayo Clinic and kicked the bucket. îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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(slang) died. This expression comes from the fact that animals that are about to be slaughtered for food are often hung from a frame scaffold and kick out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket. Just a couple of years ago, if it was then, one of the most profound critics of Dianetics and one of the fellows who had ~~2~~ did the most to Dianetics to slow it down and who got paid the highest went up to the Mayo Clinic and kicked the bucket. ~~2~~ Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

bucket, kicks the

(slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket.

(slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

(slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals about to be slaughtered for food often being hung from a frame scaffold and kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket.

(slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as the~ are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket. So much so, quite often when one twin is killed the other one simply kicks the bucket. - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

(slang) dies. The phrase comes from animals, about to be slaughtered for food and often being hung from a frame scaffold, kicking out as they are lifted into position. Their legs hit part of the frame whose French name, *buchet*, is the origin of the word bucket. "And it's not important," and you know? And he kicks the bucket.

bucketing

(chiefly British) moving or driving fast.

bucking

forcing a way through or proceeding against (an obstacle).

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bucking one's shoulder up against resisting or objecting strongly to (some situation or
condition).

resisting or objecting strongly to (some situation or condition). And I've been bucking my shoulder, in the organizations, up against any tendency to complicate a simple observation. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

bucking up (slang) resisting; defying; going up against someone or something.

buckling bending, warping, bulging or collapsing.

bucks (one) up makes (one) more cheerful.

bucksology a made-up word.

bud (informal) short for buddy. See buddy in this glossary.

(slang) short for buddy (a close friend; companion) used in addressing a man or boy.

(slang) short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy.

slang for fellow; friend. -Dictionary of American Slang.

(slang) short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. Because processing today is fundamentally ``fundamentalized" and basically ``basicalized" on just this single horrible fact Them as ain't honest won't get cleared, bud. îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

(slang) short for buddy; used in addressing a man or boy. Because processing today is fundamentally ``fundamentalized" and basically ``basicalized" on just this single horrible fact Them as ain't honest won't get cleared, bud. ♫Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

bud, beat it go away, fellow—a humorous exteriorization command. From the slang terms beat it (go away, leave or depart) and bud (buddy, fellow, friend).

bud, nip (something) in the bud stop (something) in the earliest stages.

Budapest, treaty of a made-up name for a treaty concerning Budapest. See also Budapest in this glossary.

a made-up name for a treaty.

a made-up name for a treaty concerning Budapest. See also

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Budapest in this glossary. "You see, there's an old treaty, the treaty of Budapest, that was made by the early Huns, which were your people." -See Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)

- Buddha, Gautama Siddhartha Gautama (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue.
- Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.) a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India and was the founder of Buddhism. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. Buddha is a title applied by Buddhists to someone regarded as embodying divine wisdom and virtue.
- Buddhist of or by one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism. See also Buddha in this glossary.
- one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism. See also Buddhism in this glossary.
- one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism (the religion founded by Gautama Buddha). The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or "one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means." The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime.
- one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca. 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime.
- one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca 563 - 483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime.
- pertaining to or characteristic of the doctrines of Buddhism (the religion founded by Gautama Buddha). See also Buddha in this glossary.

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referring to the Buddhist religion, founded by Gautama Buddha (563 - 483 b.c.). The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or “one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.” The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime.

one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism. See also Buddhism in this glossary. And the Buddhists called it a bodhi, and a bodhi has the same stability as any thetan exterior would have that you made today. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)

one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca 563@483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. The Buddhist, you know, never got this one wrapped up. îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

one who follows the doctrines of Buddhism, the religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama Buddha (ca 563@483 b.c.), a religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India. The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime. The Buddhist, you know, never got this one wrapped up. ¢Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

buddy (informal) a friend, comrade or partner.

buddy-buddy (slang) friendly or chummy, often in an effusive (expressing emotions in an unrestrained way) or insincere way.

(slang) friendly or chummy, often in an effusive (expressing emotions in an unrestrained way) or insincere way. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

Buffalo Bill William F. Cody (1846 - 1917), a frontier settler, scout and soldier. Originally an Indian scout, he became known as “Buffalo Bill” by supplying buffalo meat to railway workers.

a nickname for William Frederick Cody (1846@1917), U.S. plainsman, frontier scout and showman.

buffing v. acting as a buffer in resisting or preventing the effects of something. Buffing is the verb form of buffer, meaning that which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of or protect against.

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buffoonery	actions characteristic of a buffoon, a person who amuses others by tricks, jokes, odd gestures and postures, etc.
bug's ear, cute as a	a phrase used to describe something that is extremely cute or attractive in a dainty way. This phrase alludes to the idea that the smaller something is the cuter it is; hence a bug's ear, being very minute, would be the cutest thing imaginable.
bugaboo	(colloquial) a bugbear; a persistent problem or source of annoyance. (colloquial) a bugbear. See also bugbear in this glossary.
bugaboos	persistent problems or sources of annoyance.
bugbear	a persistent problem or source of annoyance. a persistent problem or source of annoyance. It's control of thought, control of thought has been the main bugbear in auditing. –CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)
bug-eyed	(slang) with bulging eyes, as from surprise or wonderment. (slang) with bulging eyes.
bugga-bugga	a made-up word.
bugged	(slang) annoyed; angered, etc. (slang) confused or puzzled. (slang) annoyed; angered, etc. Normally, what the person is worried about is in actual fact not what the person is bugged with. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
bugger factor	an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc. an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to handle a defect in that calculation—such as a second factor added in to account for another incorrectly included factor. A bugger is an annoying or troublesome thing, situation, etc.
bugger factor1	n. an arbitrary number entered into a mathematical equation to make the equation balance. An equation is an expression of the equality between two quantities, as in $2 + 2 = 4$. This equation

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balances, i.e., either side of the equal sign are actually equal. In certain forms of complex mathematics, when an equation does not balance a “bugger factor,” or arbitrary number, is entered into the equation to compensate for this.

bugger off (slang) depart.

buggy (slang) crazy; insane.

buggy whip a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years. “We couldn’t possibly be broke. We make the best buggy whips in the world!”

a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years.

a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years.

a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse(s) and control the speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years. It's like doing the equations of aircraft propellers-or buggy whips, about the same category today, propeller aircraft and the buggy whip . . .

a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years. It's like doing the equations of aircraft propellers=or buggy whips, about the same category today . . . =Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

n. a whip used in driving a horse that is pulling a buggy. A buggy is a light one-horse carriage with two or four wheels (in the United States). A whip is an instrument—usually a rigid rod with a small piece of cord on the end or a thin, flexible stick, rod or twig—which can be used for striking horses to get them to move faster.

a whip used by the driver of a buggy (a four-wheeled horse-

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drawn carriage). The whip was used to direct the horse and control his speed. Buggy whips, like buggies, have been obsolete for many years. It's like doing the equations of aircraft propellers or buggy whips, about the same category today, propeller aircraft and the buggy whip with integral calculus and painfully sketching out all of the various contours and curvatures of aircraft propeller blades or buggy whip curvatures, with integral calculus. Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

bug-jumps	<p>a coined word from bug, prison slang for a psychiatrist.</p> <p>a coined word from bug, prison slang for a psychiatrist. There are hakims and sad apples and Sufis and bug-jumps and jujus and AMA doctors, and bums and tramps amongst the witchcraft and so on, medicine men amongst the Indians, all this sort of thing. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)</p> <p>n. a made-up word.</p>
bugology	<p>n. a humorous name for the scientific study of bugs, from the word bug, a common name for all insects, and the suffix -ology, meaning a subject of study, or a branch of knowledge or science. The technical word for this science is entomology, from the prefix entomo-, meaning insect, and the suffix -logy, having the same meaning as -ology.</p>
Buick	<p>a car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer).</p> <p>a car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). The Buick built in 1904 had two forward speeds and reverse available.</p> <p>a mid-priced car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer).</p> <p>built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer).</p> <p>a line of automobiles named after pioneer American manufacturer, David Dunbar Buick (1854–1929). In 1902 Buick formed the Buick Manufacturing Company, which later became the Buick Motor Car Company, and in 1908 merged with several other companies to form General Motors. By the 1920s Buick buyers were chiefly upper-class professionals with most models of the car having a generally massive, sturdy and conservative</p>

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design.

a car built by the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation (a US automobile manufacturer). Buicks, ice cream cones, so forth it's an American possession. (Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

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builbailing a method of drilling whereby a coach attempts to find certain actions, words, phrases, mannerisms or subjects that cause the student doing the drill to become distracted from the drill by reacting to the coach. As a bullfighter attempts to attract the bull's attention and control the bull, so does the coach attempt to attract and control the student's attention, however the coach flunks the student whenever he succeeds in distracting the student from the drill and then repeats the action until it no longer has any affect on the student.

building brick a basic element or component. A variation of building block.

building jack a type of jack (any of various machines used to lift, hoist or move something heavy a short distance) used by builders, such as a jackscrew, a screw-operated jack for lifting or for exerting pressure.

built down made weaker, worse or less effective.

made weaker, worse or less effective. (Chapter 4, #2)

reference to a method of producing what seem to be low sounds on an organ without having the very long organ pipes usually necessary to do this. It is created by playing two sounds at the same time which are very close, but not quite the same. There weren't any even 32-foot pipes in the thing, but he just got a couple of things that would then sound like they built down and he threw those in.

built down reference to a method of producing what seem to be low sounds on an organ without having the very long organ pipes usually necessary to do this. It is created by playing two sounds at the

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same time which are very close, but not quite the same.

built down2

a reference to “building an organ down,” which is a method of producing a deeper tone by combining the sounds of two pipes that when played individually are not as low. When sounded together the resulting frequency gives an illusion of a deeper sounding tone.

Bulawayo

a city in southwest Zimbabwe in southern Africa. (Zimbabwe was called Rhodesia at the time of the lecture.)

a city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa.

the second largest city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. It is an important commercial, railroad and industrial center.

the second largest city in Zimbabwe, a country in southeast Africa. It is an important commercial, railroad and industrial center. Its name, a Zulu word meaning “the place of the killing,” commemorates the mass execution of some rebellious natives in 1837 and 1838 on the site where the city now stands.

Bulge, Battle of the

the last major offensive by the German army in World War II. In late 1944, the invasion of Belgium by the Allies (including Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States) was temporarily stopped by a German counterattack in which the German lines formed a “bulge” into the Allied defenses. The Allies drove the German forces back with heavy casualties on both sides. See also war, last in this glossary.

the name of an important battle during World War II (1939–1945). In December 1944, German troops and tanks secretly gathered in western Germany to launch an attack against Allied forces in Belgium. (The Allies consisted primarily of Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia.) Allied intelligence had earlier reported a buildup of German forces in this area. The report was ignored, however, by Allied commanders (under the charge of US General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1890–1969) as the Germans were thought incapable of staging a major offensive at that point in the war. Intending to push Allied forces back from German home territory and capture Antwerp (the Allies’ most vital supply port), the attack was a complete surprise and broke through the middle of the Allied army’s defensive lines, creating a “bulge” deep into Belgium. Although US troops succeeded in driving the German forces back, the casualties were heavy. Close to 20,000 US soldiers were killed, another 20,000 captured and

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40,000 wounded. This battle, involving approximately 600,000 Americans, was the largest ever fought by the US Army.

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- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| bulk | n. a possible reference to the hull or entire cargo space of a ship for the |
| bull and the cape, the | a reference to a bull fight where the matador (bull fighter) uses a large red cape to attract the bull's attention and to guide the bull's attack. The bull instinctively charges the cape as it is a large, moving target, not due to its color as is generally thought. The matador works as close to the bull as possible, leading the bull in a series of graceful passes with his cape. The amount of admiration the matador receives is based on how close he can be to the horns without receiving injury, his grace and his calm in the face of such danger. Finally the matador kills the bull with a sword. |
| Bullah, Prince Ali | a made-up name for a prince.

a made-up name for a prince. He knows what he's got to do All he's got to do is walk up to Prince Ali Bullah and slip a shiv in his guts; that's all he got to do. |
| bullbait | to find certain actions, words, phrases, mannerisms or subjects that cause the student doing a drill to become distracted by |

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reacting to the coach. Bullbaiting is done by the coach in specific Training Routines. The word bullbait is derived from an English and Spanish sport of baiting which meant to set dogs upon a chained bull. See also Training Routines in this glossary.

in coaching certain drills, attempting to find certain actions, words, phrases, mannerisms or subjects that cause the student doing the drill to become distracted from the drill by reacting to the coach. As a bullfighter attempts to attract the bull's attention and control the bull, so does the coach attempt to attract and control the student's attention, however the coach flunks the student whenever he succeeds in distracting the student from the drill and then repeats the action until it no longer has any effect on the student. Taken from a Spanish and English sport of "baiting" which means "to set dogs upon a chained bull," but mainly "to attack or torment especially with persistent insult, criticism or ridicule." Also "to tease."

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bullbaiting

a method of drilling whereby a coach attempts to find certain actions, words, phrases, mannerisms or subjects that cause the student doing the drill to become distracted from the drill by

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bulldoze	<p>clear away by or as if by using a bulldozer (a large, powerful tractor with a shovellike blade at the front end for moving earth, tree stumps, rocks, etc.). And from an Ethics Officer point of view, that's all he's trying to do, is bulldoze the stops off the line.</p> <p>clear away by or as if by using a bulldozer (a large, powerful tractor with a shovellike blade at the front end for moving earth, tree stumps, rocks, etc.).</p>
bullet collision mat	<p>n. a coined term for an object that stops bullets.</p>
bulletfish	<p>a made-up name for a type of fish.</p> <p>n. a made-up name for a fish.</p> <p>a made-up name.</p>
bulletins	<p>short for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletins (HCOBs). Technical issues written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date.</p>
bullock cart	<p>a strong vehicle with two wheels and no springs drawn by a bullock (a castrated bull or an ox). It is used in farming operations and for carrying heavy goods of various kinds.</p> <p>a small, strong, usually two-wheeled vehicle, used for carrying goods, and pulled by a bullock (castrated bull or steer). "Now, if you will just cut a pathway from the village down to the river and take a bullock cart in the morning and go down to the river and fill up a water tank ..."</p> <p>a small, strong, usually two-wheeled vehicle, used for carrying goods, and pulled by a bullock (castrated bull or steer). "Now, if you will just cut a pathway from the village down to the river and take a bullock cart in the morning and go down to the river and fill up a water tank ..." -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)</p>

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bulls	bad blunders. bad blunders. And so you're going to make a lot of bulls. -See Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)
bull-strong	m. something very strong and capable of withstanding a large amount of force. Literally, bull-strong means having enough strength to stand up against or resist the power of a bull, such as a bull-strong fence which would be capable of restraining bulls.
bully	a person who hurts, frightens or browbeats those who are smaller or weaker.
bully (it) through	(slang) drive or force (it) forward.
bulwark	a person or thing serving as a strong defense or protection.
bum	(1) (informal) get by sponging on others; beg. (2) (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. (1) (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. (2) (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. (1) (slang) of poor quality; worthless. (2) (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. avoiding work and sponging on others; loafing. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991 (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; a loafer; an idler. (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. crippled; disabled; especially of an injured leg or foot that makes one limp. (figurative) anything considered as useless or unsatisfactory or as having the traits of a bum (a beggar, tramp or loafer). get (something) by sponging on others; beg.

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(informal) get (something) by sponging on others; beg.

of poor quality; worthless.

(slang) disappointing; unpleasant.

(slang) inferior or unsatisfactory.

(slang) poor in quality; false, erroneous or invalid.

(US slang) poor quality.

(1) (slang) of poor quality; worthless. Well, it's a bum origin as far as the auditor is concerned, but actually, the communication cycle is reverse end to. (2) (colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. The president of the United States says, "I want all of you bums and all of the indigent and the poor and the pauperized characters. . -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

(colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. The kickback, of course, that we get from the—from the state, and that sort of thing, is they tell us—they tell us we're a bunch of fakes and bums, you see, and that we can't do anything and we can't do anything we promise, so _._._. -Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

(US slang) poor quality. This is just bum leadership, see?

(slang) disappointing; unpleasant. This was a bum show.

(1) (slang) inferior or unsatisfactory. But it's a bum thingit's a bad thingthe punishment mechanism. îYour Case (3 Jan. 60) (2) (colloquial) a shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent person. Now, the bum down on skid row is a demonstration of a person whose overt acts against all zones and areas are so great as to deny him control of all zones and areas including his own body and himself. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

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(colloquial) a person who avoids work and sponges on others; loafer; idler. All right, he's still in a condition of Emergency, and he doesn't repair that as a clerk so he becomes a skid row bum.

bum dope (slang) bad or worthless data.

bum show (slang) a poor matter or affair. From bum poor in quality; false, erroneous or invalid; and show any undertaking, matter or affair.

a coined variation of bad (or poor) show, an expression used to show dismay or disapproval over something that is of inferior quality or wholly inadequate in appearance, display, performance, etc. The word bum means of poor or wretched quality, worthless. Show means the appearance or display (of something). When something is done sloppily, or is of poor quality or far less than expected, it is said to be a bum show.

bum steers (slang) erroneous guidances or advices.

(slang) mistakes; errors.

bumbershoots (informal) umbrellas.

bamboozle v. a humorous coined variation of bamboozle, meaning to deceive (someone) by trickery or flattery; to conceal one's real motives from (someone) so as to acquire an advantage or achieve some purpose, especially by elaborately pretending good intentions. Although the origin of bamboozle is uncertain it was first seen in print in the late 1600s.

bump (Informal) an increase in amount, especially of salary or a wager. Give them a little bump in pay, something of this sort, don't you see?

(informal) an increase in amount, especially of salary or a wager.

(Informal) an increase in amount, especially of salary or a wager.

(informal) an increase in amount, especially of salary or a wager. Give them a little bump in pay, something of this sort, don't you see?

bump (something) off (slang) murder (something).

bump on a log, like a in a silent or inactive condition; in a dull or impassive manner; stupidly dumb. The phrase is American and may have originally referred to the lumps or knobs (considered unexpressive and inactive) that are found on almost any log.

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bumped into	(colloquial) met unexpectedly.
bumper	(colloquial) excellent.
Bumpology	a made-up name for a branch of learning.
bumpology	n. the alleged science of bumps; phrenology, a psychological theory that the shape and irregularities (including bumps or bulges) of the skull are indicative of character and mental faculties.
bumps	made-up name for an article of clothing.
bums	<p>(colloquial) persons who avoid work and sponge on others; loafers; idlers. And it was a considerable shock to finally confront this thing called a reactive bank and see exactly what it consisted of and exactly what trash one had been led to believe was vital and valuable in the business of living because it couldn't make anything but bums, criminals, dogs, don't you see?</p> <p>(colloquial) persons who avoid work and sponge on others; loafers; idlers.</p> <p>(colloquial) shiftless, irresponsible, incompetent persons.</p>
bundle of nerves	a "jittery" or apprehensive state, or a person in such a state. C
bung	<p>(British slang) throw or shove carelessly or violently; sling.</p> <p>(British slang) throw or shove carelessly or violently; sling. Now, you can bung the pc right out of a session into a games condition at a heck of a rate of speed by insisting he tell you something that he doesn't know. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)</p>
bung up	(slang) bruise or damage.
bunged	(British slang) thrown or shoved carelessly or violently; slung. Used figuratively in this lecture.
bunged up	<p>(slang) bruised or damaged, as from a fight.</p> <p>(slang) bruised or damaged, as in a fight.</p> <p>(slang) bruised or damaged, as in a fight. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>(US slang) bruised.</p>

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(slang) bruised or damaged, as in a fight. For instance, I found two cases the other day that had been bunged up—they brought them out straight, but they were bunged up because the interior-exteriorization pack wasn't understood.

(slang) bruised or damaged, as in a fight. They only get bunged up when they go completely spinning. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

bungjucks	a made-up word.
bungstarter	a mallet for loosening or removing a bung (a cork or other stopper for the hole in a barrel, cask or keg).
bunions	inflamed swellings at the base of the big toe, with a thickening of the skin.
bunk, did a	(British colloquial) ran away; deserted. Used here to mean the person shot out of his head and left. (slang) ran away; deserted. In this context it means that the person shot out of his head and left.
bunk, does a	(British colloquial) runs away; deserts. Used here to mean the person shoots out of her head and leaves. (British colloquial) runs away; deserts. Used here to mean the person shoots out of his head and leaves. (slang) runs away; deserts. In this context it means that the person shoots out of his head and leaves. (British slang) runs away or deserts, as a thetan. The body remains where it is, the heart still beating and the lungs still breathing It (as the genetic entity runs those), but the thetan goes elsewhere. (British colloquial) runs away; deserts. Used here to mean the person shoots out of his head and leaves. So anyway, sometimes your preclear does a bunk and he's halfway past Arcturus when you finally get the right word “Well think, then, of your poor auditor.”
bunk, done a	(slang) run away; deserted. Used here to mean the person shot out of his head and left.

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Bunker Hill	<p>a hill near Boston where the first great battle of the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783) between the British and Americans was fought. The British drove the Americans from their fort at Breed's Hill to nearby Bunker Hill, but only after the Americans had run out of gunpowder. Before retreating, the Americans killed many British troops.</p> <p>a hill near Boston where the first great battle of the American Revolutionary War (1775@1783) between the British and Americans was fought. The British drove the Americans from their fort at Breed's Hill to nearby Bunker Hill, but only after the Americans had run out of gunpowder. Before retreating, the Americans killed many British troops. I remember vividly when I charged up Bunker Hill!just!what's this all about? !Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a hill near Boston where the first great battle of the American Revolutionary War (1775@1783) between the British and Americans was fought. The British drove the Americans from their fort at Breed's Hill to nearby Bunker Hill, but only after the Americans had run out of gunpowder. Before retreating, the Americans killed many British troops. I remember vividly when I charged up Bunker Hill!just!what's this all about? !Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)</p>
bunkers	large bins or tanks, as for a ship's fuel. Used figuratively.
bunny	(slang) a person.
bunny, quick like (or as) a	a phrase dating from the late nineteenth century meaning very fast or rapid. The origin of this phrase is uncertain, but may refer to the ability of rabbits to run very quickly.
bunny, quick like a	(slang) very quickly. (From the idea that a rabbit, or bunny, is very fast.)
Bunyan, Paul	a legendary giant hero of the lumber camps of the northwestern US. His supposed feats—such as cutting the Grand Canyon of Colorado by dragging his pick behind him—are told and retold with embellishments by lumbermen.
buoyant	lighthearted, cheerful.
Burchiman Company	a made-up name for a company.
bureau	division; a bureau in a Sea Org management org is equivalent to a division in a service org. Plural bureaux. Missions are staffed by Bureau 1 by providing adequate personnel into the Missionaire

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Unit.

a government department or subdivision of a government department.

a portion of a Sea Org management organization. It is the equivalent of a division in a Scientology service organization. (Plural, bureaux.)

a portion of a Sea Org management organization. It is the equivalent of a division in a Scientology service organization. (Plural, bureaux.) See also division in this glossary.

division; a bureau in a Sea Org management org is equivalent to a division in a service org. Plural bureaux.

in Sea Org management organizations a division is called a bureau. (Plural, bureaux.)

a portion of a Sea Org management organization. It is the equivalent of a division in a Scientology service organization. (Plural, bureaux.) See also division in this glossary. Now, a Mini Qual would be in the org and there would be a Qual Bureau—or it's called a Correction Bureau in a CLO—and it's Bureau 5A, because Training and Services is Bureau 5, and it is released with its org board of HCO Policy Letter 14 August '71.

a government department or subdivision of a government department. The Bureau of Naval Personnel still has a form letter. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind [4 July 1957)

Bureau 3 Treasury Bureau. Financed by Bureau 3 who handles all admin necessary after receiving the finance CSW from Msn Preps.

Treasury Bureau.

Bureau of Fisheries a former United States government agency, established in 1871, for the protection, study, management and restoration of fish. Later it was reorganized as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and became responsible for the scientific development of commercial fisheries, the conservation of fish and other wildlife, and to keep fish and wildlife populations at a level high enough to meet the needs of the human population.

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- Bureau of Naval Intelligence a section of the United States Navy. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy.
- Bureau of Naval Personnel a division of the United States Navy, formerly know as the Bureau of Navigation, responsible for procurement and distribution of naval personnel. It also oversees basic and technical training, maintains records of service, and supervises the welfare, promotion, discipline, discharge and retirement of all personnel.
- Bureau of Ordinance a humorous, made-up name for a government department. An ordinance is a statute or law, especially one made by a city government.
- Bureau of Ordnance a bureau of the United States Navy which provides the operating forces with such things as artillery, torpedoes, mines, guns, bombs, small arms and ammunition. Ordnance is a general term for all the different kinds of weapons that are used in warfare.
- Bureau of Statistics reference to the Bureau of the Census, a government agency established in 1902, which collects, tabulates and publishes census statistics about America, its people and its economy.
- a reference to the Bureau of the Census, a government agency in the United States established in 1902 which collects, tabulates and publishes census statistics about America, its people and its economy. The agency conducts censuses of population, housing, manufacturing and transportation, and provides information on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, mental health and medical care.
- bureaucracy government by means of departments managed by officials who follow all rules without question and without exceptions.
- government by many bureaus, administrators and officials of lower rank or importance. ...is the other monitoring function which gives us bureaucracies, and that is When you put a box on an org board, it will be filled.
- Bureaux Liaison Officer earlier post title for Flag Representative. See Flag Representative in this glossary. The Stats In-Charge of an org, the Finance Banking Officer of an org, the Bureaux Liaison Officer in an org, the owners of a mission and individuals of the publics are all Observers (No. 1 of Key Ingredients).

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earlier post title for Flag Representative. See Flag Representative in this glossary.

Burgoyne, Johnny	John Burgoyne (1722 - 1792); British general at the time of the American Revolutionary War. See also American Revolution in this glossary.
Burkowitz, Joe	a made-up name.
burlesque	imitate comically, especially in order to ridicule.
Burma	a country in southeast Asia, to the south of India.
Burma Shave	<p>the 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.”</p> <p>a brand name for an American shaving cream developed in 1925. Burma Shave was a shaving cream that did not require a brush be used in its application. It was produced by the Burma-Vita Company of Minnesota, USA, and was popularized by advertisements placed on the roadsides of America. The advertisements consisted of a progressing series of six signs. Each sign could be read in three seconds at 35 miles (56.3 km) per hour and each contained a simple line of a humorous rhyming jingle. Eventually, some 35,000 individual Burma Shave signs dotted US roads. However, by the midtwentieth century the jingles had worn out, increased road speed made them hard to read and by 1965 the Burma Shave signs were dropped entirely.</p>
burn the midnight oil	(informal) study or work very late at night. —see MIDNIGHT OIL, BURN THE.
burn the midnight-dawn	see MIDNIGHT-DAWN, BURN THE.
burn the tires	see TIRES, BURN THE.
burned	consumed rapidly, especially squandered.
burned off highlight	a reference to a light area of a photograph that has been exposed to too much light, causing it to appear unusually bright and without detail.
burned out all of the highlights	(photography) exposed a photograph, or portions of it, to too much light, causing it to appear unusually bright and without detail. This is brought about by setting the aperture (the

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opening in a camera through which light passes into the lens) too wide or allowing the shutter (which lets in the light when one takes a photo) to remain open for too long. The photographic film inside the camera is coated with emulsion which reacts to light. If too much light hits the film, then the resulting image is too bright and has very little detail in that area of the film. This is called "burn-out" as the details and shadows of the photograph are "burned out" by too much light. Reversely, a photograph which has not been exposed to enough light will appear shadowy and too dark. See also emulsion in this glossary. I'd say, "Look-a-there. You've burned out all of the highlights. You just burned them right straight through. Why? You might even have at least remedied it in the darkroom, for heaven's sakes."

burning	of the utmost seriousness or importance.
burning (something) up	consuming (something) rapidly, especially squandering (something).
burning deck	see BOY STANDS (STOOD) ON THE BURNING DECK..., THE.
burning pot	reference to a censer a container, usually covered, in which incense is burned, especially during religious services.
burning under the collar	—see COLLAR, BURNING UNDER THE.
burnisher	a tool or machine which polishes (a surface) by friction.
burp gun	(military slang) any of various automatic pistols or submachine guns.
burro back	riding on the back of a burro (a small type of donkey).
Burroughs, Edgar Rice (1875 - 1950)	American writer of adventure stories; known chiefly as creator of Tarzan.
bury beer	a reference to an ancient practice used in the process of making beer. Beer has long been a popular beverage as it does not deteriorate during long periods of storage and is adaptable to all climates. In making beer, one adds yeast to the ingredients to allow the mixture to ferment, that is, to turn into alcohol. As part of this fermentation process the liquid was placed in a container and buried in the ground. Keeping it in the earth (which is cool) ensured a correct and stable temperature for the process. Civilizations since ancient times have put beer into earthen vessels and buried it in the earth, or into wooden barrels and half-buried them in the floors of cellars, where it remains cool.

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busbar	(electricity) an electrical conductor, in the form of a rod or bar, to which several circuits are connected.
bush league	(slang) any group, person, area, activity, etc., thought of as lacking skill, finish, etc.
Bushville	a made-up name for a place. Bush is slang for rural or provincial.
business as usual	continuing to proceed as normal in spite of unusual, difficult or disturbing circumstances; the normal course of some activity. This phrase originated as an announcement that a commercial establishment was continuing to operate in spite of construction, fire or other similar interruption. It gained broader use in the early 1900s. It can be used both positively (as above) and ironically, meaning that something is being continued in the face of clear indication that it ought to be stopped or changed.
business, give (something) the	(slang) subject (something) to rough treatment.
business, in	(slang) in operation; underway. in operation or running smoothly; having things working in one's favor; having something to do or work on (especially after a period of inactivity).
business, the	(slang) all that (one) is able to do; the greatest effort.
bust that tone arm down	bring an E-Meter tone arm which is above normal range down so that the preclear will react more normally on the E-Meter. See also busted, E-Meter and tone arm in this glossary.
busted	(slang) burst or broke. (slang) burst or broken.
busted (something TM s) spine	(colloquial) a variation of break (something TM s) back, meaning ieto overcome or defeat (something).l%œÖ The expression comes from the idea that the back or spine of something is what supports or protects it, therefore to bust the spine of something would be to destroy its support.
busting up	(colloquial) distressing or upsetting greatly.
busy bee	(colloquial) a very busy person. (colloquial) a very busy person. I mean, I realized what a busy bee I've been. –TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26 June 63)

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n. someone who is very hardworking and industrious, or who is energetically active. This term is an allusion to the diligent bee. Bees work incessantly and energetically, gathering nectar from flowers, building their hive, maintaining it and using it and in making wax cells and honey. If a person is described as a busy bee, he is thought to resemble a bee in his level of activity and industriousness.

Busy Business Bureau a humorous reference to the Better Business Bureau.

a humorous reference to the Better Business Bureau

but good (informal) very much so; thoroughly; completely; forcefully.

But I can say this I don't like you, Sabidus."

butane a colorless, flammable gas used as fuel in homes for heating and cooking, in cigarette lighters, as well as in the manufacture of rubber, and motor oils. Butane is found naturally in the earth mixed with other substances, from which it can be separated and then used. Now, of course, it is very nice for them to tell you that if you let the boat flood with butane gas and then strike a match, the boat will blow up.

n. a colorless, flammable gas used as fuel for heating homes and in cooking; cigarette lighters and the manufacture of rubber and motor oils. Butane is found naturally in the earth mixed with other substances, from which it is commercially separated and used.

butane gas a colorless gas often used as a fuel. Now, of course, it is very nice for them to tell you that if you let the boat flood with butane gas and then strike a match, the boat will blow up. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

butchered up messed up; botched up.

butnik n. a made-up word.

butt the end that is not used or consumed; remnant.

butter (it) up (informal) flatter someone in order to gain a favor.

(informal) flatter someone in order to gain a favor. Now, why butter it up with American business (quote) ``ARC."

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butter (oneself) all over the environment (slang) put (oneself), seemingly, in many places or everywhere at once. A variation of the phrase buttered all over the universe, the condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is.

(slang) put (oneself), seemingly, in many places or everywhere at once. A variation of the phrase buttered all over the universe, the condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. They just sort of butter themselves all over the environment. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

butter themselves all over the environment (slang) put themselves (seemingly) in many places or everywhere at once. A variation of the phrase buttered all over the universe, the condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is.

butter, smooth as a coined phrase meaning very smooth. This phrase alludes to the creamy consistency of butter and to the ease with which it can be spread over something, such as bread.

butterball (colloquial) a fat person.

buttered all over the universe a condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is.

(slang) a condition whereby a person doesn't know where he is. The person has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that he thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is.

(slang) a condition whereby a preclear doesn't know where he is. The preclear has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which

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an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is.

(slang) a condition whereby a person doesn't know where he is. The person has used remote viewpoints (those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through) and has left remote viewpoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that he thinks he is anyplace rather than where he is. He's gone on a complete buttered all over the universe attitude. -Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

butterfly lighting	n. a type of lighting used for portraits, in which the main light is positioned in front of and somewhat above the subject, thus projecting the shadow of the nose straight down onto the upper lip. This small shadow resembles the outline of a butterfly, hence the name. This lighting also casts a pleasing shadow under the cheekbones and is one of the most flattering lighting arrangements. It is also known as glamour lighting and Hollywood lighting and is commonly used when photographing fashion models and movie stars.
butterfly net	<p>(slang) a net used to catch an insane person.</p> <p>n. a cone-shaped net held open by a round rim attached to a long handle and used for collecting butterflies and other insects. This term is used figuratively to refer to the action of taking an insane person into custody as by catching them with such a net.</p>
butterfly squad	<p>a coined term for a group of people involved in catching insane people.</p> <p>n. a coined term for a group of individuals that apprehend insane people. This is possibly a variation of butterfly case, meaning someone who is crazy or insane (from the idea that such people go around chasing butterflies).</p>
button (this) up	<p>(slang) state precisely; ascertain; pin down.</p> <p>(slang) state precisely; ascertain; pin down. It's too large a temptation for somebody to say, "Oh, hey, we can button this up." -How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind [4 July 1957)</p>
button an item	word, phrase, subject or area that causes response or reaction in an individual. Oh, I suppose we'll go along a little while and find out that there's some other button we ought to add to the thing and

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re issue the Prepcheck. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

- button, dead on the (slang) exactly at the desired point, time, objective, etc.
- (slang) exactly at the desired point, time, objective, etc. And to hit the semantics of it right dead on the button and have that the only one that leads to a free needle is quite remarkable. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
- (slang) absolutely correct. Almost always just dead on the button, you see? \neg Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)
- button, on the (informal) exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc.
- (slang) exactly at the desired point, time, objective, etc.
- exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc.
- buttoned (the problem) up (slang) gotten (the problem) well in hand (in order or control).
- buttonhooks small hooks for pulling buttons through buttonholes, as formerly in some shoes.
- buttons attitudes towards life as expressed on the Hubbard Chart of Attitudes. See also Chart of Attitudes in this glossary.
- items, words, phrases, subjects or areas that are easily restimulatable in an individual by the words or actions of other people, and which cause him discomfort, embarrassment or upset, or make him laugh uncontrollably.
- items, words, phrases, subjects or areas that cause a response or reaction in an individual.
- items, words, phrases, subjects or areas that cause response or reaction in an individual.
- things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common. Buttons are those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor.
- things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common; those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely

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by touching one factor.

things in particular that each human being finds aberrative and has in common; those computations, foibles or quirks of the human mind which get wrong and which can be righted merely by touching one factor. (Chapter 5, #47)

buy a pup (colloquial) be deceived; be sold something which one believes is better than it really is. Probably originally referring to the sale of a dog to someone who thought it was of a pure breed but found later that it was not.

buzz bomb a type of self-steering aerial bomb launched from a large land-based rocket platform. This type of bomb was used by the Germans in World War II over England and was noted for the loud buzzing sound that came from its engine.

buzzed flew very low over an area.

by and large in general; on the whole.

by golly a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of by God.

(slang) a mild exclamation of surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like.

by rote by memory alone, without understanding or thought.

bypass jump the proper person in a chain of command.

(noun) the state or condition of being ignored or not consulted;
(verb) ignore, fail to consult, etc.

(1) (verb) to set aside or ignore (someone or something) in order to reach a desired objective. The basic definition of the word bypass is ``a way or path between two points that avoids or is auxiliary to the main way." To bypass a person or group means 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. (2) (noun) the action of bypassing.

(1) to set aside or ignore (someone or something) in order to reach a desired objective. The basic definition of the word bypass is ``a way or path between two points that avoids or is auxiliary to the main way." To bypass a person or group means to jump the proper terminal in a chain of command; to ignore the junior or

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juniors normally in charge of an activity and handle it personally.
(2) the action of bypassing.

bypass circuit see demon circuit. bypassed charge when one gets a lock, a lower, earlier incident restimulates. That is bypassed charge. It isn't the auditor bypassing it. One handled later charge that restimulated earlier charge. The auditor touches on A, and B goes into restimulation out of the pc's consciousness. This causes an irritated, ARC-breaky, upset feeling. The pc reacts very badly. He has been hit by a mystery. There is no apparent reason (to him) why he feels this way. This is what bypassed charge means. "Earlier charge restimulated and not seen" would be another name for it. See also ARC break; charge; restimulation. C

see demon circuit.

bypassed neglected or ignored, usually intentionally.

bypassed charge assessment an action done by an auditor using an E-Meter, in which the auditor reads a list of questions (issued in an HCO Bulletin) to the preclear so as to locate and handle bypassed charge. Various lists have been issued which cover the types of charge that can be missed in different auditing activities, and the list appropriate to the auditing the preclear has been receiving would be used. In doing this action, the auditor cleans each read (reaction of the needle on the E-Meter) on a question before going on to the next question (as different from an ARC break assessment, where reads are not handled, but only indicated to the preclear). See also ARC break assessment, bypassed charge and clean in this glossary. There is a thing called an ARC break assessment and there's a bypassed charge assessment and hardly one of you monkeys have ever been able to tell the two apart or do either one of them.

byroad n. a side or secondary road; a minor road that does not form a main road or highway; an out-of-the-way and less traveled road. By here means side or secondary, and road means a strip of ground appropriated for travel. Byroad can be used figuratively to mean a course of action, investigation, etc., which is minor or less important when compared to others.

by-your-leave with your permission.

C abbreviation for Communication, one of the three things (along with Affinity and Reality) that make up the ARC triangle and together equate to understanding. See also ARC triangle and communication in this glossary.

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abbreviation for Communication. See also ARC in this glossary.

(music) a musical tone, corresponding to a particular key on a piano keyboard.

I mean, the fellow's name on first base.

The fellow playing first base.

The guy on first base.

Well, what are you asking me for?

I'm asking you—who is on first?

That's who's name?

Well, go ahead, tell me.

C/S

abbreviation for Case Supervisor the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The Case Supervisor directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear. See also preclear in this glossary.

abbreviation for Case Supervisor. Also, a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear. See Case Supervisor in this glossary.

abbreviation for Case Supervisor. Also, a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear or pre-OT. See Case Supervisor in this glossary.

abbreviation for Case Supervisor. Also used to designate a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear (as in "he was given a new C/S"), or the giving of such a direction by the Case Supervisor (as in "the preclear was C/Sed for his next action"). See also Case Supervisor in this glossary. Doesn't seem to be a C/S.

a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear or pre-OT. See also Case Supervisor in this glossary. I am always very careful to accurately read and note all TA positions and reads. That way I get a good C/S and my pcs fly!

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abbreviation of Case Supervisor. Also used to designate a Case Supervisor direction of what to audit on a preclear (as in ``he was given a new C/S"), or the giving of such a direction by the Case Supervisor (as in ``the preclear was C/Sed for his next action"). See also Case Supervisor in this glossary.

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C/S 53	the designation for a correction list used by auditors to correct case outnesses. C/S is short for Case Supervisor Series, a series of HCO Bulletins which covers the technology of case supervision; 53 indicates the number of this correction list in the series. See also list in this glossary. Say you do a C/S 53 and get a read on ``lists."
C/Sing	see case supervision. doing the actions of a Case Supervisor. See Case Supervisor.
c'est bon?	a French expression meaning "all right?" or "okay?" Literally the phrase means "Is it good or correct?" from ce meaning "it," est meaning "is" and bon meaning "good" or "correct." It is used here as a question, eliciting agreement
cabalist	of or pertaining to the people engaged in a secret plot, such as against a government or person in authority.
cabbages and kings	a reference to a part of the poem The Walrus and the Carpenter from the book Through the Looking Glass (1871), by English writer and mathematician Lewis Carroll (1832–1898). The poem tells of how a walrus and a carpenter persuade oysters to come out of the ocean and onto the
cabinet minister	a member of the cabinet of certain countries, as Great Britain and Canada. A cabinet is a group of advisers chosen by the leader of a

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	government usually to administer particular departments of the government.
cables	bundles of insulated wires through which electric currents can be passed, specifically as used for telegraph and telephone.
Cacklehack	a humorous coined variation of Cadillac.
CADA	California Association of Dianetic Auditors.
cadence	rhythmic flow of sound. the rhythmic flow of a sequence of sounds or words. rhythmic flow – of sound. There has to be just the right amount of pressure; there has to just be about the right cadence. –CCH Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)
cadi	a minor magistrate of the Moslem religion.
Cadiz	a seaport in southwest Spain, on a bay of the Atlantic. A British ship would go into Cadiz, and they would suddenly send a flagboat out and haul off all the crew and take them off to a dungeon and put them on racks and make them confess. a seaport in southwest Spain, on a bay of the Atlantic.
cadmium	a silver-white metallic chemical element found in zinc ores. It is used in some low-melting alloys, electroplating, rechargeable batteries, etc. It has highly toxic dust or fumes.
Caesarean section	an operation by which a baby is removed from the uterus by cutting through the abdominal and uterine walls. It is performed when delivery cannot take place through the birth canal.
cages	boxlike enclosures, sometimes with bars, for cashiers or bank tellers. Called cages because they resemble a cage in structure.
Cagliostro	Count Alessandro di Cagliostro (1743–1795), infamous Italian charlatan of the 1700s. Cagliostro excelled as a swindler and at various times posed as a hypnotist, miraculous healer, fortune teller and religious leader. Assuming the status of “Count” (a nobleman in certain European countries), he traveled throughout Europe selling his services and wares, including love potions and a concoction said to give eternal youth. He became well known in French high society but in 1785 he was charged with fraud and spent nine months in a French prison before being banished. Upon his return to Rome, his wife denounced him as a heretic and

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	he was arrested, imprisoned and died five years later.
cahoots with, into	into secret agreement or partnership with (someone); working together secretly with, especially for harm.
Cain, raise more	(slang) become more angry or violent; make a more angry fuss or noisy disturbance. An allusion to Cain's (first son of Adam and Eve) violent anger which drove him to kill his brother, Abel.
Cain, raised	(slang) made a disagreeable disturbance; created trouble, uproar or confusion. An allusion to Cain (first son of Adam and Eve) whose violent anger drove him to kill his brother, Abel. Must have raised Cain with pcs!
cajoling	persuading by flattery and promises.
cake and eat it too, have one's	to have the advantage of two things, when usually doing or using one makes it impossible to have the other. This is an affirmative form of the phrase you can't have your cake and eat it too, literally meaning that if you want to keep a cake you cannot eat it because if you eat it you no longer have it. Used figuratively it means you cannot use or spend something and then still expect to have it. The origin of this phrase is unknown; however, it has been in use at least since the 1500s.
cake and eating it too, having your	(colloquial) 1. being able to keep something and use it at the same time. 2. to enjoy each of two equally desirable things....it is more common to hear "You can't have your cake and eat it, too."
	(colloquial) being able to keep something and use it at the same time.
	(colloquial) being able to enjoy each of two equally desirable things. It is usually considered that one cannot do this, so the phrase more commonly heard is isYou can TM t have your cake and eat it too.In
cake frosting	n. a coined variation of frosting on the cake.
cake, a piece of	(informal) something easily done.
cake, takes the	1. (slang) wins the prize; excels. 2. surpasses everything in absurdity or outrageousness. In the country of Ireland, the best dancer in a dancing competition was rewarded by a cake.
	(slang) wins the prize; excels.

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(slang) wins the prize; excels. That takes the cake, man. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

Calais	a seaport in northern France; the French port nearest England.
calamity	any extreme misfortune bringing great loss and sorrow; disaster. any extreme misfortune bringing great loss and sorrow; disaster. And when you hit one of those things, don't be fooled –that isn't an ability, that's a calamity, –CCH Steps 5–7 (7 July 1957)
calcium lactate	n. a form of calcium used as a nutritional supplement. Calcium is a silver-white metallic substance that is an important element in various physiological functions, including muscle contraction and heartbeat, and is vital for the health of bones and teeth. Lactate is a form of lactic acid, a syrupy, water-soluble liquid prepared usually by fermentation of molasses, potatoes, etc., and used as a flavoring agent in food, and in medicine.
calculated	planned or intended.
Calcutta	one of the largest cities in India and the world. It suffers from poverty, overcrowding and unemployment. the largest city in India and one of the largest cities in the world. It suffers from poverty, overcrowding and unemployment. the largest city in India and one of the largest cities in the world. It suffers from poverty, overcrowding and unemployment. Maybe it's Delhi that's the Los Angeles - or Calcutta - no, let's see, I don't know. - See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)
caliber	degree of worth or value of a person or thing; quality or ability. the diameter of a cylindrical body or of its hollowed interior.
California Centennial	the 100th anniversary of California becoming a state, with the issuance of its own constitution and application for admission to the Union (United States of America). a reference to three years of celebrations commemorating
California Test for Mental Maturity	an intelligence test, originally published in 1936, for both children and adults. The test covers a variety of subjects, including logical reasoning, numerical reasoning, verbal concepts, memory and language, and the scores are laid out on a numerical scale.

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Caligula

(12 - 41 a.d.) Roman emperor (37 - 41 a.d.). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant.

(a.d. 12 - 41) emperor of the Roman Empire (a.d. 37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. See also Roman Empire in this glossary.

(a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant.

(a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (37 - 41). His reign was marked by extreme cruelty and tyranny.

(a.d. 12 - 41) Roman emperor (a.d. 37 - 41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant.

(A.D. 12-41) emperor of the Roman Empire (A.D. 37-41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant. See also Roman Empire in this glossary. We find somebody, a big organization, rather Johnny-come-lately in the religious field-new, brassy new, it's only a couple of thousand years old-the Roman religious government which succeeded the regime of Caligula. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

(A.D. 12-41) Roman emperor (A.D. 37-41). Popular in the beginning of his reign, he later became severely ill which was believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant, delighting in torture and bloodshed. Like Caligula some fellow who was being king of the wood or something down somewhere south of town, so he went down there with some bully boys and killed him just for the hell of it.

(A.D. 12-41) Roman emperor (A.D. 37-41). At first he ruled with moderation but a serious illness a few months after his accession is believed to have affected his sanity. Thereafter he

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behaved as an increasingly bloodthirsty and vicious tyrant.

(A.D. 12-41) Roman emperor (A.D. 37-41). Vicious and mentally insane, he banished and murdered many people, including family members, during his four-year reign. Like Caligula some fellow who was being king of the wood or something down somewhere south of town, so he went down there with some bully boys and killed him just for the hell of it. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

(A.D. 12–41) Roman emperor (A.D. 37–41). Vicious and mentally insane, he banished and murdered many people, including family members, during his four-year reign. Like Caligula some fellow who was being king of the wood or something down somewhere south of town, so he went down there with some bully boys and killed him just for the hell of it.

calipers	an instrument consisting of a pair of movable, curved legs fastened together at one end, used to measure the thickness or diameter of something. Used figuratively in the lecture.
call girl	(informal) a prostitute who may be summoned by the telephone. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991 (informal) a prostitute who may be summoned by the telephone.
call it quits	(informal) To stop working or trying; quit.
call the shots or call the tune	(informal) To exercise authority; be in charge.
call to arms	a command to report for active military duty.
Callao	chief seaport on the central coast of Peru.
Callao fortress	a fortress that guarded against approaches and dominated the seaport of Callao, west Peru. It is a gateway to Lima and is Peru's major seaport. Founded in the eighteenth century the fortress was protected by a moat (a deep, wide trench usually filled with water) and high walls, with one side of its great stone walls resting in the Pacific Ocean. The only entrance was a huge gate with a drawbridge. Taken over by the Spanish during the liberation of South America during the 1800s, this was the last stronghold of the Spanish Royalist forces in South America. The Spanish General Rodil refused to surrender the fort, despite the offering of generous terms for him and his men by Simon Bolivar. Rodil held the fortress until defeat in 1826 even though Peru achieved independence from Spain in 1821.

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called down the faculty coals of fire upon my head invoked the wrath of the faculty.

calling one's occupation, profession or trade.

calm as an oyster see OYSTER, CALM AS AN.

calm, cool and collected (informal) in full control of one's emotions; not excited.

in full control of one's emotions; not excited; perfectly composed. Calm, cool and collected is thought to be a more recent version of the expression cool as a cucumber (with the same meaning), which dates back to the late 1800s.

calorie a unit for measuring the energy value of food.

the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. '

Calvert a brand of whiskey originally produced by the Seagram Company Ltd. of Canada, and acquired by the Jim Beam Company of Chicago, Illinois, USA, in 1991.

Calvin John Calvin (1509 - 1564), French theologian and religious reformer. Founder of Calvinism. See also Calvinist in this glossary.

John Calvin (1509 - 1564), religious reformer who taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace.

Calvinist one who follows the religious teachings of French theologian and religious reformer, John Calvin (1509 - 1564). Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace.

one who follows the religious teachings of John Calvin. Calvin taught that only certain persons, the elect, were chosen by God to be saved, and these could be saved only by God's grace. See also Calvin in this glossary.

Cambridge Cambridge University, a famous university at Cambridge, England, founded in the 1200's.

Cambridge University, a famous university at Cambridge, England, founded in the 1200s.

camel that walks into the tent reference to a story about an Arab and his camel. One night the camel asks the Arab if he can put his head inside the tent. It is

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cold outside, so he is allowed to do so. Then he asks if he can put just a little bit more and a little bit more of himself inside the tent. Before the Arab realizes what is happening, the camel has taken over the tent and the Arab is out in the cold.

reference to a story about an Arab and his camel. One night the camel asks the Arab if he can put his head inside the tent. It is cold outside, so he is allowed to do so. Then he asks if he can put just a little bit more and a little bit more of himself inside the tent. Before the Arab realizes what is happening, the camel has taken over the tent and the Arab is out in the cold. Now, the best one on this—the best example on this is the camel that walks into the tent.

camel, eye of the 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.”

a humorous reference to a statement made by Jesus in the Bible “It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God!”

reference to a statement made by Christ

camel-in-the-tent same as camel that walks into the tent.

camera shake n. movement of a camera while exposing the film, causing the picture taken to be blurry. Camera shake is characterized by an equal blurring of all parts of the picture, with the image appearing as if it had been slightly smeared over the film. Camera shake is commonly caused by not holding and operating the camera properly.

cameras, lights, action commands used in the movie industry to start the actions necessary to film a shot (a unit of action filmed without interruption and constituting a single camera view) in a movie, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture.

Cameroons a region in west Africa; a German protectorate (1884 - 1919) which was then divided into British and French colonies. The United Nations took over control of the colonies in 1946. In 1959, the United Nations voted in favor of giving the French Cameroons independence and holding an election in the British Cameroons to determine the future of that territory. On January 1, 1960, the French Cameroons were granted independence and became the Republic of Cameroon, but the future of the British Cameroons was not fully settled until 1961.

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camouflaged hole

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.

an activity where certain duties are expected to be attended to by someone but nothing is happening.

an activity where certain duties are expected to be attended to by someone but nothing is happening. That's the trouble with international relations, a camouflaged hole. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

a hole in an organization's line-up that appears to be a post, yet isn't a held post because its duties are not being done. It is therefore a hole people and actions can fall into without knowing it is there. Camouflaged means “disguised” or made to appear as something else. A hole in the line-up of an organization is camouflaged by the fact that somebody appears to be holding it who isn't. In the lecture Ron is referring to a camouflaged hole in

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the entire field of organization as opposed to just one organization or post. See also post in this glossary. ⇐HCO PL 10 September 1970.

an activity where certain duties are expected to be attended by someone but nothing is happening. -Every time you do the other fellow's job for him or her, you cover up camouflaged hole.

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. @Dept Materiel is now worse than a camouflaged hole.

Camp, L. Sprague de (1907–) American writer of fantasy, nonfiction, fiction and science fiction. He published his first nonfiction book in 1937 and his first fiction story the same year in ASF (Astounding Science Fiction magazine). He collaborated with his wife Catherine Crook de Camp on a number of his works.

Campanella, Thomas (1568 - 1639) Italian philosopher, poet and monk. Known especially for his written work City of the Sun, a description of a utopian state similar to that of Plato's Republic.

Campbell Jr., John W. a famous science fiction editor who became a director of the first Dianetics Foundation in New Jersey until 1951.

Campbell, John W. “Astounding” Jr. the editor of the magazine “Astounding Science Fiction” from 1938 until the early 50s. He was a director of the first Dianetics Foundation in New Jersey until 1951.

camphor a whitish, translucent, crystalline, volatile substance with aromatic smell and bitter taste, used in pharmacy and as insect repellent.

camshaft a rod or shaft on which a cam is fastened. A cam is a noncircular wheel mounted on a shaft that changes a regular circular motion into an irregular circular motion or into a back-and-forth motion. Cams are used to vary the speed of some mechanisms or to change the direction of their movement.

can, in the (slang) ready; finished; completed. Originally used to refer to cinema film (stored in large metal containers called cans) to indicate that the film was ready to be duplicated and distributed to exhibitors.

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Canadian Mounted Policeman	<p>a member of a constabulary (a police force organized like an army) 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.</p> <p>a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a police force established in Canada in 1873. Having also been known as the Northwest Mounted Police, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and, popularly, the Mounties, their original purpose was to bring law and order to the Canadian west and to prevent the incursions of some Americans who traded whiskey for buffalo hide, causing trouble with the Canadian Indians and inciting them to violence. The initial complement of Mounties was 300 men who were the only authority in a wilderness area of more than 300,000 square miles. Their duties expanded to include carrying mail to distant settlements, surveying, reporting on the condition of roads, bridges and crops, fighting forest fires and acting as judges between quarreling settlers. They also served to help travelers and care for the sick. The daring exploits of the original Mounties in pursuing and capturing offenders gained the force quite a reputation and they were the subject of many stories and movies. The familiar phrase “The Mounties always get their man” originated in the 1930s via the cinema and is a tribute to the fact that few criminals escaped the Mounties once they were on the trail.</p>
canal locks	<p>enclosed parts of a canal (artificial waterway) equipped with gates so that the level of the water can be changed to raise or lower boats from one level to another.</p>
Canaveral	<p>short for Cape Canaveral, a cape on the east coast of Florida, United States proving ground for missiles and spacecraft.</p>
canceller	<p>a contract with the patient that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the patient or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion.</p> <p>a contract with the preclear that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the preclear or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion. 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.” See also auditor and</p>

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preclear in this glossary.

a contract with the patient that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the patient or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion. As a matter of fact, do you remember the old canceller way back when? –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

a contract with the preclear that whatever the auditor says will not become literally interpreted by the preclear or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion. 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" .See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.

a contract with the preclear that whatever the auditor says during a Dianetics session will not become literally interpreted by the preclear or used by him in any way. It prevents accidental positive suggestion. 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."

Cancer Society

a reference to the American Cancer Society, a national volunteer health organization that supports education and research in cancer prevention, diagnosis, detection and treatment. Founded in New York City, New York, USA, in 1913 as the American Society for the Control of Cancer, it was renamed the American Cancer Society in the mid-1940s and grew to become one of the largest voluntary health agencies in the United States.

candle isn't worth the

the return or benefit from something—such as a game, activity or endeavor—is not worth the amount of effort, labor or time that one has to put into it, or literally, that the profit is not worth the small amount of money needed to supply the (candle) light necessary to see by while doing it. This phrase is of French origin and is hundreds of years old. It is an allusion to gambling by candlelight, which involved the expense of buying the candles for the needed illumination. If one's winnings were low, the profit wouldn't even equal the money spent for the candles by which the game was played. This expression came to be used to refer to any object, aim, endeavor, action, etc., that is not worth the effort or investment necessary to its attainment.

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candy stripes	diagonal, colored stripes like those on a stick of candy.
canned	(informal) prepared in advance. [see canned laughter and canned music] (informal) prepared in advance. recorded for reproduction, as on radio or television. (slang) recorded for reproduction, as on radio or television. (slang) recorded to be played later on radio or television. (informal) prepared in advance. So an auditor, also, should be able to do a list for a pc as well as take a canned list. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64) recorded; prepared in advance. -Random House Second Edition Unabridged Dictionary. (informal) prepared in advance. Well, he probably finally masters this, off a canned piece of paper or something of the sort, and he finally masters this and he feels very triumphant, only to discover that the person who sits opposite him in the co-audit, as it changes around, is not the same case. ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)
canned list	a list of auditing commands or questions which has been prepared in advance.
canned music	music recorded and reproduced, as opposed to “live music” played by musicians present in person. The comparison is with canned foods, since such music can be stored and used when required.
cannibalistic	of or characteristic of cannibals, people who eat human flesh.
cannon fodder	masses of people regarded as raw material for the achievement of a given end. This phrase originated in the late 1800s and meant the soldiers, especially infantrymen, who ran the greatest risk of being wounded or killed in warfare. n. those soldiers, especially young and relatively untrained infantry soldiers, who are the most subject to being wounded or killed by artillery fire and are considered unimportant; men regarded merely as material to be consumed in war. This expression is a comparison of the cannons used in war to hungry farm animals which are fed coarse food called fodder (composed

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of dried hay, cornstalks with their leaves, etc.). The phrase can also be used figuratively to mean human beings regarded as readily available for the achievement of a specific end.

cans

electrodes used with the E-Meter. They resemble ordinary cans and are tin plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also E-Meter in this glossary.

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cans dropped

a reference to a failure in control, responsibility, etc. This is possibly a variation of the phrase carry the can, meaning to bear or take the responsibility (for someone or something another has done). Carry the can was originally a military phrase that referred to the person chosen to get a container of beer for a group. He would have to carry the container to the group and take it back when it was empty.

cans, put (something) in the (slang) record or film (something). Used when referring to cinema film which is stored in large metal containers called cans.

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cant	<p>a sloping, slanting or tilted position.</p> <p>a sloping, slanting or tilted position. Now, if we go into the field of special abilities, whether or not we can make the mind stand over here at 35 degrees cant; whether or not we can mock up spaceships out here that run. . . –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)</p>
can't have	<p>a depriving of self or others of a substance or action or things.</p> <p>a depriving of self or others of substance or action or things.</p> <p>a phrase which means just that-a depriving of substance or actions or things. -HCO PL 12 May 1972.</p>
canteen	<p>a small container used especially by soldiers and hikers for carrying water or other liquids.</p>
Canton, China	<p>a city which is the transportation, industrial, financial and trade center of southern China. In the 1800s, it was the first Chinese port regularly used by European traders.</p>
cantons	<p>political divisions of a country or territory; specifically any of the states in the Swiss Republic.</p>
cap	<p>a small metal device containing explosive powder that explodes when it is struck.</p> <p>short for percussion cap, a small paper or metal container holding a charge that explodes when struck; used in some toy guns.</p> <p>short for percussion cap, a small paper or metal container holding a charge that explodes when struck; used in some toy guns. And I imagine that that would make plutonium look like a cap in a cap pistol.</p>
cap on, put the	<p>a coined variation of the expression put the lid on meaning to put an end to (something), to finish or complete (something). The expression alludes to the fact that a cap or lid is used at the top of a container to seal or close it.</p>
cap pistol	<p>a toy gun which explodes a little paper percussion cap.</p>
cap pistols	<p>toy guns that imitate the sound of real pistols by the use of percussion caps. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>toy guns which explode little paper percussion caps.</p>

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capacitugs	a made-up word. n. a made-up word.
Cape Carnivorous	humorous reference to Cape Canaveral, a cape on the east coast of Florida, United States, proving ground for missiles and spacecraft. a humorous variation of Cape Canaveral, a point of land that juts into the ocean from the east coast of Florida. Cape Canaveral is the location of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, which is the principal United States launching site for satellites and space flights.
Cape Finisterre	a cape in the northeastern part of Spain, above Portugal.
Cape Horn	a piece of land projecting into the Atlantic Ocean, on an island at the southernmost point of South America. a piece of land projecting into the Atlantic Ocean, on an island at the southernmost point of South America. A Chinese, for instance, afloat on a raft off the Cape of—well, it was Cape Horn—during the war had been on the raft for eighty days without food and water and was picked up off the raft and wondered why they bundled him in blankets.
Cape of Good Hope	a rocky promontory at the southernmost tip of South Africa. It was up to the Portuguese to continue around the bottom of the Cape of Good Hope and open the lanes to Europe.
Capetown	a seaport in and the legislative capital of the Republic of South Africa, in the southwest part. Also the capital of Cape of Good Hope province.
Capital	capitalists as a group. See also capitalist in this glossary.
Capital Airlines	an airline company in the 1960s. a former airline company operating in the United States. Established in 1948, Capital had regular daytime flights and was the first airline
capital of, make	to take advantage of; use to one's advantage.
capital out of, make	make the most of; exploit.
capitalism	the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are

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privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions.

n. LRH Def. 1. the process, of course, of loaning money which by accruing interest will support a person in leisure. That is capitalism. It's capital, investment of. Well, it means that the money works and the individual doesn't work, 'cause the money's working. That's the most elementary sort of a definition of capitalism. [Lecture 27 Jan. 54] 2. the economics of living by nonproduction. It by exact definition is the economics of living off interest from loans. Which is an extreme of rewarding nonproduction. [HCO PL 6 Mar. 66 I]

an economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit.

capitalista

(Spanish) capitalist, an advocate of capitalism.

(Spanish) capitalist, an advocate of capitalism the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions.

(Spanish) capitalist, an advocate of capitalism. See also capitalism in this glossary.

(Spanish) capitalist. See also capitalist in this glossary.

Spanish for capitalist a person who has capital (any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth), especially extensive capital, invested in business enterprises.

n. a Spanish word meaning capitalist.

Spanish for capitalist.

(Spanish) capitalist.

capitalists

advocates of capitalism, the economic system in which all or most of the means of production and distribution, as land, factories, railroads, etc., are privately owned and operated for profit, originally under fully competitive conditions it has been generally characterized by a tendency toward concentration of wealth, and,

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in its later phase, by the growth of great corporations, increased governmental control, etc.

Capitol Hill	<p>a hill in Washington, DC. The United States Capitol building, occupied by the national legislative body, the United States Congress, sits on this hill.</p> <p>the United States Congress. This expression comes from the fact that the US Capitol building, which is occupied by Congress, is located on a hill in Washington, DC.</p>
Capitol rotunda	<p>a reference to the Capitol building in Washington, DC, USA, used by the US Congress. A rotunda is a round building surmounted by a dome.</p>
capper	<p>(colloquial) something that follows and is better than an earlier achievement.</p> <p>(colloquial) something that follows and is better than an earlier achievement. And meantime, why I'm putting the new capper on R6 of the GPM plot, so that when you get there why you'll have a complete, accurate plot that simply—.</p>
caprice	<p>sudden, impulsive change in the way one thinks or acts; whim.</p>
capriciously	<p>in a manner characterized by or subject to whim; impulsively or unpredictably.</p>
caps	<p>short for capital letters.</p>
Captain America	<p>an American cartoon superhero who first appeared in comic books in 1941. Captain America wears red, white and blue, and travels the country fighting crime on his motorcycle. He is the product of a special project called "Operation Rebirth" in which he was given a secret serum and exposed to "vita-rays," making him extremely strong and giving him reflexes ten times faster than those of normal men. Man "Captain America." CIA chief "That's all right."</p>
Captain Flag	<p>a patriotic hero who wore a red and white striped cape (like an American flag), appearing in a comic book of the same name, first published by Blue Ribbon Comics in the early 1940s and later by Archie Comics.</p>
captain of the port	<p>n. an officer in charge of a naval port, especially as regards the movements of all ships within it.</p>
Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heavens	<p>a reference to the short story, Extract from Captain</p>

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Stormfield's Visit to Heaven, written by American author and humorist Mark Twain (1835–1910). It tells of a ship's captain who, after being dead for thirty years, visits heaven. The captain gets a comprehensive briefing on the rules and customs of heaven by an older inhabitant, Sandy McWilliams. The story goes on to tell of the captain's adventures and experiences there, such as helping the choir, learning what his wings are for and welcoming new arrivals (which number sixty thousand a day). The story was written in 1868 but went unpublished for forty years.

captains	military officers in the US armed forces who are in charge of specific groups or divisions.
captain's chairs	chairs which have a rounded back formed by a heavy rail resting upon vertical spindles and coming forward to form the arms.
capturing a garrison and carrying off everything.	His reply was “Oh, I just took the shortcut and got there first with the most men.” From this answer get there first with the most men became one of the most frequently quoted statements of the war.
caravan	of a group of travelers, as merchants or pilgrims, journeying together for safety in passing through deserts, hostile territory, etc.
carbolic acid	<p>a white, water-soluble poisonous substance, used chiefly as a disinfectant and antiseptic.</p> <p>a white, water-soluble poisonous substance, used chiefly as a disinfectant and antiseptic. You're going to reach under all these magnifying glasses, you're going to pull this thing out and dump it in the carbolic acid. ¹Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a white, water-soluble poisonous substance, used chiefly as a disinfectant and antiseptic. You're going to reach under all these magnifying glasses, you're going to pull this thing out and dump it in the carbolic acid. ²Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p>
carbon monoxide	n. a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas which is found in the exhaust of automobile engines, in the gases created by explosions, etc. It is poisonous when inhaled as it inhibits the ability of the blood to carry oxygen, which causes the cells and tissues of the body to die. Carbon monoxide is a major ingredient of the air pollution in cities.
carbon-brush	(electronic) of or pertaining to a current-carrying brush (a conductor serving to maintain electric contact between stationary

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and moving parts of a machine, generator or other apparatus)
made of carbon, carbon and graphite, or carbon and copper.

(electronic) of or pertaining to a current-carrying brush (a
conductor serving to maintain electric contact between stationary
and moving parts of a machine, generator or other apparatus)
made of carbon, carbon and graphite, or carbon and copper.

Usually it's a grain of dust or something has gotten into the tone
arm swing, but we've put a new tone arm carbon-brush
arrangement in there, and they don't do too much of this now. –
Meter Training (12 July 62)

n. having or containing a carbon brush, a small, block-shaped
piece of material made of metal or carbon that serves to relay an
electrical current between stationary and moving parts of a
mechanical device, machine, etc. The carbon brush is attached to
one part of the machinery and brushes or slides against the second
part continually as it moves. Since carbon is a conductor, it allows
electricity to flow from one part, through the carbon brush, into
the other part.

Carborundum	(trademark) a hard compound of carbon and silicon used for polishing and grinding things. Used figuratively in this lecture.
card	a calling card (a small card with one's name, and sometimes one's address, on it, used in making visits).
cardinal	of prime importance; chief; principal.
cards and spades, give	1. to give a generous advantage to an opponent. This term alludes to a card game called Cassino, where the object of the game is to take as many cards as possible, specifically those cards which have scoring value. The score is counted in numerous ways, such as points given for the greatest number of spades held by a player or for other specific cards held. Thus, a person who has the most cards (or spades) has an advantage over the other players. 2. to beat or outdo someone or something despite their having an advantage.
Cards, football	a reference to the Cardinals, the oldest professional American football team, originally established in Chicago in 1899. The name was adopted due to the color of the team's jerseys, a faded maroon which the owner of the team called "cardinal." Later, the cardinal (an American bird with bright red feathers) was adopted as the symbol for the team. Having been relocated several times, the team has had many names, including the Chicago Cardinals, the St. Louis Cardinals as well as the Phoenix Cardinals.

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cards, turning the	reversing conditions or circumstances completely. A variation of turning the tables. The phrase comes from the old custom of reversing the table or board, in games such as chess and draughts, so that the opponent's relative position is altogether changed.
CARE	abbreviation of Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, an American organization that sends food, clothing and medicine in special boxes (called CARE packages) to places around the world where they are needed.
care-how	n. a humorous coined variation of know-how (knowledge of how to do something; skill or ability in a particular area or activity). Care means attention, regard, concern. Care-how implies a desire or inclination to give attention to or have concern or regard for.
cargo	load.
Carla	<p>a destructive hurricane that struck the Texas coast on September 11, 1961.</p> <p>the name of a hurricane that struck the coast of Texas, USA, on 11 September 1961 and caused floods and tornadoes in Texas, Louisiana, Kansas and Missouri. Around 500,000 people were evacuated from the path of the storm, limiting the death toll to about forty people. At this time, Hurricane Carla was described as the “fiercest hurricane in 61 years.”</p>
Carmel	a city in western California on the Pacific Ocean which was founded in 1904 by several artists.
Carnac, Black Dog of	a black dog or bête noire (French for black beast), meaning a person or thing that is the bane of a person or his life; an insufferable person or thing; an object of aversion. Carnac is a village in northwestern France noted for the thousands of ancient stone monuments marking burial sites in its vicinity.
Carnegie	<p>Andrew Carnegie (1835 - 1919), Scottish-born American industrialist and philanthropist. He immigrated to the United States from Scotland without money but made millions of dollars in the steel industry. In 1901, he sold his steel interests and gave most of the proceeds away, largely to educational, cultural and peacemaking organizations.</p> <p>Andrew Carnegie (1835@1919), Scottish-born American industrialist and philanthropist. He immigrated to the United States from Scotland without money but made millions of dollars in the steel industry. In 1901, he sold his steel interests and gave</p>

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Andrew Carnegie (1835@1919), Scottish-born American industrialist and philanthropist. He immigrated to the United States from Scotland without money but made millions of dollars in the steel industry. In 1901, he sold his steel interests and gave most of the proceeds away, largely to educational, cultural and peacemaking organizations. ``Well, how about Carnegie? You know anything about Carnegie?" ¢Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

Carnegie Hall a large historic concert hall located in New York City, New York, USA. Opened in 1891, the hall was originally named the Music Hall, this changed however in 1898 to Carnegie Hall in honor of Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) Scottish-born American industrialist and philanthropist who funded the majority of its construction. In addition to its main auditorium, that seats nearly 3,000 people, the building contains several smaller halls, numerous studios, offices, apartments and stores. The famous Russian composer, Tchaikovsky (1840–1893), served as the guest conductor during the hall's opening week and since that point many important and distinguished musicians have performed there.

Carnegie, Dale (1888 - 1955) American lecturer and author; wrote a book called *How to Win Friends and Influence People* (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology.

a corporation that gives courses in applying the principles of Dale Carnegie, American lecturer and author; writer of the book called *How to Win Friends and Influence People* (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended them to include salesmanship and psychology.

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American lecturer and author; wrote a book called *How to Win*

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(1888-1955) American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking-later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. If you dont think false attitudes arent in the keeping, the most popular textbook on the handling of your fellow human being is Dale Carnegie. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

1888-1956, author of How to Win Friends and Influence People, published in 1936. -The People's Almanac

(1888-1955) American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking - later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. So he'd take his theetie-weetie, Dale Carnegie Dramamine pills, and get to feeling a little bit better. -Sec- Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61).

the writings of Dale Carnegie (1888@1955), American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936). His ideas were based originally on public speaking—later he extended it to include salesmanship and psychology. But to abandon one or to base your answer on the reality on another person or to try to go into agreement with this person, like it says in Dale Carnegie. . . .

carnivalese

a coined word meaning ``the language of the carnival or of carnival workers," from carnival, ``a traveling commercial entertainment with sideshows, rides, games, etc.," and -ese, ``the language or dialect of." So you daren't use carnival terminology, of which I know of about four or five hundred words in

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carnivalese.

a coined word from carnival and -ese, the language or dialect of. So you daren't use carnival terminology, of which I know of about four or five hundred words in carnivalese. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

n. the specialized vocabulary or jargon used by those who work in a carnival. This term is formed from the word carnival and the suffix -ese. A carnival is a traveling outdoor amusement activity featuring prize-winning games, rides such as merry-go-rounds and Ferris wheels, sideshows and exhibits and refreshments. They developed from traditional festivals in Europe dating back hundreds of years. The suffix -ese is used with place names to

carom

strike and rebound.

strike and rebound. And so he will just carom around as a random particle in the org from there on out.

to strike and rebound, as a ball striking a wall and glancing off.

carpenter

n. a reference to Jesus Christ who, in his early life, was thought to have helped his earthly father Joseph as a carpenter.

carpet, on the

in the position of being reprimanded by one in authority.

carpet. -E-Meter Data

Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

carping

complaining or finding fault in a petty or nagging way.

tending to complain or find fault in a petty or nagging way.

Carr, Sir William

(1912 -) British newspaper proprietor (owner) at the time of the lecture. See also King, Cecil in this glossary. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

(1912–1977) president of a British newspaper known as News of the World.

Carrel, Alexis

(1873–1944) French biologist and surgeon known for his experiments on keeping organs and tissues alive while they were outside the body. In the early 1930s Carrel, along with American aviator Charles Lindbergh (1902–1974), created a device, known as a mechanical or artificial heart, that made it possible to support the life of an organ once it was taken out of a body.

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(1873 - 1944) French surgeon and biologist, in United States 1905 - 39, won the Nobel prize in 1912. In his experiments he succeeded in cultivating chicken heart and other tissues outside the body.

Carreon, Conrad James a legislative representative of Maricopa County in the state of Arizona, USA, in the 1950s, and a member of various committees dealing with such interests as banking, insurance, planning and development.

carrick bend a kind of knot used for joining two ropes.

a kind of knot used for joining two ropes. Used figuratively in this lecture.

Carroll, Lewis pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832 - 98), English author, mathematician and photographer. He is the author of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Through the Looking Glass, and other works of fantasy and nonsense.

pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832 - 1898), English author, mathematician and photographer. He is the author of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Through the Looking Glass, and other works of fantasy and nonsense.

carry on the back of a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to support the weight or responsibility of. Literally it means to bear the major burden, weight, strain, etc., on one's back.

carry tales gossip; disclose something often of a private or secret nature. ``Now, he won't sell you out," that's what I said. ``Or carry tales neither."

carrying (or hauling, shoveling, etc.) coals to (into) Newcastle see NEWCASTLE, CARRYING (OR HAULING, SHOVELING, ETC.) COALS TO (INTO).

cart before the horse something was begun at the proper place; things were done in the proper order. A variation of the phrase don't put the cart before the horse.

cart was put behind the horse something was begun at the proper place; things were done in the proper order. A variation of the phrase don't put the cart before the horse.

carte blanche full authority; freedom to do as one wishes. (From French, "white card," a paper bearing only a signature, allowing the bearer to fill in the conditions.)

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full authority; freedom to do as one wishes. (From French, “white card,” a paper bearing only a signature, allowing the bearer to fill in the conditions.) You have enfranchised some devils and demons of one kind or another, some automaticities and some vias, that you have given carte blanche to. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

full authority; freedom to do as one wishes. (From French, “white card,” a paper bearing only a signature, allowing the bearer to fill in the conditions.) But because they have a general practitioner's license it gives them carte blanche in the field of the mind.

≡Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

Cartel Motor Car Company made-up name for a company. A cartel is a group of business firms who have established a national or international monopoly in order to fix prices and get rid of competition.

a made-up name for an association of car companies. A cartel is an association of independent businesses in the same industry that have formed together for the purpose of reducing or eliminating competition in a given area of business.

Carthage an ancient city in north Africa. It was the commercial and political rival of Rome for much of the third and second centuries b.c. The city was destroyed by the Romans in 146 b.c. at the end of the Third Punic War. See also Punic Wars and Rome in this glossary.

cartridge a container holding the chemical in a fire extinguisher. When a cartridge is used up the extinguisher should be loaded with a fresh one.

a cylindrical case of pasteboard, metal or the like, for holding a complete charge of powder, and often also the bullet or the shot for a rifle, machine gun or other small arm.

Caruso Enrico Caruso (1873 - 1921), an Italian operatic tenor. The beauty, range and power of his voice made him one of the greatest of all singers.

Enrico Caruso (1873 - 1921), Italian operatic tenor, one of the most famous singers ever. After his death his recordings perpetuated his fame.

Casablanca a seaport in west Morocco, Africa. It was the location of the Casablanca Conference, a historic World War II meeting held in

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January, 1943, where American, British, and French chiefs of state and military leaders met to discuss the military and political phases of the war effort, and the occasion on which unconditional surrender was first agreed upon by the Allies as a condition for peace.

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a seaport in West Morocco, Africa where Arabic is the official language.

a port city on the north African coast of Morocco, and site of an historic British, French and US conference to decide upon the future course of World War II (1939–1945). At this conference in January of 1943, United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt and English Prime Minister Winston Churchill discussed the strategy for the North Africa campaign and, apparently in an attempt to satisfy allied Soviet leader Joseph Stalin (1879–1953) that no compromise would be accepted in achieving peace, President Roosevelt publicly announced that the war would end only with an unconditional surrender by Germany, Italy and Japan. Uncle Joe Stalin and the rest of the boys wished it off on him down there at Casablanca, and he went along with it and so they decided that Germany had to unconditionally surrender and Japan had to unconditionally surrender and that was going to be the end of war.

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case

a general term for a person being treated or helped. It is also used to mean the entire accumulation of upsets, pain, failures, etc., residing in a person's reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary.

a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's 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. And you wait until you've gone through VII, and you've gotten yourself well up the line on Clear, and you can handle Power Processes, which give you total dominion over any type of case there is.

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term for a person being treated or helped. See also reactive mind in this glossary.

a person's mental condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations.

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a word in Scientology which refers to a person's 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. Case is also used as a general term for a person being treated or helped.

refers to the condition of a person being treated or helped.

a general term for a person being treated or helped. It is also used to mean the entire accumulation of upsets, pain, failures, etc., residing in a person's reactive mind (that part of the mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under a person's volitional control, and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions). It gives an estimate of the general condition of the case.

a general term for a person being treated or helped. It also refers to a person's condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also aberration in this glossary. But keep the Auditor's Code if you want your case to run.

a general term for a person being treated or helped. It also refers to a person's condition. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also aberration in this glossary. If you ask any field auditor why, he'll say, "Well, they'd have them come in here for processing, and I wouldn't get the case. I'd lose all my preclears!" –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

a person's 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. Case is also a general term for a person being treated or helped. See also reactive mind and aberrations in this glossary. Your case is high. - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

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a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's 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. See also reactive mind and aberration in this glossary. They do it every once in a while. Case level, and so forth. -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

a person's 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. Case is also a general term for a person being treated or helped. See also reactive mind in this glossary. Then we've got Level IV, which is R4SC, which is the service fac renumbered. That's just a service fac. "ARC Break Assessments, R4H and Case Analysis."

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that condition of the person which is monitored by their reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. And it goes this far in getting in technology that if people are going to advance casewise, they

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must do so in a relatively unsuppressive environment.

refers to the condition of a person being treated or helped. And once in a while I drop a ball on these, and I only know of one case extant right now where the ball has been dropped forever, as far as I'm concerned, because he got into the hands of a psychiatrist.
-- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

a general term for a person being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's 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. See also reactive bank and aberration in this glossary. I was taking responsibility for their cases and their lives, don't you see?

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a general term for a person being treated or helped. -"Quickie grades" entered in and denied gain to tens of thousands of cases. Case also refers to a person's 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. See also reactive mind and aberrated in this glossary. -Also,

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despite this abuse, in each of these four cases the recommended, correct process cracked the case. Yet they were reported as not having worked! Case Supervisor. See Case Supervisor in this glossary. -[Distribution at top of issue] ase Sup Hat

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of his reactive mind. A person's case is the way he responds to the world around him by reason of his aberrations. See also reactive mind and aberration in this glossary. I sprung the roughest case that ever walked into a Foundation, that had had so many hours of processing that they'd run it up on a tabulating machine and broke the tabulator.

a general term for a person being treated or helped. It is also used to mean the entire accumulation of upsets, pain, failures, etc., residing in a preclear's reactive mind.

Case Analysis a procedure of exact steps which establishes (a) What is going on with the case and (b) What should be done with it. See also case in this glossary.

a procedure of exact steps which establishes (a) What is going on with the case and (b) What should be done with it. See also case in this glossary. Then we've got Level IV, which is R4SC, which is the service fac renumbered. That's just a service fac. "ARC Break Assessments, R4H and Case Analysis."

case assessment form a prepared list of questions used in an auditing session to analyze a case broadly. The purpose of a case assessment is to establish auditor control over the preclear, better acquaint the auditor with his preclear, and to provide essential information required. See also case in this glossary.

a prepared list of questions used in an auditing session to analyze a case broadly. ... he would have taken one look at his case assessment form as he began the pc ...

a prepared list of questions used in an auditing session to analyze a case broadly. ... he would have taken one look at his case assessment form as he began the pc ... -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

case gains the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterments according to the pc. If he's not backed up organizationally—if he doesn't have an organization—then he can't get off the launching pad, get his case gains and so forth up the line.

the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterments according to the pc.

the improvements and resurgences a person experiences from auditing; any case betterment according to the preclear.

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case histories	collected information on individuals about their health, mental attitudes, therapy taken, progress of therapy, etc., which are documented. A case history is simply a record of the individual's therapy history. See also case in this glossary.
	collected information on individuals about their health, mental attitudes, therapy taken, progress of therapy, etc., which are documented. A case history is simply a record of the individual's therapy history.
case in point, a	a situation, state or condition that is an example, especially a good example, of what is being talked about.
	a situation, state or condition that is an example, especially a good example, of what is being talked about. And this is a case in point.
Case Level 2	a level of case which included Clear and Theta Clear at the time of this lecture. See also Theta Clear in this glossary.
	a level of case which included Clear and Theta Clear at the time of this lecture. See also Theta Clear in this glossary. And you're in actual fact trying to return him to Case Level 2. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) GLOSSARY
Case of Sergeant Grischa, The	a novel written in 1927 by German novelist, Arnold Zweig (1887 - 1968). It is about a Russian prisoner of war, Sergeant Grischa Paprotkin, who escapes from a prison in Germany and takes the identity of a dead Russian soldier, but later 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.
	a novel written in 1927 by German author Arnold Zweig (1887–1968). The novel, based on Zweig's own experiences in the German army during World War I (1914–1918), tells of a Russian prisoner of war, Sergeant Grischa Paprotkin. Grischa escapes from a prison in Germany and takes on the identity of a dead Russian soldier. He is later recaptured by the Germans and claims to be a Russian deserter, not knowing that Russian deserters are required to turn themselves in to the Germans after three days or be considered spies. Grischa is thus sentenced to death as a spy. Although his identity as an escaped prisoner of war is cleared up, his reprieve never reaches the authorities and he is executed.
Case Sup	short for Case Supervisor. See Case Supervisor in this glossary.
	abbreviation for Case Supervisor. See Case Supervisor in this

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glossary.

short for Case Supervisor. See Case Supervisor in this glossary.

@[Distribution at top of issue] Case Sup Hat

- case supervision referring to the actions of the Case Supervisor. The C'S is the auditor's "handler." He tells the auditor what to do, keeps him corrected, keeps the lines straight and keeps the auditor calm and willing and winning. The C'S directs what auditing actions are done for each individual preclear under his care. All case supervision is for the benefit of the preclear.
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- the actions of the Case Supervisor in supervising the auditing actions done for each individual preclear under his charge.
- Case Supervisor (C/S) an accomplished and properly certified auditor who is additionally trained in case supervision. The Case Supervisor is the auditor's "handler" and the pc's case director. He is there to efficiently and effectively order the right action based on a survey of the case and then see that it is done. [sign Case Supervisor]
- cases a general term for people being treated or helped. Case also refers to a person's 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. See also reactive mind

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persons being treated or helped; case as a general term refers to a person and also refers to a person's 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. See also reactive mind and aberration in this glossary.

cases, get (come or go) down to to come to the point; attend to or deal with the essential facts or the actual matter at hand; come down to specifics. The expression dates back to about 1900 and alludes to a card game in which cards are drawn from a box containing the dealer's pack, and players place bets on a special board or layout. When only one card is left in the box, it is known as the case card and thus down to cases means down to the last card in play.

cases, get down to (informal) come to the point; attend to the facts or the matter at hand.

cash-bills the statistic of the Executive Council, which is responsible for the solvency of the org. This statistic is the ratio of the amount of cash on hand (cash that exists in actuality and which can be expended) to the amount of bills owing. If the cash-bills statistic shows there are more bills owing than there is cash on hand, the org is considered to be insolvent. If it shows there is more cash on hand than bills owing, the org is considered to be solvent. See also Executive Council and statistic in this glossary.

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told them the finance people won't permit us to promote because our cash-bills is out of balance?"

cask hitch a kind of knot used to secure a rope to a barrel. Used figuratively in this lecture.

n. a reference to any of several knots that are used to temporarily secure a rope to a cask. A cask is a general term for a wooden barrel- shaped container (such as one that holds wine or beer), usually bulging in the middle and of greater length than breadth. A hitch is a term for any of various knots or loops by which a rope is caught round or temporarily made fast to some object.

Cassidy, Hopalong the hero, portrayed by William Boyd (1895 - 1972), of scores of American Western movies made between 1935 and 1948. In 1948, a TV series called Hopalong Cassidy was originated in New York which used edited versions of the movies. Between 1949 and 1951, a new series of TV films was made which ran on national television. In the movies and television series, Cassidy neither smoked nor drank and adhered to a strict moral code that won the approval of parents.

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cast a slight tinge of some color; hue; shade. Example A good diamond does not have a yellowish cast.

cast my act a coined phrase meaning to perform an act or assume a role. When a person decides to cast his act, he literally selects himself to perform. Cast means to assign an actor to a role, and an act refers to a performance.

caste, lost lost social status or position.

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castigate	criticize or reprimand severely.
casting up	adding up; totaling.
Castle	a building at Saint Hill located at the top of the main driveway. See also Saint Hill in this glossary.
Castro	<p>Fidel Castro (1926 -), Cuban revolutionary and premier of Cuba since 1959. He established a totalitarian government that benefited the working class at the expense of the middle class.</p> <p>Fidel Castro (1926 -), Cuban revolutionary and premier of Cuba since 1959. He led the revolution that overthrew the dictator of Cuba, who had the support of the United States. Castro then presided over his country's transformation into a communist state.</p>
casualty	any person, group, thing, etc., that is harmed or destroyed as a result of some act or event.
cat	<p>let the cat out of the bag To let a secret be known.</p> <p>(slang) a man.</p> <p>(slang) any person, especially a man.</p> <p>(slang) a person.</p> <p>(slang) any person, especially a man. If we're gonna pick up stray cats, you'd think they'd at least give us an isolation ward!</p>
cat is (was, got, leaps, etc.) out of the bag, the	the secret has been disclosed; data priorly hidden has been made known, sometimes at the wrong time or accidentally. This phrase dates back to the eighth century when, in some areas, religious law forbade the selling and eating of pork. Pork lovers had to purchase their suckling pigs hidden in bags in the dark. In some instances, dishonest farmers would substitute a cat for a valuable pig. When the customer got home and the bag was opened, the trick would be disclosed and, literally, the cat would be out of the bag.
cat jumps, the way the	the course of events; what is going to happen. A variation of see how the cat jumps, await the course of events, but see what is going to happen before you pass an opinion, support a course of action or commit yourself.
Cat Society	a made-up name for a society.

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cat will be out of the bag, the a secret will have been found out.

(slang) a secret will have been found out. The expression, cat's out of the bag goes back to the 8th century when it was illegal to sell and eat pork. Pork lovers had to purchase their pigs in bags under the cover of darkness. Frequently, dishonest farmers would place a cat in the bag instead of a pig. So when the unsuspecting pork lover returned home, he was incredibly surprised when he literally let the cat out of the bag.

cat, dragged in by the a humorous coined variation of the phrase look like something the cat dragged in, meaning someone or something looks disheveled, unkempt, bedraggled, etc. The phrase look like something the cat dragged in is often used as an exclamation to express one's surprise when somebody with the above-mentioned qualities has just entered a room and alludes to the things cats drag into houses, such as dead mice and birds.

cat, line of (informal) a variation of breed of cat type; sort; variety. Example The new airplane is a completely different breed of cat from any that has been designed before.

a coined variation of breed of cat, an informal phrase meaning a type, sort, kind, etc. Line here means the descendants of a common ancestor or of a certain breed.

cataclysm any great upheaval that causes sudden and violent changes, as an earthquake, war, etc.

a sudden and violent change, as a great flood, earthquake, war or revolution.

cataclysms violent upheavals, especially those of a social or political nature.

catalog any list or series. Used figuratively in the lecture.

figuratively, any list or series.

catalyst a person or thing acting as the stimulus in bringing about or hastening a result.

a person or thing which precipitates an event or change.

a thing or person that causes something to happen or speed up.

catalyze act upon by catalysis, the causing or accelerating of a chemical change by the addition of a substance that is not permanently

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affected by the reaction.

cause or accelerate a chemical change without the substance causing the change being affected.

act upon by catalysis, the causing or accelerating of a chemical change by the addition of a substance that is not permanently affected by the reaction. 182 center of control 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 mind has two control centers possible, by definition, the right and the left. One is an actual, genetic control center, the other is a sub-control center subservient to the control center.

to bring about or hasten a result.

cat-and-mousing (colloquial) behaving like a cat toying with a mouse, specifically repeatedly challenging an opponent while waiting to strike.

cataphobia a made-up name for a phobia. See also phobia in this glossary.

a made-up word.

a made-up word for a mental disorder. Catatonia is a term used in psychiatry for a condition in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. The suffix -phobia, means fear, hatred or dread of _____.

cataracts areas in the lens of the eye which have become opaque due to disease, causing partial or total blindness.

catatonia condition of being withdrawn totally.

(psychiatry) a condition in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious.

catatonic ambigouosa a made-up name for a mental disease. A humorous variation of catatonic, a psychiatric term which refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious and ambiguous, not clear; indefinite; vague.

n. a made-up word.

catatonic schizophreniaa very fancy term which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means “a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way.” Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which

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(psychiatry) a very fancy word which means the condition of lying still, stiff and never moving. Catatonic refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. Schizophrenia means “a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way.”

a very fancy term which means somebody that lie’s still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means “a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way.” Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious. I have seen a person go into catatonic schizophrenia who was quite ordinarily a reasonable being. –CCH. Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)

a very fancy word which means somebody that lies still, stiff and never moves. Schizophrenia (psychiatry) means "a severe mental disorder in which a person becomes unable to act or reason in a rational way." Catatonic (psychiatry) refers to a seizure in which a person becomes rigid and unconscious.

LRH def. the person lies there day and night and never moves, barely breathes, breath hardly registers on a mirror when held to the lips, hardly any pulse. Once upon a time called “suspended animation.” [Lecture 14 Mar 1957]

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catburrs

a made-up word.

n. a made-up word.

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- catch (someone or something) out a chiefly British term meaning to detect or discover (someone or something) in error or in wrongdoing. This phrase comes from the game of cricket, baseball, etc., in which a player, known as a batsman, attempts to hit a ball thrown toward him. If he hits the ball, he can be put out of play by a player on the opposite side catching the ball before it touches the ground.
- catch (someone) out To detect (another) in the act or process of wrongdoing.
- catch or discover (someone) in deceit or an error.
- (colloquial) cause notice to be taken of (someone) due to error, inconsistency or unacceptable action.
- catch him out (colloquial) take notice of a person's error, inconsistency or unacceptable action.
- catch one's death (of cold) get such a bad cold that one might die of it. Now, Roger, you know you're gonna catch a death of cold if you keep going out like that without your rubbers and without your raincoat.
- get such a bad cold that one might die of it. You're gonna catch your death of cold going out like that.
- catch phrases phrases intended to draw attention to something and to be easily remembered.
- phrases that catch or are meant to catch the popular attention.
- catch the ball see BALL, CATCH THE.
- catch them out (British) find out or discover (a person) in a mistake, etc.
- catch-a-lots a made-up name for a team in a game.
- catcher's mitt (baseball) a padded glove with a thumb but usually without separate fingers used by the catcher (the player who is stationed behind the batter and catches pitched balls not hit away by the player batting).
- catching (someone) out (colloquial) taking notice of (someone's) error, inconsistency or unacceptable action.
- (colloquial) taking notice of (someone's) error, inconsistency or unacceptable action. So you see once more we're catching man out.

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catering	taking special pains in seeking to gratify another's needs or desires.
caterwumph	a made-up word.
catfish	a large usually freshwater fish with whiskerlike feelers around the mouth. a large usually freshwater fish with whiskerlike feelers around the mouth. Catfish?
catfit	(slang) a violent outburst of rage or other strong feeling. n. any emotional outburst stemming from anger, extreme disappointment, etc.
catfootedly	noiselessly, stealthily. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Catherine	Catherine II (1729 - 1796), empress of Russia (1762 - 1796) who was also known as Catherine the Great.
Catherine I	a reference to Catherine II (1729–1796), empress of Russia from 1762 to 1796, known as “Catherine the Great.” During her reign, Catherine built schools and hospitals, promoted education and extended Russian territory; however, she did little to grant basic civil rights to the Russian people, carried out few social reforms and left the vast majority impoverished. In 1773, a peasant uprising swept across Russia, almost advancing to Moscow, and became the greatest Russian rebellion up to that time. Catherine crushed this revolt with government troops and thereafter instituted more systematized control of the peasants, nearly eradicating what freedom they had, and divided the administration of the various areas of Russia between her favorites and ministers.
Catherine, Saint	Saint Catherine of Alexandria (died ca. 310), a virgin martyr of Alexandria. According to legend, she rebuked the emperor for persecuting the Christians and, though only eighteen, converted a number of the learned philosophers he assembled to dispute with her. When the spiked wheel on which she was then sentenced to die broke in pieces, she was beheaded. The legend contends that her body was carried away by angels. See also martyr in this glossary.
cathode-ray machine	reference to an oscilloscope a machine that visually displays an electrical wave on the fluorescent screen of a cathode-ray tube (a vacuum tube, such as a television picture tube, in which beams of electrons are directed against a fluorescent screen where they

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	produce a luminous image).
	reference to an oscilloscope, a machine that visually displays an electrical wave on the fluorescent screen of a cathode-ray tube (a vacuum tube, such as a television picture tube, in which beams of electrons are directed against a fluorescent screen where they produce a luminous image).
cathode-ray tube	a vacuum tube (for example, a television picture tube) in which beams of electrons are directed against a fluorescent screen where they produce a luminous image.
Catholic church	the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope.
cat's breakfast	(slang) a mess. A variation of dog's breakfast. a humorous coined variation of dog's breakfast. a variation of dog ~ breakfast; a mess. -Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English.
cats on the belfry	see BELFRY, CATS ON THE.
cat's, the	something or someone that is superlative. something or someone that is superlative. And if you go on that way, and you get wins, and you say, 'Boy, this is the cat's -. There's noth ing to this." -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
cat's÷.÷.÷. , the	an abbreviated usage of the cat's meow (US slang) something considered outstanding; the most.
cattle guard	n. a device consisting of parallel bars set horizontally across a shallow ditch or depression to prevent cattle or horses from straying into or out of an area. The bars of a cattle guard are spaced far enough apart so as to deter hoofed animals from crossing it, while still allowing for the passage of pedestrians, cars or other vehicles. The guard is often used instead of a gate at the point where a road passes through a fence or at a railroad crossing so that cattle do not stray onto the tracks.
catty	mean and spiteful. quietly or slyly malicious; spiteful. spiteful, mean, malicious, etc.

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	subtly cruel or malicious; spiteful.
Caucasian	of or having to do with the so-called white race, including the chief peoples of Europe, southwestern Asia, northern Africa, the Western Hemisphere, Australia and New Zealand.
cauldron	a large kettle or boiler. Used figuratively in the lecture.
causative	capable of producing an effect.
	functioning as a cause; effective.
cause	could be defined as emanation (something coming forth from a source). It could be defined also, for purposes of communication, as source-point. See also communication.
	could be defined as emanation (something coming forth from a source). It could be defined also, for purposes of communication, as source-point. See also communication.
	the originator of something; the point from which something was begun or dreamed up.
	the point of emanation (something coming forth from a source). It could be defined also for purposes of communication, as source-point. If you consider a river flowing to the sea, the place where it began would be the source-point or cause, and the place where it went into the sea would be the effect-point and the sea would be the effect of the river. The man firing the gun is cause; the man receiving the bullet is effect.
	the point of emanation; the origination point of any communication or action or product.
	the point of emanation; the origination point of any communication or action or product. Invalidation drives the person away from being cause.
cause gray hairs to jump out amongst the sable	—see GRAY HAIRS TO JUMP OUT AMONGST THE SABLE, CAUSE.
cause, (cont.)	disk, 66, 89 emo effect, cause and sexual distrust, 21 F aberration, 208 dreams, 107 tf life is a cause, 34 h result of blaming others for drugs, 116 emo being a, 205 dynamics, emo success and, 29 defined, 26-27 thought tries to be cause, 47 embrace goals of survival, 26 ener

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caustic	severely critical or sarcastic.
Cavalier, The	<p>The Laughing Cavalier, a painting by Dutch painter Frans Hals (1580 - 1666).</p> <p>The Laughing Cavalier, a painting by Dutch painter Frans Hals (1580-1666). You look at The Cavalier, or something like that, and you say, "Nów, that actually is a very excellent example of Picasso's brown period. " - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)</p>
cavalrymen	soldiers in the part of a military force composed of troops that serve on horseback.
cave (oneself) in	<p>to experience mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris.</p> <p>to experience mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris.</p>
cave (someone) in	<p>cause (someone) a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that they cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris.</p> <p>cause (someone) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris.</p> <p>cause (someone) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that they cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris.</p> <p>cause (someone) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the</p>

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extent that they cannot function causatively. Cave in is a US Western phrase which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris. If you could hold out against it long enough you'd just simply cave everybody in. -The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

cave in

a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that individuals cannot function causatively. The individuals are quite effect. A U.S. Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris.

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mentally and/or physically collapse to the extent that one cannot function causatively. The individual becomes quite effect. A US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris.

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collapse or cause to collapse mentally. Cave in is a US Western

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term which symbolizes mental or physical collapse as being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left a person under tons of debris. They weren't even aware of the fact that it was there and they were auditing around it sufficiently smoothly that it didn't cave anybody in.

(verb) to collapse mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively.

cave-in a state of mental or physical collapse to the extent that one cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris.

(noun) mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. A US Western phrase which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris.

caves (oneself) in collapses mentally and/or physically to the extent that the individual cannot function causatively. The individual is quite effect. A US Western term which symbolized mental or physical collapse as like being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left the person under tons of debris.

caving (people) in causing (people) a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that they cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris.

causing (people) a state of mental and/or physical collapse to the extent that they cannot function causatively. Originally a US Western term which compared mental or physical collapse to being at the bottom of a mine shaft or in a tunnel when the supports collapsed and left persons under tons of debris. @But suppressive persons and groups have specialized in caving people in.

caving in giving in; yielding; submitting.

giving in; yielding; submitting. . . . and you would simply find them caving in (as far as you were concerned) and simply

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accepting your ideas with no critical eye of any kind whatsoever.
-Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

Cavite

a city in southwestern Luzon (the largest of the islands in the Philippines).

a city in the Philippine Islands in the Pacific Ocean. It is located in the southwest of the island of Luzon. Since the sixteenth century, it has been a military base, first for Spanish naval power, later for the US naval fleet in the Pacific. During World War II, the American facilities there were virtually destroyed by the Japanese on December 10, 1941. This actually happened-happened in Cavite before the war, many years before the war. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) «FC»[illo]

a city in southwestern Luzon (the largest of the islands in the Philippines). This actually happened= happened in Cavite before the war, many years before the war. =A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

CBS

abbreviation for Columbia Broadcasting System a major United States radio and television broadcasting network in existence since 1926.

CCH

abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness a group of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. This brings him into the present, away from his past problems.

abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness any of a series of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. CCH 1 to 4 are the first four CCH processes following CCH 0. See also CCH 0 in this glossary.

(stands for Control, Communication, Havingness) processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems.

(stands for Control, Communication, Havingness) processes

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which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. Because between now and the slight backtrack of just a few months, the entire proving ground of what we call CCH, a new system of processes, and TRs met the test, took the fort, all straight. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness a group of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. This brings him into the present, away from his past problems. We will now run CCH 1.

CCH 0

a set of actions done at the start of an auditing session to assist the preclear's participation in the session and to assist the auditor in ARC. The purpose of CCH 0 is to make known the beginning of a session to a preclear and the auditor so that no error as to its beginning is made; to put the preclear in a condition to be audited. See also CCH and ARC in this glossary.

a set of actions to assist the preclear's participation in the session and to assist the auditor in ARC. The sum of CCH 0 is find the auditor, find the auditing room, find the preclear, knock out any existing present time problem, establish goals, clear help, get agreement on session length and get up to the first real auditing command. See also CCH Processes in this glossary.

Rudiments, Goals and Present Time Problem. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course.

Rudiments, Goals and Present Time Problem. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. Now, a CCH session is ordinarily opened with CCH 0, which includes rudiments, goals and handling of the present time problem. –CCH Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)

CCH 2

Tone 40 8-C. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course.

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Tone 40 8-C. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. Now, you watched auditors running Tone 40 8-C last night, except as run as a process, so we're not going to do it again today. And that's CCH 2. –CCH Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)

CCH 4 Hand Space Mimicry. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course.

Hand Space Mimicry. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. Now, the truth of the matter is that CCH 3 and CCH 4 could be twisted; they could be in two different places. – CCH. Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)

CCH 6 Body - Room Contact. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course.

Body-Room Contact. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. Now let's take the next one, CCH 6. This is Body-Room, both random. –CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

CCHs (stands for Control, Communication, Havingness) processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems.

abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness a series of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. See also process in this glossary.

abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness processes which bring a person into better control of his body and

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surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness, a series of processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present away from his past problems. See also process in this glossary.

(stands for Control, Communication, Havingness) processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. And you have a Class II Well, he could probably cure something up and run repetitive processes and, you know, CCHs, something like this, Reach and - Withdraw. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

(stands for Control, Communication, Havingness) processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems.

(stands for Control, Communication, Havingness) processes which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. Level II is repetitive processes, Model Session, Op Pro by Dup, 8-C, CCHs, Havingness, General O/W, ARC 63, Auditing Cycle.

abbreviation for Control, Communication, Havingness processes a series of procedures which bring a person into better control of his body and surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems.

processes which bring a person into better control of his body and

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surroundings, put him into better communication with his surroundings and other people, and increase his ability to have things for himself. They bring him into the present, away from his past problems. CCH stands for Control, Communication, Havingness. -Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

CD abbreviation for common denominator.

abbreviation for common denominator. It was no less applicable, but it had a lower-level Q, or CD.

CDEI Scale a gradient scale consisting of the points Curiosity, Desire, Enforce and Inhibit. See Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard for more information on this scale. But the pc's attention with his itsas rises up and down this whole new version of the CDEI Scale, see?-goes up and down, each one in those various stages. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

CDEI Scale a gradient scale consisting of the points Curiosity, Desire, Enforce and Inhibit. See Scientology 0-8, The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard for more information on this scale.

a gradient scale consisting of the points Curiosity, Desire, Enforce 129 and Inhibit. See Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard for more information on this scale. And that's approximately what's happened to ARC and the CDEI Scale. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

Cecil B. reference to Cecil B. De Mille (1881-1959), American film director who entered the film industry in 1913 and pioneered the production of lavish and spectacular films.

CECS abbreviation for Committee of Examinations, Certifications and Services, an organization set up within the HASI at the time of the lecture to guarantee the standard of practice of Scientology across the world. It had programs of retraining and examination to increase auditors' skills and results. See also HASI in this glossary.

ceiling zero n. a condition in which clouds or fog are heavy and close to the ground, making aircraft takeoffs or landings extremely dangerous or impossible. Ceiling refers to the height of the lowest level of a bank of clouds as measured from the ground. When skyward visibility is limited to 50 feet (15.2 m) or less, it is called ceiling zero. In contrast, when the sky is clear it is called ceiling unlimited.

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cell	<p>any of the smallest organizational units of a group or movement (as of the Communist Party).</p> <p>any of the smallest organizational units of a group or movement (as of the Communist Party). See also communist in this glossary. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991</p> <p>a small group acting as a unit within a larger group.</p> <p>a small group that acts as a political, social or religious unit for a larger, sometimes revolutionary, organization.</p> <p>a small group that acts as a political, social or religious unit for a larger, sometimes revolutionary, organization. As soon as they find out that their treasury balance doesn't equal their squida woof and the ideas of the Secretary of the Treasury that he just got from the first cell of the Communist Party or wherever it is—or wherever they get their ideas—.</p>
Celt	<p>a member of a people to which the Irish, Scottish Highlanders, Welsh and Bretons belong. The Celts were originally a group of tribes who dominated central Europe in the sixth and fifth century b.c. They came originally from southwest Germany and spread to the British Isles, France, Spain, Italy and parts of Asia.</p>
CenOCon	<p>code indicating an issue should be distributed to every staff member of a Central Organization. Central Organization was the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public.</p> <p>n. a policy letter and bulletin distribution code. In May 1959, CenOCon on issues indicated a distribution to Association Secretaries or Organization Secretaries of Central Organizations only, not to staff; also to HCO Area Sec, HCO Cont, HCO WW. In June 1959, the distribution was expanded to include</p> <p>code indicating an issue should be distributed to every staff member in a Central Organization. Central Organization was the name given to Scientol ogy orgs of the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. -[Distribution at top of issue] CenOCon</p> <p>code indicating an issue should be distributed to every staff member of a Central Organization. Central Organization was the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which</p>

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provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. @[Distribution at top of issue] CenOCon, Franchise

censorious	severely critical; faultfinding.
censorship board	n. an organized body of people that review communications, literature, motion pictures, radio and television programs, music, etc., to judge whether the material contains anything considered threatening to political, social or moral order. For example, groups have been established by governments to examine school texts to determine if they contain material thought to be morally or ideologically subversive, and during times of war letters and communications leaving the country are read to ensure that they contain no information valuable to an enemy.
censure	blaming or finding fault; disapproval. criticize severely.
cent	a monetary unit of the United States, equal to one one-hundredth of a dollar. Ah yes, but, we're—we're charging—we're recharging only fifty cents for ten thousand hours of processing plus—plus a promise to Clear and OT. a monetary unit of the United States, equal to 1/100 of a dollar. a monetary unit of the United States, equal to 1/100 of a dollar; a penny. a monetary unit of the United States, equal to one a monetary unit of the United States, equal to 1/100 of a dollar; a penny. And he's always been going along with twenty-five cents in his pocket.
center of control	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 mind has two control centers possible, by definition, the right and the left. One is an actual, genetic control center, the other is a sub-control center subservient to the control center.
Centerville County	a made-up name for a county.
centigrade	pertaining to or noting a temperature scale in which 0 degrees represents the ice point and 100 degrees the steam point. Also called Celsius.

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pertaining to or noting a temperature scale in which 0 degrees represents the ice point (where water turns to ice) and 100 degrees the steam point (where water turns to steam).

- centipedes wormlike animals with many segments and a pair of legs to each segment the front pair are poison claws.
- Central Bureaux Order (abbreviated CBO) an issue type distributed to bureaux personnel and SO org executives only which has no force on nonbureaux personnel. CBOs regulate the organization and activity of Flag Bureaux and FOLOs. It is black ink on white paper. [Issue Type] CENTRAL BUREAUX ORDER 178.
- (abbreviated CBO) an issue type distributed to bureaux personnel and SO org executives only which has no force on nonbureaux personnel. CBOs regulate the organization and activity of Flag Bureaux and FOLOs. It is black ink on white paper.
- a type of issue used in Sea Organization orgs. A bureau, in a Sea Org management org, is the equivalent of a division in a Scientology service organization. (Bureaux is the plural of bureau.) CBOs regulate the organization and activity of Sea Organization bureaux and their offices. See also Sea Organization in this glossary.
- a type of issue used in Scientology bureaux. A bureau in a Church of Scientology management organization is the equivalent of a division in a Church of Scientology service organization. The plural of bureau is bureaux. CBOs are distributed to bureaux personnel and executives to define the organization and activity of bureaux and their offices.
- Central File a file which contains pertinent data about and correspondence to or from a person who has bought something (a book, service, etc.) from the organization.
- Central Files (Division 2, Department 6) a section which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization.
- a section (Division 2, Department 6) which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of

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these files.

a section in an organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files.

the section in a Scientology organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual Central Files folder for each person.

the files in a Scientology organization which contain all pertinent data about and correspondence with the organization's public.

a file system in a Church of Scientology organization in which the organization maintains its correspondence, records and other pertinent data in an organized, easily accessible manner.

a section in an organization which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files. Now you, of course, can put a piece of carbon paper under that (and probably should) and keep a copy for yourself, and undoubtedly should put another piece of carbon paper under it and send a copy to Central Files, Saint Hill.

a section (Division 2, Department 6) which is responsible for collecting and holding all names, addresses, pertinent data about and correspondence to or from anyone who has ever bought anything from the organization. This data is contained in an individual CF folder for each person. These folders collectively are also referred to as Central Files, as it is the central location of these files. @Keeps Central Files right up and in excellent shape and adds all new names of buyers of books and services.

Central Organizations a name given, at the time of the lecture, to Scientology organizations which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public.

Scientology service organizations.

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the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. And I've just issued a policy letter for staff training around in Central Organizations which, with a few more items added, is -just the last few weeks of development is all that contains.
-E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

a name given to Scientology orgs in the 1950s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. And as long as it was continuing we were very successful, and as soon as it ceased to continue to any degree, then all of us felt its lack, none more so than the Central Organizations.

Central Orgs

the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public.

the name given to Scientology orgs in the early 1960s which provided services (training, auditing and certification) to the public. @ [Distribution of issue] Central Orgs, To All Staff

centrifugal force

the force tending to pull a thing outward when it is rotating rapidly around a center.

Ceppos, Art

the first president of Hermitage House (the first publisher of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health).

(1910–1997) Arthur Ceppos, former president of Hermitage House, the

former president of Hermitage House, the company which originally published Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health. I even know the guy's name. It was Art Ceppos.

the president of Hermitage House, the company

former president of Hermitage House, the company which originally published Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health. I even know the guy's name. It was Art Ceppos. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

cerebral palsy

a condition caused by damage to the brain, especially before or during birth, in which there is difficulty in moving or speaking.

ceremonies

“Wilt thou... forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?” An erg is a very small unit which measures

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an amount of work done and is used here as a substitute for the word “live,” with the idea of expending energy.

Cermak, Mayor Anton Joseph Cermak (1873–1933), American politician who in 1931 was elected mayor of Chicago, Illinois. Two years later on February 15, 1933 he was wounded by an assassin’s bullet during an unsuccessful attempt on the life of future president Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945). He died shortly thereafter.

Certainty the magazine of the Church of Scientology of London, England (started in 1954). ... I’ve forgotten the exact figure—it was something like six or eight thousand Certaintys going out to six or eight thousand people, you see, each month.

the magazine of the Church of Scientology of London, England (started in 1954).

the magazine of the Church of Scientology of London, England (started in 1954). In the last two issues of Certainty magazine, published in, I think, July and August in London, you find a critique of psychoanalysis. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

the magazine of the Church of Scientology in London, England (started in 1954). ⇐Organization Executive Course, Volume 0.

Certainty Assessment a Group Process designed to bring about certainty on all dynamics. Now in view of the fact that it could be given by tape, in view of the fact that your individuals could be selected out on group-response tests, you know (just that Certainty Assessment which you saw at the congress is good enough to select out who is at least a candidate to come up before the parole board), gives you a minimum of handling of all of these people and would release what percentage?

a printed questionnaire on the subject of an individual's certainty, designed to be included in Letter Registrar letters.

a printed questionnaire on the subject of an individual's certainty, designed to be included in Letter Registrar letters. One of the things is to send them an old Certainty Assessment with a slip pinned to it.

certificate an award given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas degrees ordinarily symbolize merely time spent in theoretical study and impart no index of skill.

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an award given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas a degree ordinarily symbolizes merely time spent in theoretical study and imparts no index of skill.

an award given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas degrees ordinarily symbolize merely time spent in theoretical study and impart no index of skill. They get into bulletins and they get into your certificates, and so forth.

an award given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas a degree ordinarily symbolizes merely time spent in theoretical study and imparts no index of skill. We've now got to go all out and make sure that a certificate means, wherever it is to be found, that confidence can be reposed in the person as a confidant. ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

an award given to designate study and practice performed and skill attained. A certificate is not a degree as it signalizes competence whereas a degree ordinarily symbolizes merely time spent in theoretical study and imparts no index of skill. We've now got to go all out and make sure that a certificate means, wherever it is to be found, that confidence can be reposed in the person as a confidant. ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

Certificates and Awards a section of the organization which records attestations of skill that were honestly attained.

a section of a Scientology organization which records attestations of skill that were honestly attained.

Certification that part of the organization at the time of the lecture which prepared and validated certificates and awards for auditing and training services having been satisfactorily completed.

that part of the organization at the time of the lecture which prepared and validated certificates and awards for auditing and training services having been satisfactorily completed. I went into Certification one day and wondered why nobody was certifying anything.

certified having a certificate that is proof that requirements, standards, etc., have been met.

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Certs and Awards	<p>short for Certifications and Awards, the section in the Qualifications Division (Division 5, Department 13) which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed.</p> <p>short for Certifications and Awards, the section of a Scientology organization in the Qualifications Division which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed.</p> <p>the section in the Qualifications Division which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed.</p> <p>the section in the Qualifications Division which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed. See also Qual in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Certifications and Awards, the section of a Scientology organization in the Qualifications Division which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed. So we find one pc has managed to skid by Certs and Awards with the wrong certificate, so we put a certificate checker in to make sure that each pc that goes through Certs and Awards has his certificate checked afterwards.</p> <p>short for Certifications and Awards, the section in the Qualifications Division (Division 5, Department 13) which prepares and validates certificates and awards for auditing and training services which have satisfactorily been completed. @Routes those passed quickly to Certs and Awards and those failed quickly to Review and routes any ethics matters discovered promptly to Ethics.</p>
cerulean blue	<p>a pigment used in painting, chiefly characterized by its greenish blue color and permanence.</p>
cervix	<p>a neck-shaped, anatomical structure, as the narrow outer end of the uterus.</p>
cesspool	<p>literally, a tank or deep hole in the ground to receive drainage or sewage from the sinks, toilets, etc., of a house; figuratively, a center of moral filth and corruption.</p>
Cetewa	<p>a reference to Cetewayo (1826–1884), the last of the great Zulu</p>

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kings in southern Africa. Cetewayo succeeded his father to the throne in 1872, developed a military force of 40,000 warriors and became a threat to European settlers. The British demanded the Zulus disband the army and when the demand was not met, the British invaded Zululand. In a surprise attack Cetewayo's army wiped out an entire British regiment of more than a thousand men; however, approximately six months later the British defeated the Zulu and Cetewayo was removed from power.

cetomacrofolis wax	n. a type of wax used as an ingredient in pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparations, such as hand creams.
Ceylonese	natives of Ceylon former name of Sri Lanka, a country on an island off the southeast tip of India.
CH	a possible reference to ACTH.
chaff	the husks of grains and grasses that are separated during threshing. worthless matter, refuse.
chain	a succession of incidents, occurring at various intervals along the time track, that are related to one another by some similarity of either subject, general location, people or perception. Such a succession of similar incidents may span a brief period or a very long period of time. See also incident; time track. a number of similar establishments, as banks, theaters or hotels, under one ownership or management. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991 a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. See also incident in this glossary. a series of incidents of similar types. a succession of incidents, occurring at various intervals along the time track, that are related to one another by some similarity of either subject, general location, people or perception. Such a succession of similar incidents may span a brief period or a very long period of time. of or pertaining to a number of establishments, such as stores or theaters, under common ownership or management.

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a succession of incidents, occurring at various intervals along the time track, that are related to one another by some similarity of either subject, general location, people or perception. Such a succession of similar incidents may span a brief period or a very long period of time.

a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. And if you want to know what the basic on the chain was, this person carried around the idea that "on posts, she failed," and that was—her relationship to a post was something on which one failed.

a series of incidents of similar nature or similar subject matter. You find yourself fifth on the chain. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

a series of similar engrams, or of similar locks. -HCOB 15 May 1963.

a series of incidents of similar types. Supposing you had to run it as an engram then run off all the chain of all the implants there were on the track.

chain fission

fission (a splitting apart or dividing) of larger atoms such as atoms of uranium into smaller atoms such as atoms of iodine and bromine. This process can be designed so that each fission will cause another fission, thereby setting off a chain reaction. The atomic bomb is an example of a chain fission.

(fission means a splitting apart, dividing) larger atoms such as atoms of uranium can fission (split) into smaller atoms such as atoms of iodine and bromine. This process can be designed so that each fission will cause another fission, thereby setting off a chain reaction. The atomic bomb is an example of a chain fission. Used figuratively.

chain locker

the compartment below the deck where the anchor chain is kept when the anchor is raised.

chain store

a number of retail stores under common ownership or management, or any of the individual stores of such a chain.

chair

the office or position of a professor.

Chaka (Shaka or Tshaka) (1787–1828) Zulu warrior chief who created the Zulu empire. Chaka was a military genius known for his brutality.

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Chaka ruled the Zulu with an iron hand from the very beginning, ordering death as a punishment for the slightest opposition. Reorganizing the Zulu army, he transformed the small Zulu tribe of about 1,500, into a huge nation with an army numbering some 40,000. In the years from 1816 to 1827, he led the Zulu armies in many victories as he continued his strategy of expansion with war. In 1827, following his mother's death, Chaka became more violent than ever, killing 7,000 Zulus including all pregnant women, who were slain with their husbands. No crops were planted, and milk, a staple in the Zulu diet, was forbidden. Obsessed by his mother's death, he pushed his armies to extreme limits until finally, in 1828, a small group of his close associates, including two of his half-brothers, murdered him and ended his reign of terror.

chakra (yoga) any of the points of spiritual power located along the body. The points are personified by gods and, according to yoga, can be released through the proper exercises.

(yoga) any of the seven centers of spiritual energy in the human body.

(yoga) points along the spine supposed to contain certain powers, personified by gods, and able to be released through the proper exercises. Also known as cakra.

(yoga) any of the seven centers of spiritual energy in the human body. As a matter of fact, the doctrine of the chakra is an interesting one because that talks about Theta Clearing.

(yoga) any of the seven centers of spiritual energy in the human body. Let's take the subject of the chakra—very interesting.

Chaldean of Chaldea, a region in the southern part of Babylonia, the ancient empire in southwest Asia which flourished from 2100 - 538 b.c. The Chaldeans were famous for studying the stars to foretell the future. Many present forms of fortunetelling were practiced by the priests and scholars of ancient Chaldea.

of or belonging to Chaldea, an ancient region in south Babylonia. The Chaldean people formed the dominant element in Babylonia. See also Babylon in this glossary.

chalice a vessel like a large goblet for holding wine; especially one from which consecrated wine is drunk at the Eucharist (the Christian sacrament of Holy Communion, in which bread and wine are consecrated and consumed).

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chalk (something) up write (something) down; record (something); credit (something).

mark or note something down using chalk, as in money noted as owed or credited, or as a score in a game; to make a special note of something or to record it. Chalk is a white, gray or yellowish substance that is used for drawing or marking on things. It was formerly used to visibly mark the score in various games or sports as well as noting the credits or debts of customers in various commercial establishments, such as pubs, etc. You can just chalk that up with a great big red mark.

write (something) down; record (something); credit (something). You can just chalk that up with a great big red mark. ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

chalk it up (slang) put it to (something's) credit. Rudiments, Valences
Approved April 1991

(slang) put it to (something's) credit.

chalk line, walking down (or following) the to keep undeviatingly on a course of action; to behave in a proper, disciplined or obedient manner, without deviation from propriety. This phrase is said to be of nautical origin, from a test of sobriety given to sailors. The test consisted of the sailor being made to walk the length of a straight chalk line drawn along the deck of a ship. If he could not walk the length of it, placing each foot directly on the line, he was judged unfit for duty and was thrown in the brig (a compartment on a ship where prisoners are confined).

chalk line, walking down the acting exactly as you are supposed to; behaving properly.

chalked up written down; recorded.

written down; recorded; credited.

written down; recorded. If the Ford Foundation's research along these various lines was to be chalked up in value, why, it couldn't be, you see, because they haven't gotten anyplace. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)

written down; recorded. If the Ford Foundation's research along these various lines was to be chalked up in value, why, it couldn't be, you see, because they haven't gotten anyplace. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)

chamberlain an officer in charge of the household of a ruler or lord; steward.

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Chamorros	the peoples of the Mariana Islands in the western Pacific Ocean. The Chamorros of today also include a mixture of other peoples, mainly Spanish and Filipino.
champing at the bit	see BIT, CHAMPING AT THE.
chance, haven't got a devil's	see DEVIL'S CHANCE, HAVEN'T GOT A.
chancellor	the title of the president or a high executive officer in some universities.
chanciness	state or quality of being random, haphazard or subject to chance.
Chaney, Lon	<p>(1883–1930) American motion picture actor whose artful use of makeup and portrayals of deformed or disfigured characters earned him the nickname “Man of a Thousand Faces.” Chaney starred in more than 150 silent films, with some of his most memorable roles being Quasimodo, the hunchback in The Hunchback of Notre Dame (1923), and the acid-scarred musician who haunted the underground passages of the Paris Opera in The Phantom of the Opera (1925).</p> <p>(1883@1930) American motion-picture actor known especially for his ability, by means of make-up and otherwise, to distort his face and body.</p>
Change of Space	a process which is run to get all areas where the preclear has been, into present time. For more information on this process, see R1 - 9 on page ____ of this book and Chapter 6 of this book.
change one's political coat	see COAT, CHANGE ONE'S POLITICAL.
changed its currency	the use of the shilling was discontinued and the value of pence changed—the pound became a monetary unit made up of 100 pence. The new 5 pence piece (equal to five pennies) replaced the shilling and remained 1/20th of the pound.
changes brought about by these rules were	1) the introduction of protective gloves for each contestant; 2) rounds of three minutes followed by 1 minute of rest; and 3) ending the bout if a contestant fell and could not rise to his feet within 10 seconds to resume the fight. In such a case, the downed fighter was declared “knocked out” and the standing fighter won. These became known as the Marquis of Queensberry Rules, or Queensberry Rules, and came to govern both amateur and professional boxing.
changing (one's) mind	changing (one's) opinion, intention, purpose or wish.

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Channel, the	<p>the English Channel, an arm of the Atlantic between southern England and northwestern France.</p> <p>the English Channel, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean between England and France, 21 to 150 miles wide by about 350 miles long.</p>
chaotic	<p>very confused; completely disordered.</p>
chapel	<p>a building at Saint Hill, known as the chapel, where the students on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course audited each other, watched TV Demos and attended the lectures given by LRH.</p>
Chaplain	<p>(Division 6B, Department 17[]) the staff member with 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 pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. He is also the complaints department. The Chaplain holds services where required, regularly on Sunday, or marriages, christenings or funerals.</p> <p>(Division 6B, Department 17D) the staff member with 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 pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. He is also the complaints department. The Chaplain holds services where required, regularly on Sunday, or marriages, christenings or funerals.</p> <p>a staff post (Division 6B, Department 17D) with 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 pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain.</p> <p>a staff post with 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 pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain.</p> <p>the staff member with 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 pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have</p>

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recourse to the Chaplain. He is also the complaints department. The Chaplain holds services where required, regularly on Sunday, or marriages, christenings or funerals. The Chaplain was located in the Qual Division, but is now in the Public Servicing Division.

a staff post with 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 pcs and students cannot elsewhere be heard, they always have recourse to the Chaplain. [The Departments of a Scientology Organization and their Functions.] Depart ment of the Chaplain

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Chaplin, Charlie

Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889 - 1977), an English filmmaker and actor of the early twentieth century; Chaplin did most of his work in the United States. In his silent film comedies, he created the beloved character the Little Tramp, who wore a shabby black suit, derby hat and floppy shoes, and walked with a cane. In a film he made in 1928, "The Circus," (a movie where he portrays a circus hand who becomes a clown by accident) there is a famous sequence where Chaplin does a tightrope act during which the safety device breaks and he is attacked by three escaped monkeys.

Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889 - 1977), an English filmmaker and actor of the early twentieth century; Chaplin did most of his work in the United States. In his silent film comedies, he created the beloved character, the Little Tramp, who wore a shabby black suit, derby hat and floppy shoes, and walked with a cane. In his most famous film, "The Gold Rush," made in 1925, Chaplin plays a prospector in the Alaska Gold Rush of 1898 who suffers from hardship and the greed of his fellow prospectors. There is a famous scene where Chaplin eats the sole of a cooked shoe as his Thanksgiving dinner. He enjoys the laces as though they were spaghetti and sucks the nails as though they were bones.

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chapter	a branch of a club, organization, fraternity, etc.
chapter IV	the fourth chapter of Scientology Clear Procedure, Issue One which is entitled “Placing the Preclear at Cause.” See Scientology Clear Procedure in the appendix of this booklet for the full text of Chapter IV.
character	(informal) an odd, eccentric or unusual person.
charcoal	a black substance made by burning wood slowly in an oven with little air, used as a filtering material or as fuel or for drawing.
Charcot Mirror	a device used by Jean Martin Charcot (1825–1893), French neurologist and psychiatrist, in the effort to hypnotize people. Charcot believed that one could hypnotize a patient by fixing their attention on something. Charcot used a device that consisted of three mirrors mounted on a stand that slowly rotated. The patient was made to watch the spinning mirrors until he was in a hypnotic trance. Sometimes, a strong light was flashed in the patient’s eyes or a loud noise was made to suddenly break the patient’s attention, which supposedly induced the hypnotized state more rapidly.
charged	filled or supplied with electrical energy.
Charing Cross/Embankment Underground	an underground station located in London, England. Charing Cross is the name of a small triangular open space in central London a short distance from the Embankment (an eight-foot thick river wall made of granite that runs along the north shore of the Thames River). See also underground in this glossary.
charlady	a woman who does cleaning or scrubbing, as in office buildings.

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charlatanism	the practice or method of a charlatan, a person who pretends to more knowledge or skill than he or she possesses.
Charles of Sweden	<p>Charles XII (1682 - 1718), king of Sweden (1697 - 1718). Known as “Alexander of the North” and “Madman of the North,” he spent most of his reign invading and warring with Russia and European countries.</p> <p>a reference to Charles XII (1682–1718) king of Sweden from 1697 to 1718. Shortly after succeeding his father (Charles XI) at the age of 15, he had to defend Sweden against an alliance of Russia, Denmark, Poland and Saxony (a region of Germany), who desired to take over Swedish provinces from the youthful king. He struck at these enemies one by one, quickly defeating Denmark, winning a major battle against Russia, and then went on to defeat Poland and Saxony. In 1708 he again went against Russia, driving deep into Russian territory; however, he was defeated in 1709. By 1714, Sweden had lost most of its provinces on the Baltic Sea and to regain some of its lost territory, Charles raised another army and in 1717 invaded Norway (then part of Denmark). He was killed by an enemy bullet in November of 1718.</p> <p>Charles XII (1682–1718), king of Sweden (1697–1718). Known as isAlexander of the Northla and inMadman of the North,ln he spent most of his reign invading and warring with Russia and European countries.</p>
Charles V	(1500 - 1558) Holy Roman emperor (1519 - 1556) and king of Spain (1516 - 1556). In addition to Spain, his empire included Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, much of modern-day Italy and the Spanish possessions in the New World.
chart	<p>a reference to the Classification Chart, which laid out the levels of auditor classification, the training requirements and the certificates received for these. Prior to the time of the lecture, some beginning courses (such as HAS) were on the Classification Chart as numbered training levels, but afterwards were not. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart in this glossary.</p> <p>a tabulated record of the progress of a disease; a clinical record with information about a patient and his treatment. The record includes such things as blood pressure, pulse, temperature, the patient's diet, medications given, etc.</p>

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reference to the Chart of Human Evaluation. See Chart of Human Evaluation in this glossary.

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chart room a chart is the name for a map of the sea. These charts show things such as the depth of water, the kind of bottom, the location of wrecks, submerged rocks, the tides and currents and where applicable, the coastline and its features. Charts are kept in a chart room which is usually located close to or on the bridge. See also bridge in this glossary.

(nautical) a room for storing and working with charts, navigational instruments, etc.

Chartered Accountants of Southwest North a made-up name for an organization. A chartered accountant is a member of one of the institutes of accountants in Britain, Australia, Canada, etc., which has been granted a royal charter.

chary careful; wary.

cautious or careful; wary.

chase go in pursuit; follow along.

Chase Manhattan a large commercial bank in the United States, formed in 1955 by a merger of the Chase National Bank and the Bank of the Manhattan Company. The Chase Manhattan operates more than two hundred offices in the New York City area and has representatives throughout the world.

chassis the frame, wheels and machinery of a motor vehicle on which the body is supported. Used figuratively in the lecture.

chastise scold or condemn sharply.

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chattel	slave or any movable possession (as opposed to a house or land).
Chaucer advises truth	is senior to worldly activities. It begins with the lines “Flee from the crowd and dwell with truthfulness Suffice thee with thy goods, though they be small To hoard brings hate, to climb brings giddiness; The crowd has envy, and success blinds all; Desire no more than to thy lot may fall; Work well thyself to counsel others clear, And Truth shall make thee free, there is no fear!”
Chaucerian	<p>of, pertaining to or characteristic of English poet Geoffrey Chaucer (1340? - 1400), who is called the father of English poetry; he was the first great poet to write in the English language.</p> <p>of, pertaining to or characteristic of English poet Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?@1400), who is called the father of English poetry; he was the first great poet to write in the English language. You see, I use Chaucerian Englishîwhich is what we speak, I guessîand you just don't get it. îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>of, pertaining to or characteristic of English poet Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?@1400), who is called the father of English poetry; he was the first great poet to write in the English language. You see, I use Chaucerian English²which is what we speak, I guess²and you just don't get it. ²Your Case (3 Jan. 60)</p>
cheap	stingy, miserly.
cheapskate	(slang) a person unwilling to give or spend money; miserly person.
cheated on	(slang) was sexually unfaithful to.
checkers	a game played by two persons, each with twelve playing pieces, on a board marked off into sixty-four squares of two alternating colors, arranged in eight vertical and eight horizontal rows.
checking goals	<p>a procedure done at the time of the lecture in which goals found on students, staff or HGC pcs were checked out by a qualified executive or Class IV Auditor before being run. See also goals in this glossary.</p> <p>a procedure done at the time of the lecture in which goals found on students, staff or HGC pcs were checked out by a qualified executive or Class IV Auditor before being run. See also goals in this glossary. And now we’ve got Level VI, of course, is locating—this is all Level VI now consists of—is “Locating the</p>

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truncation, checking goals, not finding goals, running the Line Plot, and Track Analysis.”

- checkout the action of verifying a student's knowledge of an item given on a checksheet. See also star-rate checkout.
- the action of verifying a student’s knowledge of an item given on a checksheet. See also starrate checkout.
- the action of verifying a student's knowledge of what he has studied.
- the action of verifying a student’s knowledge of an item given on a checksheet.
- checks, hand in (one's) (slang) a variation of pass in (one's) chips. See chips, pass in (one's) in this glossary.
- checks, pass (or hand) in one’s same as pass (hand, toss, throw, etc.) in one’s chips. (Checks are counters, such as the small flat disks called chips used as a token for money in certain gambling games.)
- checks, pass in (one's) (slang) die. A variation of pass in (one's) chips, an allusion to the American game of poker, in which a player may at any time drop from the game and pass in his chips to the banker in exchange for cash.
- checksheets lists of materials, often divided into sections, that give the theory and practical steps which, when completed, give one a study completion. 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. After each item there is a place for the initial of the student or the person checking the student out. When the checksheet is fully initialed, it is complete, meaning the student may now take an exam and be granted the award for completion.
- cheek (colloquial) impudence or effrontery.
- cheek by jowl Situated side by side or in close contact. [ex - The commuters were packed in the subway cheek by jowl.]
- in close intimacy; side by side.
- cheek, smote the other see SMOTE THE OTHER CHEEK.
- cheer to the echo to cheer or applaud (a person, team, etc.) so loudly and strongly that echoes are created. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

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cheer used by the well-known American university, Princeton	“H’ray, h’ray, h’ray, Tiger, tiger, tiger, Siss, siss, siss, Boom, boom, boom, Ah, ah, ah, Princeton, Princeton, Princeton!”
cheerios	<p>(colloquial) an expression of good wishes on parting; goodbye.</p> <p>(colloquial) an expression of good wishes on parting; goodbye. And then saying "Cheerios"-giving him the acknowledgment-bang! like that. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)</p>
cheers	<p>(British colloquial) a greeting or expression of encouragement, welcome, approval or praise.</p> <p>(British, colloquial) a greeting or expression of encouragement, welcome, approval or praise.</p> <p>(British colloquial) a greeting or expression of encouragement, welcome, approval or praise. And that is, you ask the question, the pc answers it and you say, “Cheers,” you know? –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)</p>
Cheese Wits	a made-up name for a god.
chelated	<p>a process by which minerals are held, as if by a claw, by amino acids. Chelation is taken from a Greek word meaning “claw.” This bonding of a mineral with an amino acid exists in nature as a necessary step for the mineral to be absorbed and used by the body. Thus, with this step already provided, the mineral is more easily absorbed and used. See also amino acids in this glossary.</p>
chemical assist	a combination of vitamins taken by a preclear to help in auditing.
chemical recorder	<p>a telegraphic apparatus which records a message on a moving slip of paper moistened with a solution. The chemical composition of the paper is altered on the passage of the current through a stylus.</p> <p>a type of recorder, such as those used in telegraph equipment, consisting of a metallic wire resting upon a moving, chemically treated tape. Electric current passes through the wire onto the tape causing discoloration of the tape with the message being recorded as long and short lines.</p> <p>n. a device which records the output of an electronic piece of equipment onto paper, such as that used on a ship for finding the depth of water. The paper is treated with a chemical and is acted upon by a stylus which has a current flowing through it. The</p>

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chemical composition of the paper remains unaltered until touched by the current flowing through the stylus at which point a dark line or dot appears. The stylus moves side to side tracking the output of the equipment while the paper moves under it.

Cheney	<p>Sheldon Warren Cheney (1886 - 1980), American dramatic and art critic. He was the founder (1916) and editor (1916 - 1921) of Theatre Arts Magazine and the author of such books as The New Movement in the Theatre (1914), Modern Art and the Theatre (1921), The Art Theatre (1925) and Theatre (1929).</p> <p>Sheldon Cheney (1886–1980), American theatre critic and writer who founded Theatre Arts Magazine and edited it until 1921. He was also the</p> <p>Sheldon Warren Cheney (1886–1980), American dramatic and art critic. He was the founder (1916) and editor (1916–1921) of Theatre Arts Magazine and the author of such books as The New Movement in the Theatre (1914), Art Theatre (1916), Primer of Modern Art (1924) and The Theatre (1929).</p>
Cheops	<p>king of ancient Egypt for 23 years (around 2900 b.c.). Cheops was famous as the builder of the Great Pyramid in Egypt, which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Egyptian pyramids were built as royal tombs each monarch built his own pyramid.</p>
Chesapeake	<p>Chesapeake Bay, a large bay (200 miles long by 4 to 40 miles wide) on the middle east coast of the United States.</p>
chess	<p>a board game for two players, each possessing an initial force of a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two rooks and eight pawns, all maneuvered following individual rules of movement with the objective of attacking the opponent's king in such manner that no escape or defense is possible, thus ending the game.</p> <p>a game of skill played by two players on a board marked with 64 squares. Each player has 16 pieces limited in movements according to kind; the object being to win the game by checkmating the opponent's king, i.e., putting the opponent's king into a position where the opponent cannot save or protect it from being taken.</p> <p>a game of skill played by two players on a board marked with squares. Each player has 16 pieces limited in movements according to kind; the object being to win the game by checkmating the opponent's king, i.e., putting the opponent's king</p>

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into a position where the opponent cannot save or protect it from being taken.

a game of skill played on a checkered board (divided into 64 squares), by two players, each possessing an initial force of 16 pieces, including a piece called a “king.” There are individual rules of movement for each different kind of piece. Players make alternate moves, each seeking to attack the other's king in such a manner that no escape or defense is possible, thus ending the game.

- Chevalier, Maurice (1888 - 1972) French singer and film star. He was known throughout the world for his accent, his straw hat and his jutting lower lip. He became famous in Paris during the 1920s, went to Hollywood in the 1930s, remained in Europe during the 1940s, then re-emerged as an international star.
- (1888–1972) French actor and singer, who became known for his characteristic straw hat and his charming, light-hearted manner. Chevalier began in show business as an acrobat at a young age and later switched to singing in Paris caf s and music halls. In 1908, he appeared in the first French silent films, and then returned to the stage, where he gained international fame wearing his trademark straw hat and bow tie. His American motionpicture debut came in 1929 in the musical *Innocents of Paris*. Between 1929 and 1935, he starred in eleven other American film musicals. His greatest international success was the film musical *Gigi* (1958), which was released when he was seventy.
- (1888–1972) French singer and film star. He was known throughout the world for his accent, his straw hat and his charming, lighthearted manner. These factors led to his popularity and wide imitation of him by others.

chew discuss at length.

meditate on; consider deliberately.

chew (it) around (or, over) a variation of the phrase *chew the cud*, meaning to think deeply and continuously about something; to reflect or mull over in one’s mind. The phrase *chew the cud* was first seen in use in the late fourteenth century and referred to the practice of cows who, after chewing and swallowing food, would bring it back up into their mouths again and chew it up more (*cud* means the mouthful of food that is chewed in this manner). Its figurative meaning came into use around the end of the sixteenth century.

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chew hell out of	(informal) pound heavily, give a beating to. a coined phrase meaning to be rough on, cause trouble or difficulty for, etc. Chew here means to damage or injure, as if by chewing, and hell is used to intensify what is being said.
chew out	(slang) to scold harshly [ex - The sergeant chewed out the recruits.]
chew the rug	see RUG, CHEW THE.
chew up	crush, damage, injure, etc., as if by chewing.
chewed in	overwhelmed. From the phrases plowed in, meaning overwhelmed and chewed up, meaning thoroughly beaten or defeated.
chewing (one) out	(slang) scolding (one) roughly.
chewing off more than	(one) can easily bite (informal) trying to do more than (one) can; being too confident of (one's) ability. A humorous variation of the phrase bite off more than one can chew.
chewing the fat	(slang) talking together in an idle, friendly fashion; chatting.
chewing up	crushing, damaging, injuring, etc., as if by chewing. grinding down completely. Used figuratively in this lecture. thoroughly beating or defeating.
Chiang Kai-shek	(1887 - 1975) Chinese general and political leader. He was president of China from 1928 until he was overthrown in 1949 by Chinese communist forces. Chiang fled to Taiwan (Formosa), where he established the government of the Republic of China. Among the reasons cited for his defeat was his loss of flexibility in dealing with changing conditions. Growing more rigid, he became less responsive to popular sentiment and to new ideas. He came to prize loyalty more than competence and to rely more on personal ties than on ties of organization. His dependence on a trusted clique also showed in his army, in which he favored narrow traditionalists over many abler officers. (1887-1975) Chinese general and political leader. He was president of China from 1928 until he was overthrown in 1949 by Chinese communist forces. Chiang fled to Taiwan (Formosa), where he established the government of the Republic of China. Among the reasons cited for his defeat was his loss of flexibility

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Chicago Bears	the name of a professional American football team in Chicago, Illinois. Formed in 1920 by football coach George Stanley Halas (1895– 1983), and named the Chicago Bears in 1922, the team played a key role in popularizing professional football in the United States.
Chicago piano	<p>(slang) a submachine gun. The allusion is to Chicago during the 1920s when it was controlled by gangsters who used machine guns.</p> <p>1. a reference to a submachine gun that first gained underworld acceptance in the Chicago gang wars of the 1920s. The Chicago piano was popular as it was light, easy to operate and could fire up to a thousand shots a minute. The origin of the term is unknown. 2. a World War II (1939–1945) naval nickname for a rapid-firing antiaircraft gun, possibly named after the submachine guns used in the 1920s by American gangsters.</p>
chicanery	<p>low trickery; unfair practice.</p> <p>the use of clever but tricky talk or action to deceive, evade, etc.</p> <p>low trickery; unfair practice. And the only way you can slow it down is be sure he won't tell you; be certain that it is the pc who is withholding it from you; be absolutely certain that it's only through the greatest of chicanery that you will eventually be able to trap him into a point where he has to run up a white flag and surrender with sword hilts reversed, you see? -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)</p>
Chichester, Francis	<p>Sir Francis Chichester (1901 - 72), a British deep sea yachtsman who sailed single-handed in his yacht the Gypsy Moth IV from Plymouth, England to Sydney, Australia and back again in record time. He was knighted by the Queen of England in 1966.</p> <p>Sir Francis Chichester (1901@72), a British deep sea yachtsman who sailed single-handed in his yacht the Gypsy Moth IV from</p>

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Plymouth, England to Sydney, Australia and back again in record time. He was knighted by the Queen of England in 1966.

chicken	short for chicken out, a slang expression meaning to cancel or withdraw from an action because of fear.
chicken in every pot	a reference to a 1928 presidential campaign slogan meaning “prosperity for all, or at least enough money in every household to put food on the table.” The slogan is generally attributed to the thirty- first president of the United States, Herbert Clark Hoover (1874–1964), although there is a question as to whether it was uttered by him or was actually the title of a campaign flier. The earliest known use of this term is attributed to King Henri IV of France (1553–1610) who reportedly stated, “I want there to be no peasant in my kingdom so poor that he cannot have a chicken in his pot every Sunday.”
chicken out	stop doing something because of fear; decide not to do something after all even though previously having decided to try it.
chickening off	stopping doing something because of fear; deciding not to do something after all even though previously having decided to try it. stopping doing something because of fear; deciding not to do something after all even though previously having decided to try it. And what's that make you for chickening off on cleaning an RI? -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)
Chief	short for Chief Engineer, the officer in command of the engine room under the Captain.
Chief Officer	the officer who is second in command to the Captain. In Sea Org organizations and ships the Chief Officer is over Divisions 3, 4, 5 and 6. the officer who is second in command to the Captain. With Trimbo=Chief Officer Trimbo. the officer who is second in command to the captain. The Chief Officer in a Church of Scientology organization which employs Sea Org members is the executive over Divisions 3, 4, 5 and 6.
chief petty officers	noncommissioned officers in the US navy. Until 1958, chief petty officer was the highest rank that an enlisted person could attain.

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Child Dianetics	that branch of Dianetics which is concerned with promoting optimum survival of the immature human organism until such time as standard procedure for adults may be employed.
child labor laws	laws that restrict working conditions for children in terms of hours and nature of work they may perform. Child labor laws exist in many countries, such as a minimum age for general employment, number of hours teenagers can work on school days and on weekends, and the specific hours during the day that they can work. Child labor laws were first enacted in England in the early 1800s, in response to bad working conditions for children in factories, and were later passed in Europe and the United States.
child, identity and, 192	emphasis on one or another of ensL these dynamics to the
childhood illnesses	n. a reference to some of the most common illnesses children contract sometime between birth and adolescence. Three of the most
children's games. Example	“My grandfather often told many exciting tales of his adventures with his hoop and hoop-stick.”
Child's Crusade	expeditions of children who went to fight in the Crusades to capture the Holy Land in 1212. There were two main expeditions one from Germany and one from France. A shepherd boy named Stephen had appeared in France and had induced thousands to follow his guidance, while in Germany a child named Nicolas gathered some 20,000 young crusaders and set off over the Alps for Italy. Stephen's army was kidnapped by slave-dealers and sold into Egypt; out of Nicolas's expedition, only a few reached Genoa and Rome—the rest disappeared, many having drowned in the Mediterranean. All told, the Child's Crusade involved 50,000 children, and the vast majority never returned. See also Crusades.
chilluns	(dialect) children. (slang) children. (slang) children. If the parents of these here chilluns will bring them front and center.. . .—Child Scientology (7 July 1957) n. another term for children, used principally in dialects of the southern United States. (dialect) children. And this old fellow was sitting on the porch steps, and he uncoiled himself and leaned inside the house and he says, “Mammy,” he said, “I tole you something was gettin' those

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chilluns." îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

(dialect) children. And this old fellow was sitting on the porch steps, and he uncoiled himself and leaned inside the house and he says, ``Mammy," he said, ``I tole you something was gettin' those chilluns." 2Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

chimera	an impossible or foolish idea. In Greek mythology, a Chimera was a fire-breathing monster with a lion's head, goat's body and serpent's tail.
chimerical	unreal, imaginary or wildly fanciful.
chimes in to	is compatible to or in accord with; agrees with. is compatible to or in accord with; agrees with. There are eight questions for each level, and there are eight levels (and that chimes in to my gag about the figure 8, beginning of the lecture), and you have eight times eight and that gives you sixty-four questions. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)
chimney, (run, go, etc.) up the	1. figuratively, to be gone and lost, sometimes with the idea of forever. The origin of this phrase is unknown. 2. a coined variation of drive up the wall, meaning to make someone extremely annoyed, angry, upset, etc.; to greatly frustrate (to the point of insanity, or nearly so). Drive up the wall alludes to a person climbing up and over a wall to escape from a pest.
chimney, up the	crazy; mad. (slang) crazy; mad.
chin	take it on the chin (informal) a. to suffer defeat; fail completely. b. to endure suffering or punishment.
chin music	(slang) talk; especially unnecessary conversation, small talk, gossip. n. idle chatter or talk, especially impudent talk or unnecessary conversation.
china marking pencil	n. a type of pencil in which the marking substance is made from pigment (coloring matter mixed with water, oil, etc., to make paints) and grease, and then cased in paper that is unraveled to expose the point; a grease pencil. Such a pencil is used for writing on glossy surfaces as when one edits a film or works with photographic prints, or for drawing on metal or stone.

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Chinatown	the main Chinese district in any city outside China.
chine	the line of intersection between the sides and the bottom of a flat or V-bottom hull on a boat.
Chinese fingernail	<p>a humorous reference to the fact that Chinese nobility grew their fingernails extremely long as a symbol that they did not have to do work with their hands.</p> <p>a very long fingernail. In reference to the fact that Chinese nobility grew their fingernails extremely long as a symbol that they did not have to do work with their hands.</p> <p>a very long fingernail. In reference to the fact that Chinese nobility grew their fingernails extremely long as a symbol that they did not have to do work with their hands. And then you take your little finger, which has a long, pointed, Chinese fingernail that you can actually press very delicately, and you press the exact combination. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)</p>
Chinese fingernail(s)	a reference to a Chinese practice, as among royalty, of growing the fingernails very long. Such nails were often covered with elaborate guards and indicated a person's freedom from manual labor and household chores.
Chinese poet	a reference to Po Chu-i (772–846), a Chinese poet and government official. Po Chu-i wrote over 3,000 poems, most of which were addressed to friends or relatives, or written for his own amusement. His poems were expressed in simple, clear language and it is said that he used to show them to an old woman he knew and any word she did not understand, he revised out of the poem.
Chinese school	a method of rote learning. As very few Westerners have ever seen a Chinese or Arab school in progress, it is very easy for them to miss the scene when one says "Chinese school." The term has been used to designate an action where an instructor or officer, with a pointer, stands up before an assembled class and taps a chart or org board and says each part of it. A Chinese class sings out in unison (all together) in response to the teacher. They participate! Chinese school, then, is an action of class vocal participation. It is a very lively, loud affair. It sounds like chanting. It is essentially a system that establishes instant thought responses so that the student, given "2 x 2" thinks instantly "4." There are two steps in such teaching (a) the instructor taps and says what it is, then asks the class what it is and they chant

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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.

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Chinese system of pulse counting by pressure reference to the method of examining the pulse used in traditional Chinese medicine. The authoritative text on this subject was the "Pulse Classic" written by Wang Shu-ho in the third century b.c. The technique consists of examining the pulse in several places, at different times, and with varying degrees of pressure, and is used both for diagnosis and prognosis (the prediction of the probable course of a disease in an individual and the chances of recovery). Early Japanese medicine was based entirely on older Chinese medical works. All

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you're going to do is read your tone arm, see? But giving you this other in total, painful detail, ``You sit there and you audit with your fingers on their pulse," you see, and now give you the whole rundown of the Japanese or Chinese system of pulse counting by pressure because that's the more complex system. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

- chip a worthless thing.
- chip off the old block an expression used to describe someone whose abilities, character, appearance, etc., closely resembles that of a parent; most often used in reference to a son resembling his father or inheriting his talents. This expression dates from ancient Greece and alludes to a chip of stone or wood that looks similar to the larger block it was chipped from.
- chipped in (colloquial) contributed money or assistance; participated. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
- chipping in (colloquial) giving one's share; contributing.
- Chippos a made-up name for a product.
- chips are all the way down when all the bets have been made but it is still unknown who will win and who will lose. A variation of the phrase when the chips are down.
- chips are down, all the something is really at stake; one is put to the test.
- chips are in, when the final (colloquial) a variation of when the chips are down, when a situation has reached a stage at which action or a decision of great importance must be taken. The expression comes from betting games where a player puts chips or money on the table to show how much he is willing to risk. When all the chips are down, the players have placed their bets, but it is still unknown who will win and who will lose.
- a coined variation of when the chips are down, meaning when a situation has reached the stage at which an important decision or action must be taken. This phrase derives from the chips (small flat disks) used as tokens for money in certain gambling games. Chips are put down on the table to clearly show how much money a player is wagering. When the chips are down, the final bets have been made, but it is still unknown who will win or lose.
- chips down on, have all of one's a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to have placed all of one's bets on something. This phrase derives from the chips (small flat disks) used as tokens for money in certain

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gambling games. Chips are put down on the table to clearly show how much money a player is wagering.

chips, hand in (oneTMs)(slang) 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 to the banker in exchange for cash.

chips, pass (hand, toss, throw, etc.) in one's figuratively, to die or pass away; to commit suicide; also, to quit, give up or cease activity in a certain area.
This

chips, pass in one's (slang) 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 to the banker in exchange for cash.

(slang) 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 to the banker in exchange for cash. But anyway, this girl was in very' bad condition. She was lying there, and she was about to pass in her chips. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

chips, passing in (one's) (slang) dying. 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 to the banker in exchange for cash.

chiropractic a therapeutic system based primarily upon the interactions of the spine and nervous system, the method of treatment usually being to adjust the segments of the spinal column.

Chisholm, Brock (1896–1971) a Canadian psychiatrist who held such positions as Canada's Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare in the mid-1940s and president of the World Federation of Mental Health in the 1950s.

chitchat light conversation; casual talk; gossip.

chitter talk lightly and rapidly, especially of trivial matters.

chitter-chatter a coined word for light rapid talk especially of trivial matters.

a coined word for light, rapid talk especially of trivial matters.

a coined word for purposeless or foolish talk.

a coined word meaning to talk lightly and rapidly, especially of trivial matters.

light and lively discussion; trivial, nonsensical or incessant talk.

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Chitter means a short series of sharp, thin sounds as a bird might make. Chatter means incessant talk of very little importance or value. You'll get all kinds of chitter-chatter and so forth. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

a coined word for light rapid talk, especially of trivial matters. And now let's get down and dig some paydirt here, and not just chitter-chatter. ¶Education Point of Agreement (30 Oct. 56)

chivalric	pertaining to chivalry the rules and customs of medieval knighthood; the sum of the ideal qualifications of a knight, including courtesy, generosity, valor and dexterity in arms.
chivvied	harassed; nagged.
chivy	v. to annoy, badger or torment someone, especially persistently and usually for some specific purpose. The origin of this word is uncertain.
chloracne	a severe and sometimes persistent form of acne resulting from exposure to chlorine compounds, such as dioxin. See also acne and dioxin in this glossary.
chlordane	a highly poisonous, volatile oil, formerly used as an insecticide.
chloroform	a colorless liquid with a sharp, sweetish smell and taste. Chloroform evaporates quickly and easily. When its vapor is inhaled, it makes a person unconscious or unable to feel pain.
chlorophyll	<p>the green coloring matter of plants sunlight causes it to change carbon dioxide and water into the carbohydrates that are the food of the plant.</p> <p>the green-colored substance in the leaves and stems of plants, which in the early 1950s was thought to handle body odors. More than ninety products containing chlorophyll—including toothpaste, gum, cough drops, deodorant and even dog food—were on the market in 1952. The craze ended when the Journal of the American Medical Association pointed out that grazing goats virtually live on chlorophyll and smell bad just the same.</p>
choke	a valve controlling the flow of air into a gasoline engine. He suddenly fumbles for the brake at the last moment, you see, and hits the choke, and it merely advances the speed of the engine slightly. ¶Methods of Education (25 Oct. 56)
choline	a vitamin important to the functioning of the nervous system (it is an essential ingredient in the nerve fluid), the liver and the

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buildup of immunities.

a vitamin important to the functioning of the nervous system, the liver and the buildup of immunities. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #3

Chongton Org a made-up name for an org. The Why taken from CLO CIC evaluation turns out to be an illegal promotion to Bongville ED of a blown PTS staff member from Chongton Org who put the whole staff in Treason and blew them

a made-up name for an org.

choosy (colloquial) very careful or fussy in choosing.

chop up give very critical or insulting remarks about.

Chopin Frederic Chopin (1810 - 1849), Polish composer and pianist.

Frederic Chopin (1810 - 1849), Polish composer and pianist. He composed almost exclusively for the piano.

Frederic Chopin (1810–1849), Polish composer and pianist ranked as one of the masters of piano composition. Chopin began to study the piano at the age of four, began composing at the age of seven and played his first concert at the age of eight. In 1831 Chopin settled in Paris, France, where he became noted as a pianist, a teacher and a composer. Famed for his original and poetic melodies for piano, his works greatly influenced other composers.

Frederic Chopin (1810@1849), Polish composer and pianist. He composed almost exclusively for the piano. That's what happened to your pinaner playing, and that is why you as an auditor can take a former pinaner player, you know, like Chopin or so forth, and get him to run Reach and Withdraw on the piano. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

Frederic Chopin (1810@1849), Polish composer and pianist. He composed almost exclusively for the piano. That's what happened to your pinaner playing, and that is why you as an auditor can take a former pinaner player, you know, like Chopin or so forth, and get him to run Reach and Withdraw on the piano. ♪Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

chopped (someone) up gave very critical or insulting remarks about (someone).

gave very critical or insulting remarks about (someone). They

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	were the people who chopped us up. îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)
	gave very critical or insulting remarks about (someone). They were the people who chopped us up. ʒResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)
chopped up	cut into pieces. Used figuratively in this lecture. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
	cut into pieces. Used figuratively in this lecture.
choppy	(slang) critical or insulting.
	(slang) very critical or insulting.
	tending to cut short.
	(slang) very critical or insulting. And if this person is choppy in any way, shape or form (just the first page, she doesn't even have to digest the information, you see), why, that's an ARC break file.
	(slang) critical or insulting. But if you had reason to believe the person's last two letters were very choppy in the file and it's been two and a half years since that person has written anything, you would be amazed that he's in a frame of mind where accusation is the bone of resistance.
chops (gums), beat one's	to engage in idle chatter or meaningless talk; to talk endlessly, excessively, loudly (to no purpose or little effect). Chops refers to the jaws, the mouth or the cheeks beside the mouth.
chops (one) up	gives very critical or insulting remarks about (one).
chops, licking (one's)	(informal) thinking about something pleasant; enjoying the thought of something. This expression comes from the fact that some animals lick their chops (the flesh around their mouths) when they expect to be fed or when they see food and after eating.
chorded	combined in chords (a combination of three or more tones sounded together in harmony). See also tone in this glossary.
chow	food, especially hearty dishes or a meal.
	(informal) food.
	(slang) food.

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(slang) food or mealtime.

(slang) mealtime or food.

(slang) food; a meal.

chowed up a variation of chewed up, a term used figuratively to mean injured or damaged as if by chewing.

Christ a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like.

a title by which Christians refer to Jesus, a prophet of the first century, said by the Christians to be the son of God, a person who was both God and man who was sent by God to save the human race from sin. The word is a Greek translation of the Hebrew Messiah, meaning “the anointed one.”

(informal) a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like.

a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like.
“Oh, well, Christ! Nobody could define disability!”

(informal) a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like. “Ah, that makes me feel^{oh}, Christ! I can't tell him!”
Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

(informal) a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like. “Ah, that makes me feel^{oh}, Christ! I can't tell him!”
Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

Christ sakes, for (colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests.

Christ, good (informal) a strong exclamation of surprise, disbelief, dismay or the like.

Christ-awful (informal) extremely dreadful or shocking.

christen perform the ceremony of baptism (initiation into a new kind of life), especially as accompanied by the giving of a name to a child. From the Christian practice of receiving an individual into the Christian church.

perform the ceremony of baptism (initiation into a new kind of life), especially as accompanied by the giving of a name to a child. From the Christian practice of receiving an individual into

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the Christian church. Immediately after the end of this lecture, practically right now, we are going to christen a couple of kids. – Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

christening

the ceremony of baptism (initiation into a new kind of life), especially as accompanied by the giving of a name to a child. From the Christian practice of receiving an individual into the Christian church.

Christian Science

a church founded by Mary Baker Eddy (1821 - 1910), American religious leader, editor and author. Her viewpoint, and that of her church, was “The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God.”

a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid.

a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. The members of this religion denies the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and illness are illusions to be overcome by the mind.

a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. The members of this religion deny the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and illness are illusions to be overcome by the mind.

a religion that views the Bible as the ultimate authority, believes God is wholly good and all-powerful, and which stresses spiritual healing as part of its teaching and practice. Founded by American religious leader and author Mary Baker Eddy (1821–1910). Christian Science denies the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and disease are illusions to be overcome by the mind, and thus Christian Scientists often rely on spiritual healing rather than medical help in fighting sickness.

a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual

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understanding of God as the all- powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. The members of this religion deny the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and illness are illusions to be overcome by the mind.

a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. The members of this religion deny the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and illness are illusions to be overcome by the mind. An activity, however, which is Christian Science which didn't believe the universe was here. Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

a religion and system of healing founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, emphasizing the belief that a thorough spiritual understanding of God as the all-powerful source of all that is good and true can destroy sin, sickness and the like without material aid. The members of this religion deny the reality of the material world, arguing that sin and illness are illusions to be overcome by the mind. An activity, however, which is Christian Science which didn't believe the universe was here. Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

Christianity

the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Messiah (the promised “anointed one”; the Savior), sent by God.

the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. See also Christ in this glossary.

Christians and lions

a reference to the practice in ancient Rome of throwing a Christian into a lion’s cage or den as a form of religious persecution. Such action was also performed for public entertainment in the Roman arena. In the fourth century, however, the Roman Emperor Constantine I (288?–337 A.D.), converted to Christianity and before long instead of being persecuted by the Romans, the Christians were enlisting Romans to persecute other religious groups.

Christo beasto

a coined term used as an exclamation of surprise, anger, annoyance, etc.

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Christo, beasto	a coined phrase expressing surprise, impatience, etc.
Christophé	Henri Christophé (1767@1820), king of Haiti (1811@20). He enforced heavy demands for work on his subjects with great cruelty, leading to a revolt in 1820. He reportedly shot himself with a silver bullet in 1820.
Christ's sakes, for	(colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. (colloquial) an expression used to show impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. (colloquial) an expression used to show impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. Well, if this is the case, for Christ's sakes, how do we use it as a process? -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)
chrome	a bright, shiny, silvery metal used for plating.
chromium	a shiny, hard, brittle metallic element that does not rust or become dull easily when exposed to air.
chromosome	any of the microscopic rod-shaped bodies in a cell that carry the genes that convey hereditary characteristics.
chronic	constant; habitual; continuous. constant; habitual; continuous constant; habitual. continuing; constant. having been such for a long time; constant or habitual.
chronic somatics	“illnesses” generated by an engram or engrams. (Chapter 6, #7)
chronicled	recorded as a chronological record of events or history.
chronometer	an instrument for measuring time precisely; highly accurate kind of clock or watch, as for scientific use. a timepiece or timing device with a special mechanism for ensuring and adjusting its accuracy, for use in determining longitude (the distance east or west on the Earth's surface, measured in degrees from a certain meridian, a line from the North to the South Pole) at sea or for any purpose where very

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exact measurement of time is required.

an instrument for measuring time precisely; a highly accurate kind of clock or watch.

an exceptionally precise clock, watch or other timepiece. And I have had the unfortunate experience of having had to navigate in many oceans off the cuff, on my own, inadequate equipment, stopped chronometers and all of this sort of thing, and missing tables and so forth. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

n. a timepiece that meets certain strict standards of accuracy. The chronometer (chrono- means time and -meter means measure) was created to fulfill the need of navigators for a very accurate timepiece by which to determine their position while at sea. The first such chronometer was developed by English clockmaker John Harrison (1693–1776) and perfected in the late 1700s, losing only 15 seconds in 156 days at sea (about 2 seconds a month). As the British government was offering a reward to encourage development of such a timepiece, Harrison received 20,000 pounds for his work. Later in the twentieth century, even more accurate means of determining a ship's position were developed and the chronometer was no longer essential in determining a ship's position at sea.

Chrysler Building

the second tallest building in New York City at the time of this lecture. It was completed in 1929. It is 1,046 feet high and has 77 stories and terminates in a needle-like spire. It houses the New York offices of the Chrysler Corporation and other business organizations.

the second tallest building in New York City at the time of this lecture. It was completed in 1929. It is 1,046 feet high, has 77 stories and terminates in a needle-like spire. It houses the New York offices of the Chrysler Corporation and other business organizations.

a building in New York City. When completed in 1929, it was the world's tallest building, 1,046 feet high. -Collier's Encyclopedia

a landmark office building in New York City, New York, USA, constructed between 1926 and 1930. The Chrysler Building was briefly the tallest building in the world, rising approximately 1,048 feet (319.4 m) into the air, until the Empire State Building opened in 1931. It has 77 stories and is topped by a needle-like stainless steel spire. The building houses the New York Offices of

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the Chrysler Corporation, an American automotive manufacturer, and numerous other businesses.

Chuck a Scientologist in California at the time of this lecture; a former student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

chuck (something) up (colloquial) abandon (something); give (something) up.

chuck his cookies (slang) vomit.

chuck in the sponge see SPONGE, CHUCK IN THE.

chuckleheaded (colloquial) of or pertaining to a stupid person.

(colloquial) stupid.

(slang) stupid.

chuckupnuk a made-up word.

Chula Vista a city in southwestern California a suburb of San Diego.

a residential city in southwestern California, USA, near the Mexico border, just south of San Diego and north of Tijuana.

chump-a-chump a made-up word.

Church of American Science the name of the organization at the time of this lecture which had the legal right to ordain ministers and issue certificates to auditors giving them the right to practice. People who set up Churches of Scientology were ordained by the Church of American Science.

the name of the organization at the time of this lecture which had the legal right to ordain ministers and issue certificates to auditors giving them the right to practice. People who set up Churches of Scientology were ordained by the Church of American Science. We have the Church of Scientology and the Church of American Science. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

Church of Scientology International the Mother Church; the highest ecclesiastical authority of the Church that manages all other Churches of Scientology. (Ecclesiastical of a church or its organization or clergy.)

Church Street 1. a reference to Kensington Church Street in London, England. 2. a street in the southern part of New York City, New York, USA.

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chute, down the	<p>(informal) into a ruined, wasted or abandoned state or condition. A chute is an inclined channel, as a trough, tube or shaft, for conveying water, grain, coal, etc., to a lower level. You want to know why these Western civilizations are outward-bound right now, why they're going down the chute.</p> <p>(informal) into a ruined, wasted or abandoned state or condition. A chute is an inclined channel, as a trough, tube or shaft, for conveying water, grain, coal, etc., to a lower level.</p> <p>into a state of failure or ruin, deterioration or collapse. Figuratively a chute is a downfall, descent or decline and alludes to an incline or steeply sloped channel, such as a trough or tube, used to convey water, grain, coal, etc., into a wagon, truck or other receptacle at a lower level.</p> <p>(informal) into a ruined, wasted or abandoned state or condition. A chute is an inclined channel, as a trough, tube or shaft, for conveying water, grain, coal, etc., to a lower level. @It is the automaticity of the bank which kicks in on him and his use of a bank mechanism at this point which sends him down the chute.</p>
chutes, hit the	<p>go down a steep slide. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>(slang) abandon an effort, project, relationship, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean “die.” The expression comes from the aviation usage of jumping from an airplane with a parachute.</p>
CI	<p>abbreviation for counter-intention, an intention that is in opposition to one’s own or the group’s intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). If it is CI on the part of others, then find out who and handle any agreement he has with their CI as a W/H, E/S to F/N.</p> <p>abbreviation for counter-intention, an intention that is in opposition to one's own or the group's intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention).</p>
Cicero	<p>Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 - 43 b.c.), Roman orator, politician, literary critic and philosopher. He supported the conspiracy to assassinate Roman dictator Julius Caesar in 44 b.c.</p>
cigar store Indian	<p>a wooden image of an American Indian in a standing position, formerly placed in front of cigar stores as an advertisement.</p>

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a wooden image of an American Indian in a standing position, formerly placed in front of cigar stores as an advertisement. Keeping your TR 0 in is going silent and motionless like a cigar store Indian for forty-five seconds with nothing happening. -Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)

cinch, lead-pipe	(slang) a doubly sure or a doubly easy thing. The phrase derives from a trick used in tightening down the cinch (saddle strap) on an uncooperative horse, employing a so-called lead pipe to turn the strap like a tourniquet. After the strap was cinched tight, the pipe was then tucked between the strap and the horse's belly, "double-cinching" the horse.
cinchona bark	the bitter bark of a tropical South American tree from which quinine is obtained. See also quinine in this glossary.
cinder	a partially or mostly burned piece of coal, wood, etc.
cine	short for cinema a film; motion picture. short for cinema movie, film; motion-picture.
Cinerama	(trademark) a motion-picture medium that uses three projectors and a large, three-paneled, curved screen to produce the illusion of three dimensions, and a system whereby sound is reproduced from the direction of its original source. in motion pictures, a process which uses three synchronized movie projectors, each of which project one-third of the picture on a wide, curving screen.
CineScope	a reference to CinemaScope, a trademark for a system of filming and projecting motion pictures that employed special lenses and a wide screen. Introduced in the early 1950s, CinemaScope consisted of a camera fitted with a special lens that took a wide picture and condensed it ("squeezed" it) so that it fit onto a standard size of motion picture film. When the final film was presented to an audience, a special lens on the projector expanded the picture back to the correct proportions so it could be viewed on a wide, slightly curved screen. a shortening of CinemaScope, a film-making process in which a motion picture is projected on a screen, with the width of the image two and a half times its height.

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circle and S and double E triangle	humorous reference to the practice in chemistry of using letters, geometric figures, etc., as symbols in formulas to represent chemical elements, compounds, velocity, frequency, etc.
	a reference to the practice in chemistry of using letters, geometric figures, etc., as symbols in scientific formulas to represent elements, compounds, etc.
circles, in	<p>without any progress; without getting anywhere; uselessly.</p> <p>without any progress; without getting anywhere; uselessly. He's real unhappy about the whole thing, he's real unhappy about life and he's walking around in circles and so forth. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)</p>
circles, making	a reference to handwriting exercises which are meant to train one in consistency and uniformity in the typical oval shapes one might use in writing letters of the alphabet, such as the letter "o" or the letter "a."
circuit rider	<p>(formerly) a minister who rode horseback from place to place to preach and perform religious ceremonies. A circuit in this sense is a circular journey or one beginning and ending at the same place; a round.</p> <p>formerly, a minister who rode throughout a given territory to preach.</p> <p>formerly, a minister who rode throughout a given territory to preach. It was an emotional experience to suddenly throw yourself on your knees in front of the local circuit rider and say, "I got the Word," you know? 1Your Case (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>formerly, a minister who rode throughout a given territory to preach. It was an emotional experience to suddenly throw yourself on your knees in front of the local circuit rider and say, "I got the Word," you know? 2Your Case (3 Jan. 60)</p>
circulation	the average number of copies of a magazine or newspaper sold in a given period.
circulatory system	the system of organs and tissues, including the heart, blood, blood vessels, lymph, lymphatic vessels and lymph glands involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body.
circumlocute	v. to use many words to express an idea that could be expressed

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by a few or to speak or write in a roundabout or indirect way.
This term is used by LRH as a made-up word.

circumnavigation	sailing around the earth.
cirrus	thin, fluffy, white clouds very high in the air.
cistern	a receptacle for storing water; especially a tank, usually underground, in which rainwater is collected for use.
c'IT,,offthe	(slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner. Let's take u .,aftot r case, let's just do all this off the cuff -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
Citadel de Christophe	of Cap-Haïtien a mountain fortress near Cap-Haïtien (a seaport in northern Haiti). Built under the direction of Christophe in the early 1800s, it is a huge, massive structure perched on top of the highest and most inaccessible peak in the area. See also Christophe in this glossary.
Citadel de Christophe	of Cap-Haïtien a mountain fortress near Cap-Haïtien (a seaport in northern Haiti). Built under the direction of Christophe in the early 1800s, it is a huge, massive structure perched on top of the highest and most inaccessible peak in the area. See also Christophe in this glossary. I think a classic example that always sticks in my mind when I looked at the Citadel de Christophe of Cap-Haïtien in Haiti and that thing was built over a period of years by Christophe, the great Emperor of Haiti—and he was a tough boy. —Organizational Operation (15 July 64)
citizen out of, made a	convinced, especially by forceful or harsh means. (slang) convinced, especially by forceful or harsh means. (slang) convinced, especially by forceful or harsh means. That was tough. That was one secondhand engineer. Made a citizen out of him right there.
citizen out of, makes a	convinces, especially by forceful or harsh means.
citizen, become a	been convinced, especially by forceful or harsh means. A variation of make a believer out of.
citizens out of, make	convince, especially by forceful or harsh means.
City of the Cross	a reference to Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, revered by Jews, Christians and Muslims as the place where Jesus Christ was crucified.

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City Office	<p>a unit which delivers basic Scientology services, organized as a branch or offshoot of a Central Organization, normally using personnel who have worked successfully in the that organization for at least one year.</p> <p>a unit which delivers basic Scientology services, organized as a branch or offshoot of a Central Organization, normally using personnel who have worked successfully in the that organization for at least one year. It'll be like our city offices using this board for the first time, and it'll look like the Mexican Army because everybody'll be top brass.</p>
city offices	<p>offices which are established by Scientology organizations as branches or offshoots, using trained organization personnel. The purpose of the city office is to audit and to disseminate Scientology, and to establish and consolidate Scientology in its area.</p>
civics	<p>of or pertaining to the branch of political science that deals with civic (of a city, citizens or citizenship) affairs and the duties and rights of citizenship.</p> <p>study of how one's government works and of one's duties and rights as a citizen.</p>
civil	<p>of a citizen or citizens.</p> <p>polite; courteous.</p> <p>polite; courteous. I ask you a civil question, I expect a civil answer. – CCH. Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)</p>
civil rights	<p>the rights, privileges and protection given to citizens.</p>
Civil War	<p>American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 18x65) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union.</p> <p>American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union.</p> <p>American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in</p>

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the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union. Used figuratively in this lecture.

the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the United States.

the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven Southern states, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union.

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

the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861 - 1865) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the states and territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union.

the American Civil War, a conflict lasting four years (1861@1865) in the United States between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the United States.

Civilian Conservation Corps the former US federal agency (1933 - 1943), organized to utilize the nation's unemployed youth by building roads, planting trees, improving parks, etc.

a former United States government agency (1933– 1942) organized to provide work for the nation's unemployed single young men through developing and preserving the country's natural resources (timber, soil and water). Initiated during the Great Depression (that period of economic crisis and lowered business activity occurring in the United States from 1929

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through most of the 1930s) the Corps' participants received job training and engaged in such activities as building roads, flood barriers and dams, planting trees, laying telephone lines, improving parks and fighting forest fires.

Claims Verification Board an official group within the Church of Scientology which facilitates refund requests.

an official group within the Church of Scientology which facilitates refund requests. I promise to see that any fee received for processing is refunded following the policies of the Claims Verification Board if the pc is dissatisfied and demands it within three months after processing, the only condition being that he may not again be processed or trained.

clairvoyance the ability to perceive things that are not in sight or that cannot be seen.

the power to perceive things that are out of the natural range of human senses.

the supernatural power of seeing objects or actions removed in space or time from natural viewing.

the supposed ability to see things that are not in sight or that cannot be seen.

Clam reference to a group of incidents involving a scalloped-lip, white-shelled creature resembling a clam which had a number of quite uncomfortable adventures. Restimulation of these incidents may cause toothaches and decay, as well as other somatics. For more information, read the book *Scientology A History of Man* by L. Ron Hubbard. See also incident in this glossary.

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the name given to a group of incidents on the evolutionary line, involving a scallop-lipped, white-shelled creature and various troubles that it had. For a full description of these incidents, read the section *The Clam* in Chapter 4 of this book.

clam bucket n. a reference to a clamshell bucket consisting of two parts shaped

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and hinged like the shell of a clam, used to remove earth, sand and other material from a river, bay, etc.

clam, happy about it as a very happy about it. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes 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 being gathered for food.

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a shortened version of the expression happy as a clam at high tide meaning very happy, satisfied or contented. This expression originated sometime during the early 1800s and alludes to the fact that since clams can only be dug out of the sand at low tide, they would presumably be happiest when the tide is in and they are safely covered with water. They don't realize that 80 percent are just happy as clams with Scientology.

in a very happy manner. From the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes 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 was not being gathered for food. And I've had them just be happy as clams and walk away.

a shortened version of the expression happy as a clam at high tide, meaning very happy, satisfied or contented. It alludes to the fact that since clams can only be dug out of the sand at low tide, they would presumably be happiest when the tide is in and they are safely covered with water. They don't realize that 80 percent are just happy as clams with Scientology. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

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clapstick a hinged pair of sticks closed with a sharp clap at the start of a motion-picture take (scene or sequence photographed at one time) to synchronize the picture with the sound track (the area along

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one side of a motion-picture film, carrying the recording of the sound for the film).

(motion pictures) a small board with a hinged stick attached that is clapped down at the beginning of the filming of a shot for use later in synchronizing sound and image in the editing of the film. Also called a clapboard.

n. a device used at the beginning of each shot of a motion-picture film to give information about the shot and to provide an orientation point for sound and visual action. It consists of two hinged boards attached to a slate which is opened and then shut with a loud clap. The camera films the clapper coming together, while the sound recorder records the sound. Later, in editing the film, the sound track and picture are synchronized to this point so that the dialogue matches the movement of the actors' mouths, etc.

clarifying copy n. a reference to a printed copy of a stencil used to show clearly what the stencil contains.

clarinet a single-reed, woodwind instrument with a long wooden or metal tube and a flaring bell, played by means of holes and keys. See also reed in this glossary.

a single-reed, woodwind instrument with a long wooden or metal tube and a flaring bell, played by means of holes and keys.

a single-reed, woodwind instrument with a long wooden or metal tube and a flaring bell, played by means of holes and keys. See also reed in this glossary. A clarinet?

clarity the quality or condition of being clear; clearness.

clashed made inharmonious or discordant. See also discordant in this glossary.

class the level of classification of an auditor. Each level of classification is achieved through completion of an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning. See also auditor in this glossary.

the level of classification of an auditor. Each class is an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualifies an auditor to deliver certain types of processing to preclears.

a social level or rank sharing basic economic, political or cultural

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characteristics.

- Class 0** an auditor who has completed Level 0 of the Academy and is trained to audit others to Communications Release.
- an auditor who has completed Academy Level 0, the first of the auditor classification levels. This course trains a student to audit processes which address communication and makes an auditor who can process another to gain the ability to communicate freely to anyone on any subject.
- Class Eight) Class VIII** belonging to the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. The graduate of this course is a Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech.
- Class IIb** at the time of this lecture, a student who had completed the study of all bulletins and tapes pertinent to the skills required of a Class II auditor, and done all the demonstrations called for on the checksheet, but had not yet passed his final Class II examination and was thus not certified as a Class II auditor. See also Class II in the glossary. Some people with Class IIb who are so far from Clear they would have to have a moonshot to comprehend it-I'm talking about cases now, see, just casewise, bleuuhh! -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)
- Class IV orgs** Churches of Scientology which are qualified to deliver a certain level of services (up to Level IV training and Grade 4 Release) to its parishioners. See also Classification and Gradation Chart in this glossary.
- Class Sixes) Class VI**s Hubbard Senior Scientologists, graduates of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. This course consists of the full practical application of Scientology grades, repair, setups, assists and special cases technology up to Class VI.
- Class V Organizations** Churches of Scientology that deliver all training and auditing services up to the point where a person is ready to being his OT levels or start advanced training and auditing. The highest level of auditor training delivered in these churches are referred to as Class V services, thus these churches are referred to by Scientologists as Class V Organizations.
- Class VI Course** Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. 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. On this course one can see how the subject progressed and so is able to gain an full understanding of the

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technology, from the lowest to the highest levels, and become a truly top-grade, expert auditor. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world.

Class VIII

Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech Auditor, a graduate of the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result.

Hubbard Standard Technical Specialist, a graduate of the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result.

Hubbard Standard Technical Specialist, a graduate of the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. Right now, amazingly enough, you find me restoring Class VIII technology.

an auditor who has completed the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. The graduate of this course is a Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech.

an auditor who has completed the Class VIII Course, the eighth of the auditor classification levels. The Class VIII Course is unique to all auditor training courses in that it brings the auditor to a standard of perfect understanding and application of the basics of auditing. Leading to Class VIII, in each training level the auditor learns different styles of auditing, processes, techniques and theory. On the Class VIII Course, he develops an exact, unvarying standard of application of every fundamental of auditing and the mind, in order to achieve stellar results on any preclear.

Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech Auditor, a graduate of the Class VIII Course, which teaches exact handling of all cases up to 100 percent result. @``Your Class VIII is appointed HCO ES Canada."

Class XII

an auditor trained to the level of Class XII and able to audit flublessly, L12—the Flag OT Exec Rundown delivered at Flag only.

class-conscious

aware of belonging to a class in the social order, with definite economic interests and a sense of class solidarity (complete unity, as of opinion, purpose, interest, feeling, etc.).

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classification	<p>an award earned by an auditor that entitles him to audit certain levels of processes; and that shows that he has attained the ability and skill to do so by actual test.</p> <p>an award earned by an auditor that entitles him to audit certain levels of processes, and that shows that he has attained the ability and skill to do so by actual test.</p> <p>an award earned by an auditor that entitles him to audit certain levels of processes, and that shows that he has attained the ability and skill to do so by actual test. See also Grade Chart in this glossary.</p> <p>an award earned by an auditor that entitles him to audit certain levels of processes and shows that he has attained the ability and skill to do so by actual test. See also Grade Chart in this glossary.</p> <p>the practice of assigning organisms to groups within a system of categories distinguished by structure, origin, etc.</p>
Classification and Gradation Chart	<p>short for Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart 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.</p>
clause	<p>a group of words containing a subject and verb, usually forming part of a compound or complex sentence.</p>
Clausewitz	<p>Karl von Clausewitz (1780 - 1831), Prussian army officer and writer on military strategy.</p> <p>Karl von Clausewitz (1780 - 1831), Prussian general and writer</p>

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on military strategy. His masterpiece, *On War*, was unfinished and was published after his death. The doctrines expounded in it had an enormous effect on military strategy and tactics.

Karl von Clausewitz (1780-1831), Prussian general and writer on military strategy. His masterpiece, *On War*, was unfinished and was published after his death. The doctrines expounded in it had an enormous effect on military strategy and tactics. Our boys at least had read Clausewitz, 1815. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

Carl Philipp Gottfried von Clausewitz (1780–1831), Prussian general and writer on military strategy. In his major work, *On War* (1833), he attempted to analyze and isolate the factors that determine success in war. Now, war was defined by a fellow by the name of Clausewitz.

Carl Philipp Gottfried von Clausewitz (1780-1831), Prussian general and writer on military strategy. In his major work, *On War* (1833), he attempted to analyze and isolate the factors that determine success in war. Now, war was defined by a fellow by the name of Clausewitz. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

Clausewitz, Karl von 1780-1831, Prussian army officer, best remembered for his books on the science of war. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary

clavichord the earliest stringed keyboard instrument. It was a forerunner of the piano and had 20@30 strings, each about the same length, stretched over an oblong board. By pressing the keys, short metal blades attached to the back end of them rose up and struck the strings to make sounds. A clavichord?

an early keyboard instrument resembling an upright piano which produced a soft sound by means of metal blades attached to the inner ends of the keys, gently striking the strings. You can also make it sound like a clavichord.

an early keyboard instrument resembling an upright piano which produced a soft sound by means of metal blades attached to the inner ends of the keys gently striking the strings. You can also make it sound like a clavichord. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

clay demonstration a model made out of clay by a student to demonstrate an action, definition, object or principle. Also called a “clay demo.”

a training activity done by students as a means of clarifying

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materials, adding mass to the significance of the materials and working things out. The student is given a word or situation to demonstrate. He does this in clay, labeling each part. The clay SHOWS the thing. See also demonstration, mass and significance in this glossary.

a model made out of clay by a student to demonstrate an action, definition, object or principle. Also called a "clay demo."

a model made out of clay by a student to demonstrate an action, definition, object or principle. Also called a "clay demo."

clay pigeon

(slang, informal) a person who, like a clay pigeon in target practice, is immobilized or is in a sensitive position and is therefore easily criticized or otherwise victimized.

(slang) someone who is in a position where he can be easily victimized or 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.

n. a saucer-like disk of baked clay or other material that is hurled into the air by a machine called a "trap" and which serves as a moving target (somewhat like a bird in flight) for shooting practice or in the game or sport of trapshooting. Originally the targets shot at were live pigeons (or other birds) but were replaced with clay disks, hence their name. This term can also be used to refer to a person who, like a clay pigeon, has gotten himself into a vulnerable or disadvantageous position and is therefore open to being a "target," as for some criticism, action, discipline, etc.

Clay Table Clearing

a type of Clay Table processing in which the auditor (1) has the preclear find a subject or activity where the preclear has desired to improve himself; (2) establishes something about it the preclear didn't understand; (3) has the preclear reduce that idea to a single term; and (4) has the preclear represent that word in clay. The entire effort by the auditor is to help the pc regain confidence in being able to achieve things by removing the misunderstandings which prevented that achievement.

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being able to achieve things by removing the misunderstandings which prevented that achievement. A process whereby you're trying to get them, you see, to define whole track@type words, like Clay Table Clearing or definitions of earlier subjects or something like this_._._. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

Clay Table Processing a particular process used in certain types of auditing.

clay, do (something) in make a model out of clay to clarify studies, definitions or confusions. Clay demonstrations (or “demos”) can be used to get mass and reality on what one is studying or trying to develop or to demonstrate out a procedure or a set of actions one will be doing.

make a model out of clay to clarify studies, definitions or confusions. Clay demonstrations (or “demos”) can be used to get mass and reality on what one is studying or trying to develop or to demonstrate out a procedure or a set of actions one will be doing.
@If you understand all the above (it would be a good thing to do it in clay), you will have mastered the elements of coordination.

clean as a wolf’s tooth see WOLF’S TOOTH, CLEAN AS (SLICKER THAN) A.

clean hands To have clean hands is to be quite clear of some stated evil. Hence to keep one’s hands clean, not to be involved in wrongdoing.

freedom from guilt or dishonesty; innocent.

clean slate a record unmarred by discreditable acts or failures.

n. a new start or fresh chance, sometimes after offenses or debts of the past have been handled or forgiven; a record of creditable conduct without errors or bad deeds. This nineteenth-century idiom comes from the use of slates and chalk in schoolrooms and taverns. (Slate is a type of dark-colored rock that splits easily into flat plates, used to write on with chalk.) Children used to do class assignments on slates and by wiping their slate clean they were rid of any evidence of a mistake. In taverns the slate was used to keep track of debts owed by customers. Once the debt was paid, it would be wiped off the slate and the customer had a “clean slate.”

clean sweep an entire, complete or thorough victory or success. if you make a clean sweep of something, such as a series of matches or tournaments, you win them all [ex - ...the first club to make a clean sweep of all three trophies.]

a complete or thorough victory or success.

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an entire, complete or thorough victory or success.

(slang) complete change.

(slang) complete change. It's the most clean sweep that you ever had much to do with.

clean the decks (nautical) get everything finished off, completed. But it does follow that an individual, if he's on a sort of a routine job where he's trying to get something done that is somehow sort of a task—it should follow that an individual should get enough done in the allocated length of time to clean the decks and permit himself free time.

(nautical) get everything finished off, completed.

cleaned off shut off. Variation of cut off.

cleaning a clean attempting to clean up or deal with something that has already been cleaned up or dealt with or that wasn't troublesome to the person in the first place.

attempting to clean up or deal with something that has already been cleaned up or dealt with or that wasn't troublesome to the person in the first place.

Clear a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He therefore suffers none of the ill effects that the reactive mind can cause. The Clear has no engrams which, when restimulated, throw out the correctness of his computations by entering hidden and false data. Becoming Clear strengthens a person's native individuality and creativity. It is a highly desirable state that is attainable by virtually anyone through auditing. And you wait until you've gone through VII, and you've gotten yourself well up the line on Clear, and you can handle Power Processes, which give you total dominion over any type of case there is.

the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also reactive mind and aberration in this glossary. "... we're charging—we're charging only fifty cents for ten thousand hours of processing plus—plus a promise to Clear and OT."

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(1) (noun) the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. Clear is a much misunderstood state of being. The word has been used before with other meanings. It has been mistaken as an absolute. It is still used. It is used here as electronics slang and can apply to a chain, an incident or a computation. Applied to an individual, it means a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. (2) (verb) the act of desensitizing or releasing 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.

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an individual cleared of enforced and unwanted behavior patterns and discomforts. The term Clear comes from the name of a button on a mechanical 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. Really, that's all a Clear is. A Clear is a being who has been cleared of wrong or useless answers which keep a person from living or thinking.

an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint.

in Dianetics and Scientology, the name of a state achieved through counseling, or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also aberration and reactive mind in this glossary.

the Clear is an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. Clear is the goal in Dianetics therapy, a goal which some patience and a little study will bring about.

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the name of a state achieved through processing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also processing, reactive mind and aberrated in this glossary.

the state of being an unaberrated person. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. He has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data into it. The object of Dianetic therapy is to bring about a Clear.

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(1) the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. (2) clear to audit someone to the state of Clear.

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an incident or a computation. Applied to an individual, it means a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. (2) (verb) the act of desensitizing or releasing 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.

the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. I

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(1) (noun) the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also reactive mind in this glossary. I'm not talking about whether you get better or whether you become Clear or OT or anything else; I'm just talking on a very down-to-earth, rock-bottom sort of an approach.

the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also auditing, aberration and reactive mind in this glossary. The number of hours a person boils off is not a measure of how fast they're getting Clear. -Postulates

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1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

the state of being an unaberrated person. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. He has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data into it. The object of Dianetic therapy is to bring about a Clear .

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his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. When we look this over, we look this over we find out that it has as its end product, of course, Clear—as we’ve understood it—in the earliest days, on up the line.

an unaberrated person. He is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. Clear is the goal in Dianetics therapy, a goal which some patience and a little study will bring about. -Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

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the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. And this is where Clear fell out of the hamper suddenly after all these years.

the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. I used to be able to say, “You know, there isn’t any reason why you couldn’t postulate yourself a Clear.”

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the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual

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who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. Interested in your Operation Clear.

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data he has and from his viewpoint. See also reactive mind and aberration in this glossary. And you wait until you've gone through VII, and you've gotten yourself well up the line on Clear, and you can handle Power Processes, which give you total dominion over any type of case there is.

the name of a state achieved through processing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. He is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also processing, reactive mind and aberrated in this glossary. Absolutes are unobtainable. There is no absolute universe. There is no absolute Clear.

a highly desirable state for the individual, achieved through auditing, which was never attainable before Dianetics. A Clear is a person who no longer has his own reactive mind and therefore suffers none of the ill effects that the reactive mind can cause. The Clear has no engrams which, when restimulated, throw out the correctness of his computations by entering hidden and false data.

clear

bring, through auditing, to the state of Clear. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint.

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clear as a bell

(colloquial) very clear.

see BELL, CLEAR AS A.

(informal) very definitely Clear; without aberration. From the expression clear as a bell, very clear; very easy to hear or understand. See also Clear in this glossary. He's clear as a bell, you know. I mean, you could ring him and he'd gong for hours.

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clear button a reference to a key on a computer, calculator, etc., that is pressed when one wishes to remove instructions or data from a memory or buffer.

cleared brought, through processing, to the state of Clear. See also processing and Clear in this glossary.

brought to the state of Clear, the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data.

checked (each word and the full phrase of a command) with the preclear for understanding.

having been brought, through auditing, to the state of Clear. See also Clear in this glossary.

brought, through processing, to the state of Clear. See also processing and Clear in this glossary. It isn't an educated thetan nor a cleared thetan nor a thetan with his own universe nor anything.

clearing a gradient process of finding places where attention is fixed and restoring the ability of a person to place and remove attention under his own determinism (according to his own choice).

a gradient process of finding places where attention is fixed and restoring the ability of a person to place and remove attention under his own determinism (according to his own choice). The end product of clearing is someone who has achieved the state of Clear. See also Clear in this glossary.

making Clear. See also Clear in this glossary.

making (someone) Clear. See also Clear in this glossary.

the action of making Clears. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated

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to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data.

the action of making Clears. See also Clear in this glossary.

the actions involved with bringing a person to the state of Clear. See also Clear in this glossary.

the actions involved with bringing a person to the state of Clear. The word Clear can be used to describe the state itself or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind—that portion of a person's mind which works on a totally stimulus-response basis, which is not under his volitional control and which exerts force and the power of command over his awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. See also Clear in this glossary.

the releasing of all the physical pain and painful emotion from the life of an individual.

the action of making Clears. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is a being who no longer has his own reactive mind. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. The Clear has no engrams which can be restimulated to throw out the correctness of computation by entering hidden and false data. [Definition of R6] short for Routine 6, a clearing process taught at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.

the action of making Clears. See also Clear in this glossary. And that is the wildest pun that is on this board because, of course, clearing really belongs clear down here.

making Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. . . . but which demonstrates a very, very great workability in terms of clearing people. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

making Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. . . . but which demonstrates a very, very great workability in terms of clearing people. ¢Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Clearing Methodology the system of methods, principles and rules that apply to the action of making Clears. See also Clear in this glossary.

cleaves adheres or clings to (a person, party, principle, practice, etc.).

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clenched-fist salute	a salute symbolizing force, power or threat.
cleocene period	n. a made-up name for a geological period in the Earth's history. Geology is the scientific study of the earth's substance, physical structure and the forces affecting its appearance and development, as well as the history of life forms (living or extinct) as recorded in rocks. In geology, different spans of time in Earth's history are divided into chronological periods according to major physical changes in the earth such as the redistribution of land and sea and the forming of new mountain ranges.
Cleopatra	(69 b.c. - 30 b.c.), Queen of Egypt. With the aid of Julius Caesar she revolted against her younger brother and won the kingdom, although it remained subservient to Rome. She later became mistress of Caesar, returning to Egypt only after his murder. Her forces were defeated by the Roman forces of Augustus in 31 b.c. See also Augustus and Caesar in this glossary.
Cleopatra's sister	Arsinoë, the younger sister of the Egyptian queen, Cleopatra (69 - 30 b.c.). As the result of her involvement in a rebellion in 47 b.c., Arsinoë was exiled from Egypt.
clergyman John Donne (1573–1631), who later wrote	“It was part of Adam’s punishment. In the sweat of thy browes thou shalt eat thy bread.”
clerk mentioned by Elbert	a reference to the clerks mentioned in A Message to Garcia, an essay written by American editor, publisher and author, Elbert Hubbard (1856–1915). In the essay, the reader is asked to summon any one of six clerks within call and ask him to look in the encyclopedia and find some information on a given person. The essay points out that the clerk will not simply say “Yes, Sir,” and do the task. Conversely, he will ask “Who was he? Which encyclopedia? Where is the encyclopedia? What’s the matter with Charlie doing it?” etc., and in the end finally come back to tell you that there is no such person.
Cleveland	<p>a city and port in northeastern Ohio, United States.</p> <p>a city and port in northeastern Ohio, United States. On July 18, 1966 rioting broke out on Cleveland's east side where thousands of blacks had been crowded together in recent years in one of the nation's most decayed slum areas. Ohio National Guardsmen were sent out to aid the police, but by the time order had been restored, four blacks had been killed by gunfire and more than fifty people had been injured.</p> <p>a city and port in northeastern Ohio, United States. On July 18,</p>

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1966, rioting broke out on Cleveland's east side where thousands had been crowded together living in one of the nation's most decayed slum areas. By the time order had been restored, three people had been killed and thirty others injured by gunfire. "So they're all rioting and killing each other out in Cleveland. ..."

a city and port in northeastern Ohio, United States. On July 18, 1966, rioting broke out on Cleveland's east side in one of the nation's most decayed slum areas. By the time order had been restored, three people had been killed and thirty others injured by gunfire. "So they're all rioting and killing each other out in Cleveland. ..." -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

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clichés (French) expressions or ideas that have become trite (worn out by constant use; no longer having freshness, originality or novelty; stale).

click to its name, hasn't got a has no reaction at all. A variation of not have a penny to one's name, have no money at all.

clicked out (something) caused (something) to suddenly become extinct or imperceptible.

caused (something) to suddenly cease existence, operation or activity.

climes regions or realms, especially with reference to their climates.

clinic a place where individuals may receive assistance from specialists in a particular field of practice.

a Scientology processing center at the time of this lecture whose original purpose was to demonstrate to the public by a series of solved cases that Scientology worked, thus acting as a public dissemination line.

a Scientology processing center at the time of this lecture whose original purpose was to demonstrate to the public by a series of solved cases that Scientology worked, thus acting as a public dissemination line. Now, the clinic is walking into it right now

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and it won't be for some long, long time that we will insist upon this, but we believe -we believe that an individual who finishes an intensive should be able to go home and take control of his entire community. -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

referring to an organization operated by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (HASI) that demonstrated to the public by a series of solved cases that Scientology worked. It acted as a public dissemination line. See also HASI in this glossary. ⇐Ability Major 1.

clinical units	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. Also called Advanced Clinical Courses.
Clinton	a reference to Clinton, Tennessee, and Clay, Kentucky, two United States cities where violence erupted in the 1950s when attempts were made to desegregate the public schools. A number of people refused to allow black children into the formerly all-white public schools and held protests which led to outbreaks of violence. The National Guard were called in to restore order and shortly thereafter both areas had desegregated schools.
Clio	see □ American Festival. □
clip	(colloquial) hit or punch with a quick, sharp blow. (slang) a person who cheats or swindles, especially by overcharging. something clipped off, as a sequence from a movie film.
clipped	swindled or robbed, especially by overcharging.
clipping	a news story or other item clipped from a newspaper, magazine, etc. moving rapidly.
clips	(slang) persons who cheat or swindle, especially by overcharging.
CLO	abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office. See Continental Liaison Office in this glossary. Flag keeps the personnel and ethics and statistics records of its own members and those of the CLOs and service orgs.

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abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office, a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area.

abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office. See Continental Liaison Office in this glossary.

Continental Liaison Office, a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area.

abbreviation for Continental Liaison Office, a Sea Org organization which coordinates all the Scientology activities in its area. It is ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within its geographical area; Now, a Mini Qual would be in the org and there would be a Qual Bureau—or it's called a Correction Bureau in a CLO—and it's Bureau 5A, because Training and Services is Bureau 5, and it is released with its org board of HCO Policy Letter 14 August '71.

- cloak-and-dagger of or characteristic of the activities of spies and undercover agents, especially as extravagantly depicted in popular suspense fiction. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
- clobbered (slang) attacked aggressively and with concentrated power. Used figuratively.
- (slang) battered severely; struck heavily.
- clobbering a coined term meaning moving or going.
- v. a coined term meaning moving along in a clumsy, awkward or heavy manner. A clob is a clod or lump of earth and thus if one were walking in or amongst clobs, one would be limited or hindered in movement.
- clobovitor n. a made-up name for an invention.
- clock, fix (oneTMs) (slang) to finish (someone); to cause (someoneTMs) defeat or ruin.
- clock, fix (someone's) (informal) a variation of fix (someone's) wagon, thwart or frustrate (someone), engineer (someone's) failure.
- punish, injure or ruin (someone).

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clock, fix someone's	to cause someone's defeat or prevent them from accomplishing something; to effectively silence, finish or even kill someone. The exact origin of this phrase is unknown; however, clock here may refer to a person's face.
clock, fixes (someone's)	(slang) punishes, injures or ruins (someone).
clock, smooth as a	(informal) a variation of the expression like clockwork smoothly and without difficulty; smoothly and regularly, like the workings of a clock. a coined variation of regular as clockwork, meaning in an orderly manner or fashion or without difficulty; with steady precision, unwavering regularity or keen precision. This phrase alludes to the mechanical or automatic nature of the workings of a clock and its steady constancy of action. (informal) a variation of the expression like clockwork, meaning smoothly and regularly, like the workings of a clock.
close	thorough; careful. thorough; careful. (Chapter 7, #2)
close (closing) the door	see DOOR, CLOSE (CLOSING) THE.
close company	n. a reference to a close corporation, a corporation whose stock is held by only a handful of people, usually the managers of the company or a family. Shares in the company are not for sale to the broad public and there are generally no public investors.
close to home	so as to affect one's personal interests or feelings; too near to one's personal feelings, interests or wishes, or to a subject about which one is sensitive; describing or referring to something about which someone is sensitive.
closed out	ended; finished. ended; finished. We make sure that he's answered it to his satisfaction - and remember he's pretty /oggy, so sometimes that's a little difficult to get closed out. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
closed terminals	become identified, one with the other. ⇐Professional Auditor's Bulletin 63.
close-knit	tightly united, connected or organized.

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close-order drill	practice in marching, turning, formal handling of arms, etc., with troops arranged in compact units.
closing terminals	collapsing into or identifying itself (with). See also terminal in this glossary. becoming identified, one with the other.
closure of terminals	the phenomenon of terminals (people, fixed masses, etc.) collapsing into each other or becoming identified, one with the other. See also terminal in this glossary.
clothes dummy	a figure made in human form for displaying clothes. a figure made in human form for displaying clothes. In order to take a wife away from a husband, you would have to at least give him a clothes dummy in return. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)
cloud (something) over	(informal) spoil (something); introduce something bad or unpleasant into (a situation, affair, etc.).
cloud's-eye view	a coined variation of bird's-eye view, a view from above, such as that presented to the eye of a flying bird. Eye view means “a view” and is a term usually used with a possessive noun (such as worm's, bird's, child's or parent's) to denote what is seen from the viewpoint of the person or thing specified. Bird's-eye view originated around the 1600s.
clouded up	confused.
cloudy	not carefully thought out; confused; indistinct.
clover, in the	living a life of ease and luxury, as cattle in good pasture.
clowning up	(colloquial) exaggerating jokingly.
clowns	(slang) persons for whom the speaker feels mild contempt, especially ones whose behavior merit derision. Clowns! Will they ever learn?
club leg	a variation of clubfoot, a name for various deformities or distortions which give the foot a more or less stunted, lumpy appearance.
club-footedly	clumsily or awkwardly (in the manner of someone with a clubfoot or deformed foot).

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club-tie atmosphere	an atmosphere of individuals (especially in business) favoring other individuals who attended the same school or are members of the same club, over those who are not. A variation of old school tie.
clue, have no	<p>(informal) are completely uncertain of what to do, what is correct, etc.</p> <p>have no idea; know nothing (about something). You, frankly, have no clue what you're getting into because he's way-out, man.</p> <p>(informal) are completely uncertain of what to do, what is correct, etc. You, frankly, have no clue what you're getting into because he's way-out, man. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)</p>
clue, haven't got a	(informal) are completely uncertain of what to do, what is correct, etc.
clunk	<p>(slang) an old and worn-out machine, especially a car.</p> <p>(slang) an old and worn-out machine, especially a car. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991</p>
clutch	a mechanical device, as in an automobile, for putting the motor into or out of gear; the level or pedal which operates this.
CM	an abbreviation for copy master.
CO	<p>abbreviation for Commanding Officer. See Commanding Officer in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation of Commanding Officer. See Commanding Officer in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for Commanding Officer. See Commanding Officer in this glossary. @The staff meeting is chaired by the CO or ED.</p>
CO ₂ experimentation	reference to carbon dioxide (CO ₂) therapy, a type of psychotherapeutic treatment experimentally used in the 1950s which was said to help people overcome neurotic reactions. In one case, patients were made to breathe a mixture of 30 percent carbon dioxide and 70 percent oxygen until they lost consciousness; in another experimentation a single inhalation of a mixture of 70 percent carbon dioxide and 30 percent oxygen was taken which ususally produced a stupor. (A concentration of more than 5 percent of carbon dioxide can have a harmful effect on people due to a lack of oxygen in the body.)

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coach	<p>(verb and noun) to train intensively by instruction, demonstration and practice. In training drills, one twin (a student's study partner) is made the coach and the other the student. The coach, in his coaching actions, coaches the student to achieve the purpose of the drill. He coaches with reality and intention, following exactly the materials pertaining to the drill to get the student through it. When this is achieved the roles are then reversed - the student becoming the coach and the coach becoming the student.</p> <p>(verb and noun) to train intensively by instruction, demonstration and practice. In training drills, one twin (a student's study partner) is made the coach and the other the student. The coach, in his coaching actions, coaches the student to achieve the purpose of the drill. He coaches with reality and intention, following exactly the materials pertaining to the drill to get the student through it. When this is achieved the roles are then reversed</p> <p>help another student to achieve the purpose of a drill. In training drills, one twin is made the coach and the other the student. The coach works with the student in a manner which approximates real situations with the idea of helping the student, and exactly follows the materials pertaining to the drill to get the student through it. When this is achieved the roles are reversed-the student becoming the coach and the coach becoming the student.</p> <p>a student who helps another student to get a better understanding of the training drill and to do it to the best of his ability. A coach has for his goal when coaching that the student is going to get the training drill correct. It is always the coach's intention that the student he is coaching be a more able person and have a greater understanding of that on which he is being coached. A coach is primarily responsible for the coaching session and the results that are obtained on the student. In coaching any drill, the coach follows the specific instructions contained in that drill. To a large degree the progress of the student is determined by the standard of coaching.</p>
Coach and Horses	the name of a former London pub.
coal cellar	n. a basement storage area for coal. A cellar is a room or set of rooms underground, usually beneath a building, that is generally used for storing a variety of items such as wine or miscellaneous household items.
coal heavers	people who carry or shovel coal. people who carry or shovel coal. You could tell me about

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lumbago and goiters and the uncontrollability of cats and politicians, kings and coal heavers, couldn't you? –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

Coal Hill

a man-made mound more than a mile in circumference, approximately 210 feet high (64 m), in Peking, China, covered with trees and temples and which was also the site of a burial ground.

a man-made, 210-foot-high mound in Peking, China, 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 seventeenth century).

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).

a man-made, 210-foot-high mound in Peking, China, 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 seventeenth century). It's over there at Coal Hill. -Union Station - R2- 46 (30 Aug. 55)

a man-made mound more than a mile in circumference, approximately 210 feet high (64 m), in Peking, China, covered with trees and temples and which was also the site of a burial ground. The name Coal Hill comes from the idea that originally coal was buried underneath it for use by the city in case of a siege, emergency, etc.

coal tar

a black, thick liquid formed from the vapors given off when soft coal is burned many synthetic compounds have been developed from it, including dyes, medicines, explosives and perfumes.

coals of fire on one's head, heap to produce remorse by repaying evil with

coals to Newcastle

a shortened form of carry coals to (into) Newcastle, engage in some action that is completely unnecessary, throwing away or wasting one's labor. Newcastle is a city in the center of a great coal-mining area of England and thus taking coal there would be useless, foolish and a waste of time and effort.

—see NEWCASTLE, COALS TO.

a shortened form of carry coals to (into) Newcastle, engage in

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some action that is completely unnecessary, throwing away or wasting one's labor. Newcastle is a city in the center of a great coal-mining area of England and thus taking coal there would be useless, foolish and a waste of time and effort.

coals, over the	criticized sharply; scolded.
coal-scuttle helmet	n. a reference to a helmet which was worn by German troops during World War I (1914–1918) and II (1939–1945). The helmet apparently got its name from Allied propagandists as it resembled an inverted coal scuttle, a bucket-like container with a lip and handles, used for holding and carrying coal.
coast	act of sliding or moving aimlessly. act of sliding or moving aimlessly. Except there is intention and this slight difference any coast off Tone 40 by the auditor in the session is a flunk. – Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)
Coast Guard	the government organization whose work is protecting lives and property and preventing smuggling along the coasts of the United States. The Coast Guard also saves lives of persons wrecked at sea and patrols the navigable waterways. It is under the navy in wartime and under the Department of Transportation in peacetime.
Coastwise Navigation Wrinkles	a reference to Coastal Navigation Wrinkles, a book on navigation, first published in 1959. The book covers navigation instruments and aids, different information about tides, compass checking, etc. Wrinkle here refers to a brief detailed piece of advice based on practical experience rather than theory, useful knowledge or instruction.
coat, in another	a coined phrase meaning in a different guise. Coat is used figuratively here to mean something that conceals or covers.
co-audit	short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. See also auditing in this glossary. [Definition of HAS Co-audit] short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Co-audit, a service for brand-new public in a Scientology organization consisting of closely supervised communication training drills and co-auditing of basic processes. an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology processing.

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abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing.

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engage in the action of auditing one another. It is an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology processing.

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short for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. See also auditing in this glossary.

an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. You cant use it in a co-audit, it's too particular ized. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

an abbreviation for cooperative auditing, a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Scientology or Dianetics processing. Now, when I tell you that an auditor can get so good that a gross bypassed charge exists in a session and his auditing is sufficiently smooth that nowhere and on no student in that co-audit did it get keyed in-wow!

abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. And get a co-audit so that they can bust on through to OT in twenty weeks.

an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with

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Dianetics or Scientology auditing. And, yeah, somebody in a co-audit; yes, sure, somebody in a-doing a book -auditing job; yeah, somebody, some student in the Academy; yeah, these people, oh, yes, these guys will be able to make progress with this thing. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. I don't think you could run it in a co-audit.

an abbreviation for cooperative auditing. It means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology auditing. See also auditing in this glossary. @[Org board section] Co-audit Section

co-audited engaged in the action of auditing one another. Co-audit is short for cooperative auditing and means a team of any two people who are helping each other reach a better life with Dianetics or Scientology processing. See also processing in this glossary.

Co-auditor's Manual a manual containing material on the basic theory and practice of Scientology, assembled for students from the works of L. Ron Hubbard and available at the time of the lectures.

a manual containing material on the basic theory and practice of Scientology, assembled for students from the works of L. Ron Hubbard and available at the time of the lectures. Book Auditor processes would include ... the various assists which have been listed in many publications and the Co-auditor's Manual processes. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

coaxed persuaded gently or gradually.

cobbled paved with rounded stones (cobblestones), formerly used for paving streets.

Coca short for Coca-Cola, the largest selling soft drink company in the world. The drink Coca-Cola was first made by an Atlanta pharmacist in 1886 from coca leaves (from a small shrub found in South America) and cola nuts from the cola tree (found in such locations as Africa and South America). Originally created as a cure for various ills and hangovers, it wasn't until the early 1900s that it became popular when another Atlanta pharmacist bought the formula and, through wise marketing, expanded the company throughout the first quarter of the 1900s. The company continued to expand and by the end of the twentieth century it was

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distributing and selling their soft drink in every country in the world.

Coca-Cola girl

any one of the models shown on calendars, posters, etc. advertising Coca-Cola in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. See also Coke in this glossary.

a reference to any of various women portrayed on posters, calendars, as well as other items advertising the soft-drink Coca-Cola, beginning in the late 1800s and continuing through the 1900s.

any one of the models shown on calendars, posters, etc., advertising Coca-Cola in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. See also Coke in this glossary.

cocked 'at, knock into a (slang) damage or spoil completely; ruin. ('at is a dialect form of hat.) A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin.

(slang) damage or spoil completely; ruin. (at is a dialect form of hat.) A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin. Do you intend to improve this person's itsaing ability, or do you intend to knock it into a cocked 'at? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

cocked hat, knock (something) into a (slang) damage or spoil (something) completely; ruin or beat or defeat (something) completely. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin.

cocked hat, knock into a figuratively, to knock out of shape, to change beyond recognition; to render useless; to defeat completely. This can also be used to mean to be of much higher quality or value than. A cocked hat was a hat worn especially in the eighteenth century, having a stiff, wide brim turned up on two or three sides giving a three-cornered appearance. The phrase knock into a cocked hat is thought to have come from a bowling game where three out of the

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nine pins (to be knocked down by the bowler) were set up in a triangular arrangement and when all the pins except these were knocked down, the set was said to be “knocked into a cocked hat.”

cocked hat, knocked into a (slang) damaged or spoiled completely; ruined or beaten or defeated completely. A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin.

cocked hat, throw into a (slang) a variation of the expression knock into a cocked hat, meaning “damage or spoil completely; ruin” or “beat or defeat (someone or something) completely; be of much higher quality or value than.” A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the 18th century. It was made by folding the edges of the round hat worn in the 17th century into corners. The phrase first meant to change something completely and later to defeat someone or something completely, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin.

(slang) a variation of the expression knock into a cocked hat, meaning "damage or spoil completely; ruin" or "beat or defeat (someone or something) completely; be of much higher quality or value than." A cocked hat was a type of three-cornered hat worn in the eighteenth century. It was made by folding the edges 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, and thus to damage, spoil or ruin. In other words, you could throw those rudiments into a cocked hat. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

cockeyed entire; total.

foolish; absurd.

(slang) crazy; weird; all wrong.

(slang) entire; total.

(slang) foolish; absurd.

(slang) foolishly; absurdly.

(slang) silly; foolish.

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(slang) very; extremely.

(slang) very; extremely. It's not because there's nothing there to run; it's because there's too cockeyed much there. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

(slang) crazy; weird; all wrong. But it's negative proof because you get on down, plumbing to the very bottom of the reactive mind and you find out there is nothing there but cockeyed and thwarted purposes.

(slang) entire; total. The thing actually can run the whole cockeyed business practically all by itself.

cockier (colloquial) more self-confident in an aggressive or swaggering way.

cockpit a space, usually enclosed, in the forward fuselage (the body, not including the wings, tail and engines) of an airplane containing the flying controls, instrument panel and seats for the pilot and copilot or flight crew.

cocktail party a party, especially one intended for social conversation, at which cocktails (alcoholic drinks) are served.

a party, especially one intended for social conversation, at which cocktails (alcoholic drinks) are served. That isn't so bad as a cock tail party. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

cocky (informal) conceited; arrogant. But don't be too cocky until you've got two hundred on a line. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)

coco (slang) head.

n. another name for a coconut, used humorously to mean the human head (due to the similarities in their shapes). The term derives from the Portuguese coco, meaning grinning face or grimace (from the three small marks at the base of a coconut that resemble a monkey's face).

coconut shell, through a reference to the alleged early practice of the ancient Hawaiians using a coconut shell or gourd for navigation. Four holes were pierced in the shell at points an equal distance from the rim. Every night a navigator would fill the shell with water, hold it in such a position that it didn't spill water, and look through one of the holes. He would site the position of stars in the

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sky by looking through the holes in the shell. The location of the stars as seen in relation to the opposite rim of the shell told the navigator when to change course.

coddling	characterized by tender treating; nursing or tending indulgently; pampering.
code	short for Auditor's Code. See also Auditor's Code in this glossary. any set of principles or rules of conduct.
Code Napoleon	the civil code of France, enacted in 1804 under the directions of French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821). Equality in the eyes of the law, justice and common sense are the keynotes of this code.
Code of the Auditor	See Auditor's Code in this glossary. See Auditor's Code in this glossary. And of course Article 16 of the Code of the Auditor –that goes by the boards; there's no two-way communication there. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)
codify	arrange (laws, etc.) according to a system. to arrange (laws, rules, etc.) systematically.
coefficient	a number, constant for a given substance, used as a multiplier in measuring the change in some property of the substance under given conditions.
coerce	to force or compel into doing something.
coffee and cakes	money; income to purchase the good things of life, material pleasures and enjoyment. (slang) enough money for the necessities of life. (slang) just enough money for the necessities of life. Used figuratively in the lecture. (slang) necessities of life. (slang) small wages; pittance. (slang) wages. the good things of life; material pleasures; enjoyment.

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the necessities of life.

(slang) salary; money. You find out information like that, how would people like the pope and so forth make their coffee and cakes, see? - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

(informal) small wages. So in the fields of the arts-since it is just misunderstood words which bring about this condition-in the field of the arts particularly-and this is a field with which I'm very, very well acquainted-the workaday artist, the boy who's out there making his coffee and cakes with the drawn line or the airbrush or the paintbrush or something of the sort, you know? -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

money; income to purchase the good things of life, material pleasures and enjoyment. . . . the boy who's out there making his coffee and cakes with the drawn line or the airbrush or the paintbrush or something of the sort, you know? -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(slang) money enough for the necessities of life; used figuratively in this lecture. This wife—she's made her coffee and cakes for a long time scaring her husband to death, and she keeps him good and scared to death.

(slang) small wages; pittance. So in the fields of the arts—since it is just misunderstood words which bring about this condition—in the field of arts particularly—and this is a field with which I'm very, very well acquainted—the working, workaday artist, the boy who's out there making his coffee and cakes with the drawn line or the airbrush or the paint brush or something of the sort, you know? -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(slang) more than enough money for the necessities of life.

(slang) figuratively, make one's living. Coffee and cakes refers to enough or more than enough money for the necessities of life. This wife-she's made her coffee and cakes for a long time scaring her husband to death, and she keeps him good and scared to death. -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)

(slang) figuratively, make one's living. Coffee and cakes refers to enough or more than enough money for the necessities of life. This wife—she's made her coffee and cakes for a long time scaring her husband to death, and she keeps him good and scared

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to death.

the good things of life; material pleasures; enjoyment. @And that makes for coffee and cakes, promotion, higher pay, better working quarters and tools for all those who earned them.

money; income to purchase the good things of life, material pleasures and enjoyment. It brought back the coffee and cakes and paid for a lot of research and other things. îMarriage (2 Jan. 60)

money; income to purchase the good things of life, material pleasures and enjoyment. It brought back the coffee and cakes and paid for a lot of research and other things. ðMarriage (2 Jan. 60)

coffee shop auditing informal auditing of someone, such as that which might be done in a coffee shop. The preclear is never informed at all of the existence of a session.

coffins, whistled through an awful lot of a coined phrase meaning to have observed or studied a number of deceased people.

cog cognition.

(1) short for cognite. (2) (colloquial) a person thought of as one small part in the working of a business, etc.

literally, a gear tooth; figuratively, a person who plays a minor part in a large organization, activity, etc.

short for cognition. See cognition in this glossary.

short for cognition. See cognition in this glossary. ``That's a very remarkable thing to say when you come to think about it, you know? It's a remarkable thing to say-just a cog . . . -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

cognite have a cognition a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life. A cognition is a “What do you know, I” statement.

have a realization about life.

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cognited	had a cognition, or a new realization of life. Cognitions result in higher degrees of awareness and consequently greater abilities to succeed with one's endeavors in life.
cognizant	aware. aware or informed (of something).
cogwheel	a wheel with teeth projecting from the rim for transmitting or receiving motion; a gear or gearwheel. a wheel with teeth projecting from the rim for transmitting or receiving motion; gears or gearwheels. Used figuratively in this lecture.
cogwheel, slip a	(slang) make a mistake. an expression meaning to make a mistake in an otherwise correct procedure, action, etc.; to lose one's reason or good sense. A cogwheel is a wheel that has teeth (called cogs) of hardwood or metal inserted between the teeth of another wheel so that they mesh, thus when one cogwheel is rotated, the other wheel is turned as well. Through this arrangement, one can transfer motion from one wheel to the other wheel. If one slips a cogwheel, one or more of the cogs has not meshed properly into the other wheel's cogs and the wheel being driven by the other ceases to turn until they realign.
cohes	a coined word meaning "stick together; hold together as parts of the same mass or substance." v. a coined word meaning sticking or joining together parts of the same mass. This is formed from the word cohesion, which means the act or quality of holding or sticking together firmly or solidly, with a resistance to any separation.
cohesed	a coined word meaning stuck together; held together as parts of the same mass or substance. Now, they look like a cohesed mass to him.
coif	a style of arranging the hair.
coil	a length of wire wound in a spiral to conduct electricity.
coin, another side of the	an opposite argument, point of view, situation, etc. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
coin, common	see COMMON COIN.

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coin, opposite sides of the	opposite or reverse aspects; opposite points of view.
coin, other (opposite, reverse, etc.) side of the	a phrase used when showing the other side, aspect or point of view of something; alternative consideration or thought. This phrase comes from the fact that a coin has two sides, usually with a different appearance on each side.
coitus	sexual intercourse.
Coke machine	<p>a vending machine which dispenses Coca-Cola, a major brand of soft drink.</p> <p>a vending machine which dispenses Coca-Cola, a major brand of soft drink. Of course, this fellow did come in and tear up the front hall and wreck the Coke machine, and that sort of thing, and they had to sack him. This executive did—had to sack this fellow.</p> <p>a vending machine which dispenses Coca-Cola, a major brand of soft drink. Of course, this fellow did come in and tear up the front hall and wreck the Coke machine, and that sort of thing, and they had to sack him. This executive did—had to sack this fellow.</p>
cold	<p>(colloquial) absolutely; completely.</p> <p>(informal) with complete competence; thoroughly.</p> <p>lacking in passion, enthusiasm, etc.</p> <p>with complete competence; thoroughly.</p> <p>with complete competence, thoroughness or certainty; absolutely.</p> <p>(colloquial) absolutely; completely. But the very skilled auditor and the very well reputed auditor and the auditor who gets terrific results will be the auditor who has this one down cold. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p>
cold (words)	(colloquial) detached; objective (words).
cold blood, in	<p>deliberately; ruthlessly.</p> <p>deliberately; ruthlessly. And when we get out to a point where we're not administering, why, there's some guy way out there on the end of an outpost and somebody shoots him down in cold blood, you know? -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)</p>

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cold pack	<p>cold, wet blankets or sheets wrapped around a patient's body as a means of treatment.</p> <p>a reference to a “treatment” used in psychotherapy where ice packs or towels or sheets wrung out in cold water are applied to the patient to act as a “sedative” to control delirious or excited behavior. The towel, sheets, etc., are wrapped around the patient and the body is encased in a mummy-type fashion leaving the patient immobilized, often for several hours and repetitively.</p>
cold war	<p>a condition in which there is hostility and sharp conflict as in diplomacy and economics between states, without actual warfare. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>an intense political, military and ideological rivalry between nations just short of armed conflict. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>a state of political tension and military rivalry between nations, stopping short of actual full-scale war.</p>
cold-cocked	<p>(slang) struck so as to make unconscious.</p> <p>(slang) struck so as to make unconscious. "I was going to say it coldcocked him." - TV Demo Prepchecking, Part 11 (2 May 62)</p> <p>complex - (psychology) an idea or group of repressed ideas associated with a past emotional disturbance so as to influence a person's present behavior to a great or excessive degree. Used loosely in the lecture. There's only one victim-only one victim complex in a pc. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)</p>
Coldstream	<p>(British army) short for British Coldstream Guards, a body of picked foot-soldiers for special service as a guard. Given this name in 1670 as they were the regiment which crossed the Tweed River (river running between Scotland and England) at Coldstream, Scotland into England and played a significant part in the restoration of Charles II. Their uniform consists of a scarlet tunic with blue collars, cuffs and shoulder-straps, blue trousers and a high, rounded bearskin cap.</p>
colitis	<p>inflammation of the colon (a part of the large intestine).</p> <p>inflammation of the large intestine.</p>
collar button, for a nickel and a	see NICKEL AND A COLLAR BUTTON, FOR A.
collar button, two whoops and a	a coined phrase used to indicate something of very

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little value, or barely worth anything; scarcely anything, a bit.
Whoop here means worthless and a collar button is something considered to be of insignificant value.

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

collateral side by side; parallel.

collective formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole. (Opposed to individual.)

formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole; aggregate, collected. (Opposed to individual.)

formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole. (Opposed to individual.) -That is the result of Collective-thought Agreement.

formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole. (Opposed to individual.) @That is the result of Collective-thought Agreement.

collectivism a political and economic system in which the means of production of goods and services and the distribution of wealth are controlled by the people as a group or by the government; for example, a system such as communism or socialism.

the socialistic theory of the collective ownership or control of all the means of production, and especially of the land, by the whole community or state, i.e., the people collectively, for the benefit of the people as a whole. See also socialism in this glossary.

the socialistic theory of the collective ownership or control of all the means of production, and especially of the land, by the whole community or state, i.e., the people collectively, for the benefit of the people as a whole. See also socialism in this glossary.

a political and economic system in which the means of production of goods and services and the distribution of wealth are controlled by the people as a group or by the government; for example, a system such as communism or socialism. -World Book Dictionary. GLOSSARY

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college	refers to the Hubbard College in Wichita, Kansas, where L. Ron Hubbard lectured in 1952.
College of Heralds	a reference to the Heralds College, a corporation under the crown of England which regulates the use of coats of arms and keeps records of family lineages. Heralds were originally used by British sovereigns to carry messages, announce war and peace, run tournaments, act as ambassadors, etc. To perform their duties, they had to be able to identify different knights and families, which was made possible by coats of arms. Heralds eventually took over the responsibility of issuing and recording the coats of arms, and in the late 1400s the College of Arms was formed. The college continues to exist with some of the ceremonial duties of the earlier heralds but mainly with the function of tracing family lineage, and verifying and issuing coats of arms.
collides	comes together.
Collier's magazine	<p>a US weekly magazine founded in 1888 by Peter Fenelon Collier (1846 - 1909).</p> <p>an American family magazine founded in 1888 by subscription-book and magazine publisher Peter Fenelon Collier (ca. 1846–1909). The magazine, originally known as Once a Week, was established to promote Collier’s book business and later became Collier’s, The National Weekly. From the early to mid-1900s, the magazine’s circulation expanded from 200,000 weekly copies to 3,200,000 copies. In 1956, however, the circulation had declined and its publication ceased.</p>
collision mat	a greased cloth or canvas mat which is pressed against the outside of a vessel to block up a hole and prevent the vessel from sinking. It is lowered over the side by ropes, and the pressure of the sea itself keeps the mat in place. The boat or ship can then be pumped out and the leak repaired from inside.
colloquialism	<p>a word, phrase or idiom characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing; informal speech.</p> <p>a word, phrase or idiom characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing.</p> <p>a word, phrase or idiom characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing; informal speech. You would rather have “Hold your body</p>

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on earth.” You’re going to shoot the moon, in other words.
(Colloquialism, meaning going all out, of course.) –Group
Processing Hold It on Earth (5 July 1957)

collusion	secret agreement for fraudulent or illegal purposes; conspiracy.
Colonel’s lady, the	a reference to a line in the poem “The Ladies” (1895), by
colonial	of or pertaining to a group of the same kind (of animals, plants or one-celled organisms) living or growing together.
colonic	an enema.
colonies	the 13 British colonies in North America that won their independence in the Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783) and became the United States.
color	general nature or character.
color bar, run the	a variation of draw the color line observe a color line, a social or political restriction or distinction based on differences of skin pigmentation as between white and black people.
color card	n. a piece of card exhibiting one or more strips of various shades representing the available colors of a paint, floor covering, cloth or similar item.
color darkroom	n. a room that is almost or totally dark and specially equipped to develop negatives and final prints from color photographic film. A darkroom contains various chemicals, sinks, timers and other equipment to process film and create a final picture. Processing color film is a more involved and timeconsuming procedure than handling black and white film, it requires additional chemicals, lights and equipment. Thus, a color darkroom would be more complex than one set up to process only black and white film.
color flash	a system of different colors for each division of an org. 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.
Colorado River	the chief river of the arid southwestern United States, which flows from the Rocky Mountains of northern Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. The course of the river cuts through deep canyons, including the Grand Canyon.
colored couplers	chemicals which react during the developing of color film to give certain color dyes. They are called “couplers” because they

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couple with a chemical in the developer to produce the color you see in the final image. Different couplers are used to produce the different colors-red, green, blue, yellow, etc. Now right in the middle of that sentence you've got a word like ``colored couplers."

n. a reference to tiny particles in color film which, during development of a picture, form colored dyes that make up the image of the subject photographed. Color film is made up of three separate layers, each of which records a different color of light when exposed, i.e., one records red, another blue, and the last green (combinations of which can produce any other color). When the picture is being developed, the colored couplers in each layer combine with developing chemicals to produce a colored dye in exact proportion to the exposed areas in each layer of film. Together these dyes reproduce all the colors one sees in the final photograph.

coloron n. a made-up word for a unit of color.

Colosseum the great amphitheater (oval building with an open space surrounded by rising rows of seats) of ancient Rome built ca a.d. 75 - 80, seating 50,000, where games and contests were staged for the entertainment of the people.

colossus a nation vastly larger and more powerful than those near it.

Colossus of Rhodes a giant statue of the Greek sun god Helios, known by the Romans as the god Apollo. Considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World the statue stood at the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes (a Greek island) for approximately 55 years. It was built in 280 BC to commemorate the island's survival of a yearlong siege. Made of bronze and stone with reinforcements of iron inside, the Colossus measured around 37 meters (120 feet) in height. It is sometimes said to have straddled the harbor so that ships sailing in and out went under its legs, and is depicted in one account as shielding its eyes from the sun with one hand. During an earthquake in 225 BC the statue fell and was left in place until AD 653 when the Arabs raided Rhodes and had it broken up and the bronze sold for scrap.

Colter John Colter (ca. 1775–1813), American explorer and fur trader, and the first white man to have seen and traveled (in 1807) through the area which became Yellowstone National Park, the first national park in the United States, located in the state of Wyoming and well known for its geysers, buffalo and bear. A year later Colter explored an area of Montana later known as

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Three Forks, and one of the tales from this exploration relates how Colter narrowly escaped from certain death. The area was guarded by the Blackfeet Indians who captured Colter, took all his clothes and told him to run for his life. Colter ran, and after a harrowing chase through the wilderness he managed to escape. The story of this dramatic run has become famous.

Columbia Pictures a film company established in Hollywood, California, USA, in 1920 as CBC Sales Film Corporation to produce low-budget westerns and comedies, etc. (CBC are the initials of its three founders, Harry Cohn, Joe Brandt and Harry's brother Jack Cohn.) In 1924 the company changed its name to Columbia Pictures and began producing successful major films. Columbia also took advantage of the introduction of television, and through a subsidiary called Screen Gems produced and sold programs of old movies to television stations, soon becoming one of the top film companies in Hollywood.

Columbia River a waterway over 1,200 miles long, that starts in southwestern Canada, flows through Washington and Oregon in the northwestern United States and then empties into the Pacific Ocean. The river has various falls on and around it, including Multnomah Falls (located in northwestern Oregon), which starts in a snow-fed stream that flows in a series of rapids and then plunges over a cliff, falling 850 feet into a pool which drains into the Columbia River.

a waterway over 1,200 miles long that starts in southwestern Canada, flows through Washington and Oregon in the northwestern United States and then empties into the Pacific Ocean. The river has various falls on and around it, including Multnomah Falls (located in northwestern Oregon), which starts in a snow-fed stream that flows in a series of rapids and then plunges over a cliff, falling 620 feet into a pool which drains into the Columbia River.

Columbian College original name of the George Washington University. See also George Washington University in this glossary.

the original name of George Washington University (a large university in Washington, DC where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering in the 1930s) when it was chartered in 1821.

the original name of George Washington University (a large university in Washington, DC, where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering in the 1930s) when it was chartered in 1821. I used to sit over in the engineering school and some of my pals in the

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Columbian College would come over and they'd say, "Oh, my God, I can't pass this examination or write this paper." –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

original name of George Washington University from 1821 until 1873 when it became the Columbian University and later George Washington. The name "Columbian College" was later used for one of the individual colleges of George Washington University and it offered courses in arts and sciences.

Columbus

Christopher Columbus (c. 1446 - 1506), Italian explorer who believed that the Earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westwards. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships (Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria) he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere.

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eighty-seven men and three ships (Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria) he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere. The inhabitants of San Salvador (the first place that Columbus landed in the Western Hemisphere) believed that Columbus and his men were "men from heaven" and offered them all they had. They'll instantly put you on another dynamic like they put Columbus much to their dismay eventually. ⚡Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

Christopher Columbus (ca 1446@1506), Italian explorer who believed that the Earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westward. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships, he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere. He made three other voyages to the Western Hemisphere in 1493, 1498 and 1502. Actually, during the last thirty days I have covered more space during the last sixty days I have out-Columbused Columbus and out-Magellaned Magellan. ⚡Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Christopher Columbus (ca 1446@1506), Italian explorer who believed that the Earth was round, and that trade routes with Asia could be established by sailing westward. In August 1492, with eighty-seven men and three ships, he set sail for the west and discovered the Western Hemisphere. He made three other voyages to the Western Hemisphere in 1493, 1498 and 1502. Actually, during the last thirty days I have covered more space during the last sixty days I have out-Columbused Columbus and out-Magellaned Magellan. ⚡Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

coma	<p>a prolonged unconsciousness caused by disease, injury or poison.</p> <p>a state of prolonged unconsciousness, including a lack of response to stimuli, from which it is impossible to rouse a person.</p>
comatic	<p>of a coma (a period of deep, prolonged unconsciousness usually resulting from a severe injury or illness).</p>
comb	<p>search thoroughly; look everywhere in.</p> <p>search thoroughly; look everywhere in. If you were to go into ASHO at this moment and comb over all of those auditors who were having trouble with Power, you would find the verbal data line was more acceptable because they had already collided with a misunderstood simple English word.</p>
combat exhaustion	<p>(psychiatry) a neurotic condition in which one is anxious, irritable, depressed, etc., often as a result of having been in</p>

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combat or battle for a long time.

n. same as combat fatigue.

Combat Information Center 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 equipment, evaluating this information, delivering parts of the evaluated information to appropriate stations aboard ship and controlling tactical units.

an area in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped for gathering tactical information regarding enemy positions and activities. The Combat Information Center (CIC) displays, evaluates and distributes information and, as on a combat vessel, it coordinates the actions of various departments or divisions of the ship both before and during battle. Abbreviation CIC.

combative ready or inclined to fight.

combined they equal white light. Light is made up of three primary colors red, green and blue. Their respective complements are cyan, magenta and yellow. For example, a blue photographic filter absorbs its complement, yellow light, and passes blue light. Since yellow is made up of the other two primary colors of light, red and green, all other light is absorbed.

combusting burning.

come (through, in spite of, etc.) hell or high water see HELL OR HIGH WATER, COME (THROUGH, IN SPITE OF, ETC.).

come clean, to to tell the whole truth; to make a frank admission; to reveal everything.

come closer home to (informal) be more fully understood by.

(informal) be more fully understood by. Now, this will come closer home to you when I tell you that if there were two electrical lines leading out to two different objects, and you took those two lines and crossed them, you would get sparks. – Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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come down on like a ton of bricks	see BRICKS, COME DOWN ON LIKE A TON OF.
come into one's own	to become very good, useful or important in a particular situation. [ex - On icy roads like these, a four-wheel drive really comes into its own.] [ex - In a disaster where everyone else is panicking, a person who has drilled TR's really comes into his own.]
come now	a phrase used to urge a person to pay attention to some matter, to get them into motion or action, or to get them to consider what they are saying or doing. It can also be used to imply encouragement, impatience, objection, mild protest, etc.
come off	result in success; succeed. succeed; be successful.
come out smelling like a rose	see ROSE, COME OUT SMELLING LIKE A.
come to terms, to	to make an agreement with; to reach an acceptance. [ex - If the two nations do not come to terms at the peace talks, I am afraid there will be war.] [ex - She finally came to terms with the barriers in the game and began to find ways to win again.]
come up with a silver platter	see SILVER PLATTER, COME UP WITH A.
come-on	(slang) anything designed to attract or seduce; an enticement. (slang) of or pertaining to something offered as an inducement to a swindle. (slang) something offered as an inducement.
come-on pitch game	a reference to persuasive speech, actions or methods used to induce a person into purchasing or investing in something. A come-on is something used to entice or attract, and a pitch is a persuasive line of talk used to sell something.
comes down to	amounts to in essence. It doesn't then really come down to a test of ``What does a person know?" but it comes down to a test of ``What can a person do?"
comes down to	amounts to in essence. It doesn't then really come down to a test of ``What does a person know?" but it comes down to a test of ``What can a person do?" ⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)
comest	come.

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come. You can say, "Oh rock, I hate thee," or "Oh rock, whither dost thou comest?". . . -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

m. an archaic form of the word come, as seen in publications such as the Bible and in Shakespeare's writings.

comic strip a group of drawings, sometimes funny, often presenting an adventure or a series of happenings.

coming or going, don't see whether you are (colloquial) are confused; don't know what one is doing or should do.

comm short for communication. See also communication in this glossary.

1. communication. 2. communicator.

short for communication the interchange of ideas across space. Its full definition 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 and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point. The formula of communication is cause, distance, effect, with intention, attention and duplication with understanding.

short for communication.

short for communication. See also communication in this glossary.

short for communication. See also communication in this glossary. The auditor controls the comm flows.

short for communication. See communication in this glossary.

short for communication. See communication.

communication.

comm baskets three baskets which constitute a communication station and consist of an "in," "pending" and "out." These baskets are for the use of the staff member to whom the comm station belongs and the communicator who distributes and piCks up despatches, messages and letters.

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comm bridge

short for communication bridge an auditing procedure which closes off the process one is running, maintains ARC, and opens up the new process on which one is about to embark. It 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. He is given some warning, and that is what a communication bridge is for. See also process in this glossary.

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comm center

communication center, a central location in an organization in which is located a system of baskets, one for each staff member, each basket tagged with the person's name and post title. Each person is responsible for delivering his own despatches to the proper baskets and for picking up daily the despatches he has received.

short for communication center, a central location in an

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organization in which is located a system of baskets, one for each staff member, each basket tagged with the person's name and post title. Each person is responsible for delivering his own despatches to the proper baskets and for picking up daily the despatches he has received.

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Comm Course

short for Communication Course a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others.

short for Communication Course. See Communication Course in this glossary.

short for Communication Course. See Communication Course in this glossary. We've learned this since I invented this and put it into the Comm Course. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

Communication Course a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others.

short for Communication Course, a Scientology course which covers beginning TRs, through which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. See also TRs in this glossary. Now, you very often make a mistake in a Comm Course when you find a new student comes into that Comm Course and you are teaching him this and you're teaching him that and you're teaching him this drill and you're teaching him that drill and he doesn't know how to sit in a chair, man.

short for Communication Course, a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others.

short for Communication Course, a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. Is there any earlier moment there? Is there anything earlier, before that Comm Course? What's that? -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles

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short for Communication Course, a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. - Fish and Fumble

short for Communication Course a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. Now maritally, the soundest plan, if somebodyif a couple knew a bit about auditing and so forththe soundest plan would actually to be to go through a Comm Course/Upper Indoc all over again. iMarriage (2 Jan. 60)

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Comm Evs

(1) short for Committees of Evidence part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. A Committee of Evidence is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. See also ethics and justice in this glossary. (2) comm ev call before a Committee of Evidence.

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(1) short for Committees of Evidence part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. A Committee of Evidence is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. See also ethics and justice in this glossary. @Therefore actions which neglect or violate this policy letter are HIGH CRIMES resulting in Comm Evs on ADMINISTRATORS and EXECUTIVES.

comm lag

short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. 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. See also preclear in this glossary.

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stands for communication lag (delay), the slowness of response; it is the length of time it takes one to perceive after he should have perceived.

short for communication lag, the exact length of time between a question asked by an auditor and the exact answer to that question by a preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. 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.

short for communication lag, meaning the length of time from the moment an individual is asked a question to the moment when he actually replies to that exact question, regardless of what comes in between. It does not matter whether the person continues to talk about something else than the question or simply remains silent, it is still a communication lag.

short for communication lag. See communication lag in this glossary. Well, you end a process when the comm lag is flat or when an ability is regained or when a major cognition has come up. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. 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

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question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. "Where'd you learn about this?" "Well I-" (éomm lag) "Oh, my mother told me." -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

manifest communication lag the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. 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.

short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of a question and the reply to that specific question. The term is also used loosely to mean ``hesitation" or ``time added between the beginning of an action and its conclusion." So this, in actual fact, stays there as a little basic incomprehension of nomenclature and that'll hang up on the track and he will develop an automatic comm lag around this word ``lock."

short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of a question and the reply to that specific question. The term is also used loosely to mean ``hesitation" or ``time added between the beginning of an action and its conclusion." There's always this comm lag. ∓Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

communication lag, the length of time intervening between the posing of a question or the origination of a statement, and the exact moment that question or original statement is answered.

short for communication lag, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. 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. Long comm lag, and he finally says

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something he can say to you. - The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

(figurative) proceed in a slow or halting manner. Technically the term stands for communication lag (delay), which is the slowness of response or the brightness or dimness of reception; the length of time it takes one to perceive after he should have perceived. \neq Lectures of 25 March 1953; 5 January 1954.

(1) (noun) communication lag. See communication lag. (2) (verb) to manifest a communication lag.

Comm Lag

humorous reference to Time. See also Time in this glossary.

humorous reference to Time. See also Time in this glossary. There is some magazine called Comm Lag magazine and someday you'll see its editorial director walk into the HGC and say, ``Kill me," you know? $\hat{=}$ Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

humorous reference to Time. See also Time in this glossary. There is some magazine called Comm Lag magazine and someday you'll see its editorial director walk into the HGC and say, ``Kill me," you know? \neq Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

comm lines

short for communication lines the routes along which communication travels from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. See also communication in this glossary.

short for communication lines, the routes along which a communication travels from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go.

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short for communication lines, the routes along which a communication travels from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. There must be somebody goofing like crazy, sitting on most of the comm lines, do you see?

comm station a set of three baskets, labelled “in,” “pending” and “out,” used by the staff member to whom the station belongs. Despatches, messages and letters are delivered and picked up from this station.

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a set of three baskets, labelled “in,” “pending” and “out,” used by the staff member to whom the station belongs. Despatches, messages and letters are delivered and picked up from this station. And you go in and look at her basket, their comm station, and you will find out that it is stacked so you just can’t see over it.

command an exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear.

an exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.

in auditing, the exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear.

the exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear.

the exact question an auditor asks a preclear which is to be answered by the preclear. That is the auditing command. –CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

a certain and exact instruction which the preclear can follow and perform. Commands are given by an auditor as part of a process,

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to guide the preclear in finding out about himself and life. You could give the entirety of the processes which have produced results in Scientology-and there are a great, big, many of them-you could give these in their entirety to a field of mental practice, carte blanche-that's just the processes, you understand, just the commands-and they wouldn't be able to do a thing with them.

command line	a line on which authority flows. It is vertical (senior to junior, junior to senior).
command somatic	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.
commanders	commissioned officers in command of military units. (A commissioned officer is one who has received an official certificate conferring rank; specifically a document issued by the President.)
commando	<p>in the manner of a commando, a member of a military assault unit or team trained to operate quickly and aggressively in especially urgent, threatening situations, as against terrorists holding hostages. Used figuratively. A little bit later, why, we'll beef up this training to a few commando tactics and a few other things to make you feel better but right now this is the lot.</p> <p>in the manner of a commando, a member of a military assault unit or team trained to operate quickly and aggressively in especially urgent, threatening situations, as against terrorists holding hostages. Used figuratively.</p>
commandos	members of a military unit specially trained for making raids and assaults.
comme ci, comme ça	<p>(French) so-so; neither good nor bad. Literally means "like this, like that."</p> <p>(French) so-so; neither good nor bad. Literally means "like this, like that." Most of the critics are comme ci, comme ça, you know, usual lukewarm-until they find out what the public thinks, you know, and then they can cheer or boo and they might have an opinion of their own and be cause, don't you see?—except one critic. —Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)</p>

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Comment?	(French interjection) What? a French word meaning "What?" "Excuse me?" "(I beg your pardon?)" (French interjection) What? And it's—it's in France, and you want this chair and you say, "May I have a chair?" And they say, "Comment?"
Commer bus	a reference to a passenger vehicle made by Commercial Cars Ltd., a company established in 1905 in London, England, and later called Commer Cars Ltd. Originally designing and producing large trucks for carrying heavy loads, the company soon went into passenger models and their vehicles became a success both in England and the United States. In the 1970s, the company was bought by the Chrysler Corporation, an American automotive manufacturer, and the Commer name was discontinued.
commercial sailor	a seaman who works on a ship engaged in commerce.
commies	(informal) communists. (informal) communists. See also communism in this glossary. (informal) communists. Even the commies, who are the closest to organized people, have such rifts about policy that nobody knows whether to follow Lenin's policy or Stalin's policy or Khrushchev's policy or the new coexistence policy, see, or the old revolutionary policy—whatever that was.
commingling	mixing or mingling together; combining.
Commissar Krushtoad	a made-up name for a communist official. A commissar is an official in any communist government whose duties include political indoctrination, detection of political deviation, etc.
commissary officer	an army officer in charge of food and daily supplies for soldiers.
commission	an official certificate conferring (giving, granting) rank or authority, especially that of a military, naval or air officer.

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an official certificate conferring rank or authority, especially that of a military, naval or air officer.

a percentage of the money taken in on sales, given as pay to a salesperson or agent.

an official certificate conferring rank.

commissions groups of people lawfully authorized to perform certain duties or functions, as government agencies.

commit do or perform (usually something wrong); perpetrate.

Committee of Evidence part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. It is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature.

a fact-finding body used in the application of Scientology justice, composed of impartial persons properly convened by a convening authority which hears evidence from persons it calls before it, arrives at a finding and makes a full report and recommendation to its convening authority for his or her action. The committee is composed of a chairman, secretary and two to five committee members appointed by the convening authority.

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part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization. It is a fact-finding group appointed and empowered to impartially investigate and recommend upon Scientology matters of a fairly severe ethical nature. ...and the Department of Inspection and Reports, which includes of course OIC and cable data and justice and Committees of Evidence and lawyers...

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- Committee of Examination and Services a committee of five Doctors of Scientology which was the principle authority and court of appeals of Scientology in 1954.
- Committee of Senator Ervin a reference to a committee formed in the 1950s that censured United States Senator Joseph Raymond McCarthy (1908–1957) who was investigating the unproven charges of communist infiltration in the high echelons of the United States government. United States Senator Samuel James Ervin, Jr. (1896–1985) was a member of the committee. In the 1970s, Ervin became best known as the chairman of a committee for conducting the investigation into the illegal presidential campaign activities of president Richard Nixon (1913–1994), which eventually led to Nixon's 1974 resignation.
- commodities things of use, advantage or value.
- Commodore L. Ron Hubbard. Commodore is the highest post and rank in the Sea Organization, above the rank of Captain. This post and rank has only been held by L. Ron Hubbard. The debrief folders are then handrouted immediately to CS-4, CS-2, CS-I and then routed to the Commodore.
- L. Ron Hubbard. Commodore is the highest post and rank in the Sea Organization, above the rank of Captain. This post and rank has only been held by L. Ron Hubbard.
- L. Ron Hubbard. Commodore is the highest post and rank in the Sea Organization, above the rank of Captain. This post and rank has only been held by L. Ron Hubbard. See also Sea Organization in this glossary. I say Commodore!
- Commodore's Messenger one who acts as a messenger for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. A Commodore's Messenger carrying an order or running a project or otherwise on duty is an emissary of the Commodore (LRH).
- common denominator a characteristic, element, etc., held in common.
- a quality, attribute, opinion, etc., shared by all the persons or things in a group.
- a quality, opinion or other attribute shared by all the persons or things in a group.
- a characteristic, element, etc., held in common. Fve discovered

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the common denominator to ARC breaks. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

common law the law of a country or state based on custom, usage and the decisions and opinions of law courts; distinguished from statute law (law established by a legislative body). Common law was originated and developed in England.

the law of a country or state based on custom, usage and the decisions and opinions of law courts; distinguished from statute law (law established by a legislative body). Common law was originated and developed in England. They rather uniformly have trouble with me because I studied English common law at Oxford in 1804. –CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

common sense, in the name of (colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.

(colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. ._._. well then, how in the name of common sense can you do anything, you see, about the pc being interested or disinterested? –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

Commonwealth the association of independent nations, all former components of the British Empire, united for purposes of consultation and mutual assistance. See also British Empire in this glossary.

the association of independent nations, all former components of the British Empire (the United Kingdom and the British dominions [governed territories or countries], colonies, etc.), united for purposes of consultation and mutual assistance.

communicable that can be passed along from person to person.

communication breaks sudden drops or cuttings of a person's communication with someone or something. See also communication in this glossary.

Communication Course a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively

a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. See also Success Through Communication Course.

a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others.

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a Scientology course in which one gains the ability to effectively communicate with others. Marcia is the Instructor of the Communication Course in the Academy. –Demonstration of High School Indoctrination (6 July 1957)

communication cycle the action of a communication being sent and received. 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. See, it depended upon the communication cycle of the analyst whether it was good or bad, not on Freud's theory. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

an idea, concept or message proceeding from a cause-point to receipt-point. The formula for any cycle of communication in its basic form is cause-distance-effect.

communication formula See communication in this glossary.

See communication in this glossary. The third dynamic is a violation of communication formula. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

see communication in this glossary. That's the communication formula, that's this, this is handling the meter, this is what you do with a pc and what you don't do with a pc, and so forth.

communication line the route along which a communication travels from one person to another.

the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; the line on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go.

(abbreviated comm line) the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; the line on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go.

the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequences through which a message of any character may go.

the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequence through which a message of any character may go.

the route along which a communication travels from one person

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to another; the line on which particles flow; any sequences through which a message of any character may go. (Chapter 4, #21)

the line on which particles flow; any sequence through which a message of any character may go.

the route along which a communication travels from one person to another; any sequence through which a message of any character may go. And if enough people go up this pole and fall down this pole, somebody sooner or later is going to get a communication line about this pole.

communication which is not in at either Scientotogy organizations

communication, 72, 73 optimum solution and, 28 episl

Communications Information Center same as Combat Information Center. See Combat Information Center in this glossary.

communicator the person who keeps an executive's communication lines (body, despatch, letter, intercom and phone) moving or controlled. The communicator helps an executive free his or her time for essential income-earning actions, rest or recreation, and prolongs the term of appointment of the executive by safeguarding against overload. See also communication line.

the person who keeps an executive's communication lines (body, despatch, letter, intercom and phone) moving or controlled. The communicator helps an executive free his or her time for essential income-earning actions, rest or recreation, and prolongs the term of appointment of the executive by safeguarding against overload. See also communication line.

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 income earning actions, rest or recreation, and to prolong the term of appointment of the executive by safeguarding against overload. The communicator's job includes more than secretarial duties, as 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.

one who keeps communication lines moving or controlled for an executive. The communicator's job includes more than secretarial duties, as the communicator is responsible for preventing (by

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spotting and taking action to get rid of) unusual and unnecessary traffic on the executive's lines and for ensuring compliance with the executive's orders.

communism

a political, social and economic system in which the state, governed by an elite party, controls production, labor and distribution, and, largely, the social and cultural life and thought of the people. (Communism and socialism are systems of social organization under which the means of production and distribution of goods are transferred from private hands to the government. The classic difference between the two systems lies in the different means they take to establish themselves communism emphasizes the impracticability of replacing the existing social order by any means other than armed force or outside intervention; the advocates of socialism seek to establish it by peaceful means, through legislation rather than force.)

a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.

a theory which advocates a state of society in which there should be no private ownership, all property being vested in the community and labor organized for the common benefit of all members, the professed principle being that each should work according to his capacity and receive according to his wants. See also Marxist in this glossary.

a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. Communism is not communication. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. . . . and why are the Russians so silly as to evolve a slave economy such as communism, and so forth? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.

a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. So, the communist, being a

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relatively suppressive character, gave Spain too little too late and gave communism one of the biggest setbacks by just being totally ineffectual.

a political, social and economic system in which the state, governed by a chosen party, controls production, labor and distribution, and, largely, the social and cultural life and thought of the people. And you probably do not realize that there are about—well, I know—I know myself of three or four brands of communism, and therefore I would say there are probably three or four hundred, you see, because I’m not a—I’m not a—to use a difficult word—a “buff” on the subject, you know?

a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. And it is the textbook on which communism goes forward. ⇐Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

communistic advocating or having characteristics of communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.

advocating or having characteristics of communism. See also communism in this glossary.

communists members of the Communist Party (a political party advocating the principles of communism). See also communism in this glossary.

people who advocate communism. See also communism in this glossary.

people who advocate or support communism. See also communism in this glossary.

persons advocating or supporting communism (a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state).

persons who advocate or support communism. See also communism in this glossary.

Communists members of the Communist Party, a political party that supports the theory or system that society should be classless and stateless, with the equal distribution of economic goods, and that this can

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only be achieved through revolution and dictatorship.

communotomy

n. a made-up word.

Como, Perry

(1912–2001) a popular American singing star from the 1930s through many decades. Como got his start in music by accepting a friend's challenge to audition as vocalist for a band. He traveled with the band for many years until it disbanded during World War II (1939–1945) at which time he returned to his home state of Pennsylvania to resume his earlier profession as a barber. Upon his return, however, he was offered a position on a radio show. He accepted and rapidly became famous for his relaxed style, good looks and his crooning. (Crooning is singing in a low murmuring manner with the mouth very close to the microphone; especially when singing sentimental songs in a smooth voice). Como became a recording star of the 1940s and an idol of young girls and women. He appeared in numerous musical films and by the 1950s he had his own television show which ran until the 1960s.

companion-at-arms

n. a fellow soldier. A companion is an associate or one who accompanies, and at arms refers to being at battle or engaged in war.

company

a military unit, usually commanded by a captain.

any relatively small group of soldiers.

Company

the first national telephone company in the United States.

comparable magnitude

A datum can only be evaluated by comparison with another datum of comparable magnitude. This means that the basic unit must, therefore, be two.

similar importance.

similar importance. It is so effective that a person can be sitting there running a problem of comparable magnitude to his job or something of this character –running problem of comparable magnitude to the office, see. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957) complex - (psychology) a system of interrelated, emotion-charged ideas, feelings, memories and impulses that is usually repressed (prevented from becoming conscious) and that gives rise to abnormal behavior. See also libido theory in this glossary. He's very cross and he's having a great deal of "libido complex," or something of the sort, or he can't control his constipation or something. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

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similar importance. We would have data of comparable magnitude. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

similar importance. Now, let's look at these two contradictory data, and they are almost of comparable magnitude.

similar importance. Hence, you have difficulty describing it sometimes and giving it data of comparable magnitude, and therefore in trying to talk about it people say, "Oh, you mean just like psychology." -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

compassionate	feeling or showing sorrow for the sufferings or trouble of another, with the urge to help; sympathizing deeply.
compels	forces or drives, especially to a course of action.
compensation, (Emersonian) law of (essays on, etc.)	see EMERSONIAN LAW OF COMPENSATION.
competents	persons who have suitable or sufficient skill, knowledge, experience, etc., for some purpose, or who are properly qualified.
complementary color	the color opposite any given color on a color wheel (see diagram under color wheel in this glossary). The relationship between complementary colors has various applications for photographers, designers and others whose work involves colors and color combinations.
completed staff work	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.
complicity	partnership in wrongdoing; the fact or state of being an accomplice.
components	parts that make up a whole.
composite	formed of distinct parts put together.
composition book	a book, consisting of a number of blank or ruled sheets or printed forms bound together which is used for such things as exercises in writing done as schoolwork.

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compound calculus with analytical figments a humorous and significant-sounding made-up phrase. Calculus is a form of mathematics in which you can make calculations about quantities which are continually changing, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line.

a made-up term.

compounded the felony increased or multiplied the error.

compounds increases or intensifies through the addition of new elements.

comprehensent has or shows comprehension or understanding.

m. a coined term meaning having or showing understanding or comprehension of something. This is formed from the word *comprehense*, meaning the action of conceiving completely; the fact of taking into the mind and grasping and the suffix *-ent*, which is used to form modifiers.

comprise make up; form.

compromise weaken (one's principles, etc.) in order to gain something.

weaken or give up (one's principles, ideals, etc.).

comptometer 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 an irresistible urge.

compulsive having the nature of an irresistible, repeated, irrational impulse to perform some act.

Compur shutter (photography) a German-made between-lens shutter (a device for opening and closing the hole in front of a camera lens to expose the film) of high quality and precision.

(photography) a German-made between-lens shutter (a device for opening and closing the hole in front of a camera lens to expose the film) of high quality and precision. You gaze into some girl's eyes, and if you're not terrifically stricken along other emotional lines, you maybe perceive that there is no Compur shutter installed back of the iris. –Meter Training (12 July 62)

a camera shutter of high quality and precision made by a German company. A shutter is a small sliding door in a camera that allows

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light to pass through the aperture (opening) and onto the film. The Compur shutter can be set to open and close for fixed increments of time to control the duration of exposure to the film when taking a picture.

computational psychotic one who is running on a circuit, a circuit being a pseudo-personality out of a facsimile strong enough to dictate to the individual and be the individual.

computing psychotic an individual who is taking dictation solely from a facsimile of some past moment of pain and is acting upon the advice of that “circuit” and is calling it thought. The psychotic personality is distinguished by its irrationality and its perversion of values. The distinguishing characteristic of the computing psychotic is his utter inability to change his mind.

an individual who is taking dictation solely from a facsimile of some past moment of pain and is acting upon the advice of that “circuit” and is calling it thought. The psychotic personality is distinguished by its irrationality and its perversion of values. The distinguishing characteristic of the computing psychotic is his utter inability to change his mind. See also facsimiles and circuit in this glossary.

one who is running on a circuit, a circuit being a pseudo-personality out of a facsimile strong enough to dictate to the individual and be the individual. See also psychotic in this glossary.

one who is running on a circuit, a circuit being a pseudo-personality out of a facsimile strong enough to dictate to the individual and be the individual. See also psychotic in this glossary.

Con short for Conning Officer, the one who, in the absence of the Captain, controls the course and speed of the vessel and as the senior watch officer, is responsible for its safety. Con stands for and is short for control. Whoever is directing the steering of the ship, whether the Captain or the Conning Officer on duty, is said to be “at the con.”

short for Conning Officer, the one who, in the absence of the Captain, controls the course and speed of the vessel and as the senior watch officer, is responsible for its safety. Con stands for and is short for control. Whoever is directing the steering of the ship, whether the Captain or the Conning Officer on duty, is said to be “at the con.”

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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con	short for control as in ``control the ship/vessel." A Conning Officer, on a ship is the one who in the absence of the Captain, controls the course and speed of the vessel and is responsible for its safety. Whoever is directing the steering of the ship, whether the Captain or the Conning Officer on duty, is said to be ``at the con." I'm going to have a talk with the Chaplain. Con George.
Con Edison	the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., a large electrical utility company that supplies both electricity and gas to the New York City area.
con man	US slang for confidence man, a swindler who persuades people to trust him.
Conault Integrator	a made-up term.
concatenation	<p>a connected series.</p> <p>a series of interconnected or interdependent things or events.</p> <p>a series of things or events regarded as causally or dependently connected.</p> <p>a connected series. You get a concatenation or a definite contagion of confusion. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a connected series; chain.</p>
conceive	form a notion or idea of; imagine.
Conceiving a Static	the name of a Scientology process which contains only the command, repeated over and over, "Conceive a thetan." See also static and thetan in this glossary.
concentric	having a common center, as circles or spheres.
concept	<p>a thought completely without symbols, pictures, words or sound. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol.</p> <p>a thought devoid of (completely without) symbols, pictures, words or sounds. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol. See also symbol in this glossary.</p> <p>a thought devoid of (completely without) symbols, pictures, words or sounds. It is the direct idea of something rather than its sound or symbol.</p>

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an idea or thought, especially a generalized idea of a class of objects.

concept processes	processes in which the preclear “gets the idea” of knowing or not being and holds it, the while looking at his time track. A concept is a high-wave thought, above perception or reason or single incidents. The concept runs out, or the somatic it brings on runs out, and the concept itself is run. This type of processing is not addressed at individual incidents but at hundreds.
Concept Running	process wherein the auditor gets the preclear to feel the concept of a situation taking place. For instance “Get the concept of wanting to control some girl because she's pretty.” A whole string of incidents will turn out of this. But it's “Get the concept”; you don't get a specific incident, you get the concept of that sort of a situation taking place.
concerns	business establishments.
concisity	n. a made-up word.
conclosed	(rare) closed in; shut in; enclosed.
concrete, in	in final form so as to prevent change or reversal. in final form so as to prevent change or reversal. What we put in now goes in in concrete and basalt, particularly the preclears. – How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
concurrently	at the same time; together (with).
condensate return	n. a return of water formed in pipes carrying steam, or in machines using steam, to a specific spot where it can be reused or disposed of. When steam is cooled, it condenses to water. This water, known as condensate, is carried via a return pipe back to its designated spot for handling.
condenser	a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. also called a capacitor. A device that can store an electric charge and consists of two charged surfaces separated by an insulator. If a conducting path is provided between these two surfaces, the condenser will discharge through this path or circuit and an electrical flow occurs. A short-circuit across a condenser can result in a violent discharge. a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. it was very complicated, very hard to get apart. All kinds of wires and

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condensers, and all sorts of things. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 1962)

a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. All kinds of wires and condensers, and all sorts of things. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

a device for receiving and storing a charge of electricity. And let's find, up here, this—we could sort of say we have condensers.

conditions

the states of operation or existence which an individual, a group or an organization passes through. There are formulas connected with these operating states which, if handled properly, bring about stability, expansion, influence and well-being. For more information on conditions and their formulas, read Introduction to Scientology Ethics by L. Ron Hubbard.

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the states of operation or existence which an individual, a group or an organization passes through. There are formulas connected with these operating states which, if handled properly, bring about stability, expansion, influence and well-being. But the main thing

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to know about the first department is that it is an issuance of conditions.

condoned	given tacit (implied or unspoken) approval.
condottieri	leaders of private bands of mercenary soldiers in Italy, especially in the 14th and 15th centuries.
conduit	to transmit or convey.
cone down	a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to go from a broad area at the top down to a narrow point at the bottom, or from something general to a specific, etc. A cone is an object which has a broad circular base at one end and comes to a point at the other, such as an ice-cream cone.
cone down to (something)	come down to (a point), as of a cone.
cone up	a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to go from a broad area at the bottom up to a narrow point at the top, or from something general to a specific, etc. A cone is an object which has a broad circular base at one end and comes to a point at the other, such as an ice-cream cone.
coneatenations	a series of things or events regarded as causally or dependently connected. -Webster's New World Dictionary.
cones down to (something)	comes down to (a point), as of a cone.
confabulation	conversation; discussion.
Confederacy, the	<p>the group of eleven Southern States that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. You remember the Confederacy had a high tide at Gettysburg, you know?</p> <p>the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. See also Civil War in this glossary.</p> <p>the group of eleven Southern States that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. See also Civil War in this glossary.</p> <p>the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in</p>

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1860 and 1861, over social and economic differences, especially the issue of slavery; the Confederate States of America.

the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861, over social and economic differences, especially the issue of slavery; the Confederate States of America, The psychological department of the Bide-A-Wee Social Agency, which runs up in Silver Spring in a state near here that is a traitor to the Confederacy. . . –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

Confederate	<p>a supporter of the Confederacy the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861.</p> <p>of or belonging to the Confederacy the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861. Used humorously in this lecture in reference to the fact that the Confederacy never issued a seven-dollar bill, and the money that they did issue became worthless after their defeat in 1865.</p> <p>of or belonging to the Confederacy the group of eleven Southern States that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861. Used humorously in this lecture in reference to the fact that the Confederacy never issued a three-dollar bill, and the money that they did issue became worthless after their defeat in 1865.</p> <p>of or pertaining to the Confederate States of America (the group of eleven Southern states that formally withdrew from membership in the United States in 1860 and 1861).</p>
Confederate states	<p>the group of eleven Southern states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861; the Confederate States of America. See also Civil War in this glossary.</p>
confederated states	<p>the original 13 US states, united in 1781 under the Articles of Confederation.</p>
confession stories	<p>stories, magazine articles, etc., specializing in sexual misdemeanor and sensation in general, written by supposedly real people who tell their experiences and problems.</p>

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n. a reference to the sensational, often purely fictional autobiographical tales popular in the mid-twentieth century stories that appeared in magazines, supposedly telling real-life stories and true confessions of everyday people. Such magazines contained stories relating confessions of subjects as sexual misconduct, extramarital affairs, etc. Confession stories became popular in the early 1900s when American publisher, Bernarr Macfadden (1868–1955), issued the magazine True Story.

stories, magazine articles, etc., specializing in sexual misdemeanor and sensation in general, written by supposedly real people who tell their experiences and problems. And as I used to be president of the American Fiction Guild, author's league up in New York, when I was a kid¹that's right, I was a kid¹it was very funny to me; I used to laugh myself silly all of the confession stories written in America are written by unmarried ladies who have reached forty or fifty. ¹Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

stories, magazine articles, etc., specializing in sexual misdemeanor and sensation in general, written by supposedly real people who tell their experiences and problems. And as I used to be president of the American Fiction Guild, author's league up in New York, when I was a kid²that's right, I was a kid²it was very funny to me; I used to laugh myself silly all of the confession stories written in America are written by unmarried ladies who have reached forty or fifty. ²Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

Confessional

a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Confessional is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It addresses the Now-I'm-supposedtos which the individual has transgressed against (violated). A Confessional remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. Also called Security Check.

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a procedure in Scientology whereby an individual is able to confess his withholds and the overt acts underlying them. Confessing one's overt acts is the first step toward taking responsibility for them and seeking to make things right again.

a procedure in Scientology whereby an individual is able to confess his withholds and the overt acts underlying them. We have long known that confessing one's overt acts is the first step toward taking responsibility for them and seeking to make things right again. 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. Also called Security Check and process check.

a procedure in Scientology whereby an individual is able to confess his withholds and the overt acts underlying them. Confessing one's overt acts is the first step toward taking responsibility for them and seeking to make things right again.

a type of Scientology auditing that assists a person who has transgressed against his own and his group's moral code to

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unburden himself and again feel good about himself and be a contributing member of the group. It helps the individual straighten out his interpersonal relationships and achieve the maximum spiritual gain from his auditing.

confluence

a made-up word.

n. a made-up word.

conflusion

n. a made-up word rhyming with collusion (a secret agreement or understanding for deceitful purposes; covert, underhanded scheming or cooperation with another; trickery or fraud).

confoundedly

damnably.

damned (used as a mild oath).

confront

to face without flinching or avoiding. The ability to confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive.

to face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive.

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face without flinching or avoiding; be there comfortably and perceive.

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to face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. -HCOBs 2 June 1971; 4 January 1973.

face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. I see from your silence that you either are accepting this as too grim to confront or you think I may be exaggerating it. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

to face without flinching or avoiding. There is another meaning "To stand facing or opposing, especially in challenge, defiance or accusation." In essence it is an action of being able to face. If one

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cannot, if he avoids, then he is not aware. Awareness is the ability to perceive the existence of. If one can confront, he can be aware.

face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. TR 0 gives the ability to confront.

confronting facing without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive.

confrontingness the quality or state of facing without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive.

the quality or state of facing without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive. That somebody would give you his interest (which is confrontingness), plus somebody would speak to you (therapeutic), that somebody would acknowledge (ah-ha), and that somebody would make a question repetitive until it's thoroughly and completely answered-all these things added together in just the woof and warp of an auditing session accomplish miracles all by themselves. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

Confucius (551 - 479 b.c.) Chinese philosopher and scholar who taught a system of morality and government that had a profound effect on China.

(c. 551 - 479 b.c.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. These virtues he summed up in his ideal of the true gentleman, or “the princely or superior man.

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(ca. 551–479 B.C.) an ancient Chinese philosopher and teacher whose philosophy of ethics stressed two virtues the rules of proper conduct and benevolent love. Confucius taught many other virtues, including loyalty, faithfulness, wisdom, rightness and self-cultivation. Well, it must have been that there were a lot of very, very clever people on Earth at that time because we find, in the lifetime of Lao-tse, one called Confucius, of whom you have heard so much.

(551-479 B.C.) Chinese philosopher and scholar who taught a system of morality and government that had a profound effect on China. Within seventy-five years either way of Buddhism, we have Taoism—that’s the work of Lao-tse—and at the same time we have the work of Confucius. It’s all there in a pile. Bang! -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

(551-479 B.C.) Chinese philosopher and scholar who taught a system of morality and government that had a profound effect on China.

(551–479 B.C.) Chinese philosopher and scholar who taught a system of morality and government that had a profound effect on China. ^—Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. Final approval 29/10/89.

con-game	(slang) short for confidence game meaning to swindle someone by first gaining their confidence. Used figuratively in the lecture.
congealed	thickened; coagulated (caused to become a soft, semisolid mass). Used figuratively in this lecture.
congenital	of or pertaining to a condition present at birth, whether inherited or caused by the environment, especially the uterine environment.
Conger rocket	<p>an early war rocket developed by Sir William Congreve (1772 - 1828), and first used successfully in 1806. It carried an explosive charge and was said to have a range of two miles. Also known as a Congreve rocket.</p> <p>a reference to the Congreve rocket developed in the early nineteenth century by British colonel William Congreve (1772–</p>

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1828). Tubular in shape, it weighed between 25 to 60 pounds (11.3 to 27.22 kg), had a range of almost 3 miles (4.8 km), and was armed with explosives and sometimes packed with steel balls that burst outward when the rocket detonated.

congress

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. Eleven-hundred names? What's this? Their congress list?

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the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. I have some information here for you which will be the backbone of the new popular book which was promised at the congress, and of course, you are entitled

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. A congress also sometimes included seminars and co-audits for attendees. I have given congresses when I was so damned so sick I couldn't stand up. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. A congress also sometimes included seminars and co-audits for attendees. ⚡HCO Exec Letter 12 October 1964; HCO PL 4 September 1964; HCOB 27 September 1960.

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. A congress also sometimes included seminars and co-audits for attendees. The pc in this particular case has been carrying the HCO load of the congress and all the attendant randomness that goes on with Ron appearing on the scene and having to take care of things far away and getting the strategy plotted and so forth. -- Demo of an Assist

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. ``Thank you much for your congress questionnaires."

of or pertaining to an assembly of Scientologists held in any of various cities around the world for a presentation of Dianetics

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and/or Scientology materials. Many congresses were addressed directly by Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. Now, when somebody gives you a list of congress attendees and says, ``Let's write all these people letters," of course, the best thing to do would be simply to have a form photolithoed and mail it out to these people or put a form in Ability and that's it.

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. Well, I'm awfully glad you're here for this congress. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

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 Ron. Others were based upon taped LRH lectures or films on a particular subject. Well, I'm awfully glad you're here for this congress. ¢Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Congress

the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state.

the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. Congress, under the Constitution, was the only organization that had the power to coin money. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state. Another half a century you'll be telling Congress, 'Well, we need sixteen billion dollars because- to handle the nuts.' -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

congressional committees n. legislative groups composed of members of Congress (the supreme lawmaking body of the United States), that conduct investigations; consider, evaluate and recommend action on legislation; and also serve as a means for those outside the legislative system (such as private individuals and groups with special interests) to express their viewpoints. Considered the working groups of Congress, committees (both permanent and temporary) deal with legislation affecting areas of government and public life under their jurisdiction, such as agriculture, the armed services, finance, governmental affairs, education and labor, energy and commerce, public works and transportation.

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congressional investigation n. an inquiry initiated by Congress (the supreme lawmaking body of the United States), to investigate governmental affairs, executive actions or public and private wrongdoing, and which may lead to new laws. Such investigations, carried out by Congress as a body or by appointed committees, have been launched to uncover scandals, spotlight certain issues, or advance the repete of the committee members themselves.

Congressional Record a government publication containing the proceedings of the US Congress, which is published daily while Congress is in session. See also congressman in this glossary.

the record of the proceedings of the United States Congress, (the national lawmaking body of the US, consisting of members from each state), with a transcript of the discussion, published daily by the government while Congress is in session.

the record of the proceedings of the US Congress, (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state), with a transcript of the discussion, published daily by the government while Congress is in session.

the official record of the daily proceedings of the Congress (the group of elected officials in the United States that makes the laws).

congressmen members of Congress. See also Congress in this glossary.

conical resembling or shaped like a cone.

conjugations systematic arrangements of the forms of a verb.

conjunctivitis inflammation of the conjunctiva, the mucous membrane lining the inner eyelid and part of the eye.

conked out (colloquial) collapsed; having lost consciousness.

(slang) failed suddenly in operation.

(éolloquial) collapsed; having lost consciousness. I mean, it isnt anything esoteric, you know; he just lies there conked out all the time. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

Connectedness a Scientology process used to help remedy a preclear who has disconnected himself to some degree from present time.

a Scientology process which establishes the pc as cause over

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MEST by establishing the pc's ideas as cause over MEST. See also MEST in this glossary. ⚡Scientology Clear Procedure, Issue One.

conned	(informal) swindled; tricked. (informal) swindled; tricked. If Id used any other word than that exact What question, if I hadn't used the word conned, it wouldn't have reacted. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)
Conning Officer	see Con in this glossary. See Con in this glossary.
connoting	signifying or suggesting (certain meanings, ideas, etc.) in addition to the explicit or primary meaning.
Conqueror, The	a historical epic about thirteenth-century conqueror Genghis Khan. Produced in 1956, the movie starred American actor John Wayne (1907– 1979) playing Khan, and American actress Susan Hayward (1918–1975). It tells the story of Mongol chief Temujin who battles against Tartar armies for the love of the Tartar princess and finally becomes the emperor, Genghis Khan.
conscription	compulsory enrollment of persons for military or naval service; draft. the act of forcing people to serve in the armed forces; drafting.
consecutive	following in order, without interruption; successive.
consent	permission, approval or agreement.
conservation of thetanism	a humorous variation of conservation of energy, the principle that the total energy in an isolated physical system does not increase or diminish but only changes form.
conservatism	inclination to keep things as they are; opposition to change. the condition of being conservative, characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact or unchanged.
Conservative	a member of the Conservative Party in Great Britain, a major right-wing political party. It came into being in 1832 and advocated the defense of the Church of England and protection of agricultural interests. Later, it strongly supported imperialism. After World War II, it led Britain into the European Common Market and continued the social programs initiated earlier by the

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Labor Party.

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. The Conservative, on the other hand, who is dedicated to capitalism, is using nothing but socialist economic proposals to remedy things.
≡Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

consideration

thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. Consideration is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.

thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. Consideration is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.

thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. Consideration is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.

a thought or belief about something. Consideration is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.

a thought or belief about something. Considering is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.

a thought or belief about something.

thinking, believing, supposing. Consideration is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.

(1) an enduring or continuing postulate. That is all a consideration is. It is a postulate that continues or endures. When we say, "That's his consideration," we don't mean a hit-and-run consideration in Scientology. We mean that is his enduring opinion. (2) a fixed or continuing idea or opinion. A consideration is different than a postulate. A consideration includes the acceptance of, or agreement with, an idea. In other words, somebody postulates something and then you consider that this is so—you agree with it. You then have a consideration which you did not postulate. Therefore, a consideration has some slight difference from a postulate. All a consideration is, is a continuing

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idea, which you might say more aptly, “a fixed idea,” since all continuance is in itself an illusion. A postulate can be of very finite or almost infinite duration. The whole subject of considerations is contained within the subject of “postulate” so that consideration is a specialized behavior of a postulate. (3) the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time. That is a wide definition. A consideration actually includes such things as postulates, commands, thoughts, worries. It is a blanket word, and it means that quality of considering. You can consider something with a postulate, and you can consider it with a command.

considerations	thoughts or beliefs about something.
	thoughts or beliefs about something. Consideration is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.
	thoughts or beliefs about something. Considering is thinking, believing, supposing, postulating. It is the highest capability of life, taking rank over the mechanics of space, energy and time.
consignment, on	on the condition that the goods sent to a retailer are paid for following the sale of those goods.
consistent	holding always to the same principles or practice.
consists in	is comprised or contained in (actions, conditions, qualities or other things non-material); is constituted of.
consolidating	making solid or firm; solidifying; strengthening.
conspiracy	any coming together or conjunction in action or combination of causes in bringing about a given result or achieving some end.
constable	(chiefly British) a police officer.
constant	a thing that is always the same; value or quantity that does not change.
Constantinople	<p>the former name of Istanbul, a seaport in northwest Turkey. Constantinople was the seat of the Byzantine Empire, a surviving portion of the earlier Roman Empire. The Byzantine Empire was also called the Eastern Roman Empire.</p> <p>the former name of Istanbul, a seaport in northwest Turkey. Constantinople was founded in a.d. 330 as the seat of the Byzantine Empire (also called the Eastern Roman Empire), a</p>

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surviving portion of the earlier Roman Empire.

the former name of Istanbul; in 330, the Roman Emperor Constantine moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Constantinople and the city became the center of eastern Christianity. The year 1054 is generally considered the split between the Eastern and Western churches. The two churches had been drifting apart for hundreds of years before the final split. But Rome split off and went back to Constantinople, and we had then the Constantinople branch of this church.

constituency that which forms a necessary part; the composition.

constitute establish or set up; make (a person or thing) something.

constitution a system of fundamental principles or rules according to which a nation, state or group is governed.

a system of fundamental principles or rules according to which a nation, state or group is governed. Women are all free and the men are all free and everybody's all free and they've got a constitution they can't even read. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

Constitutional Convention the convention in Philadelphia (1787) at which the Constitution of the United States was composed and written down. It was attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies (the British colonies which formed the original thirteen states of the United States), except for Rhode Island.

the convention in Philadelphia (1787) at which the Constitution of the United States was composed and written down. It was attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies (the British colonies which formed the original thirteen states of the United States).

the convention in Philadelphia (1787) at which the Constitution of the United States was composed and written down. It was attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies (the British colonies which formed the original thirteen states of the United States). See also Constitution in this glossary.

the convention in Philadelphia (1787) at which the Constitution of the United States was composed and written down. It was attended by representatives of each of the former Colonies (the British colonies which formed the original thirteen states of the United States). See also Constitution in this glossary. The guy

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tore up the minutes and records of the Constitutional Convention!
-E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

the meeting between May and September 1787 in Philadelphia at
which the Constitution of the United States was drawn up.

constrictively in a limiting or restricting manner.

consul an official appointed by the government of one country to look
after its commercial interests and the welfare of its citizens in
another country.

consumingness state, quality or instance of consuming.

consumption a disease causing a wasting away of the body. Now applied
specifically to consumption of the lungs.

Contac a trademark for an over-the-counter drug used as a multisymptom
cold relief medicine and in the treatment of hay fever. First
introduced in the United States in 1960, the drug became one of
the world's best-selling cold remedies and in the 1980s Contac
Severe Cold Formula was introduced.

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- Contact Assist the most common assist for accidents and injuries, which consists of putting the injured body member exactly on and in the place it was injured. The person moves slowly through the accident just like it happened over and over again until the exact somatic turns on and then blows off (pain gone) accompanied by a cognition.
- the most common assist for accidents and injuries, which consists of putting the injured body member exactly on and in the place it was injured. The person moves slowly through the accident just like it happened over and over again until the exact somatic turns on and then blows off (pain gone) accompanied by a cognition.
- contaging a verb coined from the word contagious, describing the act of spreading or tending to spread from person to person.
- contagious ward a division of a hospital where persons who are contagious (carrying the agent causing a disease spread by contact) are kept.
- contains as its two final lines “And nothing ’gainst Time’s scythe can make defense,
Save breed, to brave [defy] him when he takes thee hence.”
- contemporary of or having to do with the present time; modern.
- of the present time; modern.
- contempt of court (law) a showing disrespect for the authority or dignity of a court.
- contempt, etc. For example “His whole flam-bam plan was just one big failure!”
- contested argued against; disputed about.
- Context line for Scientology typed in, Heather B. Copeland, 6 May 1998. (NB There are now only 3 comments to be read.) TU MS April 1998
GLOSSARY
- Continental Congress the assembled representatives of the American colonies during the US Revolutionary period.
- Continental Executive Council a former Scientology body that was responsible for coordinating the expansion of all Church of Scientology organizations in a continent.

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Continental Org	<p>the senior org in a continental area. For example, Church of Scientology Los Angeles is the Continental Org for the continental area of Western United States; Church of Scientology London is the Continental Org for the continental area of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>the senior org in a continental area. For example, Church of Scientology Los Angeles is the Continental Org for the continental area of Western United States; Church of Scientology London is the Continental Org for the continental area of the United Kingdom. @If no Chaplain's Court exists in the local org, then one surely does in the Continental Org and one can file such a suit there or at Saint Hill.</p>
continental, does not give two whoops and a	<p>a phrase used to indicate one does not care at all, in any way, shape or form. This is a coined variation and combination of don't give (or care) two hoots and don't give a continental. The phrase don't give a hoot was popular in the nineteenth century as don't care a hooter for, and hooter was thought to be a regional dialect variation of iota, meaning any very small amount. Don't give a continental was the eighteenth-century equivalent of don't give a hoot, and continental referred to the paper money issued during the American Revolution (1755–1783), considered worthless as there was no gold or silver reserves to back it up.</p>
continuing exploits of D TM Artagnan and his friends Twenty Years After and The	<p>Viscount of Bragelonne. The last novel of the series ends with a chapter entitled i~ÅThe Death of DTMArtagnan.l. While directing a successful siege against an enemy city, DTMArtagnan receives notification that he has been promoted by the king to the position of Marshal of France. Along with the message comes a baton signifying the office. As DTMArtagnan reaches for the baton, he is hit by a cannonball and killed.</p>
continuum	<p>a continuous thing, quantity or substance; a continuous series of elements passing into each other.</p>
contrabass	<p>the largest and deepest-toned instrument of the violin family.</p>
contrasurvival act which has been	<p>NEW ERA Publications</p>
contravenes	<p>goes against; opposes; conflicts with; violates.</p>
contrivances	<p>things invented; devices, especially mechanical ones.</p>
control, 17, 177	<p>cause and effect and sexual aberration, 208 evoll</p>

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contusions	injuries, as from a blow from a blunt instrument in which the subsurface tissue is injured but the skin is not broken; bruises.
conundrums	things that puzzle one.
convenience	a coined word for the act of convening; used humorously. n. a humorous, coined word for the act of convening, meaning a coming together or assembly, in the same place, as of people with a stated purpose or common interest.
conversance	familiarity by use or study; acquaintance. familiarity by use or study.
conversation	close familiarity; intimate acquaintance, as from constant use or study. close familiarity; intimate acquaintance, as from constant use or study. (Chapter 5, #34)
convertible	exchangeable for something of equal value.
convincedness	the state, quality or an instance of being convinced. n. a coined word meaning the state, quality or condition of being convinced. This is formed from the word convinced, which means having a strong belief on the grounds of satisfactory evidence, the conscious assent of the mind, fixed or firm belief in something; and the suffix –ness, used when forming nouns expressing a state, quality or condition.
convoy	accompany (a ship, fleet, supplies, etc.) in order to protect; escort.
convulsions	violent agitations or disturbances; commotions.
cook	(slang) be excited, stimulated or filled with enthusiasm.
Cook County Jail (prison)	a prison facility located in Cook County, Illinois, USA, constructed in 1895 and originally built to hold 1,300 prisoners.
cook on all eight cylinders	see CYLINDERS, COOK ON ALL EIGHT.
cook up	(informal) concoct; invent. to plan or scheme; to concoct an idea or plan of action; to invent.
Cook's	a reference to Thomas Cook and Son, a prominent British travel

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agency, established in 1841 by English travel agent, Thomas Cook (1808–1892), and known for organizing European tours, especially in the nineteenth century.

cooked	(slang) excited, stimulated. (slang) ruined; hopelessly beaten. (slang) ruined; hopelessly beaten. See, he's really going to get cooked with this one. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
cooked-up	(colloquial) made-up; invented. made-up; invented.
cookie crumbles, how many ways this	(colloquial) how many ways this thing happens; how many ways this thing goes.
cookie erumbles, how many ways this	(colloquial) how many ways this thing happens; how many ways this thing goes. You get how many ways this cookie crumbles? -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)
cookies	persons, especially clever, brash or more energetic ones. (slang) people.
cooking on the front burner	see FRONT BURNER, COOKING ON THE.
cooking up	(informal) making up; preparing. (informal) planning and putting together.
cooking, what was	(slang) what was happening.
cooks	(slang) takes place; occurs; happens.
cool	a variation of cold. See cold in this glossary. (informal) a variation of cold. See cold in this glossary. not excited; calm; composed; under control. (slang) very good, pleasing, etc.; excellent.
cool (him) off	(informal) make (him) calmer, more reasonable.
cool coin	real money.

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real money. And they dig into the mopboards or something of the sort and they find out that they had 150 thousand dollars in cool coin. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

n. a variation of cold cash, meaning actual money such as paper or coins or money that is immediately available or paid at the time of purchase—as opposed to buying with a check or on credit. This term originated in the first half of the twentieth century.

cool it (slang) calm down.

cool it off (slang) calm down.

Coolidge Calvin Coolidge (1872–1933), president of the United States from 1923 to 1929. Coolidge took over the presidency from his position as vice president after the unexpected death of president Warren Harding (1865–1923). He was reelected in 1924 and his tenure of office was distinguished by absence of crisis, lack of impressive political leadership and the growth of apparent prosperity. Coolidge completed his term but refused to run again, simply

coolie an unskilled native laborer, especially formerly in India and China.

Cooper, Gary (1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with Westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US).

(1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US). He appeared in over 80 films during his acting career.

(1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US).

(1901 - 1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with Westerns. He appeared in over 80 films during his acting career. See also Western in this glossary.

(1901-1961) US motion-picture actor, mainly associated with westerns (films about cowboys, Indians, cattle, etc., during the period from the 1850s to 1890s in the US). It's a highly entertaining adventure to run your own whole track, something like being yanked out of the middle of a movie –color movie with

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Gary Cooper and all that sort of thing, and everybody's. . . –
CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

originally Frank James Cooper (1901@61), U.S. motion-picture actor whose portrayal of plain, unpretentious characters established him as a glamorized image of the average man.

coordinate (mathematics) any two or more numbers that define the position of a point, line, plane, etc., with regard to a frame of reference. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also frame of reference in this glossary.

(mathematics) of any two or more numbers that define the position of a point, line, plane, etc., with regard to a frame of reference. See also frame of reference in this glossary.

cop capture, catch, lay hold of, "nab."

(slang) a policeman.

(slang) policeman.

(slang) seize, capture, win, steal, etc.

(slang) a policeman,

capture, catch, lay hold of, ``nab." (Appendix B, #5)

(slang) seize, capture, win, steal, etc. -That people begin to point you out as a model of efficiency, as the thing expected to cop the next world's speed record . . .HCO PL, How to do Work

Copernicus Nicholas Copernicus (1473 - 1543), Polish astronomer who argued that the Earth moved around the Sun.

copnik a humorously coined word from cop and -nik, a suffix derived from Russian which means "one who is or has to do with."

copper bound firmly, strongly or securely bound. This phrase alludes to something being bound with bands of copper, a metal that is conductive, malleable and which resists corrosion.

copperplate a fine, elegant style of handwriting.

an elegant and ornate form of handwriting characterized by a slant to the right, regular loops and vertical strokes that are thicker than the horizontal strokes. This type of writing began with penmen

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who copied manuscripts for people to read, some of whom developed highly elaborate styles. In order to print multiple copies, such lettering was commonly reproduced on copper printing plates, and this style of writing thus came to be known as copperplate. Well, maybe he could write in a flowing, copperplate hand everything else, but if he couldn't sign his name he'd have a hard time convincing people he wasn't illiterate.

a fine, elegant style of handwriting. Well, maybe he could write in a flowing copperplate hand everything else, but if he couldn't sign his name he'd have a hard time convincing people he wasn't illiterate. ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

n. an elegant and ornate style of handwriting, that became popular in the 1700s, characterized by a slant to the right, regular loops and vertical strokes that are thicker than the horizontal strokes. Taught to schoolchildren in Europe and the United States during the 1700s and 1800s, copperplate was based on models of handwriting created by masters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their works were engraved onto polished copper printing plates (hence the name) and used to make books and manuals which demonstrated styles of handwriting as well as proper presentation and layout for formal correspondence.

a handwriting characterized by lines of sharply contrasting thickness achieved through the use of a very fine pen applied with varying pressure.

a fine, elegant style of handwriting. Well, maybe he could write in a flowing, copperplate hand everything else, but if he couldn't sign his name he'd have a hard time convincing people he wasn't illiterate. ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

cops-and-robbers	a children's game in which players enact the pursuit and capture of outlaws by policemen.
copy master	n. a recording made of an original tape, used only to make further
corbitron	n. a made-up word.
corbitrons	a coined word for a hypothetical particle.
	a coined word for a hypothetical particle. (Chapter 14, #1)
Corcoran	the Corcoran Gallery of Art, a gallery that exhibits American art; located in Washington, DC.

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a reference to the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, DC, USA, founded in the late 1800s by American art collector, financier and philanthropist, William Wilson Corcoran (1798–1888). The Corcoran holds collections of paintings, sculptures, tapestries, photographs and ceramics. It also houses one of the world’s most important American art collections from the colonial period to modern art.

cord	n. a tendon, nerve, or other similar structure in a body that is somewhat like a cord, such as the spinal cord.
cordite	a smokeless explosive used as a propellant in bullets and shells.
cordwood	wood stacked or sold in cords, a term used for the measurement of piles of wood. A cord is eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide.
Corfam	a trademark for a synthetic material developed in the 1900s and used in the manufacture of shoes, belts, handbags, etc. Produced by the E. I. du Pont Nemours & Company (a large American manufacturer of chemical, plastic and synthetic products), Corfam was similar to leather but had many advantages. It was lighter, more flexible, required no polishing and “breathed” easily, meaning moisture and air could travel through it. However it did not stretch or conform to the foot as leather did. Its manufacturing expenses also increased beyond expectancy and production ceased in 1971.
cork, blow one's	to lose one’s composure or mind; to become crazy. Although the origin of this expression is uncertain, it alludes to the cork in a bottle or cask blowing out of its hole, as from pressure that has built up inside.
cork, blown its	(informal) become ruined; ended suddenly.
corn (something) up	to add ridiculously old-fashioned, sentimental, exaggeratedly theatrical or overdrawn dramatic elements to something. Corn is something that is corny, meaning lacking in subtlety; unsophisticated; of a type that appeals to people from a rustic area, etc. The origin of this term is uncertain but it first came into use in the early 1930s by musicians referring to old-fashioned music.
corn and games	free food and entertainment; reference to the practice of ancient Rome of feeding people and providing official public amusement (circuses in the arena) in an attempt to prevent unrest. Also known as “bread and circuses.”

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the practice in ancient Rome of feeding people and providing official public amusement (circuses in the arena) in order to prevent unrest. Also known as “bread and circuses.”

a coined variation of the phrase, bread and circuses, which literally means mass entertainment provided by the government to prevent the population from causing trouble. This phrase refers to the practices of ancient Rome of providing official public amusements and feeding the people as a means of keeping the populace happy. Bread and circuses has come to be used more generally to refer to government policies that seek short-term solutions to public unrest.

corn around (slang) a variation of mess around, engage in idle or purposeless activity.

a coined variation of mess around, meaning to fool around or engage in silly, idle or purposeless activity. Corn in this sense refers to silly humor.

cornea of the thrombosis a made-up name for a disease. The cornea is the transparent outer coat of the eyeball, covering the iris and pupil. Thrombosis is the blockage of an artery by a clot of blood.

corned up (slang) made corny (inferior; trite; stale).

Cornell Cornell University, a private university in New York which is known for its medical college and school of nursing.

Cornell University, a private university in the state of New York, USA, which is known for its medical college and school of nursing.

a two-seat trainer airplane introduced in 1940 by the American Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation. The Cornell was the primary training plane for US and Canadian pilots during World War II (1939–1945), and it is estimated that one million pilots were trained with it.

corner a monopoly acquired on a stock or a commodity so as to be able to raise the price.

cornered-rat effect n. a reference to the actions of a rat, which, once trapped in a position from which it cannot escape (such as a corner), will turn and fight against the aggressor, even if the aggressor is much larger, such as a man.

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cornerstone	something of fundamental importance; foundation; basis. Tolerance is a good cornerstone on which to build human relationships.
cornerstones	basic or essential parts; foundations.
Cornog, Bob	(1912 -) American scientist who worked on the first atomic bomb project from 1943 to 1945. (1912–1998) American physicist and engineer who helped develop the atomic bomb and different missile systems. During World War II (1939– 1945) Cornog designed specialized equipment for ships. He also took part in the first atomic bomb testing and development project in Los Alamos, New Mexico, from 1943 to 1945. In the 1950s he worked on missile systems for several different companies in Southern California. (1912-) American scientist who worked on the first atomic bomb project from 1943 to 1945. And I said to Bob Cornog, “What was the appropriation for the force screen?”
corny	(colloquial) silly or stupid. (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991 (éolloquent) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. The other one that can stop your tone arm from moving is just too corny. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. It's not as corny as what's out-supervision, see, or out-instruction. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65) (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. It's as corny as this "You had any problems lately?" The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64) (colloquial) unsophisticated; worn out by constant use, no longer fresh, original, etc. The letter which follows it is pretty corny. (colloquial) silly or stupid. Get those overts stripped down and those withholds stripped down, really break this thing down, run some Responsibility on the thing, and he comes right back into

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session, crash! no matter how many corny mistakes you're making with auditing. ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) silly or stupid. Get those overts stripped down and those withholds stripped down, really break this thing down, run some Responsibility on the thing, and he comes right back into session, crash! no matter how many corny mistakes you're making with auditing. ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

corollary a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved.

a proposition following so obviously from another that it requires little or no proof.

a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved.

a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved. If the subject continues to be needed, it will be preserved; that's a corollary of what I just gave you a few minutes ago. ¶Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

a natural consequence or result; something that follows logically after something else is proved.

coronary of or pertaining to the human heart, with respect to health.

Coronet pocket-sized US magazine published 1936 - 61.

a historical romance, written in 1930 by American editor and novelist, Manuel Komroff (1890–1974). The book traced the decay of European aristocracy from the seventeenth century to the twentieth century. It related the lives of the owners of a piece of jewelry as it passed from hand to hand (a coronet is a crown-like ornament, as of jewelry or gold, for the head).

corporal a leader of a squad (the smallest military tactical unit in combat organizations of the United States Army). A corporal is responsible for the training and equipment of his unit.

a leader of a squad (the smallest military tactical unit in combat organizations of the United States Army). A corporal is responsible for the training and equipment of his unit. In other words, he told the corporal so the corporal –it might possibly get to the first sergeant. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

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corporal's guard	a detachment of troops commanded by a corporal.
corpus	a human body.
corral	a fenced enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc.
Correggio	Antonio Allegri da Correggio (1494 - 1534), Italian painter. His works are mostly on religious subjects.
correspondence course	a course of instruction by mail, given by a school (correspondence school) which sends lessons and examinations to a student periodically, and corrects and grades the returned answers.
corroborate	confirm; support. confirm; support. He couldn't account for it and no data on the case would corroborate the fact that this was on the case. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)
corruption	bribery or other dishonest dealings.
cortège	solemn procession, as at a funeral.
corvettes	small, fast British warships of about 1,000 tons, used for antisubmarine and convoy duty.
cosines	See sines, cosines, haversines in this glossary. . . . a textbook about three or four inches thick which is staggeringly full of sines, cosines, haversines, tables, traverse tables, equations and all kinds of mad things. See sines, cosines, haversines in this glossary.
cosmic ray	a radiation of extremely high penetrating power that originates in outer space and consists partly of high-energy atomic nuclei. Cosmic rays enter and explode in the body in large numbers. Very early on the track the impact of a cosmic ray and its explosion is very destructive to the existing organism.
cosmopolous	m. a humorous, coined variation of cosmopolitan, which means belonging to all parts of the world; not limited to any place, country or group of individuals. Cosmopolous is formed from cosmo meaning universe, world, pol(is) meaning city and the suffix -ous meaning full of, characterized by, having the quality of.
costume historical	n. a reference to a dramatic play, movie, etc., that is set in an

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historical period and in which the actors wear costumes different from that of the present era. Costume historical is also used to refer to books and writings covering historical periods.

costumery items of costume; dress, accessories, etc.

cotton batting thin, pressed layers of fluffy, absorbent cotton, used for surgical dressing, quilting, etc.

thin, pressed layers of fluffy, absorbent cotton, used for surgical dressing, quilting, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture in reference to its insulating and muffling qualities.

thin, pressed layers of fluffy, absorbent cotton, used for surgical dressing, quilting, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture in reference to its insulating and muffling qualities. The communication lines have got to be wrapped up in cotton batting one way or the other.
-Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

cotton picking (slang) damned; confounded.

cotton-pickin' (slang) damned; confounded. [ex - That's a cotton-pickin' lie.]

(slang) damned; confounded.

Couéism a method of self-help developed by French psychotherapist Émile Coué (1857 - 1926) stressing autosuggestion, popular especially in the U.S. around 1920 and featuring the slogan “Every day in every way I am getting better and better.”

Council of Foreign Relations a group of people chosen as an administrative, advisory or legislative assembly dealing with matters concerning other countries.

counsel, keep your own don't open up your thoughts, plans, etc., to deliberation and discussion by others.

counseling see pastoral counseling.

count the indication of the total number of reactions registered by a Geiger counter in a given period of time. See also Geiger counter in this glossary.

count (think, etc.) rings around see RINGS AROUND, COUNT (THINK, ETC.).

count rings around do counting much faster than. A variation of the phrase run rings around (run much faster than; excel greatly).

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count, down for the (last)	see DOWN FOR THE (LAST) COUNT
countenance	approve, support or encourage. permit or tolerate. approve or support.
counter, over the	by direct transaction, where cash is exchanged for a product directly between the seller and buyer.
counteract	act directly against; undo the effect of with opposing action.
counter-checking	controlling or confirming by a second check.
counter-effort,	evolution and, 134 mi defined, 160 facsimile of, 134 of effort and, 133 how effort is transferred, 176 pa
counter-elasticity	the point where a flow of energy, having been pushed to its limit, reverses.
counterfeiter	a person who copies or imitates, especially one who illegally makes copies of current banknotes or coins.
counter-intention	an intention that is in opposition to one's own intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). an opposing intention. Example Joe wants to become a musician (intention). His father wants him to become a doctor (counter-intention). This worries Joe and it is a problem. an intention that is in opposition to one's own intention. For example, Joe wants to join the army (intention); his wife does not want him to join the army (counter-intention). diagram in the film] counter-intention .
counterpart	a person or thing closely resembling another, especially in function.
counterpoint	a contrasting but parallel element, item or theme. contrasting parallel elements, items or themes.
counterrevolution	revolution against a government established by a previous revolution.

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counter-units	units of attention against or in opposition to the attention units of the preclear. units of attention against or in opposition to the attention units of the preclear. (Introduction, #10)
country, line of	(colloquial) a pursuit, field of interest or area of study. an area of interest, activity, pursuit or study; an area that is one's specialty or profession. Line here is used to mean a course of conduct, action or procedure; an area of activity. Country means region, district or area and is used here figuratively in reference to a field of endeavor or pursuit.
coup d'état	(French) the sudden, forcible overthrow, as of a ruler, accomplished deftly and by surprise. Literally means stroke of state. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also chess in this glossary.
cour	(French) courtyard. n. a French word meaning court or courtyard.
Course Admin	short for Course Administrator. in a Scientology organization, the staff member in charge of the course records and materials.
Course Administrator	(Division 4, Department 11) the person who helps the Course Supervisor keep all students correctly arranged, placed or routed and all course materials, folders, records, checksheets, invoices and despatches handled, ifiled out and properly filed. See also Course Supervisor. (Division 4, Department 11) the person who helps the Course Supervisor keep all students correctly arranged, placed or routed and all course materials, folders, records, checksheets, invoices and despatches handled, filled out and properly filed. See also Course Supervisor. (Division 4, Department 11) the person who helps the Course Supervisor keep all students correctly arranged, placed or routed and all course materials, folders, records, checksheets, invoices and despatches handled, filled out and properly filed. See also Course Supervisor. the person who helps the Course Supervisor keep all students correctly arranged, placed or routed and all course materials, folders, records, checksheets, invoices and despatches handled,

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	filled out and properly filed.
	the staff member in charge of the course records and materials.
Course.	organization. The org board is the
coursed	ran, raced or moved swiftly.
courses	systematized or prescribed series.
court reporter	a stenographer who records the testimony given at a trial or other legal proceeding. He records every word spoken except proceedings the judge indicates should be omitted from the record.
courtesy flag	n. the national flag of the country that a merchant ship or yacht is visiting, customarily flown by the ship or yacht when entering that country's port and flown during its stay in the port.
courtesy, in the	(British) by social custom but having no legal validity. Also courtesy title, a title thus given.
courtesy, in the (or by one's)	a coined variation of by courtesy, meaning as a favor, compliment or through goodwill or allowance rather than because of a legal right or as something rightfully owing. As used in this phrase, courtesy means favor as distinguished from an inherent right; something widely
court-martials	calls a court consisting of military or naval personnel appointed by a commander to try charges of offenses by soldiers, sailors, etc., against military or naval law.
Covenant 83	a made-up name for a covenant.
	a made-up designation for a covenant, the conditional agreements made by God to humanity, such as the agreement between God and the ancient Israelites, in which He promised to protect them if they kept His law and were faithful to Him.
Coventry, sent to	(informal) punished by a group of people by their refusing to speak or associate with one as a result of having offended them or broken some rule. This expression dates from the time of the English Civil War of the seventeenth century between King Charles I and Parliament. 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

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known that the people would ignore them, not speak to them and carry on as if they were not there.

cover all bets

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cover up

keep blunders, crimes, etc., from being known.

covert

characterized by concealed, hidden or disguised hostility; referring to a person at the level of covert hostility on the Tone Scale. (See Appendix A, page ____.) Such an individual can be accurately spotted by his conversation, since he seeks only to enturbulate those around him, to upset them by his conversation, to destroy them without their ever being aware of his purpose. He listens only to data which will serve him in his enturbulations. Here is the gossip, here is the unfaithful wife, here is the card cheat; here is the most undesirable stratum of any social order. See also Tone Scale and enturbulated in this glossary.

concealed; secret; disguised.

concealed, hidden, secret; disguised.

cow comes home, till the (colloquial) endlessly; for an immeasurable period. From the slow way a cow returns when it is time for it to be milked.

cowboy in the black hat a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. See also cowboy in the white hat in this glossary.

a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat.

a villain; In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat.

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a coined phrase meaning a law-breaking bad guy; an unethical, morally corrupt person. This phrase refers to the fact that in many Western movies the good guys wore white hats and the villains or bad guys wore black hats.

a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. They're the Johnny-come-latelys, the cowboys in the black hat. --The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)

a villain. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. They're the Johnny-come-latelys, the cowboys in the black hat. --The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)

cowboys men in charge of grazing cattle in the western United States. Also, in novels, movies, etc., western US characters who ride horses and carry guns.

cowboys with the black hats villains. In early black-and-white American cowboy movies, the villain always wore a black hat while the hero always wore a white hat. See also cowboys in the white hats in this glossary.

cow's breakfast a humorous variation of dog's breakfast. See also dog's breakfast in this glossary.

a humorous variation of dog's breakfast. See dog's breakfast in this glossary.

a humorous coined variation of dog's breakfast.

cows come home, till the (colloquial) endlessly; for an immeasurable period. From the slow way a cow returns when it is time for it to be milked.

cows come home, until (till) the endlessly, forever or for an immeasurably long period of time. This expression dates back to the late 1500s, and alludes to cows that, having been out to pasture, faithfully return each morning and evening to be milked. The expression till the cows come home particularly refers to the cows' morning appearance because it implies that some activity (such as partying or revelry) would go on all night until the early morning, literally when the cows would come home.

cow's dinner a variation of the phrase dog's breakfast. See dog's breakfast in this glossary.

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(slang) a variation of the phrase dog's breakfast, a mess.

a humorous coined variation of dog's breakfast.

a variation of the phrase dog's breakfast. See dog's breakfast in this glossary. Their administrative records must look like a cow's dinner. -Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)

coyote a mammal similar to the wolf, common in western North America and noted for its nighttime howling. A coyote?

crab apple a small, very sour apple, used for jellies, etc. Do you like crab apples?

crack at it chance of doing it.

crack at, had a (colloquial) made an attempt at (doing something, especially something difficult).

crack out of the box, first (slang) immediately; before anything else.

crack the back (of something)(figurative) to solve the greatest or most difficult part of
Crosby, Bing
(1904-1977) American singer and motion-picture star whose real name was Harry Lillis Crosby; one of the most popular singers of his generation. His more than 1,000 records have reportedly sold over 300,000,000 copies. He also appeared in more than 50 films, and won an Academy Award in 1944. Crosby remained a very popular entertainer until his death in 1977. Data series a series of policy letters containing the technology of evaluation, wherein one learns to think. The Data Series is a tool to discover causes and 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.

deep-six, giving the

a variation of giving (someone) the deep-six, rejecting, negating or abandoning; disposing of definitively. The origin of this phrase is nautical; burials at sea are made in water more than six fathoms deep (a fathom is a nautical unit of length equal to six feet of water).

Dept of Estimations

short for Department of Estimations, a former department in the Technical Division which was responsible for student and preclear administration matters, including testing and interviewing students and preclears.

Detroit

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the largest city in the US state of Michigan. In July 1977, racial riots broke out resulting in several deaths, many injured people, and over \$150 million in property damages.

Dianetic Triples the action of running Dianetics on three flows. By "flow" is meant a directional thought, energy or action. The three flows are inward to oneself, outward to another or others, and crossways, others to others. Examples Flow 1, to self, drinking. Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks. Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks.

Dillinger, John

(ca. 1902-1934) an infamous American bank robber and murderer who was declared "public enemy number one" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1933 for his role in numerous bank robberies and a string of murders.

Diogenes

(ca. 412-323 b.c.) Greek philosopher who taught that the virtuous life is the simple life. He is said to have once wandered through the daylight streets of Athens with a lantern, searching for an honest man.

(figurative) to puzzle out and solve the greatest or most difficult part of; to complete the principal or hardest part of (a project, one's work, etc.).

(figurative) to solve the greatest or most difficult part of; to complete the principal or hardest part of (a project, one's work, etc.).

(figurative) to solve the greatest or most difficult part of

crack up

(slang) solve; resolve.

solve; resolve.

(slang) solve; resolve. There isn't a case in the world that wouldn't crack up on GF 40 Expanded, which has in it the running of engrams, narrative—and of course, when it goes into drugs that's also with somatics (the full Drug Rundown can be done from it)—and listing, which is Grade III, Class III, Level III material.

lose emotional control, willpower or sanity.

cracked

broke through the difficulties of; managed to solve.

mentally unbalanced, crazy.

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solved; resolved.

broke through the difficulties of-, managed to solve. Now, that doesn't say that there weren't auditors around who could have cracked those cases. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

(informal) solved; resolved. They're an effort to classify on something nobody's cracked. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

broke through the difficulties of; managed to solve. -Also, despite this abuse, in each of these four cases the recommended, correct process cracked the case.

broke through the difficulties of; managed to solve. @Also, despite this abuse, in each of these four cases the recommended, correct process cracked the case.

cracked back a reference to the principle or most difficult part of something that has been accomplished, completed or solved.

crackerjack (slang) outstanding, as in skill or ability; excellent.

(slang) outstanding, as in skill or ability; excellent. Therefore, the stress on this was at first auditing, because it does make a crackerjack auditor. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

cracking to get cracking A popular expression meaning to get moving or going; to start something promptly and energetically. creek; up the creek or up the creek without a paddle. (informal) In a position that is difficult, unfortunate, or impossible to get out of. (see American Heritage Dictionary) crop up. To appear unexpectedly or occasionally. [ex - When mistakes start cropping up, it's time to look for what has changed in the area.]

(slang) very. Seems perfectly normal, but you look at it in retrospect—you say, “Well, some somatic like that would come from some cracking big engram.”

breaking through the difficulties of; managing to solve.

(colloquial) opening and reading or studying (a book).

(dialect) talking big; boasting; bragging.

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(slang) very.

cracking his brains	<p>spending a lot of time in thinking or worrying over (a subject).</p> <p>spending a lot of time in thinking or worrying over (a subject). And the only thing that makes that organization any different than anything they've been doing for the last umpty-ump trillion, billion, skillion years is the fact that it has knowledge that unravels the knots and problems that man has been cracking his brains with ever since he wondered, after he had made the stone ax, why he was so unhandy with it.</p>
crackpot	(colloquial) a mentally unbalanced or eccentric person.
cracks through	breaks through difficulties.
Craepelin	a reference to Emil Kraepelin (1856–1926), German psychiatrist who developed a classification system for “mental illnesses.”
craggy	full of crags (steep, rugged rocks). Used figuratively in this lecture.
Cramming	<p>(Division 5, Department 15) a section in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology church where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. In this section auditors and Case Supervisors are handled with special corrective instruction if they make errors when auditing or case supervising, and staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors. These actions are done by the Cramming Officer. See also Cramming Officer; Qualifications Division.</p> <p>a section in the Qualifications Division (Division 5, Department 15) of a Scientology org where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Case Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or case supervising. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. See also Qualifications Division in this glossary.</p> <p>the section of a Scientology church which delivers cramming an action where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations.</p>

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a section 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 the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. And is there anything on that C/S you have to be checked out on in Cramming?

the section of a Scientology church which delivers cramming an action where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations.

a section in the Qualifications Division (Division 5) of a Scientology org where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Case Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or case supervising. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. See also Qualifications Division in this glossary. -A staff member is sent to Cramming for remedies if his flunks have been continual or if he is not making progress at all. HCO PL, Staff Status

a section in the Qualifications Division (Division 5, Department 15) of a Scientology org where staff and executives receive corrective instruction on administrative errors and auditors and Case Supervisors are corrected if they make errors when auditing or case supervising. This is also the section where a public student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations. See also Qualifications Division in this glossary. @[Distribution at top of issue] Cramming Officers

cramming

(1) an action where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations.

an action where a student is given intensive instruction at his own cost after being found slow in study or when failing his examinations.

the action of handling auditors and Case Supervisors with special corrective instruction if they make errors when auditing or case supervising. These actions are done by the Cramming Officer in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization.

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the action of giving intensive instruction (to) in order to correct errors made when studying, auditing or supervising and in order to give corrective instruction on administrative errors to church staff and executives.

Crane, Stephen (1871 - 1900) an American writer and war correspondent who is most known as the writer of the novel Red Badge of Courage. See also Red Badge of Courage in this glossary.

craniosacral that portion of the autonomic nervous system (also called the parasympathetic system) which produces involuntary responses from the body such as dilation of the blood vessels, an increasing of the activity of the digestive and reproductive organs and glands, contraction of the pupils of the eyes, slowing down of the heart beat, and many others. See also autonomic in this glossary.

n. pertaining to the craniosacral system, that part of the body's nervous system mainly concerned with handling the body's everyday function of excreting waste products. This system is most active during sleep and acts to subdue heart rate and to stimulate the organs of the digestive system, such as the stomach and intestines. It is called the craniosacral system because the nerves of this system originate from the cranial (cranial meaning of the skull) and sacral regions (sacral meaning in the area of the sacrum, a bone at the lower end of the spine).

cranium the part of the skull that encloses the brain.

crank up (informal) increase.

crannies small, out-of-the-way places or obscure corners; nooks.

crash wagon n. an ambulance or other emergency vehicle especially equipped to provide aid to victims of airplane crashes, etc. A wagon is a strongly built, four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods, either designed to be pulled or equipped with its own motor.

crash, at a (colloquial) using all possible resources, effort and speed.

(colloquial) using all possible resources, effort and speed. And everybody was going by the TRs at a crash, you see, and so on. – Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

crash-wagon an emergency vehicle equipped for aid after an airplane crash, automobile accidents, etc; an ambulance.

craven cowardly.

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craving	having a strong desire (for).
craw, stick in (one's)	bother (one); annoy (one); make (one) angry.
crazy as a (church) mouse	—see MOUSE, CRAZY AS A (CHURCH).
crazy-house	a fun house an attraction at an amusement park consisting of a series of rooms and passageways with sloping or moving floors, distorting mirrors and other devices designed to surprise or amuse.
creak	<p>a harsh, shrill, grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>a stiffness and out-of-plumbness, an unchanging situation, a no energy flow.</p> <p>make a harsh, shrill, grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in the film.</p> <p>a stiffness and out-of-plumbness, an unchanging situation, a no-energy flow. I've seen some creaks disappear here since the last time I looked at you. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)</p> <p>make a harsh, shrill, grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction or a hard, tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in the film. Makes your brain creak.</p>
creaks	<p>harsh, shrill, grating sounds, as hinges or axles turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>harsh, shrill, grating sounds, as hinges or axles turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in this lecture. I can imagine there have been such creaks.</p>
Cream of Wheat	<p>a hot cereal product made in the United States. And we'd finally find out how many potential heat units there were in Cream of Wheat and how many our boy had exerted in turning the treadmill.</p> <p>a hot cereal product made in the United States.</p> <p>an American brand of hot breakfast cereal introduced in the</p>

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late 1800s by the Cream of Wheat Company and later produced by Nabisco Brands, Inc., one of the world's largest manufacturers of crackers and cookies, as well as hot and cold breakfast foods.

cream, rolling in	(colloquial) very prosperous. a variation of the phrase rolling in it meaning being very rich or affluent. Roll means to turn over and over in something (in this case, money or riches) and cream here means the most excellent part of something and
create	make, manufacture, construct, postulate, bring into beingness. make, manufacture, construct, postulate, bring into beingness.
create-create-create	create again continuously one moment after the next. This is survival. See also create.
creatingness	state, quality or instance of creating.
Creation of Human Ability, The	a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. Among the processes contained in the book are a series of processes designed to directly drill a thetan into greater ability as a spiritual being. a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being. a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being. See also thetan in this glossary. a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. Among the processes contained in the book are a series of processes designed to directly drill a thetan into greater ability as a spiritual being. And I refer you to Creation of Human Ability "Conceive a static." –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957) a book published in 1954 by L. Ron Hubbard containing various drill and familiarization processes designed to rehabilitate the native abilities of the theta being. (Appendix A, #6)

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a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being. See also thetan in this glossary. It is R2-46 in your Creation of Human Ability. - Union Station - R2- 46 (30 Aug. 55)

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being.

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, first published in England in 1954. It contains processes designed to restore the power of a thetan over his own decisions and to understand his nature as a being. Creation of Human Ability, published here in England ages ago, got the steps in it which you now undertake.

Creative Processes processes that LRH researched between the years 1952–1959, aimed at making a Clear by getting him to take over the creating of the time track. This approach was accomplished through various procedures which rehabilitated and exercised the thetan's ability to create and direct the placement of energy. In Creative Processing the pc was gotten to directly mock up the bank. Though many successes and results were attained, LRH discovered on rare occasions that when the preclear improved his ability to create something in the bank, the bank would start getting more "solid" causing some discomfort. For this reason, Creative Processing was superseded by more workable techniques and discontinued in 1959. The discoveries LRH made in Creative Processing were invaluable as they led to the development of Havingness, Confront and Responsibility techniques and the modern Grade Chart. It was done with Creative Processes.

exercises by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. They consist of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also mock up and preclear in this glossary.

a type of processing that LRH researched between the years 1952–1959, aimed at making a Clear by getting him to take over the creating of the time track.

Creative Processing an exercise by which the preclear was actually putting up the physical universe. It consisted of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also mocks up and preclear in this glossary.

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the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (self-created image a person can see).

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (a knowingly created mental picture that is not part of a time track).

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (self-created image a person can see). See also preclear in this glossary.

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also mock-up and preclear in this glossary.

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also mock up and preclear in this glossary.

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (self-created image the person can see). Now, you take Creative Processing. Creative Processing works. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up (self-created image a person can see). It's like running Creative Processing without having the goal "To create. " -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. (Chapter 4, #20)

the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. -Lecture of 23 February 1965; The Creation of Human Ability.

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the exercise by which the preclear is actually creating the physical universe. It consists of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also mock-ups in this glossary.
≡Lecture of 23 February 1965; The Creation of Human Ability.

credit	believe in the truth, reliability, etc., of; trust.
creditably	in a praiseworthy manner; with credit to oneself. in a praiseworthy manner; with credit to oneself. When the fellow was promoted creditably, then the organization he leaves behind must be in a condition of Power.
credits	a list of acknowledgments of work done or assistance given in a motion picture, television program, book, etc. Stand by credits. financial reputations or statuses.
credulity	willingness to believe or trust too readily, especially without proper or adequate evidence; gullibility.
Creed and Company	an English telegraph and teletypewriter manufacturing company founded by F. G. Creed (1871–1957) in the early 1900s. The company was known for having developed a machine that recorded incoming telegraph signals (done by code) in the form of perforations in a paper tape, which could then be decoded by machine into English. They went on to produce numerous machines, which came to be used by various organizations for quickly transmitting information over long distances.
creek, up the	(slang) in trouble. (slang) in trouble. If your meter ran down during the session or ceased to operate you'd be up the creek. (slang) in trouble. And after that, you're up the creek, aren't you? –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)
creeps	(slang) persons regarded as very annoying or disgusting.
cremated	consumed by fire; burned.
crème de la crème	(French) the very best; the choicest parts or members. The phrase literally means cream of the cream.
crepe	reference to mourning crepe a black, dull silk with deep grooves pressed into the surface. It is used for mourning bands to be worn on the arm, as part of funeral wreaths and for streamers which are

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hung on the door of a home where a person has died.

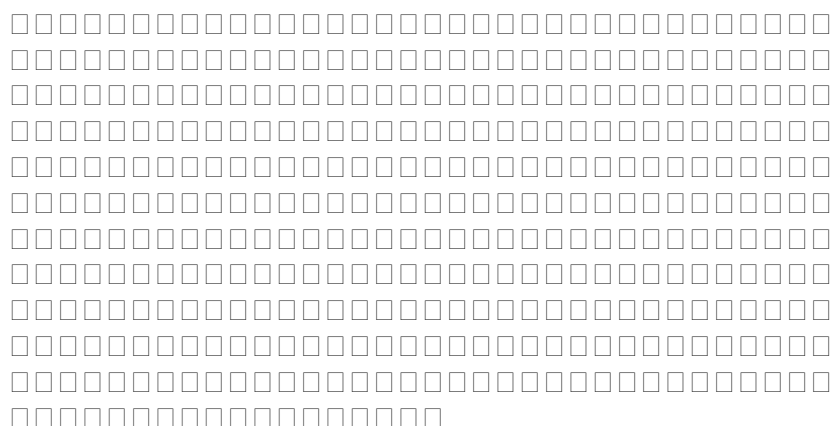
n. a reference to mourning crepe, a black dull silk fabric with deep grooves pressed into its surface and which is used as part of funeral wreaths or for bands worn on the arm. Mourning means the expression of grief after death, such as through denial of amusements, avoidance of certain food and the wearing of special clothes. Up until the mid-twentieth century, Americans and Europeans grieving the dead hung funeral wreaths on their door and wore black crepe armbands. The word crepe itself is the term for fabrics that have crinkled or rippled surface and comes from the Latin *crispere*, meaning to curl.

reference to mourning crepe a black, dull silk with deep grooves pressed into the surface. It is used for mourning bands worn on the arm, as part of funeral wreaths and for streamers hung on the door of a home where a person has died.

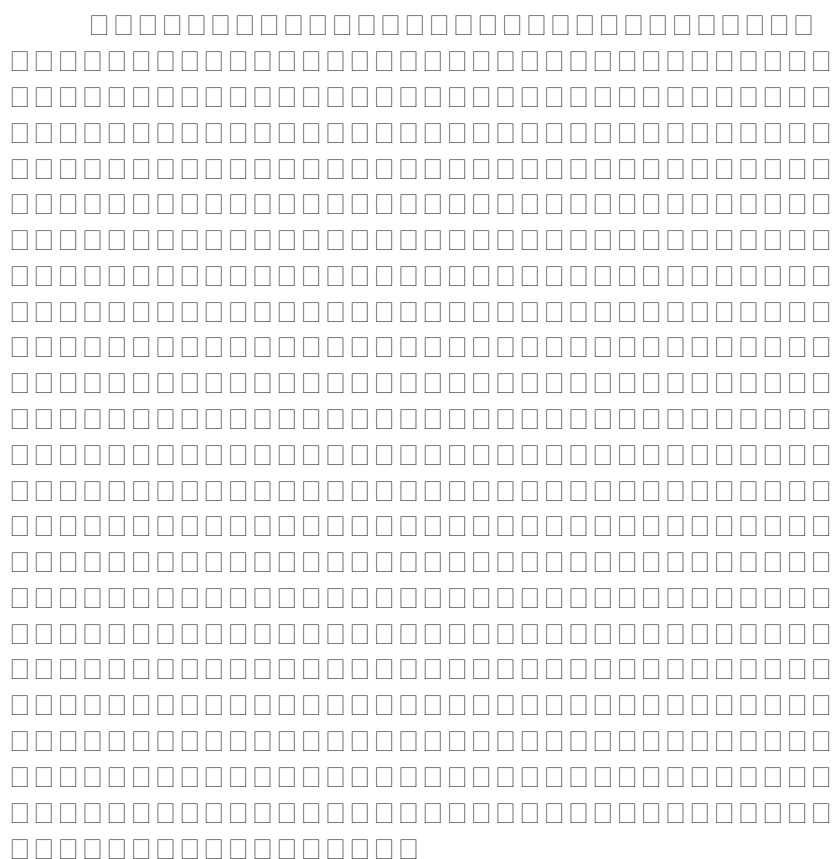
crescendo the climatic point in a steady increase in force or intensity; peak.
As the fury of interest and demand for Dianetics reached a
crescendo, Ron was placing the final touches on the manuscript.

Crest a trademark for a brand of toothpaste made by the Procter & Gamble Company (a major American manufacturer of cleansers, soaps and other various household products). Introduced in 1955, Crest quickly became a leader in the toothpaste market. It was positioned as a scientific breakthrough as years of meticulous research experiments proved the toothpaste reduced tooth decay. In 1960, Procter & Gamble won the endorsement of the American Dental Association (ADA) for Crest toothpaste and used this heavily in their advertising. Other brands then attempted to get ADA acceptance, and though some did, their tests were inconclusive and they were not allowed to advertise the endorsement. Crest subsequently became the largest selling brand of toothpaste in the United States.

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CrestDaniel Starch & Staff



Cretan	of or having to do with Crete or its people. (Crete is a Greek island in the Mediterranean southeast of Greece. It developed an advanced civilization between 3000 and 2100 B.C.
Crete	a Greek island in the east Mediterranean Sea.
cricket bat	a flat wooden bat used in playing cricket, a game played by two teams of eleven players each on a large field, with a red leather

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ball and a bat. The teams bat and bowl (throw the ball to the person at bat) alternately, the batting team attempting to score points.

a flat wooden club used in playing cricket, a game played by two teams of eleven players each on a large field, with a red leather ball and a bat. The teams bat (strike the ball with the bat) and bowl (throw the ball to the person at bat) alternately, the batting team attempting to score points.

crime (1) the reduction of the survival level along any one of the eight dynamics. (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.

Crime and Punishment a novel by Feodor Dostoevski wherein Raskolnikov, a student, plans and carries out the murder of an old woman pawnbroker. Raskolnikov's anguished mind, before, during and after the crime, is depicted. See also Dostoevski, Feodor in this glossary.

crime-ridden controlled or ruled over by crime.

crimes confession trials a reference to a series of widely publicized and a series of closed unpublicized trials held in the Soviet Union in the late 1930s. In 1927 when Stalin's most vocal opponent, Leon Trotsky, attempted to turn the celebration of the Russian revolution into a mass demonstration against party leader Stalin, he and seventy-odd members were expelled from the Communist Party. In the following three years more than 6,500 members were exiled, banished or imprisoned for supporting the views of Trotsky. Stalin continued to carry out his plan to purge the Communist Party, and by the late 1930s three widely publicized trials were held in which many prominent Soviet officials freely confessed to crimes of treason, were found guilty and executed or imprisoned. However, it was later established that the confessions were false, the accused were innocent, and had confessed under pressure of intensive torture and intimidation. A series of unpublicized trials of top Soviet military leaders were also held, in which a number of prominent military leaders were eliminated accompanied by a massive purge throughout the Soviet armed forces.

Criminal, John Q. a made-up name for a criminal.

criminy God (slang) an exclamation of astonishment. Criminy is a variation of criminy, a euphemism for Christ.

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an exclamation expressing surprise, astonishment, etc. Crimity is a coined variation of criminy, a word used as a substitute for Christ.

crinky m. a coined term possibly meaning something which is corrugated or wrinkled, twisted or bent. Crinky is probably formed from crinkle which means a twist or winding, a corrugation or wrinkle such as that of a rippling surface; and the suffix -y which means characterized by, full of, etc.

cripes (slang) an exclamation of annoyance, disgust, etc.

(slang) an exclamation of annoyance, disgust, etc. Well, cripes, you know? -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

crisscross a confusion or cross-purpose.

a confusion or cross-purpose. So you're getting off the crisscross, see? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

Cristo (Italian slang) an expression of surprise, anger, annoyance, impatience, etc. Literally, Christ.

the Italian word for Christ (Jesus Christ), used as an exclamation of surprise, anger, annoyance, etc.

critical inclined to find fault or to judge with severity, often too readily. Used figuratively in the lecture.

necessary for some work or project but existing in inadequate supply.

tending to find fault.

critter (dialect) an animal; a creature.

(dialect) a person or animal; a creature. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(dialectical) a person or animal; a creature.

crocheted done in a kind of needlework in which loops of a thread or yarn are interwoven by means of a single hooked needle.

Crocker, (Aunt) Betsy a humorous reference to Betty Crocker, a fictitious American housewife created in 1921 by the Washburn Crosby Company (the forerunner of General Mills, a major producer of packaged foods such as flour, cereals and prepared mixes). The company

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was receiving hundreds of requests weekly from homemakers seeking advice on baking problems. To give the responses to these letters a more personal touch, Betty Crocker was created. She was originally just a signature; however, due to belief and confidence of American housewives in Betty Crocker, her “voice” (actually an actress) was heard on the radio in America’s first cooking program. A portrait of her image first appeared in 1936; and eventually the name Betty Crocker was used as a brand name for numerous General Mills products.

Crocker, Aunt Betsy	joking reference to Betty Crocker, a fictitious American housewife created by the General Mills company in the US as a brand name for its packaged cake mixes.
crocks	earthenware pots or jars.
crocs	(informal) short for crocodiles.
Cromwell	Oliver Cromwell (1599 - 1658), English revolutionary leader who overthrew the king and ruled England from 1653 - 1658.
Cronus	<p>(mythology) the youngest Titan, who led the Titans in a revolt and ruled the world. He fathered the great gods of Greek mythology, including Zeus. See also Titans in this glossary.</p> <p>(mythology) the youngest Titan, who led the Titans in a revolt and ruled the world. He fathered the great gods of Greek mythology, including Zeus. See also Titan in this glossary.</p> <p>(mythology) the youngest Titan, who led the Titans in a revolt and ruled the world. He fathered the great gods of Greek mythology, including Zeus. See also Titan in this glossary. You could always get a zing out of handing over all the responsibility in the universe to Zock or/or Cronus or Titan or Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. ðYour Case (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(mythology) the youngest Titan, who led the Titans in a revolt and ruled the world. He fathered the great gods of Greek mythology, including Zeus. See also Titan in this glossary. You could always get a zing out of handing over all the responsibility in the universe to Zock or/or Cronus or Titan or Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. ðYour Case (3 Jan. 60)</p>
crooked	not straightforward; dishonest; swindling.
croon	sing or hum in a soft, soothing voice.

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crop up	appear, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. appear, especially suddenly or unexpectedly. Pc who is very recalcitrant and so forth, it looks like this thing is all going to pieces, why, you might have a missed withhold or something like that crop up and hit you in the face. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)
cropped up	appeared, especially suddenly or unexpectedly.
cropper, came a	(informal) failed; were struck by some misfortune.
cropper, comes a	(informal) fails; is struck by some misfortune.
cropper, coming a	(informal) failing; being struck by some misfortune. (informal) failing; being struck by some misfortune. Long as they—as long as they don't know this very interesting little datum then they keep coming a cropper. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)
cropper, run a	(informal) fail; be struck by some misfortune.
Crosby, Bing	(1904 - 77) US singer and songwriter. Bing Crosby was the first vocalist to take advantage of advances in electronics in the early thirties and developed a new singing style, earning him the reputation of being the first “crooner” (singer of popular songs in a low sentimental voice). He became internationally famous as a singer and comedian in films and was the star of a popular radio variety show in the 1940s. (1904@1977) American singer and motion picture star whose real name was Harry Lillis Crosby; one of the most popular singers of his generation. Beginning a very successful career in 1931 he became involved in radio and film, including musical films such as Holiday Inn (which contained the famous song “White Christmas”), High Society and many others. His records have reportedly sold over 300,000,000. He produced more than 1,000 recordings and appeared in over 58 films. He won an Academy Award in 1944 for his role in the motion picture film Going My Way. Crosby continued his career and remained a very popular entertainer until his death in 1977. (1904@1977) American singer and motion picture star whose real name was Harry Lillis Crosby; one of the most popular singers of his generation. Beginning a very successful career in 1931 he became involved in radio and film, including musical films. His more than 1,000 records have reportedly sold over 300,000,000

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copies. He also appeared in more than 50 films, and won an Academy Award in 1944 for his role in the motion picture *Going My Way*. Crosby remained a very popular entertainer until his death in 1977.

(1904–1977) American singer and motion picture star, whose real name was Harry Lillis Crosby. One of the most popular singers of his generation, he was known for his casual manner and for introducing a style of singing called crooning (singing or speaking in a low murmuring manner with the mouth very close to the microphone; especially singing sentimental songs in a smooth voice). Beginning a very successful career in 1931 he became involved in radio and film, including musical films such as *Holiday Inn*, *High Society* and many others. His records have reportedly sold over 300,000,000 copies. He produced more than 1,000 recordings and appeared in over 58 films, remaining a popular entertainer until his death in 1977.

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cross paralytics	of or related to crossed paralysis (a paralysis affecting one side of the face and the opposite side of the trunk and limbs).
Cross Red	a reference to the Red Cross.
crossbones and the skull	a reference to the skull and crossbones symbol.
cross-brained attitude	a counter, contrary or opposed attitude.
crossed-up	confused or disordered.
	confused or disordered. So if you wanted to fix up somebody so

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he wouldn't live, why, you'd just give him crossed-up purposes and make it impossible for him to follow those and then, of course, barrier out any possibility of following a good purpose, and you would just have him in a trap.

crosses foils	fights. A foil is a long, thin fencing sword with a button on the point to prevent injury.
cross-examinations	(law) questionings (of a witness produced by the opposing side) in order to challenge the truthfulness of previous testimony.
cross-line	line up in the cross hairs (two crossed lines of fine wire) of a telescopic gun sight. Used figuratively in this lecture. line up in the cross hairs (two crossed lines of fine wire) of a telescopic gun sight. Used figuratively in the lecture.
Crossman, Richard	(1907–1974) member of parliament in the United Kingdom and editor of The New Statesman (a British political magazine).
cross-pile	a nuclear reactor an apparatus in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation. The term cross-pile comes from the fact that the first reactors were constructed of uranium and graphite bricks arranged in layers that crossed each other. n. a possible reference to a nuclear reactor or “pile,” an assembly of materials and equipment used to initiate, sustain and control atomic fission and thus create energy. The term pile came from the fact that the first reactor ever built consisted of uranium and graphite blocks stacked into a large “pile.” It was found that when pieces of uranium of a certain size were brought together, a fission reaction took place which created a large amount of energy. However, if the fission was not controlled, the uranium would explode. In the original pile, the graphite blocks served to slow down the reaction between the blocks of uranium (by absorbing some of the particles released through fission) and thus kept them from exploding. reference to the construction of early nuclear reactors (devices in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled), which consisted of uranium and graphite bricks arranged in layers that crossed each other.
crossruffed	(in card games) subjected to a crossruff, a sequence of plays in which each of two partners in turn leads a card which the other can trump. Used figuratively in the lecture.

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(in card games) subjected to a crossruff, a sequence of plays in which each of two partners in turn leads a card which the other can take with a higher card. Used figuratively in the lecture.

(in card games) subjected to a crossruff, a sequence of plays in which each of two partners in turn leads a card which the other can take (win) with a higher card. Used figuratively in the lecture. And the fellow says, "Well, it's very simple why she's crazy. Her autonomic nervous system is crossruffed with a deuce of spades and...."

crosswalks (colloquial) lanes marked off for pedestrians to use in crossing streets.

crosswise, looked at (someone) (slang) committed the smallest fault; did any trivial thing out of the ordinary. A variation of looked at (someone) cross-eyed.

croucheth a humorous variation of the word "crouch," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word.

crow, eat (informal) be forced to admit to having made a mistake, as by retracting an emphatic statement; suffer humiliation.

(informa be forced to admit to having made a mistake, as by retracting an emphatic statement; suffer humiliation.

(informal) be forced to admit to having made a mistake, as by retracting an emphatic statement; suffer humiliation. -Willing as I was to accept suggestions and data, only a handful of suggestions (less than twenty) had long-run value and none were major or basic; and when I did accept major or basic suggestions and used them, we went astray and I repented and eventually had to "eat crow."

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crown a former coin of Great Britain.

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a knot formed by tucking the strands of a rope's end over and under each other to lock them and prevent them unraveling.

crown jewels the jewels which are the hereditary regalia (emblems of royalty) of the crown or royal family of any country.

the jewels which are the hereditary regalia (emblems of royalty) of the crown or royal family of any country. And the guy ran away with the crown jewels afterwards-you know, some such comparable action. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

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Croydon a borough (self-governing incorporated urban community) in the southern part of Greater London, England.

crude not carefully made or done; rough.

crumb (slang) a worthless, disgusting or despicable person.

a worthless, contemptible, objectionable or insignificant person. The origin of this term is unknown.

(slang) a worthless, disgusting or despicable person. The only thing that you ever object to in important people is because—they act so thoroughly, too many times, on the supposition that everybody else is a crumb.

Crusades the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Muslims and, nominally at least, for the honor of the cross. The word is derived from Latin *crux*, "cross."

the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Muslims and, nominally at least, for the honor of the cross. The word is derived from Latin *crux*, "cross."

crustaceans animals with a hard shell, jointed body and appendages and gills that live mostly in water. Crabs, lobsters and shrimp are crustaceans.

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cry wolf	to give alarm without cause or reason; to raise a false alarm. This phrase comes from a fable of a young shepherd who, either as a joke, for attention or due to loneliness and fear (depending on the rendition), would cry “Wolf! Wolf!” to get people to come and help him. After people came to his aid several times but found no wolf, they ignored his plea for help when a wolf really did attack and kill his sheep. Since the mid-1800s, the phrase cry wolf has been used to denote any sort of false alarm.
cry, a far	only remotely related; very different.
cry, in full	at the most exciting, noisy or important part of a chase, attack, etc. Referring to hunting dogs, which make a characteristic noise when they get the smell of the animal that is being hunted. Used figuratively in this lecture. see full cry, in in this glossary.
crying out loud, for	an exclamation expressing anger, frustration, disbelief, or surprise, often at another’s stupidity. This expression dates from the early 1900s or before and is a milder and more polite form of the irreverent, for Christ’s sake.
cryptic	mysterious in meaning; puzzling; ambiguous.
crystal ball	a ball of rock crystal or glass typically used by fortunetellers to gaze into and predict the future.
crystal-balling	a coined word for the practice of gazing into a large glass ball (crystal ball) and claiming to see images, especially of future events.
crystallizing	giving a definite form to.
CS	abbreviation for Commodore’s Staff, the personal aides to L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. The Commodore’s Staff Aides had the primary purpose of forwarding the actions and targets established by the Commodore and assisting him in accomplishing them. The functions of the Commodore’s Staff Aides are now held by Aides at Flag Bureaux. See also Aide, Commodore and Flag Bureaux in this glossary. The debrief folders are then handrouted immediately to CS-4, CS-2, CS-1 and then routed to the Commodore.

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CS-2 abbreviation for Commodore's Staff Aide for Division 2, who was responsible for seeing that Division 2 was fully established, functioning and productive in all Scientology orgs internationally. See also Aide and CS in this glossary. The debrief folders are then handrouted immediately to CS-4, CS-2, CS-1 and then routed to the Commodore

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abbreviation for Commodore's Staff Aide for Division 4, who was responsible for seeing that Division 4 was fully established, functioning and productive in all Scientology orgs internationally. See also Aide and CS in this glossary.

CS-6 Abbreviation for Commodore's Staff6, Public Aide. At the time of the lecture, there were seven Aides to the Commodore (LRH), each responsible for assisting the Commodore in specific areas of activity; CS-6 was in charge of public promotion, control of Advanced Orgs and maintaining records on the history of the Sea Org and its activities.

CSI abbreviation for Church of Scientology International, the mother church which exercises ecclesiastical authority over all churches and missions of the Scientology religion.

abbreviation for Church of Scientology International, the mother church which exercises ecclesiastical authority over all churches and missions of the Scientology religion. -It is also applicable to any other Scientology organization and has thus been reissued to

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"All Orgs." – CSI HCO PL, Non-Scientologist Staff

abbreviation for Church of Scientology International.

CSW

completed staff work. It is an administrative system for getting approval on a proposal by presenting complete information. A CSW consists of 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. If documents or letters are to be signed, they should be part of the package, all ready to sign, and each place they have to be signed is indicated with a pencil mark with a note in the recommendations saying signatures are needed.

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abbreviation of completed staff work, 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.

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Cub Scout

a member of a division of the Boy Scouts for boys eight through ten years old. See also Boy Scout in this glossary.

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Cuban business	<p>reference to the involvement of Cuba in the events of the Spanish-American War (a war fought in 1898 between Spain and the United States). See also war between Spain and the United States in this glossary.</p> <p>a reference to the involvement of Cuba in the events of the Spanish-American war (1898). For several years prior to 1898 Cuba had been at war with Spain in an effort to obtain independence. Public opinion in the United States was outraged at the news stories of Spanish ruthlessness in combating the Cuban rebels and demanded action. Meanwhile pro-Spanish mobs in Havana were rioting and the US battleship, the Maine, was sent to Cuba to protect American citizens there. While in Havana, on February 15, 1898, the ship was torn apart by an explosion. The Spanish, who controlled Havana at the time and who denied responsibility, were blamed and the act precipitated the Spanish-American War (April to August 1898) which resulted in Spain finally giving up Cuba.</p>
Cuban situation	<p>reference to the fact that Cuba, under the leadership of Fidel Castro (1926 -), had become a firm ally of Russia and the only communist state in Latin America in 1959. As a result relations between the United States and Cuba began to deteriorate with the Cuban government confiscating American property in Cuba and the United States suspending further purchases of Cuban sugar. In January, 1961 the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in an effort to isolate Cuba from the rest of Latin America. In 1898, the United States had engaged in and won a war with Spain on behalf of Cuba.</p>
cube root	<p>(mathematics) a number that, multiplied by itself twice, produces a given number. (2 is the cube root $[2 \times 2 \times 2]$ of 8.) See also cube in this glossary.</p> <p>(math) a number that, multiplied by itself twice, produces a given number (4 is the cube root $(4 \times 4 \times 4)$ of 64). Used figuratively in the lecture to make a point.</p>
cube, by the	<p>by an extremely large ratio; used figuratively in reference to cubing a number, which is to multiply a number by itself three times. For example, 5 cubed is $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$.</p> <p>by an extremely large ratio; used figuratively in reference to cubing a number, which is to multiply a number by itself three times. For example, 5 cubed is $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$.</p>

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cubist	<p>of or pertaining to cubism a movement in art, especially of the early 20th century, characterized by a separation of the subject into cubes and other geometric forms in abstract arrangements rather than by a realistic representation of nature.</p> <p>of or pertaining to cubism a movement in art, especially of the early 20th century, characterized by a separation of the subject into cubes and other geometric forms in abstract arrangements rather than by a realistic representation of nature. It was essentially abstract and divorced from realism. The term is applied mainly to painting, but cubist principles were also used in literature.</p>
cucumber	calm and self-possessed. (From the expression cool as a cucumber.)
cudgels, took up the (for)	came to the defense (of).
	came to the defense (of). Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91
cue	<p>anything serving as a signal to do something.</p> <p>anything serving as a signal to do something. The British people should take up a collection and buy this office back, and that's the aliens office, and – the aliens office of Great Britain – and they've taken their cue from the Immigration Office of the Department of Injustice and they're pretty ornery. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)</p>
cuff	off the cuff (slang) without preparation; done without thinking in advance. (see Glossary and Longman)
cuff, on the	<p>agreeing to pay later; to be paid for later on; on credit.</p> <p>acquired without immediate payment, on credit or with the agreement that payment will be made at a later date. This phrase comes from the practice of noting a debt on the cuff of one's shirt when lacking a convenient pad of paper.</p>
cuffed	struck; beat.
cuffs, shoots his	to show off. Literally, to shoot ones cuffs is to pull one's shirt cuffs out so they project beyond the cuffs of one's coat. One shoots his cuffs as a showy gesture or display of style.

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cul-de-sacs	streets, lanes, etc., closed at one end; blind alleys. Used figuratively to mean a situation in which further progress is impossible.
cul-de-saes	streets, lanes, etc., closed at one end; blind alleys. Used figuratively to mean a situation in which further progress is impossible. Isolation of important materials and shedding off the unimportant materials and occasionally going down cul-de-sacs, occasionally getting into blind turns, you know, and say, 'What are we doing here?' -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
culminated	ended or arrived at a final stage.
culpable	deserving blame; blameworthy. deserving blame or censure; blameworthy.
cults	groups or people displaying devoted attachment to or extravagant admiration for a person, principle, etc., especially when regarded as a fad. groups showing an obsessive devotion to a person, principle or ideal.
cum laude	(from Latin “with praise”) with praise or honor.
cup	(golf) the hole in each green on a golf course. See also green in this glossary. (golf) the hole in each green on a golf course. See also green in this glossary. Well, if you were going to knock a ball into the—into the cup on the green, you certainly wouldn't go on—oooahhh—grunting and straining and doing all sorts of things. –Meter Training (12 July 62)
cup and lip, many a slip 'twixt	see MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT CUP AND LIP.
Cup Final	The final round of a football or other contest, on the result of which a championship cup is awarded...An engraved cup, usually of silver, is a common form of trophy for many sporting events. generally, the last and decisive game, match or round in a series, as in sports, that determines the winner of a cup (an ornamental cup-shaped vessel or other similar object traditionally given as a prize in sporting events). This term is specifically used in England to denote the final soccer (football) game of the Football Association Cup, which is held in London every year, the result of which is the award of a championship cup.

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cup of tea, not my	Not what suits me; not to my taste
cur	(1) a mean, contemptible person. (2) of a mixed breed; mongrel. a mean, contemptible person.
cur dogs	worthless dogs; mongrels. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
curb	hold back; keep in check; control.
curdle	to turn bad, to fail or to go wrong; to spoil or make sour. From the regular definition of curdle meaning to change milk into curd or to turn any liquid into a soft, solid substance like this; to coagulate, clot or congeal. Curd is the thick, soft, almost solid substance that separates from milk when it becomes sour and which is eaten as food or used when making cheese.
curdling	spoilage, turning sour.
curiosa	curiosities; things curious, strange, rare or novel. This Group Intensive, by the way, it might interest you, had a curiosa the IQs were either low or high. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957) curiosities; things which are strange, rare, etc. Well, it's good curiosa but it is not an educational datum. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) curiosities; things which are strange, rare, etc. Well, it's good curiosa but it is not an educational datum. ⌘A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) n. 1. oddities, curiosities or rarities, such as books that are strange or unusual in subject matter and treatment. Curiosa derives from the Latin word curiosus, meaning careful, inquisitive. 2. a word used to mean curiosity. curiosities; things which are strange, rare, etc. And they are studied as curiosa, more than anything else. a curiosity; something curious, strange, rare or novel. Well, it's good curiosa but it is not an educational datum. ⌘A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)
Curlicue, New Jersey	a made-up name for a city or town in New Jersey, USA. a made-up name for a place in New Jersey (an eastern state of the

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United States, on the Atlantic Ocean).

Curtis (steam) turbine a steam turbine introduced by American inventor, Charles Gordon Curtis (1860–1953), widely used in electric power plants and in marine propulsion. A turbine is a machine that takes moving water, wind or steam and channels it onto blades mounted on an axle, causing the axle to spin around often at high speed. This motion is then transmitted through the axle to drive other parts, machines, etc., such as for generating electricity. In the steam turbine, steam at high temperatures and high pressure rushes through the turbine causing the turbine blades to spin. Some turbines have several stages in them, with the steam expanding at each stage and, each time, doing further work in turning the axle.

curve a curved line or similar graphic representation showing variations occurring or expected to occur.

(colloquial) a deception or trick. The origin of the term is possibly the ``curve ball" in the sport of baseball, a method of pitching (throwing) the ball in such a way that it swerves just before it reaches the batter, making it difficult for him to hit. Our understanding must include the understanding of whether this is good dope or bad dope, whether this is the straight data or this is data with a curve.

a change in the form of (a word) as in number, case, gender, etc. You start dropping s's off of everything; or get somebody with a Japanese curve; you get somebody doing something that is a little bit offbeat in pronunciation -somebody from Boston. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

an unexpected contrary datum; a shift in reality. Curve itself is also the ordinary dictionary meaning. -LRH Definition Notes.

(colloquial) a deception or trick. From the term ihcurve balllv in the sport of baseball, referring to a method of pitching (throwing) the ball in such a way that it swerves just before it reaches the batter, making it difficult for him to hit.

curve on, put a a coined phrase meaning to add some unexpected thing or datum into something; to alter or change something from its normal course of action or state. This phrase alludes to the game of baseball in which a player (called the pitcher) throws a ball towards a member of the opposite team who tries to hit it with a bat. To make it difficult for the batter, the pitcher can throw the ball so that it “curves,” and does not follow a normal or expected course.

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cuss (someone or something) out	(informal) curse or swear at (someone or something). They cuss the other teams out.
Custer	George Armstrong Custer (1839–1876), American army officer who distinguished himself as a cavalry commander during the American Civil War. Thereafter, he served on the frontier with the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, engaged in patrol duty and Indian fighting. Custer and the more than two hundred men in his command were killed in the battle of Little Bighorn. See also Little Bighorn in this glossary.
custodian	a person who has custody; keeper; guardian. Now, if you recognize this as the operating background of technology, you will I see then that somebody has to be a custodian of not just the books, but the meaning of the books.
customshouse	referring to the government organization responsible for the collection of taxes on goods brought into a country and the clearing of ships entering and leaving, etc.
cut	<p>(slang) a share, as of profits or loot. You check over the head of the homicide division and you find the head of the homicide division has been taking a little bit of a cut on the side¹here, there, something of this sort. ¹Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(slang) a share, as of profits or loot. You check over the head of the homicide division and you find the head of the homicide division has been taking a little bit of a cut on the side²here, there, something of this sort. ²Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)</p>
cut (or chop) (someone) down to size	see SIZE, CUT (OR CHOP) (SOMEONE) DOWN TO.
cut above, a	a step ahead of someone or something; higher in rank or quality; superior. The word cut as used here refers to a stage or degree of something as in an economic or social scale, and above means in, at or to a higher place. The origin of this phrase is uncertain; however, it appears to have come into use in the early 1800s.
cut and run	<p>(slang) leave; depart, especially hastily. And I probably ought to cut and run after turning the whole course upside down.</p> <p>leave as hurriedly as possible; flee.</p> <p>(informal) abandon an unfavorable situation. When Ug was down</p>

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there alongside the river with a busted leg, the first thought his companions had around him was that an evil spirit must have struck him down and they all cut and run for the hills and they left him sitting there with his broken leg, see? ⇐Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)

cut from under a coined variation of the expression get out from under, meaning to free oneself from something, especially from troubles; to get away from something. The term cut here means to leave in a hurry, run away.

cut loose allowed to act without restraint.

cut off stopped abruptly; interrupted. But, similarly, how many pcs talk and get tone arm motion from doing so and are shut up or cut off by the auditor? -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

cute as a bug's ear see BUG'S EAR, CUTE AS A.

cuticura n. a made-up word.

a made-up word for an affliction. Cuticura has been the brand name for a number of different types of medicated products, including soap, shampoo, salve, etc.

cuts out discontinues; stops.

Cutsbin, Doctor a made-up name.

CVB Claims Verification Board. cycle from the beginning to the conclusion of an intended action.

Claims Verification Board.

cyan a greenish blue color. And about that time when I started to do this, something would fly up and hit me in the teeth like, ``What the hell is cyan?" see? ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

a blue-green color. And about that time when I started to do this, something would fly up and hit me in the teeth like, ``What the hell is cyan?" see? ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

cyanide a very poisonous chemical substance. Well, let's say he is having trouble with his present wife, and his last wife fed him cyanide. – Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

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an extremely poisonous substance which is rapidly fatal to humans. The term cyanide comes from a Greek word meaning "blue," as some forms of it have an intense blue color. It occurs naturally in certain plants and can be in a solid, liquid or gaseous form. Cyanide has been utilized as a poison since ancient times and more recently (in its gaseous form) for the execution of criminals sentenced to death. And instead of going out and jumping in the lake or something like this or taking cyanide, the thing to do is to check over nomenclature and the description of the thing itself.

a very poisonous chemical substance. And instead of going out and jumping in the lake or something like this or taking cyanide, the thing to do is to check over nomenclature and the description of the thing itself. ∓Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

n. an extremely poisonous chemical compound that occurs naturally in some plant materials and which is used in the manufacturing of plastics, synthetic rubber and fabrics and also by chemists in solutions for electroplating and in the production of certain drugs. It can appear in a solid, liquid or gaseous form and has been utilized as a poison since ancient times and more recently (in its gaseous form) for the execution of criminals sentenced to death. Cyanide is lethal to humans as it blocks the ability of body cells to use oxygen and must be treated within minutes after exposure. The term comes from a Greek word meaning "blue," as some forms of it have an intense blue color.

a very poisonous chemical substance. Puts cyanide in the soup!
-The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

cybernetics

the comparative study of organic control and communication systems, as the brain, and mechanical or electronic systems analogous to them, as robots or computers. The term was introduced in 1948 by American mathematician Norbert Wiener (1894 -1964).

cycle

from the beginning to the conclusion of an intended action. See also cycle of action.

referring to a cyc/e of action, 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.

from the beginning to the conclusion of an intended action.

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- cycle of communication the action of a communication being sent and received.
- the action of a communication being sent and received. 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. See also communication and two-way comm in this glossary.
- cycle of survival, 25 emotion(s), col agreement and, 161
- cylinders, cook on all eight a coined variation of hit on all cylinders used figuratively to mean to think, operate or function well; to use all of one's skill, ability, etc. Literally it refers to the operation of an automobile engine, in which a fuel mixture is ignited consecutively in each of several chambers (called cylinders). The action of the fuel being ignited is called hitting. The amount of cylinders an engine has varies from 2 cylinders up to some of the most powerful engines having 10 or 12. In order for the car engine to run properly, each cylinder must operate as intended in coordination with all the other cylinders. Thus, if an automobile is hitting on all cylinders, it is running smoothly or at full power. If the fuel in a cylinder fails to ignite and explode (miss), the automobile will not function properly and will not run smoothly. To cook means to do exceedingly well or to work or perform in the correct way and with vigor, enthusiasm, etc.
- cylinders, hitting on all four (informal) thinking or working well; using all one's ability. The phrase comes from a description of the proper operation of an automobile engine in which the fuel mixture is ignited in each of several chambers (called cylinders) in turn, allowing the engine to run smoothly or at full power. So you gently infer to him in the next five or six questions that he is not quite hitting on all four cylinders. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)
- cylinders, missing on most not operating properly. From an automobile engine where one or more spark plugs fail to ignite (miss) and so do not cause an explosion in the cylinder properly or at the right time. The more this occurs, the worse the car will run. But the truth of the matter is that- apparently, whoever was giving you a Prepcheck was missing on most cylinders. - 7V Demo Prepchecking, Part I (2 May 62)
- Czar Pixie a made-up name.
- Czechs the natives or inhabitants of Czechoslovakia, a country in central Europe, south of Poland and east of Germany. You see, by the

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time you've taken a lot of Czechs and Germans and Poles and all kinds of chaps from various countries and you've pushed them all together, each one with their own mores and customs and each one with their own screaming prejudices, you'll find that very few of them can—practically no group—very few of them could get anywhere with its prejudices.

D the lowest passing grade given to a student in a school. See also A plus in this glossary. Most marvelous job of carbon-copy duplication that I ever saw, and it used to irk the rest of us, you see, because they would always get A plus, and it held up such a horrible example to the teacher that the teacher would, of course, then give nothing like an A plus to any mere knowledge of the subject, you see? So our renditions of it were quite rapidly thrown away and we usually got D. I'll never forgive them.

the lowest passing grade given to a student in a school or college. So our renditions of it were quite rapidly thrown away and we usually got D. ⚡Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

D of Certs short for Director of Certifications and Awards, the head of a former department in the Qualifications Division which issued certificates for levels of skill and state of case validly attained or earned through completion of Scientology training and auditing services. Certifications and Awards is now a section in the Department of Validity.

D of Exams short for Director of Examinations, the head of a former department in the Qualifications Division which kept the technical results of the organization excellent and consistent by ensuring that students and preclears completing services achieved the expected skills and gains. Today, these functions are performed by the Department of Validity in the Qualifications Division. See also Examiner in this glossary.

D of Ping performing the duties of a Director of Processing. See also Director of Processing in this glossary.

D of T Director of Training.

abbreviation for Director of Training the executive over the Department of Training (Division 4, Department 11). He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. See also Supervisor in this glossary.

abbreviation for Director of Training the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors

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in that department.

abbreviation for Director of Training the executive over the Department of Training in a Scientology organization.

abbreviation for Director of Training the head of the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department.

abbreviation for Director of Training. See also Director of Training in this glossary.

abbreviation for Director of Training, the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. See also Supervisor in this glossary.

abbreviation of Director of Training. See Director of Training in this glossary.

abbreviation for Director of Training. See Director of Training in this glossary.

short for Director of Training the person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of all Course Supervisors (earlier known as "Instructors") and overall responsible for the training of auditors. And true enough, over the years watching Academies that practiced the idea-the D of T, if he had the idea that "If we just processed all these students and somehow or another if I just gave them all a little bit of a case gain and I got them all in shape so they could confront their pc and if I could get their cases from getting in their roads, why, then I could make them into auditors." -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

abbreviation for Director of Training the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. In other words, the D of T—if there's a training course around, why, that's his baby, you see?

abbreviation for Director of Training, the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. And the way to express it, however, is just to raise hell with the D of T and the D of P, particularly in Advisory Council meetings.

abbreviation for Director of Training the executive over the Department of Training. He is in charge of all Course Supervisors

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in that department. See also Supervisor in this glossary. -
IDistribution at top of issue Ds of T Hat

abbreviation for Director of Training the executive over the
Department of Training (Division 4, Department 11). He is in
charge of all Course Supervisors in that department. See also
Supervisor in this glossary. @[Distribution at top of issue] Ds of
T Hat

D/ED D&E	Deputy Executive Director for Delivery and Exchange.
da	(dialect) the.
da Vinci	Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519), Italian painter, sculptor, architect, engineer and scientist. His versatility and creative power, as well as the richness and originality expressed in his drawings, paintings, etc., mark him as one of the great minds of all time.
dabbling	working at anything in an irregular or superficial manner.
daft	insane; crazy.
dag	v. dragging or trailing along or walking through slush or mud.
dagging	walking in a slovenly way; trailing or dragging, especially in the dirt, mud or mire.
Daily Express	one of the leading English newspapers, established in 1900. ``Well, dabble around with it and go to work on the Daily Express and watch the birds rushing in and out of the darkroom at the Daily Express and if you do that long enough, why, you will become a good photographer." ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) a high circulation morning daily newspaper, founded in 1900 and published in London, England. It is known for its coverage of international events.
Daily Express, The	one of the leading English newspapers, established in 1900. one of the leading English newspapers, established in 1900. Well, dabble around with it and go to work on The Daily Express and watch the birds rushing in and out of the darkroom at The Daily Express and if you do that long enough, why, you will become a good photographer. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)
daily grind	n. a usual, tedious pattern of daily work. Grind means hard,

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steady work; monotonous labor, occupation or routine.

Daily Mail, The	<p>a London newspaper first printed in 1896.</p> <p>a London newspaper first printed in 1896. In other words, you can send this fellow up, as a darkroom assistant, to The Daily Mail, have him packing cameras for somebody or other and have him standing in there at Lancere's adjusting lights for half a lifetime without his ever really becoming a pro. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>a London newspaper first printed in 1896. In other words, you can send this fellow up as a darkroom assistant to The Daily Mail, have him packing cameras for somebody or other, and have him standing in there at Lancere's adjusting lights for half a lifetime without his ever really becoming a pro. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p>
Daily Mirror	<p>a daily morning newspaper published in London, England. Founded in 1903, it emphasizes sensational stories and covers British culture, politics, economics, business, foreign affairs, sports and fashion.</p>
Daily Worker	<p>former name of the Daily World, a daily newspaper published in New York City, New York, USA, and circulated throughout the United States. First published in 1924 the paper served as the “semi-official” voice of the Communist Party of the United States. The paper later changed its name to reach a broader public. A similar Daily Worker was introduced into the United Kingdom and which later changed its name to the Morning Star for a similar purpose as the American version.</p>
Daimler	<p>an elegant, high-quality car manufactured by Daimler Motor Company of England, founded in 1896.</p>
Dakota Territory	<p>a former US Territory (a part of the US having its own legislature but without the status of a state and under the administration of an appointed governor), organized in 1861. The Territory as such ceased to exist in 1889 when it was admitted to the Union, divided into the states of North Dakota and South Dakota.</p>
Dale Carnegish	<p>of or characteristic of Dale Carnegie (1888@1956), American lecturer and author; wrote a book called How to Win Friends and Influence People (1936) which was a collection of ideas on human relationships taken from psychologists, tycoons, students, politicians and an advice columnist.</p>

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Dali, Salvador	<p>(1904 - 1989) Spanish painter. He specialized in surrealism (a literary and art movement influenced by the doctrines of Sigmund Freud, dedicated to expressing the imagination as revealed in dreams, free of the conscious control of reason and convention). See also Freud in this glossary.</p> <p>(1904-1989) Spanish painter. He specialized in surrealism (a literary and art movement influenced by the doctrines of Sigmund Freud, dedicated to expressing the imagination as revealed in dreams, free of the conscious control of reason and convention). See also Freud in this glossary. I wonder what kind of people Salvador Dali associates with, come</p>
Dalton, Jack	<p>member of an outlaw gang in the nineteenth-century American West; also a character in early westerns.</p> <p>a character from an old-fashioned melodrama titled Curse You, Jack Dalton! It is a one-act play from the early twentieth century with a villain, Egbert, and Jack Dalton, the hero. Jack falls in love with his family's maid much to the dismay of his aristocratic mother and the Spanish adventuress (Anna) who herself loves and wishes to wed Jack. The villain plots with Anna how to remove the maid from the scene by drugging her and shipping her to a lunatic asylum, thus enabling Anna to have Jack as her own. Jack foils their plot and finally ends up with his love, Bertha, the maid.</p>
dam, busted the	<p>a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to break or burst (something) open so that things can flow freely, such as ideas from the mind.</p>
damages	<p>money claimed by, or ordered paid to, a person to make up for injury, loss, etc., that is another's fault.</p>
damn	<p>(colloquial) an expression of anger or annoyance.</p> <p>(colloquial) very.</p> <p>(informal) cursed; accursed; wretched. (Also damned.)</p> <p>(informal) cursed; accursed; wretched.</p> <p>(interjection) an expression as of anger, annoyance or disappointment.</p> <p>(informal) cursed; accursed; wretched. That damn sergeant, he used to come out there on the parade ground all the time. – Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)</p>

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	(colloquial) an expression of anger or annoyance. Don't be so damn nervous.
damn it	an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. (colloquial) an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc. "Damn it! Why don't you answer me!" –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957) (colloquial) an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc
damn well	(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. (slang) extremely or very much so. (informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. So he doesn't feel so well this morning; well, he knows damn well what did it. – Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)
damn, give a	(colloquial) care at all.
damn, worth a	(slang) at all; in the least degree.
damned	(colloquial) very. deserving cursing; outrageous.
damned, I'll be	an exclamation of surprise or determination meaning "may I be maltreated, confounded, accursed, etc."
damping out	reducing or stopping.
dandy	(colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991 (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. 'Who or what would oppose the goal 'to catch catfish'?' of course is just dandy. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. That's dandy if you are using a body. (colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. But this new Scientologist

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that had just come on to take care of them, you know, was not necessarily giving them good 8-C or bad 8-C, but wasn't doing anything to upset them particularly, and they were going along just dandy. 1Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) fine; excellent; first-rate. But this new Scientologist that had just come on to take care of them, you know, was not necessarily giving them good 8-C or bad 8-C, but wasn't doing anything to upset them particularly, and they were going along just dandy. 2Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

dang (colloquial) a euphemism for damn (an expression of annoyance or dissatisfaction, etc.).

(colloquial) a euphemism for damn; used to make a statement more intense.

(colloquial) an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc.

(colloquial) damn; used to make a statement more intense.

(slang) an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc.

Daniel (Bible) a prophet who, during the captivity of the Israelites in Babylon in the sixth century B.C., continued to pray to his God against the express command of the king. He was thrown into a lions' den to be devoured but per the story in the Bible, God sent an angel to protect him and he emerged miraculously unharmed the next day.

a Hebrew prophet captive in Babylon who, according to the Old Testament book of Daniel, was delivered by God from the lions into whose den he had been thrown for refusing to obey a decree of the king. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary; Bible, Daniel 6 9-22

a character in a book of the same name in the Bible. The Book of Daniel contains six stories of the life of Daniel, a Jew who lived in the sixth century B.C., all of which show how he clung to his faith despite a hostile environment and extreme measures taken to prevent him from doing so. The most famous story is that of him being thrown into a den of lions by the king of Babylon (an ancient city of SW Asia), who has been told by Daniel's enemies that he has been worshiping God, directly against the law which states no one could be worshiped except the king. While in the

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lion's den, Daniel is visited by angels who close the mouths of the lions so they cannot eat him. When the king finds Daniel unhurt the next day, he has him taken out of the den, and throws Daniel's enemies into the den, where they are devoured.

Daniel Starch & Staff	an American marketing research company established in the mid-1920s by Daniel Starch (1883–1979), a pioneer in marketing research and popular author on the subject. The company conducted research studies on commercials, consumer and business publications and newspapers, etc., and published the findings in what was called a "Starch Report." The report gave results on advertising effectiveness and readership; for example, on an advertisement in a publication, it reported the percentage of readers who viewed the ad, the percentage of readers that read half or more of the ad, the percentage of readers that associated the ad with the advertiser, etc. In the late twentieth century, after several mergers, the company became Roper Starch Worldwide, Inc., and continued in the marketing research field.
Dante	originally Durante, Alighieri (1265 - 1321) Italian poet. Wrote <i>Divina Commedia</i> , recounting an imaginary journey by the author through hell, purgatory and paradise.
Dante's Inferno	the first part of <i>The Divine Comedy</i> , the greatest work by the Italian poet, Dante Alighieri (1265 - 1321). <i>The Divine Comedy</i> is an epic recounting an imaginary journey by the author through Inferno (hell), Purgatorio (purgatory) and Paradiso (paradise). In the Inferno a description of hell is given as being made up of different levels, including a level of fire and one of ice, which descend conically into the earth.
Danube	<p>a river in southern Europe flowing from southwest Germany eastward into the Black Sea. It is Europe's second longest river and has been an important avenue of migration, conquest and trade throughout European history.</p> <p>a river in southern Europe flowing from southwest Germany eastward into the Black Sea.</p> <p>a river in southern Europe flowing from southwest Germany eastward into the Black Sea. And they were actually streams of refugees, and they kept crossing the Danube, and so forth.</p>
dare say	think likely; suppose.
Dark Age	the Middle Ages, especially the earlier part from about a.d. 476 to about the end of the 10th century so-called from the idea that this

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	period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, and cultural decline.
dark ages	<p>any period characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, cultural decline, etc.</p> <p>a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of advanced knowledge, etc.</p> <p>a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of enlightenment or advanced knowledge, etc.</p> <p>a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of advanced knowledge, etc. So you are the children, the forgotten children of yesteryear, who grew up in the dark ages when we didn't have these things and somehow learned anyway. –Meter Training (12 July 62)</p> <p>a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of advanced knowledge, etc. That gives you some sort of an idea of how far man was into the dark ages with regard to justice. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a period or stage marked by repressiveness, a lack of advanced knowledge, etc. That gives you some sort of an idea of how far man was into the dark ages with regard to justice. 2Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)</p>
dark star	a star that no longer gives off any light; a dead star.
dark, in the	<p>in ignorance; uninformed.</p> <p>kept in ignorance; uninformed.</p> <p>uninformed; ignorant.</p> <p>uninformed; ignorant. In other words, it's a written, posted order; people are not left in the dark concerning this State of Emergency.</p>
darken someone's door	to cross their threshold. The expression is typically used in a sentence such as "Don't you dare darken my door again!" The door is darkened by one's shadow.
darn well	<p>(informal) a variation of damn well. See damn well in this glossary.</p> <p>(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation</p>

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of damn well.

(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. Darn is a euphemism for damn.

(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. Darn well is a euphemism for damn well.

darn, give a (colloquial) a variation of give a damn, care at all.

darn, isn't worth a (informal) is worthless. A variation of not worth a damn.

darned (colloquial) a euphemism for damned. See damn in this glossary.

(informal) a euphemism for damned; used to make a statement more intense.

(informal) damned; confounded; an expletive used to express anger, annoyance, disgust, etc.

(informal) very; extremely. Darned is a euphemism for damned.

(informal) very; extremely; remarkably.

(informal) very; extremely; remarkably. You're sitting there looking at a couple of brand-new tigers with which you don't have much experience yet, and you know darned well that this public book is going to go like a bomb, it's got to include those tigers, and you don't know enough about those tigers yet to do anything with them.

(informal) a euphemism for damned; used to make a statement more intense. But, most of the things that went through your mind that you were withholding appeared to be pretty darned big with a kind of a reservation on the tail end of it, "Well, it's really not so big." Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

(informal) a euphemism for damned; used to make a statement more intense. But, most of the things that went through your mind that you were withholding appeared to be pretty darned big with a kind of a reservation on the tail end of it, "Well, it's really not so big." Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

darned, I'll be an exclamation of surprise or determination meaning "may I be maltreated, confounded, accursed, etc."

Darnegie, Cale a humorous reference to Dale Carnegie (1888–1955) American

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author and lecturer who published pamphlets and several books including *How to Win Friends and Influence People* (1936).

Dartmoor Scrubs a prison located on a bleak plateau in southwestern England. It was opened in 1809 as a station for receiving French prisoners of war.

a combination of the names of two prisons in England Dartmoor Prison, England's chief confinement center for serious offenders, located in southwestern England, and Wormwood Scrubs, a prison located in London.

Darwin theory the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment.

Darwin, Charles Robert (1809 - 82) English naturalist and author; originated theory of evolution by natural selection. See also natural selection in this glossary.

Darwinian theory the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment.

the theory that man is an animal who arose as a result of a spontaneous accident from a "sea of ammonia," and by the stages of development called "evolution," arrived at the proud estate (social status; rank) of a two-legged wog. The "man-from-mud" theory was taken by scientists from Egyptian demonology (study of demons) and foisted off (imposed by fraud) on man as "modern thought."—New Slant On Life.

the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809-1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. They say ACADEMY LEVEL 0 LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS something is which isn't, such as the Darwinian theory, which is just an old implant. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

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the theory of evolution by natural selection developed by Charles Darwin (1809-1882). This theory holds that all species of plants and animals developed from earlier forms by hereditary transmission of slight variations in successive generations, and that the forms which survive are those that are best adapted to the environment. Do you know the Darwinian theory is in there?

Darwinian Theory-man from mud the theory that man is an animal who arose as a result of a spontaneous accident from a "sea of ammonia," and by the stages of development called "evolution," arrived at the proud estate of a two-legged wog. The "man-from-mud" theory was taken by scientists from Egyptian demonology and foisted off on man as "modern thought." -Ability Magazine 194.

dash a small amount of an added ingredient.
striking or showy appearance or display.

dashing (something) off doing, writing, etc., (something) hastily.

dat (dialect) that.

data bank a fund of information on a particular subject or group of related subjects, usually stored in and used via a computer system.

Data Bureau See Data Branch in this glossary. In the Data Bureau of a CLO, these observations are duplicated and CIC processed for local CLO use but is at once also sent swiftly on to Flag.

a bureau in the Flag Bureaux. Its purpose is to collect data related to management from all over, coordinate it by continent and org and month so that it can be evaluated and on need produce the Whys for high or low statistic situations.

See Data Branch in this glossary.

Data Series Evaluators Course the Scientology course which trains persons in the technology of evaluation as contained in the Data Series. See also Data Series in this glossary.

the Scientology course which trains persons in the technology of evaluation as contained in the Data Series. See also Data Series in this glossary. @Do the Data Series Evaluators Course so you can evaluate your position and get the real Why on what is going on.

Davidson a city in Saskatchewan, Canada. During World War II (1939–1945), the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was established in Canada to train British flyers as Canada's remote

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skies were far from enemy activity and ideal for training. A network of schools and airbases were set up throughout the country, including one in Davidson.

Davis a reference to Parke-Davis.

Davis, Adelle prominent American nutritionist, author of books on nutrition, including Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit, Let's Cook It Right, Let's Have Healthy Children and Let's Get Well.

(1904–1973) prominent American nutritionist. PART ONE, CHAPTER 7, #4

(1904–1973) prominent American nutritionist who started her career by working with physicians in clinics planning diets for the patients. She then began a private consulting practice giving advice to thousands of people suffering from a numerous array of known diseases. After 1958 she devoted herself to lecturing and writing and produced four best-sellers Let's Cook It Right, Let's Have Healthy Children, Let's Eat Right To Keep Fit and Let's Get Well. Throughout her career Davis proved that many diseases could be cured by vitamin supplements and correctional diets and she was highly regarded in her field for her successful efforts in educating the public.

Dawn Child a reference to Dawn, a deity in the sacred hymns of the Hindus, described as a young maid in white robes. Daughter of Sky and sister of Night, she is considered ageless and immortal and is said to rouse up the living and bring youthful vigor.

dawned on began to be understood or felt.

began to be understood or felt. Suddenly dawned on me that we might possibly have a government—or it dawned on him—that this might be a governmental pattern.

Day of Judgment (theology) the time of God's final judgment of all people; end of the world.

day, save the to bring about victory or success, especially when failure seems inevitable; to rescue someone or something from a difficult situation. Day here refers to an activity or period of life. The origin of the phrase is unknown.

daylights (slang) life; sense; wits.

daylights out of, the completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,”

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this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely.

Daz brand name of a laundry detergent manufactured and used in England. It is promoted as making clothes “whiter than white.”

DC abbreviation for direct current, electricity that flows in one direction only.

abbreviation for District of Columbia, a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states.

short for Founding Church of Scientology Washington, DC (District of Columbia).

abbreviation for District of Columbia, a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. You're asking somebody, "Have you ever been in DC before?" -See Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)

referring to Washington, DC (District of Columbia). -Editor.

abbreviation for District of Columbia, a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. Cartoons appearing in the Washington papers, for instance, which start talking avidly about “voteless DC”; the governor of Maryland and people claiming that the—Washington had better be/had better not be under the federal government, and so on.

short for Founding Church of Scientology Washington, DC (District of Columbia). @A request that a cookbook be bought developed 29 despatches in DC, all of major executive level.

DD abbreviation for Doctor of Divinity. At the time of the lecture this title and certificate could be awarded to graduates of Advanced Clinical Courses grading high enough to properly represent their subject. See also Advanced Clinical Course in this glossary.

abbreviation for Doctor of Divinity. At the time of the lecture this title and certificate could be awarded to graduates of Advanced Clinical Courses grading high enough to properly represent their

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subject. See also Advanced Clinical Course in this glossary. And this is from Don Schaeffer, DScn, DD, from Browdie, Long Beach.

- de Camp, L. Sprague (1907 -) a well-known American science fiction writer.
- de Gaulle, General Charles de Gaulle (1890 - 1970) the president of France 1959 - 1969.
- De Mille, Cecil B. (1881 - 1959) American film director. He entered the film industry in 1913, founded the Paramount Company and pioneered the production of lavish and spectacular films.
- deaberrate to remove aberration. See also aberration.
- to remove aberration.
- deaberrating removing aberration. See also aberrated in this glossary.
- deacon a person in training to be a minister.
- dead over my dead body (spoken) used to say you are determined not to allow something to happen. [ex - You'll marry him over my dead body!]
- absolutely; completely.
- (colloquial) completely; absolutely; utterly.
- completely; absolutely.
- completely; totally; absolutely.
- lacking elasticity or bounce.
- absolutely; completely. See, it's dead easy. –Demonstration of High School Indoctrination (6 July 1957)
- dead body of (someone), over the (colloquial) against the strongest resistance of (someone).
- dead body, over (someone's) (colloquial) against the strongest resistance of (someone).
- dead body, over one's (my, your, someone's, etc.) 1. a phrase used to mean despite any opposition, resistance or effort to the contrary; doing whatever it takes to accomplish something. 2. a phrase used to show one's strong opposition to something, with the meaning "not if I can prevent it, I will not allow you to do this; not if I am alive to stop

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you or only if my body is dead.”

dead drunk	<p>(slang) completely overcome with intoxicification. The term is from 16th Century Middle English suggesting the inertness of death; fixedness; unchangingness.</p> <p>(slang) completely overcome with intoxicification. The term is from 16th Century Middle English suggesting the inertness of death; fixedness; unchangingness. So, this person slides into the organization, caroming against both doors, dead drunk, been an alcoholic for years, skid row special and so forth.</p>
dead ducks	persons that are beyond help, redemption or hope.
dead giveaway	(slang) an unmistakable and definitive clue.
dead horse to death, beating a	(colloquial) continuing to try to get satisfaction from something that cannot or can no longer give it. From a person who beats a horse to make it go even though it is dead, thus doing something that is completely useless.
dead in his head	<p>a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. Thus he reads peculiarly on the meter. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations.</p> <p>a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations.</p> <p>a Scientology slang reference to a case which totally associates all thought with mass. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations. A guy is dead in his head, and the pattern of his thought is now going to repeat itself. – Meter Training (12 July 62)</p> <p>(Scientology slang) a case totally associating all thought with mass. Thus, he reads peculiarly on the meter. As he is audited he frees his thinkingness so that he can think without mass connotations.</p>
dead loss	(colloquial) a person, idea, activity, etc., that is hopelessly bad, boring, or ineffective.
Dead Man Bend	<p>a made-up name for a curve in a road that is very dangerous.</p> <p>a made-up name for a treacherous bend in a race track.</p>

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dead on, right	(informal) exactly right, accurate or pertinent.
dead reckoning tracer	n. an instrument that continuously records on a piece of paper the positions of a ship based on dead reckoning (the calculation of a vessel's approximate position on the basis of compass readings, speed, and distance sailed through the water from a known point). Dead reckoning is thought to have originally been called "deduced" reckoning, which was shortened to "ded," (or "dead") reckoning.
dead set against	firmly against. The opposite is "dead set on", meaning firmly in favor of, or firmly intending to. [ex - My father is dead set against my marrying him, but I'm dead set on becoming his wife.]
dead thetan (needle)	a false Clear read. If a thetan is "dead" he doesn't add to or subtract from the reading.
dead, kill everybody	a coined variation of knock someone dead, meaning to impress, dazzle or delight someone greatly. To knock someone dead literally means to cause somebody to die by delivering a forcible blow (a knock), as with an object, one's hand, etc. Kill is used here as an intensification of knock and figuratively means to overwhelm someone by making an irresistible or very strong impression on them, as by causing astonishment, amazement, admiration, etc. Dead as used here means with an almost complete, sudden ceasing or stoppage of motion, as in "he stopped dead when he saw the robber."
dead..., wouldn't be seen	one would not do something under any circumstance, as one regards it as being unacceptable; one will have nothing to do with someone or something.
deader than a doornail	(slang) very dead, completely and absolutely nonresponsive.
dead-house	<p>a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time; a mortuary. The boys who embalmed the bodies down in the dead-house and so forth were actually never even permitted to leave the dead-house.</p> <p>a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time; a mortuary. The boys who embalmed the bodies down in the dead-house and so forth were actually never even permitted to leave the dead-house. ¶Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)</p>
deaf-mute	a person who is deaf, especially from birth, and therefore unable to speak most deaf-mutes having the necessary vocal organs can be taught to speak.

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deal off the top of the deck	see DECK, DEAL OFF THE TOP OF THE.
dealt off the bottom of the deck	<p>an expression taken from a method of cheating in card games whereby the dealer has covertly given certain players the playing card from the bottom of the deck instead of from the top. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>given out without (one's) awareness or conscious knowledge. An expression taken from a method of dealing in card games whereby the dealer covertly gives certain players a playing card from the bottom of the deck instead of from the top.</p>
dealt off the top of the deck	<p>an expression taken from card games whereby the dealer has fairly given other players playing cards from the top of the deck. See also dealt off the bottom of the deck in this glossary. They're just being dealt off the top of the deck, one, two, three, four, see? -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)</p>
dean emeritus	<p>a dean (official of a school, college or university) who is retired from active service but is retaining his rank or title.</p>
Dean of Technology	<p>a title which is awarded to a Case Supervisor who has met the minimum qualifications of a Senior Case Supervisor and has also completed the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and the Class VIII Course, progressed in case level to the class of his org and has a uniform record of case supervision. For more information, read HCO PL 24 Oct. 76R III, SENIOR CASE SUPERVISOR REQUIREMENTS, in OEC Volume 5. [Title on screen] Dean of Technology</p>
dear old do and die	<p>a reference to a particular school or university and the determination and loyalty existing with the members of the school to go all-out to win in any school sports or other competitions. It's going out, it's going to play a game for dear old do and die.</p>
Dear Souls Area	<p>a saccharine-sweet sort of a universe, characterized by lots of enforced ARC, dating back to trillions of years ago.</p> <p>a saccharine-sweet sort of a universe, characterized by lots of enforced ARC, dating back to trillions of years ago. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91</p>
Dearborn	<p>city in southeastern Michigan; site of the Ford automobile-manufacturing plant and other industries which turn out metal products, storage tanks and aircraft.</p>

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dearth	<p>an inadequate supply; scarcity; lack.</p> <p>scarcity or lack.</p>
death	<p>The withdrawal of theta from an organism, leaving only MEST, in order to conquer new MEST and form another organism which can better survive.</p> <p><i>the withdrawal of theta from an organism, leaving only mest, in order to conquer new mest and form another organism which can better survive.</i></p>
death certificate	<p>n. a certificate in which information relating to a dead person such as age, race, sex, occupation, etc., is given and in which a physician certifies the time, place and cause of death, e.g., accident, natural causes, suicide or homicide. This document is important as it serves as an official record and constitutes legal proof of a person's death. It is also a required document for the burial of a dead person in all states of the United States.</p>
death chamber	<p>a room in which condemned prisoners are executed.</p>
death knell	<p>an omen or sign of the end, death or destruction of something. Originally, a bell tolled to announce a death or funeral.</p>
death lessons	<p>stories dreamed up and distributed in 1961 which claimed children were being taught to imagine themselves dead.</p> <p>n. a reference to stories distributed in newspapers in the 1960s which claimed children were being taught to imagine themselves dead.</p>
death on	<p>(informal) disliking or strongly against.</p>
Death Valley	<p>a desert region in eastern California and southern Nevada; the location of the lowest point below sea level in the Americas. It receives less than 2 inches of rain a year and has recorded some of the world's highest temperatures.</p> <p>a desert region in south California and south Nevada; the location of the lowest point below sea level in the Americas. It receives less than 2 inches of rain a year and has recorded some of the world's highest temperatures.</p> <p>dry hot desert basin in eastern California and southern Nevada, containing the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere.</p>

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death, beat (something) to	(colloquial) deal with or discuss (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flog to death.
	(colloquial) deal with or discuss (something) until it is no longer in any way interesting. A variation of flog (something) to death.
	a variation of flog to death or do to death, meaning ieoverdo or repeat too often; deal with or discuss (a subject) till it is no longer in any way interesting.
death-bent	m. characterized by a disposition or tendency toward dying; marked by a determined, resolute direction towards death. Bent here means marked by a strong inclination or leaning towards something, said of the mind, or of one's character or desires. If someone is bent on something he has a determination or intention to do or attain that thing, as in "he is bent on destruction."
debacle	a complete collapse or failure. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
	a complete collapse or failure.
debarring	shutting out or excluding from a place or condition.
debasing	making lower in value, character, dignity, etc.
debilitated	reduced to debility, the condition of being weak or feeble; weak intellectually or morally.
debug	an action taken to get the snarls or stops out of something.
Decameron	a collection of 100 stories written by Italian poet and author Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375). The Decameron is composed of stories related by ten young people (three men and seven women) who, during a plague in Florence, Italy, leave the city for the fresh air of a country villa. To entertain themselves, over a stretch of ten days, each tells one story a day to the rest of the group. The witty stories with their alternate humorous and tragic views of life total 100 in all. The work, composed between 1348 and 1353, is considered Boccaccio's masterpiece and had enormous influence on the style and standards of European literature. (Decameron comes from the Greek words deka "ten" and hemera "day," and means, literally, "ten days" work.)
deceitful	tending to deceive (make [a person] believe what is not true); apt to lie or cheat.
deceltful	dishonest, deceptive; false.

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decentralization	the breaking up of a concentration of (government authority, industry, population, etc.) in a main center and the distribution of it more widely.
decibels	<p>units of intensity of sound.</p> <p>plural of decibel, a numerical expression of the relative loudness of a sound.</p> <p>units of intensity of sound. And you'll see somebody else has poured the tea into the saucer with both paws wrapped around the saucer and inhaling at a very large number of decibels. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p>
decision(s),	counter-emotion ps importance of own evaluations and, 133, 135, 171 and, 214 dynamics and, 75 re just two decisions possible, 20 exists to monitor motion, 53 to be ill, 190-191 failure and your own W emotion, 163
Deck Court Martial	a military trial or court of little formality, usually held with just one officer, for judging minor offenses. In the Navy these would be held by the Deck Officer (the officer on watch and representing the captain).
deck court-martial	<p>a military trial or court of little formality, usually held with just one officer, for judging minor offenses. In the Navy these would be held by the Deck Officer (the officer on watch and representing the captain).</p> <p>n. a justice procedure formerly used in the United States Navy and Marine Corps in which a court was convened by a Commanding Officer to try a person for offenses the officer felt demanded a more severe punishment than he was authorized to assign. The court was presided over by an officer appointed by the Commanding Officer. The penalties included such things as solitary confinement (for up to 20 days) or reduction to next inferior rating, as well as the possible assignment of extra duties or loss of pay.</p>
deck officer	(nautical) any officer whose responsibilities include navigation, cargo handling, etc.
deck pump	a portable pump (hand or motor driven) for fighting fire or pumping water from the ship.
deck sailor	a common sailor most of whose duties are performed on the main deck.

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deck, deal off the bottom of the	to do something deceptively; to swindle or cheat. This term comes from the act of cheating in a game of cards where the dealer covertly controls the game by giving a player (or players) cards from the bottom of the deck where they have been placed by him knowing they will be detrimental to the other player(s). Cards are normally dealt from the top of the deck and are, at that time, unknown to the dealer and other players.
decked out	dressed up or specially decorated for some purpose.
declaration	the act of making something clearly known, stated or announced.
declaration of independence	a reference to Ian Smith's proclamation of independence from Britain on 11 November 1965 which was declared illegal and invalid by the British government. See also Smith in this glossary.
declare	<p>an action done in Qual after a pc has completed a cycle of action or attained a state. The pc or pre-OT who knows he made it must be sent to Exams and Certs and Awards to attest. A declare completes his cycle of action and is a vital part of the action.</p> <p>an Ethics Order which declares a person or group as a suppressive person or group. See also SP in this glossary.</p> <p>an Ethics Order which declares a person or group as a suppressive person or group.</p> <p>an Ethics Order which declares a person or group as a suppressive person or group. See also Ethics Order in this glossary.</p> <p>an Ethics Order which declares a person or group as a suppressive person or group. See also SP in this glossary. @Where it is found that this is occurring and if the person concerned does not report it to the proper terminals, HAS and Staff Chaplain, departure will be followed by a declare.</p> <p>an Ethics Order which declares a person or group as a suppressive person or group. [Heading on a document shown to Captain Jak] SP Declare</p>
deconscious	n. a humorous coined variation of the word unconscious.
decontamination	the action of making (an object or area) safe for unprotected personnel by removing, neutralizing, or destroying any harmful substance, as radioactive material or poisonous gas.

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decried	spoken out against strongly and openly; denounced. spoke out against strongly and openly; denounced.
decry	express strong disapproval of; condemn; cry out against.
ded	short for DEserveD action an incident where the preclear punishes or hurts or wrecks someone or something the like of which has never hurt him. 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. See also preclear in this glossary. an incident 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. DEDEX - an incident which happens to the pc after he has a DED. It is always on the same chain or subject, is always after the DED. It means the DED exposed. It is covered guilt. Its effect on the pc is all out of proportion to the actual injury to him.
DED – DEDEX	a DED (DEserveD action) is an overt act for which there was no motivator. DEDEXes (DEserveD actions EXposed or EXplained) are an explanation of why overt acts were deserved by another. DED - DEDEX is an overt-motivator sequence that went backwards. For example Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill had it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invented something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting him. That's a DED - DEDEX It is a phony overt-motivator sequence. See also motivator; overt act; overt act - motivator sequence in this glossary.
Dedex	short for DEserveD action EXposed an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. 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. For example Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also ded and preclear in this glossary. short for DEserveD action EXposed an incident which happens to a preclear after he has a ded and is always on the same subject. 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

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the harsh word or the scratch. He will explain violently how terribly he has been used. For example Bill hits Joe and then Joe hits Bill. Although it went this way, Bill has it figured out that Joe must have hit him first, so he invents something that Joe did to him to motivate his hitting Joe. See also ded and preclear in this glossary.

deduce	infer by logical reasoning; reason out or conclude from known facts or general principles.
deductive	(logic) of or relating to deduction reasoning from known facts or general principles to a logical conclusion.
deep analysis	depth therapy a form of psychotherapy that attempts to work through unconscious conflicts to resolve problems in behavior. n. LRH def. deep analysis is a practice of discovering hidden data and delivering unto the patient insight regarding that data. [Lecture 26 June 50]
deep end, go off the	act excitedly and without careful thinking. enter upon a course of action with heedless or irresponsible indifference to consequences.
deep six, give (someone) the	(slang) dispose of (someone); 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 deep. (slang) dispose of (someone); 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 deep. It's been accumulated and Review can now okay this person or give this person the deep six.
deep-six	(slang) a grave.
deep-six, gave (someone) the	(slang) disposed of (someone); rejected (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," and so on, so on. ⚡Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)
deep-six, giving the	a variation of giving (someone) the deep-six, rejecting, negating or abandoning; disposing of definitively. The origin of this phrase is nautical; burials at sea are made in water more than six fathoms

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	deep (a fathom is a nautical unit of length equal to six feet of water).
deer	a swift moving mammal with hoofs. The male deer has large, branching antlers. A deer?
deez	(dialect) these.
defeatist	characteristic of one who too readily accepts or expects defeat.
Defense Department	Department of Defense, the department of the US federal government charged with ensuring that the military capacity of the US is adequate to safeguard the national security.
defied	resisted or opposed boldly or openly. resisted or opposed boldly or openly. In knighthood they protected the weak and defied the oppressive strong.
definitely proven guilty.	For example if evidence in a court of law is conflicting the person would be found innocent.
definition	a statement of the meaning of a word.
deflation	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. reduction of the amount of available money in circulation so that prices go down.
deft	quick but sure; skillful.
degraded	m. a coined word meaning to have lost favor, esteem or credit. This is formed from the prefix de-, meaning away from, down from, expressing the reverse or a negative, and the word grace, from the Latin gratia, meaning favor, honor or regard.
degradation	a condition of lowered or corrupted moral character and self-respect. the state of having lost self-respect; low, disgraceful condition.
degrade	to lower or corrupt in quality, moral character, value, etc.

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dehumidifier	an appliance for removing moisture from the air, as for lowering the humidity in a storage room.
deification	the act of making a god out of.
deigns	thinks it worthy of oneself (to do something); thinks fit; condescends.
deism	belief in the existence of a God on purely rational grounds without reliance on revelation or authority; especially, the 17th and 18th century doctrine that God created the world and its natural laws, but takes no further part in its functioning.
déjà vu	French for already seen; a feeling that one has been in a place or had a specific experience before. (French) (literally meaning “already seen”) a feeling that one has been in a place or had a specific experience before.
Delacroix	Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix (1798 - 1863), French painter. He was the leader of Romanticism in painting. See also Romanticism in this glossary.
deleterious	harmful, injurious.
deliberative	characterized by careful, attentive thinking or reflection. -Random House Second Edition Unabridged Dictionary.
delicate	requiring great care, caution or tact.
delineated	explained in words; described. outlined or described.
delirium	a state of uncontrolled excitement or emotion.
delirium tremens	a violent delirium (temporary state of extreme mental excitement, marked by restlessness, confused speech and hallucinations) resulting chiefly from excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor and characterized by sweating, trembling, anxiety and frightening hallucinations. Delirium tremens comes from Latin, and means literally “trembling delirium.” a violent delirium (temporary state of extreme mental excitement, marked by restlessness, confused speech and hallucinations) resulting chiefly from excessive drinking of alcoholic liquor and characterized by sweating, trembling, anxiety and frightening hallucinations. Delirium tremens comes from Latin, and means

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literally “trembling delirium.” Used figuratively in this context.

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@[Title of issue] DEVELOPED TRAFFIC, THE DELIRIUM TREMENS OF CENTRAL ORGS

deliver the bacon	see BACON, DELIVER THE.
delphinium	a garden plant with tall spikes of flowers, usually blue.
Delta	a reference to a former American company that manufactured and repaired E-Meters in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s.
delusion	<p>what one person thinks is, but others don't necessarily; a reality for one person out of agreement with others.</p> <p>what one person thinks is, but others don't necessarily; a reality for one person out of agreement with others.</p> <p>false belief or opinion.</p> <p>things not of one's own creation or of the mest universe which locate one in time and space.</p> <p>see Standard Operating Procedure For Theta Clearing</p> <p>things not of one's own creation or of the MEST universe which locate one in time and space.</p> <p>what one person thinks is, but others don't necessarily; a reality for one person out of agreement with others. -Lecture of 28 July 1966.</p>
delusions	beliefs in things that are contrary to fact or reality, resulting from deception, misconception or mental disorder.
demark	set or mark the limits of.
demeanor	conduct; behavior.
dementia praecox	a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia (also a psychiatric term) which is a major mental disorder typically characterized by

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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 comes from Greek, meaning split mind.

a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia. See also schizoid in this glossary.

a psychiatric term meaning schizophrenia. See schizophrenia in this glossary.

(psychiatry) schizophrenia. See also schizophrenia in this glossary.

(psychiatry) schizophrenia that usually occurs or begins in late adolescence. The phrase comes from Latin and literally means “precocious insanity.” See also schizophrenia in this glossary.

(psychiatry) the name for what was thought to be a common form of insanity, developing usually in late adolescence or early adult life, and characterized by loss of interest in people and things, loss of effective participation in practical or social life, incoherence of thought and action, and blunting of emotion.

(psychiatry) schizophrenia. See also schizophrenia in this glossary. They say, "This is dementia praecox case. . ." -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

a psychiatric term meaning schizophre- nia. See also schizophrenia in this glossary.

(psychiatry) schizophrenia that usually occurs or begins in late adolescence. The phrase comes from Latin and literally means “precocious insanity.” See also schizophrenia in this glossary. One is schizophrenia, another is manic-depressive, another is dementia praecox, another one is oh, I don't know, over the barrel and another one is the polka.

demise ceasing to exist; death.

demobed short for demobilized. See also demobilization. (Health and Certainty) Final approval 4/11/89

democracy a government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled.

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government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled.

government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. And it tells you, then, that a democracy amongst a bunch of completely uneducated hill tribes would be a complete bust.

a government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled. When we see a society at large which is starting to crumble around the edges a little bit, when people are saying, “Well, what’s all this thing about democracy? What’s all this stuff?”

democratic of or pertaining to a government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives.

of or pertaining to a government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives. And yet the politician in a democratic country has always got this as his stock in trade. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

democrats persons who believe in and uphold government by the people; advocates of rule by the majority.

Democrats and the Republicans (politics) the two major political parties in the United States. American government functions almost entirely through the party system—a voluntary organization of voters in which most registered voters in the US give their allegiance to one of these two major parties. The two-party system has the advantage of making for stability of government by preventing the formation of a variety of minority parties or factions, but its greatest disadvantage is that often there is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the ideals and objectives of the two parties.

(politics) the two major political parties in the United States. American government functions almost entirely through the party system—a voluntary organization of voters in which most registered voters in the US give their allegiance to one of these two major parties. The two-party system has the advantage of making for stability of government by preventing the formation of a variety of minority parties or factions, but its greatest disadvantage is that often there is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the ideals and objectives of the two parties. You say the United States hasn’t made this stupid mistake; there’s the

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Democrats and the Republicans. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

demon	<p>a mechanical mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer and acts as an individual being. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. See also analyzer; circuit; demon circuit.</p> <p>a mental mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer and acts as an individual being. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advices like a real, live voice exteriorly.</p> <p>a mechanical mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer and acts as an individual being. A lona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voke or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. See also analyzer; circuit; demon circuit.</p> <p>same as demon circuit.</p>
demon rum	<p>n. an expression dating from the nineteenth century meaning evil, intoxicating alcoholic drink. It may have been invented by author Timothy Shay Arthur in his popular novel, Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There (1854), in which he described someone as “a slave to the demon rum.” Demon means a wicked or evil spirit, a devil. It is used figuratively to show that something, specifically an alcoholic drink, has the attributes or evil nature of a demon. Rum is an alcoholic beverage made from fermented molasses, sugar cane, etc. In the United States, the word rum has sometimes been used as a generic term for all intoxicating liquors.</p>
demon rum, the	<p>(slang) alcohol or liquor.</p>
demon-circuit	<p>characteristic of or belonging to a mental mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analytical mind and acts as an individual being. A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice, or echoes the spoken word interiorly, or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly. See also circuit in this glossary. (Chapter 4, #26)</p>

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demoniac possession	<p>the supposed control of a human body and mind by an “evil spirit”; or the occupation by an “evil spirit” of some portion of a human body causing sickness, pain, etc.</p> <p>the state of being possessed (occupied or controlled from within) by a demon or evil spirit. Originally, obvious physical difficulties and spiritual troubles were regarded as stemming from the same basic cause=demoniac possession.</p> <p>the condition of being possessed by a demon or demons. Contrary to popular belief, a demon is actually a mechanical mechanism set up by an engram which takes over a portion of the analyzer and acts as an individual being A bona fide demon is one who gives thoughts voice or echoes the spoken word interiorly or who gives all sorts of complicated advice like a real, live voice exteriorly.</p>
demonstrably	<p>obviously or apparently.</p>
demonstration kit	<p>a kit composed of various small objects such as corks, caps, paper clips, pen tops, rubber bands, etc. A student uses these small objects to represent the various parts of something he is studying about. The objects can be moved about to show the mechanics and actions of a given concept and help the student understand it. Also called a “demo kit.”</p> <p>a kit composed of various small objects such as corks, caps, paper clips, pen tops, rubber bands, etc. A student uses these small objects to represent the various parts of something he is studying about. The objects can be moved about to show the mechanics and actions of a given concept and help the student understand it. Also called a "demo kit."</p> <p>a collection of various small objects such as corks, caps, paper clips, pen tops, rubber bands, etc., used by a student to represent the various parts of something he is studying about. The objects can be moved about to show the mechanics and actions of a given concept and help the student understand it.</p> <p>a kit composed of various small objects such as corks, caps, paper clips, pen tops, rubber bands, etc. A student uses these small objects to represent the various parts of something he is studying about. The objects can be moved about to show the mechanics and actions of a given concept and help the student understand it. Also called a “demo kit.”</p>
Demosthenian	<p>like or similar to that of Demosthenes (384 - 322), Athenian orator and statesman.</p>

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like or similar to that of Demosthenes (384 - 322 b.c.), statesman and greatest orator of ancient Greece. He is said to have overcome a childhood stutter by forcing himself to speak with pebbles in his mouth.

like or similar to that of Demosthenes (384-322 B.C.),
GLOSSARY Athenian orator and statesman. Whatever else he's saying or however he's putting it, whether in the Demosthenian oratory and logic, or no matter how colorfully or how dully or how whinishly or how meanly or how grandly he is putting it, that's what he is saying! -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

denizen an inhabitant or occupant.

an inhabitant; resident.

Dennison short for Dennison Manufacturing Company, a company that manufactures paper products.

a reference to the Dennison Stationery Products Company, an American company formed in 1844 that manufactures office and home stationery products.

denominational of a particular religious denomination (a distinctly named church or religious sect).

denotes is a mark or sign of; indicates.

densitometer (photography) an instrument for measuring a negative's density (relative degree of opaqueness).

a meter used by professionals for measuring optical density (how opaque something is), of a photographic negative, print, or slide. The information obtained from the densitometer is used to adjust various pieces of equipment used in producing copies so that each copy produced will look exactly like or better than the original photograph. It's got to be on every negative, and it's got to be at least a quarter-of-an-inch square, and it's got to match exactly on a densitometer. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64) [ILLO]

n. an instrument used in photography and printing to measure the density of an exposed and processed photograph or the density of ink on a final printed sheet. Density is the relative darkness of film or ink. In photography, the density of film is affected by such factors as the amount of exposure to light (the longer the film is

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exposed, the denser it becomes), as well as how the film is developed. In printing, density is affected by such factors as ink quantity on the printed page. A densitometer allows a photographer to measure the density of a photograph and thus regulate its exposure and development, and enables a printer to ensure that the proper amount of ink is being used throughout a printing job.

(photography) an instrument for measuring a negative's density (relative degree of opaqueness). It's got to be on every negative, and it's got to be at least a quarter-of-an-inch square, and it's got to match exactly on a densitometer. ¶A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

Denver capital city of the state of Colorado, in the western United States.

denyers engramic commands (such as "I can't tell you," "It's not here") which deny the existence of phrase or incident.

engramic commands which, literally translated, mean that the engram doesn't exist. "I'm not here," "This is getting nowhere," "I must not talk about it," "I can't remember," etc. Commands which make the preclear feel there is no incident present. -Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

department a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sedions and units within itself and is headed by a director. An example would be the Department of Training in the Technical Division, headed up by the Director of Training.

a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and units within itself and is headed by a director. An example would be the Department of Training in the Technical Division, headed up by the Director of Training.

a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director.

a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director. See also division in this glossary.

a portion of a division in a Church of Scientology organization containing a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director. See also organizing

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board in this glossary.

a portion of a division in a Church of Scientology organization containing a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director.

a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director. -The whole theory of successful organization is to have posts that only do specific things, to have sections and departments and divisions which specialize, and to have people who only wear their own hats and know who is wearing the other hats and send their work to them. HCO PL, Hats, Reason For

a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. It is headed by a director. @To analyze a post or a department or an organization, make a list of each particle it handles (whether types of bodies, types of comm or any other item) and follow each item from the point it enters the post or department or organization to the point it exits.

Department 21) a department in personnel, functions and lines of

Department 3 the Department of Inspections and Reports. See Department of Inspections and Reports in this glossary.

department head the head a portion of a division in a Scientology organization which contains a number of sections and is responsible to perform specific functions. Used figuratively in this lecture.

Department of Clearing (Division Ec, Department 183) the department which activates and controls individuals and groups in the field, who in turn get Scientology to the public. This includes Field Staff Members, field auditors, OT Committees, etc. See also field auditors; Field Staff Member; OT Committee.

(Division 6C, Department 18B) the department which activates and controls individuals and groups in the field, who in turn get Scientology to the public. This includes Field Staff Members, field auditors, OT Committees, etc. See also field auditors; Field Staff Member, OT Committee. DEPT. INTRODUCTORY SERVICES

(Division 6C, Department 18B) the department which activates and controls individuals and groups in the field, who in turn get

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Scientology to the public. This includes Field Staff Members, field auditors, OT Committees, etc. See also field auditors; Field Staff Member, OT Committee.

Department of Correction (Division 5, Department 15) the department which handles the correction of the org and its products. The purpose of the Department of Correction is repair and correction of auditing, training and organizational difficulties. Formerly known as the Department of Review.

(Division 5, Department 15) the department which handles the correction of the org and its products. The purpose of the Department of Correction is repair and correction of auditing, training and organizational difficulties. Formerly known as the Department of Review.

Department of Disinformation a department in the KGB (the intelligence and internal-security agency of the former Soviet Union) created in 1959. Disinformation is false or deliberately misleading information about a country's military strength or plans, etc., publicly announced or planted in the news media, etc. The KGB's Department of Disinformation ran numerous disinformation operations through the use of foreign intelligence reports, deliberately leaking false information and rumors to the foreign media, planting forgeries in order to deceive the public or politicians in a given country and through elaborate clandestine propaganda campaigns. It was also known as Department D.

Department of Examinations a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of the lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron ensure 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.

a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron ensure 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. See also Qualifications Division in this glossary.

Department of Income (Division 3, Department 7) the department which collects all funds for services and sales.

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Department of Injustice humorous alteration of the Department of Justice, the department of the US federal government charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of federal laws. It includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

humorous alteration of the Department of Justice, the department of the US federal government charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of federal laws. It includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. They've taken their cue from the Immigration Office of the Department of Injustice and they're pretty ornery. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

a humorous reference to the United States' Department of Justice.

Department of Introductory Services (Division 6A, Department 16D) the department which delivers introductory services. The product of this department is persons completing services who are then interested in continuing on in Dianetics and Scientology.

(Division 6A, Department 16D) the department which delivers introductory services. The product of this department is persons completing services who are then interested in continuing on in Dianetics and Scientology. DEPT. PERSONNEL
ENHANCEMENT

(Division 6A, Department 16D) the department which delivers introductory services. The product of this department is persons completing services who are then interested in continuing on in Dianetics and Scientology.

Department of Processing (Division 4, Department 12) the department in which the Hubbard Guidance Center is located. This department has the product of preclears who have completed a Grade or the full end phenomena of an auditing rundown. This is accomplished through standard auditing and case supervision. See also Director of Processing; Hubbard Guidance Center.

Department of Public Contact(Division 6A, Department 16C) the department which contacts and makes large numbers of people aware of the existence and availability of Dianetics and Scientology, and which routes the persons they contact into the Department of Introductory Services.

(Division 6A, Department 16C) the department which contacts and makes large numbers of people DEPT. REGISTRATION

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aware of the existence and availability of Dianetics and Scientology, and which routes the persons they contact into the Department of Introductory Services.

(Division 6A, Department IEc) the department which contacts and makes large numbers of people aware of the existence and availability of Dianetics and Scientology, and which routes the persons they contact into the Department of Introductory Services. Department of Public

Department of Public Relations (Division 6C, Department ISA) the department responsible for favorable public recognition through public-relations area control asserted and maintained. It accomplishes this through standard public-relations activities. It is also responsible for public-relations plans and programs within the organization itself.

(Division 6C, Department 18A) the department responsible for favorable public recognition through public-relations area control asserted and maintained. It accomplishes this through standard public-relations activities. It is also responsible for public-relations plans and programs within the organization itself.

(Division 6C, Department 18A) the department responsible for favorable public recognition through public-relations area control asserted and maintained. It accomplishes this through standard public-relations activities. It is also responsible for public-relations plans and programs within the organization itself.

Department of Publications (Division 2, Department 5) the department which sells and delivers Dianetics and Scientology books, tapes, cassettes, meters, insignia, hat and course packs through the org bookstore, org book outlets and via mail-order sales. The Bookstore Officer is the head of this department.

(Division 2, Department 5) the department which sells and delivers Dianetics and Scientology books, tapes, cassettes, meters, insignia, hat and course packs through the org bookstore, org book outlets and via mail-order sales. The Bookstore Officer is the head of this department.

Department of Records, Assets and Materiel (Division 3, Department 9) the department which is responsible for (a) complete and perfect records of org financial transactions which are audited, securely preserved and always accessible; (b) liquid assets (cash or readily convertible to cash) securely banked, safeguarded and accounted for; and (c)

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countable, preserved and valuable materiel assets which retain their usefulness and value for any resale.

Department of Review a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron correct any nonoptimum result of the organization and also advising 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.

Department of Routing and Personnel (Division 1, Department 1) the department responsible for proper routing and reception actions, the procuring of new personnel for the organization, standard personnel assignment and handling, and for fully training personnel in their organizational duties. The product of this department is effective personnel posted and hatted.

(Division 1, Department 1) the department responsible for proper routing and reception actions, the pro-airing of new personnel for the organization, standard personnel assignment and handling, and for fully training personnel in their organizational duties. The product of this department is effective personnel posted and hatted.

Department of Success (Division 6C, Department 18C) the department which is responsible for members actively applying Scientology towards the creation of a new civilization. It accomplishes this through standard programing and planning actions and the use of a wide variety of groups (GungHo Groups, OT Committees, Volunteer Ministers, etc.) and community-relations campaigns. It also interviews all service completions and validates and utilizes success stories from them. See also Gung-Ho Group; OT Committee; Volunteer Minister.

(Division 6C, Department 18C) the department which is responsible for members actively applying Scientology towards the creation of a new civilization. It accomplishes this through standard programing and planning actions and the use of a wide variety of groups (Gung-Ho Groups, OT Committees, Volunteer Ministers, etc.) and community-relations campaigns. It also interviews all service completions and validates and utilizes success stories from them. See also GungHo Group; OT Committee; Volunteer Minister,

(Division 6C, Department 18C) the department which is responsible for members actively applying Scientology towards the creation of a new civilization. It accomplishes this through

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standard programing and planning actions and the use of a wide variety of groups (Gung-Ho Groups, OT Committees, Volunteer Ministers, etc.) and community-relations campaigns. It also interviews all service completions and validates and utilizes success stories from them. See also Gung-Ho Group; OT Committee; Volunteer Minister,

Department of the Chaplain (Division 6B, Department 17D) the department responsible for such actions as ministerial services (i.e., personal counseling, marriage counseling), church services and organization morale. See also Chaplain.

(Division 6B, Department 17D) the department responsible for such actions as ministerial services (i.e., personal counseling, marriage counseling), church services and organization morale. See also Chaplain.

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 part of the Public Servicing Division, Division 6B, and is headed by the Chaplain.

the department in a Church of Scientology organization that helps people who have upsets with the organization or with each other, and that delivers ministerial services such as christenings, marriages, marital counseling, Sunday services and funerals.

Department of the Interior a department of the United States government created in 1849, and headed by the Secretary of the Interior. This department is charged with the conservation and development of the nation's natural resources, wildlife, water, fishes, etc. It oversees maintenance of the national parks, preservation of historical landmarks, and welfare of Native American reservations. In addition, it also administers programs for American Indians and for the overseas possessions and territories of the US. Also called Interior Department.

Department of Training (Division 4, Department 11) the department in which all major training courses are done. Its product is effectively trained and graduated students. The Academy is in this department and is where one studies to become a professional auditor. See also Academy; Director of Training.

(Division 4, Department 11) the department in which all major training courses are done. Its product is effectively trained and

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graduated students. The Academy is in this department and is where one studies to become a professional auditor. See also Academy; Director of Training.

department store a large retail store for the sale of many kinds of goods arranged in departments.

departures deviations or divergences, especially from a rule, course of action, plan or purpose.

depository having the nature of matter collected in any part of an organism.

of or pertaining to a deposit. For example, chemical deposits can occur in the joints, causing inflammation and pain (arthritis).

of or pertaining to a deposit. For example, chemical deposits can occur in the joints, causing inflammation and pain (arthritis). See also arthritis in this glossary.

depraving making morally bad or evil.

making worse or bad, corrupting or perverting. Most commonly used in reference to morals as in ``morally depraved."

depressed pressed down; pushed down; lowered. Used in the lecture in reference to the barrel of a large gun.

Depression also called the Great Depression, the great slowdown in the American economy, the worst in the country's history, which began in 1929 and lasted until the early 1940s. Many banks and businesses failed, and millions of people lost their jobs.

a period which began in 1929 and lasted through most of the 1930s. During this time business, employment and stock market values declined severely and remained at a very low level of activity. Also called "the Great Depression."

Dept 17 short for Department 17, once the name of a single department of the Public Division. Dept 17 is now a full Division, Division 6B, Public Servicing Division. It is responsible for registration and delivery of services to public in Division 6 to obtain the product of active Scientologists.

Dept D a shortened form of Department of Disinformation.

Dept Materiel short for Department of Materiel the department on an earlier org board (1961) which performed functions now covered by the Treasury Division on the current org board.

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Dept of Income	short for the Department of Income, Department 7 in Division 3, the Treasury Division. This Department is responsible for all funds collected for services and sales.
depth interview	n. a type of questioning or discussion used by advertisers in an attempt to gain insight into the reasons behind the behavior of prospects and customers. Depth interviews are used, for example, when an advertiser wants to find out why a consumer prefers a competitor's brand over his own. A group of consumers are asked carefully worded questions to find the reasons. The answers are analyzed to try and get some idea of what changes the advertiser may have to make in his sales program or in the product itself.
Deputy Executive Director for Delivery and Exchange	(Division 7, Department 19) the executive with the function of seeing that the public get signed up and serviced. He is directly responsible for getting promotion, sales, call-in of public, delivery itself and re-sign (for further services) occurring. (Division 7, Department 19) the executive with the function of seeing that the public get signed up and serviced. He is directly responsible for getting promotion, sales, call-in of public, delivery itself and resign (for further services) occurring. (Division 7, Department 19) the executive with the function of seeing that the public get signed up and serviced. He is directly responsible for getting promotion, sales, call-in of public, delivery itself and resign (for further services) occurring.
der	(German) the. (German) the. German officer "Herr Doktor Freud, der Kaiser this patient has sent over yet to your clinic." the German word for the.
derangement	disturbance of the functions (of the mind); mental disorder; insanity.
Derby Building	an office building in Wichita, Kansas, USA, used in the 1950s by LRH to open the Hubbard College.
derelict	neglectful of duty; delinquent; negligent.
derivation	explanation of where a word came from originally.
derived	came from a source or origin; originated.

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dermatitis	inflammation of the skin.
derricks	a type of crane used for lifting cargo onto and off of a ship.
dervish	a member of any various Moslem orders of ascetics (ones who lead a life of austere self-discipline, especially as an act of religious devotion or penance), some of which employ whirling dances and the chanting of religious formulas to produce a collective ecstasy.
Des Moines	capital city of Iowa state, in the northcentral United States. capital city of Iowa state, in the north central United States. the capital city of the state of Iowa, United States. the capital city of the state of Iowa, United States. It was a beautiful day in spring, and he was sitting on the lawn of the Ladies'Aid Society building in Des Móines, Iówa. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)
Descartes, René	(1596 - 1650) French mathematician and philosopher. Father of the modern scientific method. He formulated the principle “I think, therefore I am” and held it to be a model of certainty.
Descartes, Ren'	(1596–1650) French philosopher and mathematician. In his philosophy, Descartes asserted that one should doubt everything that could be doubted and considered something true only when it presented itself so clearly to the mind that it was impossible to doubt. He reasoned that to doubt
described one of his cases	Miss Beauchamp, a woman who apparently showed five different personalities. The book detailed Prince's use of hypnosis in exploring these personalities and attempting to “treat” the woman.
descriptive	representing or delineating by a picture or figure. n. a coined word designating something that describes, such as a graph, chart, diagram, etc.
desensitize	become less sensitive; become less affected or likely to be affected by a specified stimulus.
desert rat	(slang) a prospector in the deserts of the western United States.
deserts	rewards or punishments that are deserved.

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Design Council	a council originally known as the Council of Industrial Design established in 1944 in England to improve the effectiveness of design in British industry. It works with various businesses, government, and in academic circles to promote the use of design to add value to what they do or produce.
designated by a letter	the first is “K,” the second is “L,” the third is “M,” etc.
desisted	ceased, stopped.
desk blotter	n. a flat object containing absorbent paper or some similar material that is placed on a desk, such as that of an office worker or student, and which is used to soak up surplus ink on a piece of paper, etc. The blotter also serves to protect the desk’s surface and can be used to write notes on while one is working. To blot is to take up excess liquid with an absorbent paper or the like.
despatch rider	n. one who carries despatches. A despatch is an official communication, such as in the military, that is carried by special messenger on bicycle, horseback or motorcycle or any message that is sent with speed.
despicable	deserving to be despised; contemptible.
despondent	feeling or showing profound hopelessness or discouragement.
destimulate	<p>to settle out; to take away restimulation. See also restimulation. dev-t abbreviation for developed traffic. Developed traffic does not mean usual and necessary traffic (flow of persons or messages along communication lines). It means unusual and unnecessary traffica great many motions necessary where only the one correct one was needed. See also communication line.</p> <p>to settle out; to take away restimulation. See also restimulation. dev-t abbreviation for developed traffic. Developed traffic does not mean usual and necessary traffic (flow of persons or messages along communication lines). It means unusual and unnecessary traffic</p> <p>to settle out; to take away restimulation.</p>
destiny	what happens to a person during his life, including what will happen in the future.
destirnulate	to settle out; to take away restimulation. See also restinulation.
destroyer	a fast, heavily armed warship.

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	a small, fast warship with guns, torpedoes and other weapons.
	a small, fast warship with guns, torpedoes and other weapons. A destroyer is used to attack submarines and as an escort vessel with merchant convoys or larger warships.
detached	impartial or objective; disinterested; unbiased.
detonative	tending to explode violently and noisily.
detoxified	changed (toxins) into less toxic or more readily excretable substances.
Detroit	<p>a city in southeast Michigan state, United States.</p> <p>a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the “automobile capital of the world.” And somebody who wants to handle a juvenile delinquency program for Detroit can do no better than to come down to South Africa and spend some time on that juvenile delinquency-program line.</p> <p>a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the “automobile capital of the world.”</p> <p>the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States. As the center of automobile production, it is often referred to as the “Motor City” or “Motown.”</p> <p>the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States.</p> <p>a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the “automobile capital of the world.” It never evidently occurred to him that the subject that we study, that those things which we embrace are walking down the boulevard and revolving around the sun and coming off the assembly lines of Detroit and being snapped by photographers every day. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>the largest city in the state of Michigan, USA, located in the southeastern part of the state. Detroit is known as the center of automobile production in the United States, and is often called the Automobile Capital of the World or Motor City. It wouldn't matter if we were teaching them automotive assembly books; you know, manuals used in Detroit for the assembly of automobiles, to a person who is never going to assemble an automobile and has never assembled one and hasn't even played with toy cars. - Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)</p>

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the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States, and the heart of the US automobile industry. It wouldn't matter if we were teaching them automotive assembly books; you know, manuals used in Detroit for the assembly of automobiles, to a person who is never going to assemble an automobile and has never assembled one and hasn't even played with toy cars.

≡Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States. As the center of automobile production, it is often referred to as the "Motor City" or "Motown." The Detroit police, one time, came down with a crash on a center in Detroit, and they did the incredible thing, which has never been repeated anyplace, of seizing a whole bunch of tapes. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States. They're building a reactor up in a heavily populated area around Detroit right now, somewhere up there, and they won't let the public on the grounds because it's a heavy security rating for the area.

a city in the state of Michigan, a middle western state of the United States. ``Is there a Dianetic Center here in the Detroit area? Please let me know the address if there is."

the largest city in the US state of Michigan. In July 1977, racial riots broke out resulting in several deaths, many injured people, and over \$150 million in property damages.

a city in southeast Michigan state, United States. I have a line on an old friend of mine in Detroit who is head of a small group there and intends to begin in correspondence with him for pointers on what they are doing.

a city in southeast Michigan State, USA. It has been known as the ``automobile capital of the world."

a city in southeast Michigan state, USA. It has been known as the ``automobile capital of the world."

Detroitwagen

a made-up name for a car. Detroit is a city in the state of Michigan, USA, known as the automobile capital of the world. Wagen is a German word meaning car.

Deuteronomy

a book of the Old Testament which includes a review of the history of Israel and a number of general moral principles. In this

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lecture, Deuteronomy is humorously referred to as a subject one would study in college.

deuteronium moronium n. a made-up name for a metal.

devaluates deprives of value; reduces the value of.

devaluation the lessening or reduction of value, importance, etc., of something.

devastating effects of its floods earned the river the title China's Sorrow. In 1887, the river flooded an area of 50,000 square miles (130,000 sq km), killing nearly a million people. In 1938, the river again flooded a large area. This time, the Chinese military are said to have initiated the flood by blasting the dikes. The flood stopped a Japanese invasion into China, drowning 6,000 Japanese troops and destroying much of their equipment.

developer (photography) a chemical used to develop film, plates, etc. Lungs all cloudy but the developer is old.

(photography) a chemical used to bring out the picture in film, plates, etc. So therefore—well, actually, since I started photography, miniature cameras have come out, panchromatic film, different types of developers, flashbulbs have come out; they've changed all these things. —Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

(photography) a chemical used to develop film, plates, etc. Lungs all cloudy, but the developer is old.

deviating departing or swerving, as from a procedure, course of action or acceptable norm.

devices, left to our own left to do as we think best.

left to do as we think best. If left to our own devices, we would not. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

devil give the devil his due (informal) be fair in giving praise to a person even though one does not much like or approve of him. [ex - I hate the movies he has made, but to give the devil his due, he is technically a very good film director.]

a person, usually one in unfortunate or pitiable circumstances.

devil (or devils), the a variation of the hell. See hell, the in this glossary. If you can walk into a darkroom and turn yourself out a good negative and a

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good print, who the devils wants to know anything about chemistry, don't you see?

Devil and his dark angels a reference to Satan and the fallen or rebellious angels that work for him. Throughout history the devil has been portrayed as an evil angel who was banished from heaven and became the archenemy of God. Other corrupt, wicked and evil angels who were cast down from heaven joined the Devil and he became their prince. Used here the Devil and his dark angels refers to those individuals with such characteristics.

devil of a very bad; very great; extreme.

devil of it, the (slang) the worst part of something; what makes something very nasty.

devil out of, shoot the (colloquial) a variation of beat the living daylights out of, defeat or thrash thoroughly.

devil out of, the (informal) a variation of the hell out of, a phrase used to emphasize or intensify the action being described.

devil take the hindmost be unconcerned, especially about the consequences. The origin of the phrase is apparent in its more basic meaning not worrying about what happens to the slowest or last one; let each one shift for himself.

devil with (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). You know, "Devil with the sofa pillow!"

devil with (it) (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing).

devil with (something) (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (something).

devil with it, the (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing).

(colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). So I says, "The devil with it." - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

devil with that (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about that.

devil with that, the (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about that.

devil, as the (colloquial) exceedingly.

to an excessive degree, exceedingly; with the violence, cleverness, desperation or other quality attributed to the devil.

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(colloquial) to an excessive degree, exceedingly.

a coined variation of like the devil, meaning extremely, excessively, very, etc. The devil is used here to intensify what is being said.

devil, going to the (informal) becoming bad or ruined; becoming useless.

(informal) becoming bad or ruined; becoming useless. Tone arm is hung up, you cant get it moving, everything is going to the devil, and so forth-well, you just better do a scout for wrong dates. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

going to the dogs. See dogs, going to the in this glossary.

devil, hotter than the very hot; red-hot. A variation of hotter than a two-dollar pistol. See also pistol, hotter than a in this glossary.

a coined phrase meaning extremely hot; characterized by great force or speed; marked by great intensity, interest, enthusiasm, etc. Devil is used here to add emphasis.

devil, like the (slang) with violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively. Well, she's gotten to a point now where she runs into Mary Sue's room, looks demandingly at the mantle where she knows some candy is kept for her, you see, and then just barks like the devil!

(colloquial) as if in a state of torment or misery.

(colloquial) as in a state of torment or misery.

(colloquial) not so; untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard.

(colloquial) very much, very hard, very fast, etc.

(slang) with violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively.

with great force, cunning etc.; extremely.

(colloquial) as in a state of torment or misery. Now, if the pc is feeling like the devil, pc's feeling miserable about an auditing session or auditor, or something like that . . . -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

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(colloquial) as if in a state of torment or misery. So eventually if you were stupid enough to force them into some word that they considered was wrong, which was way down the bank someplace, you'd bypass all that, they'd turn on a tremendous somatic and they'd feel like the devil. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

with great force, cunning, etc.; extremely. And the only way we can do that is try to go like the devil for the minimum period.

devil, raise any (informal) start an argument.

devil, raised (so much) the (colloquial) made (such) a great disturbance.

devil, raises the (colloquial) makes a great disturbance.

devil, raising the (colloquial) a variation of raising hell. See also hell, raising in this glossary.

(colloquial) making a great disturbance.

making a great disturbance.

(colloquial) making a great disturbance. We had somebody around here who was just having an awful time a few weeks ago, and the HCO Exec Sec and Area Sec and Ethics Officer were about to shoot this person down in flames for just raising the devil all over the place. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

(colloquial) making a great disturbance. For instance, our biggest contender up here on the council that was raising the devil with our Town and County Planning Commission now happens to be in a beautiful state of having lost the election. ⚡Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

devil, sure as the most certainly; very sure; used to add emphasis and intensify what is being said.

devil, to the an expression of angry impatience and desire to be rid of the person (or thing) addressed.

(slang) thoroughly; irretrievably.

to ruin; to complete and irreparable loss.

devil, what the "what the hell," used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. How—what the devil is all this?

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(colloquial) an expression used in emphatic answers to statements that the speaker disbelieves or feels anger at.

(slang) what (used emphatically).

“what the hell,” used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance.

what (used emphatically).

what (used emphatically) to show surprise or annoyance.

what (used emphatically). Used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance.

a slang phrase expressing impatience, dismay or strong surprise. The use of “devil” emphasizes the impatience, dismay or surprise but has no other precise meaning.

what (used emphatically). I don't care what the devil happens with the rest of the bank, the whole definition of bypassed charge is “partially detected.” -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

“what the hell,” used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance. What the devil was it? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

what (used emphatically) to show surprise or annoyance. What the devil did cause this? Because you may have the wrong idea of what caused it.

devilishly excessively; extremely.

devil's own (colloquial) very difficult or troublesome.

devil's own time, took the (colloquial) took an excessive amount of time.

Devonshire a county of southwest England, on the English Channel.

DEW line abbreviation for Distant Early Warning line, a line of radar stations in North America (near 70 degrees latitude), maintained by Canada and the United States, intended to give warning of hostile aircraft or missiles.

abbreviation for Distant Early Warning line, a net of distant early warning radar stations located at about sixty-nine degrees latitude

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ranging from northwestern Alaska to northeastern Canada. In 1959 agreements were made by the US with Canada to take over the manning of the Distant Early Warning line designed to prevent any surprise attack across the region of the North Pole and for cooperation with Canada in atomic defense.

an abbreviation for Distant Early Warning line, a network of thirty-one long-range radar stations north of the Arctic Circle that stretched from northwest Alaska across northern Canada all the way to the eastern coast of Greenland. The purpose of these stations was to provide Canada and the United States with the earliest possible warning in the event of hostile attacks by planes, missiles, etc., routed over the North Polar region. The DEW line operated from 1957 to 1993, when it was replaced by an upgraded system called the North Warning System.

dew point	the temperature at which dew starts to form or vapor to condense into liquid.
dexterity	skill in the use of one's hands, body or mind. skill or adroitness in using the hands or body; agility; also, mental adroitness or skill; cleverness.
Dextra sugar	a reference to the former Dextra Corporation, a company of Florida, USA, that produced food and sugar products and which closed in 1980.
dey	(dialect) they. a variation of the word they or there. In some American dialects the letters “th” are often replaced with “d,” such as dere for there and dis for this.
Dhaka	the capital of Bangladesh, a country in southern Asia forming part of the eastern border of India; population 3,459,000.
Dharmapada	same as Dhammapada.
Dhyana	(Hinduism and Buddhism) profound meditation; contemplation.
di Diego	a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture.
diabolical	fiendishly clever or cunning or annoying. having the qualities of a devil; fiendish; outrageously wicked.

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fiendishly clever or cunning.

like a devil, very cruel or wicked.

Dial an American manufacturing company founded in the late 1800s that produces and markets such well-known consumer products as Purex laundry detergents and Dial soap, the company's namesake product. Dial was used to identify the world's first antibacterial deodorant bath soap introduced in the mid-1900s.

dialectical materialism 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 - 83) 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.

Diamond Dick reference to Deadwood Dick, a popular dime novel hero of the 1890s, created by Edward L. Wheeler. Once a bandit, Deadwood Dick became a stage driver and detective. Deadwood refers to the town of Deadwood, South Dakota in the US. See also dime novel in this glossary.

reference to Deadwood Dick, a popular dime novel hero of the 1890s, created by Edward L. Wheeler. Once a bandit, Deadwood Dick became a stage driver and detective. Deadwood refers to the town of Deadwood, South Dakota in the US. See also dime novels in this glossary.

a reference to Deadwood Dick, a hero of a series of dime- novel adventure stories popular in the United States between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (A dime novel is an inexpensive sensational paperback novel, popular around the mid-1800s to the early 1900s and originally costing ten cents.) The character was created by American author Edward L. Wheeler in the 1800s and is said to have been based on Richard W. Clark, a colorful prospector and gambler of the city of Deadwood, South Dakota, who became an Indian fighter, a Pony Express rider and a scout for US General Custer (1839–1876).

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Diana	<p>a Sea Org vessel stationed in the United Kingdom. Earlier called Enchanter, it was the first of the Sea Org vessels. It was a fifty-foot ketch acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III. (To be operated by Athena DK, Diana UK, Pac Ops LA)</p> <p>a Sea Org vessel stationed in the United Kingdom. Earlier called Enchanter, it was the first of the Sea Org vessels. It was a fifty-foot ketch acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III.</p> <p>Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard.</p> <p>earlier called Enchanter and was the first of the Sea Org vessels. It was a fifty-foot ketch acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III.</p>
	<p>in Roman mythology, the goddess of the moon and of hunting identified with the Greek goddess Artemis. See also Artemis in this glossary.</p>
	<p>Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. Diana, for instance, undoubtedly had something to do with the telephone company in the last life. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p>
	<p>Diana Hubbard, the eldest daughter of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. Diana suddenly appeared on my right side last night while eating dinner... -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)</p>
	<p>the first of the vessels used by Sea Org members, previously called Enchanter. It was a fifty-foot ketch acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III.</p>
Dianazene	<p>a formula combining nicotinic acid with other vitamins and minerals which was developed to make the intake of nicotinic acid more effective in handling radiation.</p> <p>a formula combining nicotinic acid, vitamins and other minerals which runs out radiation. See also nicotinic acid in this glossary.</p> <p>a formula combining nicotinic acid, vitamins and other minerals which runs out radiation. See also nicotinic acid in this glossary.</p> <p>≡All About Radiation.</p>

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Dianetic Auditor's Bulletin	<p>a periodical publication, begun in June 1950, to members of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation (the first organization of Dianetics in the United States) in order to bring them up-to-date on auditing procedure developments by L. Ron Hubbard which had occurred since the publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health (May 1950).</p> <p>a periodical publication, begun in June 1950, to members of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation (the first organization of Dianetics in the United States) in order to bring them up-to-date on auditing procedure developments by L. Ron Hubbard which had occurred since the publication of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health (May 1950). @Dianetic Auditor's Bulletin, PREVENTIVE DIANETICS</p>
Dianetic Clear	<p>a person who has achieved the state of Clear in Dianetics or New Era Dianetics auditing. See also Clear in this glossary.</p> <p>a person who has achieved the state of Clear while receiving New Era Dianetics auditing. See also Clear in this glossary.</p>
Dianetic Release	<p>an individual who has been released of current or chronic mental and physical difficulties and painful emotion. That's a Bodhi. Now, that probably would be a Dianetic Release or something of this level.</p>
Dianetic Triples	<p>the action of running Dianetics items on three flows. By "flow" is meant a directional thought, energy or action. The three flows are inward to oneself, outward to another or others, and crossways, others to others. Examples Flow 1, to self, being injured. Flow 2, self to another or others, pc injuring another person. Flow 3, others to others, people injuring other people.</p> <p>the action of running Dianetics on three flows. By "flow" is meant a directional thought, energy or action. The three flows are inward to oneself, outward to another or others, and crossways, others to others. Examples Flow 1, to self, drinking. Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks. Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks.</p> <p>See Triples in this glossary.</p>
Dianeticist	<p>persons who practice Dianetics.</p> <p>a person who practices Dianetics. See also Dianetics in this glossary. And they could have, in their haphazard, bunged-up</p>

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way, have tested these techniques and they wouldn't have worked, because they didn't have a Dianeticist in the lot of them.

Dianetics

comes from the Greek words dia, meaning “through” and nous, meaning “soul.” Dianetics is a methodology developed by L. Ron Hubbard which can help alleviate such ailments as unwanted sensations and emotions, irrational fears and psychosomatic illnesses. It is most accurately described as what the soul is doing to the body through the mind.

from the Greek words dia, meaning “through” and nous, meaning “soul.” Dianetics is a methodology developed by L. Ron Hubbard which can help alleviate unwanted sensations and emotions, irrational fears and psychosomatic illnesses (illnesses caused or aggravated by mental stress). It is most accurately described as what the soul is doing to the body through the mind. I would like to be very definite about Dianetics and Scientology At no time should you infer, even vaguely, that we are talking about psychology.

Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means "through the soul" (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as "what the soul is doing to the body."

man's most advanced school of the mind. The word comes from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul. Dianetics is defined as what the soul is doing to the body. It 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.

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mental stress). Dianetics means “through the soul” (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as “what the soul is doing to the body.” Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

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Evolution of a Science a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed.

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The Modern Science of Mental Health a book written by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1950. The basic text on Dianetics techniques, it has sold over eleven million copies and continues to be a best-selling self-help work. --Editor (Miracles Glossary)
Final approval 10.11.89

The Modern Science of Mental Health the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950.

The Modern Science of Mental Health the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also Dianetics in this glossary.

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The Modern Science of Mental Health the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. The work is divided into three major sections Book One, The Goal of Man; Book Two, The Single Source of All Inorganic Mental and Organic Psychosomatic Ills and Book Three, Therapy. See also Dianetics in this glossary.

from the Greek words dia, meaning “through” and nous, meaning “soul.” Dianetics is a methodology developed by L. Ron Hubbard which can help alleviate unwanted sensations and emotions, irrational fears and psychosomatic illnesses (illnesses caused or aggravated by mental stress). It is most accurately described as what the soul is doing to the body through the mind. There are a great many things in these two sciences of Dianetics and Scientology which resolve problems heretofore unresolved.

Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means “through the soul” (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as “what the soul is doing to the body.” That is what Dianetics and Scientology today are designed to do.

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The Modern Science of Mental Health the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in

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1950. Book Auditor processes would include engram running as described in the first edition, Book One, Dianetics Modern Science of Mental Health... –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

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The Evolution of a Science a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. And those are the two stable data and that is why somebody could read Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health-living in-he's lying in a hospital bed, he's living in misery and pain and he reads Dianetics The Evolution of a Science or something like that and he all of a sudden says, "Hey! Wait! This-bang!" and he gets up and he's not sick anymore. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

The Modern Science of Mental Health the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also Dianetics in this glossary. One of them appeared in Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health The basic principle of existence is survive. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

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Evolution of a Science a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. That's this "everybody knows" that is talked about in Dianetics

Evolution of a Science, you see? -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

Dianetics 19554- a book by L. Ron Hubbard which deals with the fundamental principles of communication. I call your attention to Dianetics 1955! for the full definition of a communication line. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

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was interested in Dianetics and now isn't.

(comes from the Greek words dia, meaning “through,” and nous, meaning “soul”). Dianetics is a methodology developed by L. Ron Hubbard which can help alleviate such ailments as unwanted sensations and emotions, irrational fears and psychosomatic illnesses. It is most accurately described as what the soul is doing to the body through the mind.

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The Modern Science of Mental Health the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. See also Dianetics in this glossary. And there we get the whole mechanism of dramatization, which is delineated in The

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Original Thesis, Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health, and on up the line. ðYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

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Dianetics technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means “through the soul” (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as “what the soul is doing to the body.” And the basic Axioms of Dianetics were written at that time.

comes from the Greek words dia, meaning “through” and nous, meaning “soul.” Dianetics is a methodology developed by L. Ron Hubbard which can help alleviate unwanted sensations and emotions, irrational fears and psychosomatic illnesses. It is most accurately described as what the soul is doing to the body through the mind.

The Modern Science of Mental Health. A Book One Auditor is someone who knows the data in this book and uses it to audit others.

Dianetics 1955!	a book by L. Ron Hubbard which deals with the fundamental principles of communication.
Dianetics, Dianetics	The Modern Science of Mental Health. A Book One Auditor is someone who knows the data in this book and uses it to audit others.
Dianetics, old-time	Dianetics during its original research stage, prior to the refinements made before Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health was published in 1950.
Dianeties	Dianetics spiritual healing technology. It addresses and handles the effects of the spirit on the body and can alleviate such things as unwanted sensations and emotions, accidents, injuries and psychosomatic illnesses (ones that are caused or aggravated by mental stress). Dianetics means "through the soul" (from Greek dia, through, and nous, soul). It is further defined as "what the soul is doing to the body." Now, some of you think, once in a while, that I have alter-ised in Scientology and Dianetics far too much. - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
	Evolution of a Science a book by L. Ron Hubbard which tells the story of how Dianetics technology was initially developed. Now, that's a potential that's talked about in Dianetics Evolution of a

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Science, that speaks of 'Throghmagog. " -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

- diapasons the two principal stops of an organ covering the instrument's complete range and producing its characteristic tone quality. See also stop in this glossary. So he's even done away with all of the izzards and piccolos and diapasons and nothing says anything, you know? ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
- diaphragm a device to regulate the amount of light entering the lens of a camera, microscope, etc.
- a device to regulate the amount of light entering the lens of a camera, microscope, etc. The diaphragm opens and closes again and it's—it's terrific, see? —Meter Training (12 July 62)
- dibble (figurative) employ oneself in a dilettante way; work on and off at.
- v. to trifle or deal with in a dilettante way. This term is possibly derived from the word dabble, which means to do or concern oneself with something in a superficial manner.
- dice-a-therms a joking reference to isotherms; lines on a weather map or chart connecting points having equal temperature.
- dice-a-therms (dice-o-therms)n. a humorous reference to isotherms, lines drawn on a map or chart connecting all the areas that have an equal temperature at a given instant or the same average temperature over a certain period of time. For example, the map of an entire country might be shown with a line drawn over it linking all the areas of the country that have had an average temperature of 80 degrees during the past month. Such maps or charts are used in forecasting the weather. The term isotherm comes from the Greek words iso- meaning equal, and therme, meaning heat.
- dichotomies pairs of opposites, such as black - white, good - evil, love - hate.
- pairs of opposites, such as black-white, good-evil, love-hate. And he took each one of these and he made up a series of about twelve dichotomies, and things that just —you must have nothing to do about. —Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)
- pairs of opposites, such as black—white, good—evil, love—hate. (Chapter 5, #36)

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- Dick a staff member at the time of the lecture.
- a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture.
- a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture.
- a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. Jan got real busy, Dick got real busy, and man, they really whipped you up some Security Checks. -See Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)
- Dick Crazy a humorous reference to Dick Tracy, a police detective in a US comic strip, and a symbol of law and order.
- humorous reference to Dick Tracy, a police detective in a US comic strip, and a symbol of law and order. And he goes out and he leaves clues around so that Dick Crazy and the FBI and other people can go out and arrest him, bring him back and give him that much havingness again. -Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)
- a humorous alteration of Dick Tracy.
- Dick Tracy Process, the a made-up name.
- Dickens Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), a prolific English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant lower economic strata of England at that time. After his first novel was published in 1836, he never stopped writing. He was always busy, writing for hours every day on novels, short stories and magazine articles.
- Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), a prolific English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time. After his first novel was published in 1836, he never stopped writing. He was always busy, writing for hours every day on novels, short stories and magazine articles.
- Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist, noted for his picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time.
- Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and

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extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time.

the works of Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time.

the works of Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870), English novelist, which are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time.

Charles Dickens (1812--1870), a prolific English author of the late nineteenth century and one of the most popular writers of all time. Born in Portsmouth, England, Dickens had little formal education and became a law clerk at the age of fifteen and later became a shorthand reporter, learning to write rapidly. Having a genuine love for people, he wrote mostly about the lower classes of people in England exposing social wrongs of his time. Portraying realistically the sufferings of children (based on his own experience of working in a factory at a young age) he attacked what he believed were the most serious abuses of the poor and through the vivid pictures in many of his books he convinced many people throughout Great Britain that such conditions had to be changed. Through his writings he created some of the best known characters in English literature. His novels included those such as the renowned David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol, Great Expectations and A Tale of Two Cities. From the professional writer's viewpoint this is the most reasonable statement ever made by anybody, because a pro, even-even Dickens would just think nothing of getting out a hundred thousand words in a month, see? Nothing!

Charles Dickens (1812@1870), English novelist of the late nineteenth century who wrote numerous books, short stories and magazine articles. From the professional writer's viewpoint this is the most reasonable statement ever made by anybody, because a pro, even=even Dickens would just think nothing of getting out a hundred thousand words in a month, see? =Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

Charles Dickens (1812@1870), a prolific English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant lower economic strata of England at that time. After his first novel was published in 1836, he never stopped writing. He was always busy, writing for hours every day on novels, short

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stories and magazine articles. From the professional writer's viewpoint this is the most reasonable statement ever made by anybody, because a pro, even ~~even~~ Dickens would just think nothing of getting out a hundred thousand words in a month, see? ~~Study and Education~~ (13 Aug. 64)

dickens of it, for the (colloquial) a variation of for the devil of it, only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc.

dickens out of, wham the (colloquial) a variation of beat the living daylights out of, defeat or thrash thoroughly.

dickens with (something) a variation of the devil with it. See devil with (it), the in this glossary.

a variation of the devil with (something), I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing).

a variation of the hell with (something). See hell with, the in this glossary.

a variation of the hell with (something). See hell with, the in this glossary. The dickens with this patty-cake with his withholds! ~~Y~~Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

a variation of the hell with (something). See hell with, the in this glossary. The dickens with this patty-cake with his withholds! ~~n~~Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

dickens with it I don't care about it. Dickens is a word used instead of devil or hell.

dickens with, the (colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). Dickens is a word often used in exclamations and mild oaths instead of devil or hell.

(colloquial) I, we, etc., do not care about (a person or thing). Dickens is a word often used in exclamations and mild oaths instead of devil or hell. Well, the dickens with this kind of stuff.

Dickens, Charles (1812 - 70) English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters in the lower economic strata of England at that time.

(1812–1870) English novelist of the late nineteenth century whose books are noted for picturesque and extravagant characters

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	in the lower economic strata of England at that time. (Chapter 2, #2)
dickens, the	(colloquial) an exclamation of disbelief. (colloquial) a variation of the devil. See also devil, the in this glossary. (colloquial) a variation of the devil. See devil, the in this glossary. (colloquial) a variation of the devil. See also devil, the in this glossary. What the dickens is this? -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
dicker around	to show indecision; vacillate; waver. You know you have auditors around who self-audit and that a person can be released and then they're so anxious to get to the next grade of Release that they dicker around and tinker around with whatever they're doing. to show indecision; vacillate; waver. You know you have auditors around who self-audit and that a person can be released and then they're so anxious to get to the next grade of Release that they dicker around and tinker around with whatever they're doing. - Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)
dictates	guiding principles or requirements.
dictatorial	of a dictatorship, the form of government in which one person rules with unrestricted authority, especially when control is taken without the free consent of the people. of, like or characteristic of a dictator; domineering.
diction	a way of speaking or pronouncing words; enunciation.
did for	caused the defeat, ruin or death of.
did somebody in	(slang) ruined or destroyed somebody.
didactic	inclined to teach or lecture others too much.
diddle-fiddle	a coined expression from diddle with (handle casually, idly or nervously; play with) and fiddle (make aimless movements; play nervously; toy).
didge	n. a made-up word.
die with one's boots off	see BOOTS OFF, DIE WITH ONE'S.

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dielectric	having the property or function of a substance in which an electric field can be maintained with a minimum loss of power. In the lecture, the word is used humorously with no particular meaning.
Dieppe	city in northern France on the English Channel.
dies by the sword lives by the Bible, he who	a reference to a line spoken in the Bible by Jesus.
dies out	fades, subsides.
diesel oil	<p>a combustible petroleum distillate used as fuel for diesel engines.</p> <p>a combustible petroleum used as fuel for diesel engines (a diesel engine is a type of internal combustion engine that burns its fuel through the use of heat produced by compressing air).</p>
differential calculus	<p>(mathematics) a type of calculus in which the rate at which one variable in a situation changes in relation to another is able to be computed at any point in a process, such as a given instant in time or a given point in space.</p> <p>(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. That is the whole theory of calculus. In differential calculus, the changing quantity or variable is measured in an infinitely small amount or size in order for the result of the calculation to be precise.</p> <p>see CALCULUS.</p>
differentiate	<p>perceive or express the difference in; distinguish between; discriminate.</p> <p>perceive the difference in or between.</p>
differentiation	<p>the ability to "tell the difference" between one person and another, one object and another. It indicates a person 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.</p> <p>the ability to "tell the difference" between one person and another, one object and another. It indicates a person 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.</p>

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a step in 3D Criss Cross procedure where the pc is given each item on a list (the list earlier made by the pc) and the pc is gotten to briefly explain about it. See also 3D Criss Cross in this glossary.

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the ability to “tell the difference” between one person and another, one object and another. It indicates a person is sane. As soon as one begins to confuse one's wife with one's mother, or one's coat with one's father's coat, one is on the road to insanity. See also identification in this glossary.

the ability to "tell the difference" between one person and another, one object and another. It indicates a person is sane. As soon as one begins to confuse one's wife with one's mother, or one's coat with one's father's coat, one is on the road toward insanity.

a step in 3D Criss Cross procedure where the pc is given each item on a list (the list earlier made by the pc) and the pc is gotten to briefly explain about it. See also 3D Criss Cross in this glossary. Now, if you leave the pc on while listing and leave the pc on while differentiation, you will see the item itself discharge. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)

diffidence

lack of self-confidence; timidity; shyness.

lack of self-confidence; timidity; shyness. They have a certain diffidence about all this. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

lack of confidence in oneself, marked by a hesitancy to assert oneself; shyness.

diffuse

spread out or dispersed; not concentrated.

dig (themselves) in

fix (themselves) firmly in a position.

dig in

(informal) work hard at.

(informal) work hard at. I notice an outstanding memory improvement as the first award and that in itself is encouragement enough to dig in some more.

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dig one's own grave	—see GRAVE, DIG ONE'S OWN.
digest	bear with patience; endure.
digism	a made-up name for a doctrine, theory or system. n. a made-up word. a made-up name for a doctrine, theory or system. And he says, "You know, it's a funny thing, but I've been thinking it over and I think that I'm no longer in favor of the Labor Party; I'm really in favor today of, oh, digism."
digital	showing the time, temperature, etc., by a row of digits rather than by numbers on a dial, etc.
digitalic accafluence	a made-up term. 68
digress	deviate or wander away from the main topic or purpose in speaking or writing; depart from the principal line of argument, plot, study, etc.
dihedral	the upward or downward inclination of an aircraft wing, or the like, from true horizontal.
dilettante	a person who follows an art or science only for amusement and in a superficial way; dabbler. of or characteristic of a person who follows an art or science only for amusement and in a superficial way.
Dilly Willy Mix	a made-up name. a made-up name. "Dear Mr. Binkley, we are very, very" something or other and so on, yap, yap, yap, yap, "and I wonder if you have tried our new Dilly Willy Mix pancake batter."
dillydallies	wastes time in hesitation or vacillation; loiters or dawdles.
dim	(colloquial) lacking intelligence; stupid. (colloquial) lacking intelligence; stupid. And the individual, no matter how dim he's gotten and so forth can still recognize sincerity.
Dimafon	a reference to the Dimaphon.

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dime	a coin of the United States worth ten cents, formerly made from silver but now made of copper and nickel.
dime novels	cheap, sensational novels. From their costing a dime (a coin of the US and Canada equal to ten cents or 1/10 of a dollar).
dime store	<p>a store that sells a wide variety of inexpensive merchandise, originally with many articles priced at five or ten cents.</p> <p>same as ten-cent store. A dime is a coin of the US and Canada equal to ten cents. See ten-cent store in this glossary.</p>
dimension point	any point in a space or at the boundaries of space.
diminution	the act, fact or process of diminishing; lessening; reduction.
ding, ding, ding (here comes the wagon)	a humorous phrase used to indicate that whoever is being talked to (or about) is insane and one can hear the bells of the vehicle (wagon) from the insane asylum coming to take them away. It is also used to indicate that whatever one is referring to (such as an idea or action) is crazy.
Dingaan Campaign (or War)	a reference to a battle fought on December 16, 1838 between Dutch immigrants (Boers) and the army of Zulu King Dingaan. In 1838, Dingaan massacred about 600 Boers who were earlier promised safety for helping him recover a herd of stolen cattle. The Boers avenged these deaths on December 16 of that same year at the Battle of Blood River when they attacked the Zulus and killed 3,000 of their warriors. This day came to be known as “Dingaan’s Day” and was made a legal holiday.
dingo	n. an Australian term for a contemptible person, specifically someone who is cowardly, treacherous or who is a cheat. This comes from the Australian dog known as a dingo, having yellowish-white to black fur, a brushlike tail and pointed ears. The dogs rarely bark, but howl instead and hunt either in small packs or alone. They are popularly thought to be cowardly and treacherous.
dingos	wolflike wild dogs of Australia. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Diogenes	<p>(412? - 323 b.c.) Greek philosopher. According to tradition, he lived in a tub and once went through the streets holding up a lantern, “looking for an honest man.”</p> <p>(412? - 323 b.c.) Greek philosopher. He lived in a tub and, according to tradition, once went through the streets holding up a lantern, “looking for an honest man.” On a voyage from Athens,</p>

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he was captured by pirates and was sold as a slave.

(412? - 323 b.c.) Greek philosopher who, according to tradition, once went through streets holding up a lantern, “looking for an honest man.”

(ca. 412@323 b.c.) Greek philosopher who taught that the virtuous life is the simple life. Diogenes rejected social conventions and lived a life of voluntary poverty. He is the subject of many stories, one of which states that by watching a mouse he discovered that property is not necessary for happiness. Per another, a snail carrying its shell taught Diogenes that an empty jar or tub could serve as a house. He is also said to have once wandered through the daylight streets of Athens with a lantern, searching for an honest man.

(412?-323 B.C.) Greek philosopher. According to tradition, he lived in a tub and once went through the streets holding up a lantern, “looking for an honest man.” Fellow by the name of Diogenes used to prowl around Athens or Sparta or London or someplace. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

(ca. 412–323 B.C.) Greek philosopher who taught that the virtuous life is the simple life. He is said to have once wandered through the daylight streets of Athens with a lantern, searching for an honest man.

(412?@323 b.c.) Greek philosopher. He lived in a tub and, according to tradition, once went through the streets holding up a lantern, “looking for an honest man.” On a voyage from Athens, he was captured by pirates and was sold as a slave. He had a slave and this slave's name was Diogenes. îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

(412?@323 b.c.) Greek philosopher. He lived in a tub and, according to tradition, once went through the streets holding up a lantern, “looking for an honest man.” On a voyage from Athens, he was captured by pirates and was sold as a slave. He had a slave and this slave's name was Diogenes. ¢Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

dip to lower and then raise again the ensign (flag carried by a ship as a insignia of her nationality) as a mark of courtesy to a passing vessel.

diplomat a person who is tactful and skilled in managing delicate situations, handling people, etc., especially one appointed by a

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national government to maintain political, economic and social relations with another country or countries.

diplomatic tactful and adroit in dealing with people.

diplomatic mail pouch a mailbag whose opening can be locked, as for sending diplomatic despatches.

dippier (slang) more foolish, eccentric or crazier.

(slang) more foolish, eccentric or crazier. And you yourself in your dippier moments will start talking to something on the mantelpiece. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

dippy (slang) foolish or somewhat crazy.

(slang) somewhat mad or foolish.

(slang) foolish or somewhat crazy. That's how dippy it gets after a

dir director.

Dir Comm short for Director of Communications, the head of the Department of Communications (Division 1, Department 2).

short for Director of Communications the head of the Department of Communications (Division 1, Department 2).

Dir I&R short for Director of Inspections and Reports the head of the Department 3 (Division 1).

short for Director of Inspections and Reports the head of the Department 3 (Division 1). @[Distribution at top of issue] Dir I&R Hat

Dir of Accounts short for Director of Accounts, the head of the Department of Accounts, the department on an earlier org board (1961) which performed functions now covered by the Treasury Division on the current org board.

short for Director of Accounts the head of the Department of Accounts, the department on an earlier org board (1961) which performed functions now covered by the Treasury Division on the current org board. -Assoc Sec is so busy being Dir of Accounts, no executive supervision and assistance occurs. How to do a Staff Job

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directive	pertaining to a type of psychotherapy in which the therapist actively offers advice and information rather than dealing only with information supplied by the patient.
directives	general instructions on how to proceed or act. orders or instructions as to procedure.
director	a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. See also department. A person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. See also department. a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. -Any staff member receiving an internal org despatch that has been en route more than three days (dated the fourth day earlier than date of receipt) must report the matter to the Director of Communications . . . Despatches, Speed Up a person in a Scientology organization that is the head of a department. @If you see something around the premises which needs repairing, report it to the Director of Records, Assets and Materiel.
Director of Clearing	(Division 6C, Department 18B) the head of the Department of Clearing. He is responsible for bringing about active individuals and groups in the field who are getting Scientology out to the general public. See also Department of Clearing; field, the. the head of the Department of Clearing, Department 18B in Division 6C, the Field Control Division. He is responsible to work with individuals and groups in the field to get Dianetics and Scientology to the public. (Division 6C, Department 18B) the head of the Department of Clearing. He is responsible for bringing about active individuals and groups in the field who are getting Scientology out to the general public. See also Department of Clearing; field, the.
Director of Inspections and Reports	the head of the Department 3 (Division 1). the head of the Department of Inspections and Reports. See Department of Inspections and Reports in this glossary.

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- Director of Review executive in charge of Review, that section of an organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study and auditing difficulties. Also called the Director of Correction.
- the executive in charge of Review—that department of an organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study and auditing difficulties.
- the head of the Department of Review. See also Review in this glossary.
- the head of the Department of Review, a former department in the Qualifications Division which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. Today, repair of auditing is done in the HGC, and correction of training difficulties is handled by the Department of Correction in the Qualifications Division.
- the executive in charge of Review—that department of an organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study and auditing difficulties. You'd better make up your mind who is the Director of Review.
- Director of Success the post in a Scientology organization responsible for interviewing people who complete services in the organization, soliciting success stories from them and distributing the successes to create good word of mouth for the org.
- the head of the Department of Success in a Church of Scientology organization, which confirms that students and preclears are happy with the gains they have achieved through Scientology services, gathers the stories of their wins and, through distribution of these successes, makes known the results achieved by standard application of the technology.
- Director of Technical Services (Division 4, Department 10) the person in charge of the Department of Technical Servkes, which is responsible for calling pcs and students in to the org for auditing and training that they have paid for, scheduling their arrival, receiving and routing them, verifying that persons are invoiced, keeping track of student files and Pc folders (case files), scheduling pcs for sessions, assigning rooms for auditing sessions, arranging any needed housing and transport for pes and students, and handling their communications.
- (Division 4, Department 10) the person in charge of the Department of Technical Services, which is responsible for

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calling pcs and students in to the org for auditing and training that they have paid for, scheduling their arrival, receiving and routing them, verifying that persons are invoiced, keeping track of student files and pc folders (case files), scheduling pcs for sessions, assigning rooms for auditing sessions, arranging any needed housing and transport for pcs and students, and handling their communications.

dirt	private or personal information which if made public would create a scandal or ruin the reputation of a person, company, etc.
dirty	dishonorable; mean; unfair.
dirty needle	<p>an erratic agitation of an E-Meter needle which is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping and tends to be persistent. See the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard for further information.</p> <p>an erratic agitation of an E-Meter needle which is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping, and tends to be persistent. A dirty needle indicates that a person has withholds he does not wish known. A dirty needle, a rock slam, a high TA, a low one—we've narrowed the field.</p> <p>an erratic agitation of an E-Meter needle which is ragged, jerky, tieking, not sweeping and tends to be persistent. See the book E-Meter Essentials by L. Ron Hubbard for further information. Sometime in the session you got a clean needle, it's flowing along here very neatly and very nicely and smoothly-clean needle, everything going fine - and all of a sudden you got a dirty needle. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)</p> <p>an erratic agitation of the needle in an E-Meter. It is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping and tends to be persistent. It is not limited in size.</p>
dirty pool	(informal) unethical, unfair or unsportsmanlike conduct. From the practice of cheating in the game of pool.
dirty words	obscene words; words denoting things regarded as discreditable.
dirty, get your (his, etc.) hands	figuratively, to get involved, become active in, do the actual work oneself, so as to master the skills of an area, activity, etc. The origin of this phrase is unknown.
disabused	<p>freed (a person) from deception or error.</p> <p>freed from deception or error.</p>

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freed from false ideas or deception. Used figuratively in the lecture.

(in normal usage) freed from false ideas; put right. Used here in the sense “robbed or deprived of.”

freed from deception or error. And he becomes disabused of the idea. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

set free from mistakes, as in reasoning or judgment. Used ironically (contrary to what is expressed) in the lecture.

disassociate misidentify. Disassociation is a condition of not recognizing a thing for itself. For example, the preclear says, “This ashtray is a camel.”

to differentiate on an inverted level; to differentiate incorrectly; to differentiate the wrong objects from the wrong objects. For instance, a person cannot connect the idea of cooking with mother. He cannot connect the idea of a hand with the body. Such a person doesn’t any longer have identification or association; he has misidentification, which is disassociation.

disassociation a condition in which a person cannot recognize a thing for itself, but it must be something else. For example, someone saying, “This ashtray is a camel” is disassociation.

a condition of not recognizing a thing for itself. For example, someone saying, “This ashtray is a camel.”

a condition of not recognizing a thing for itself For example, someone saying, "This ashtray is a camel." Well, there's a thing called disassociation that you certainly better get cognizant with. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

a condition in which a person cannot recognize a thing for itself, but it must be something else. For example, someone saying, “This ashtray is a camel” is disassociation. The ultimate in sanity is differentiation; this is rivaled in insanity by disassociation.

disavowal disclaiming knowledge of or connection with; disowning.

discharge pay (a debt) or perform (a duty).

disclose make known; reveal.

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disclosed. This is a withhold whkh organization which sells and

discordant disagreeable to the ear; dissonant; harsh.

disagreeable to the ear; harsh.

not in harmony; dissonant; clashing. See also dissonant in this glossary.

discounted disregarded partly or wholly.

discourses long spoken discussions of some subject.

discursive passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects.

passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects. There is a great deal of material of a discursive nature on whether or not man is going to go to heaven or going to go to hell. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

disdains thinks unworthy of notice, response, etc.; considers beneath oneself.

disenfranchise deprive of a privilege, right or power.

disenfranchisement the depriving of a privilege, right or power.

disenturbulate cause to become nonturbulent (unagitated and undisturbed).

disfigured having the appearance spoiled.

dish (informal) hinder; obstruct; ruin.

dish (something) in (informal) a variation of dish (something) out, give (something) in large quantities.

dish around a coined phrase meaning to engage in a search for something by looking or digging in all directions or on all sides.

dish in (slang) defeat completely, ruin; cheat, entrap.

dish one and all in (slang) totally ruin one and all.

dished (colloquial) hindered; obstructed.

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(slang) pushed violently; thrust.

(colloquial) ruined. And that would have been the one thing that would have dished the pc. -See Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)

dished-up (slang) totally ruined.

dishonest disposed to lie, cheat, defraud or deceive.

dishrag a dishcloth (a cloth for washing dishes). Use figuratively in this lecture.

disintegrated separated into parts or fragments; broken up; disunited.

dismayed disheartened; disillusioned.

Disney, Walt (1901 - 1966) US motion-picture producer, especially of animated (cartoon) films.

(1901-1966) US motion-picture producer, especially of animated (cartoon) films. Well, Walt Disney, I suppose he's done this, and some of the kiddie books would tell you that he was trying to find an honest man. —Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

[illegible][illegible]

Dwarfs Pinocchio Fantasia
Dumbo Bambi Cinderella
Alice in Wonderland Peter Pan Lady and
the Tramp Sleeping Beauty 101
Dalmatians

[illegible]

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[illegible]

disparage	<p>speak of as having little importance or worth; belittle.</p> <p>speak slightingly of; say (something) is of less value or importance than it actually is; belittle.</p> <p>show disrespect for; belittle.</p>
dispelling	scattering and driving away; causing to vanish; dispersing.
dispensaries	rooms or places, as in schools, camps or factories, where medicines and first-aid treatment are available.
dispense (with)	get rid of; do away with.
disperse	<p>drive or send off in various directions; scatter.</p> <p>separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered.</p>
dispersion	state or condition of being scattered, driven or sent in different directions.
disposition	<p>a getting rid (of something).</p> <p>arrangement or distribution.</p> <p>one's natural way of acting toward others or of thinking about things; nature.</p> <p>state of mind regarding something; inclination.</p>
disrate	remove (someone) from his rank or position.
disrelated	not having a relation or connection.
dissemination	spreading or scattering broadly; from the Latin word <i>disseminatus</i> , which means "to scatter seed."

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the action of spreading or scattering broadly. It comes from the Latin word disseminare, which means "to spread abroad." When we talk about the dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology, we mean spreading information on Dianetics and Scientology broadly, using books, tapes and other works by L. Ron Hubbard.

spreading or scattering broadly; from the Latin word disseminates, which means to scatter seed."

spreading or scattering broadly; from the Latin word disseminatus, which means "to scatter seed." If you cross any of these lines, if you cross two of these lines, if you've got communication-dissemination crossing, I assure you that your dissemination out is going to block your communication in.

the action of spreading or scattering broadly. It comes from the Latin word disseminare, which means "to spread abroad." When we talk about the dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology, we mean spreading information on Dianetics and Scientology broadly, using books, tapes and other works by L. Ron Hubbard. - If you want a higher level of dissemination and a higher unit or salary, the way to obtain them is simple. How to do a Staff Job

the action of spreading or scattering broadly. It comes from the Latin word disseminare, which means "to spread abroad." When we talk about the dissemination of Dianetics and Scientology, we mean spreading information on Dianetics and Scientology broadly, using books, tapes and other works by L. Ron Hubbard. @The contributions that were worthwhile in this period of forming the technology were help in the form of friendship, of defense, of organization, of dissemination, of application, of advices on results and of finance.

Dissemination Division (Division 2) the division responsible for ensuring that volume public are consuming major org services. This is accomplished through standard marketing, promotional and registration actions. This division also sees that books, tapes, F-Meters, insignia and course materials are being sold and delivered. See also E-Meter; Registrar

(Division 2) the division responsible for ensuring that volume public are consuming major org services. This is accomplished through standard marketing, promotional and registration actions. This division also sees that books, tapes, EMeters, insignia and course materials are being sold and delivered. See also E-Meter; Registrar.

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(Division 2) the division responsible for ensuring that volume public are consuming major org services. This is accomplished through standard marketing, promotional and registration actions. This division also sees that books, tapes, E-Meters, insignia and course materials are being sold and delivered. See also E-Meter; Registrar.

(Division 2) the division responsible for the 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.

(Division

the division of a Church of Scientology organization that informs the public about Scientology services and materials. It produces mailings and publications, and operates the church bookstore. When parishioners request information about or want to arrange for services, staff within this division respond to the requests. The Dissemination Division is Division 2.

dissension	strong disagreement; contention or quarrel; discord.
dissertation	a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing.
dissonance	lack of harmony or agreement; incongruity.
dissuaded	turned aside (from a course, etc.) by persuasion or advice.
Dist Sec	short for Distribution Secretary the organization staff member who coordinated and got done the divisional promotional functions of Division 6 and made Scientology and the org known to the broad public. Today, the Distribution Secretary is known as the Public Executive Secretary.
distilled	obtained or produced by extracting the essential elements of. purified, refined or concentrated.
distraught	extremely troubled; mentally confused; distracted.
distress rockets	rockets fired into the air creating an intensely bright, red light; a type of distress signal. rockets fired into the air creating an intensely bright red light; a type of distress signal.

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Distribution	<p>short for Distribution Division, the Public Division. At the time of the lecture this was a single division in the organization which informed and indoctrinated the public to drive them into the org. This division is now expanded into three divisions which are known as the Public Divisions. Their functions include Public Relations Area Control, voluminous public contact work, heavy public book sales, attractive convincing introductory demonstrations and miniature courses, active groups and well paid field staff members.</p>
Distribution Center	<p>Distribution Center Incorporated. At the time of the lecture (1958), an organization located in Silver Spring, Maryland, concerned with the advertising and handling of Dianetics materials (including shipping, storing, manufacturing, etc.).</p> <p>Distribution Center Incorporated. At the time of the lecture, an organization located in Silver Spring, Maryland, concerned with the advertising and handling of Dianetics materials (including shipping, storing, manufacturing, etc.).</p> <p>center whose purpose was to service people with Dianetics and Scientology books, tapes, brochures, memberships and information.</p> <p>Distribution Center Incorporated. At the time of the lecture (1959), an organization located in Silver Spring, Maryland, concerned with the advertising and handling of Dianetics materials (including shipping, storing, manufacturing, etc.). Fate magazine came out just a few days ago—here's a little magazine; doesn't amount to much—had a little ad, and right away the orders are starting to slap into the Distribution Center, bangity-bangity-bangity-bang!</p> <p>Distribution Center Incorporated. At the time of the lecture (1958), an organization located in Silver Spring, Maryland, concerned with the advertising and handling of Dianetics materials (including shipping, storing, manufacturing, etc.). And he's actually taken a Distribution Center checksheet and he has written a letter and he has no answer to it.</p> <p>Distribution Center Incorporated. At the time of the lecture, an organization located in Silver Spring, Maryland, concerned with the advertising and handling of Dianetics materials (including shipping, storing, manufacturing, etc.). Distribution Center, that's nothing.</p>

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Distribution Secretary	at the time of the lecture, the organization staff member who coordinated and got done the divisional promotional functions of Division 6 and made Scientology and the org known to the broad public. The Distribution Secretary is known as the Public Executive Secretary today.
	at the time of the lecture, the organization staff member who coordinated and got done the divisional promotional functions of Division 6 and made Scientology and the org known to the broad public. The Distribution Secretary is known as the Public Executive Secretary today. And here's why you are dead because there will probably be so few people in Division 6 that the next thing you know, you've got him as a department head or the Distribution Secretary.
District of Columbia	a federal district which occupies the same area as Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. It is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states.
District Office (No.) 9	one of several educational districts into which London was divided in the 1950s. District Office 9 encompassed the borough of Lambeth in London, south of the river Thames.
ditched	(slang) gotten rid of.
Ditty-wah-ditty	a made-up name for a place, as explained by LRH in the lecture. The words “ditty-wah-ditty” have appeared in popular songs since the 1930's.
Dive Bomber	the title of a story written by LRH in the late 1930s, and used by Warner Brothers (a major Hollywood film production company) in writing a screenplay of the same title. It was released as a movie in 1941. The story concerns two airmen who design a pressurized oxygen suit and a special belt they hope will prevent blackouts, altitude sickness and other problems pilots encounter when flying at high altitudes.
diverge	turn aside or deviate, as from a path, practice or plan.
divergent	differing from each other.
divertive	distracting from serious occupation; entertaining; amusing.
	tending to distract the attention of.
divey	characterized by or inclined to sudden dives or drops (such as sudden movements of the E-Meter needle to the right on the

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needle dial).

characterized by or inclined to sudden dives or drops (such as sudden movements of the E-Meter needle to the right on the needle dial). Let me check it again because you've got a pretty divey needle. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles

dividends	sums of money paid to shareholders of a corporation out of earnings.
divine right	the right of a king to rule, namely, that his right to govern came directly from God, that he could do no wrong and that neither he nor his heirs could forfeit their right to the throne and to the obedience of the people.
divine rightness	n. a reference to the divine right of kings, the belief that kings and queens (and their heirs) had a God-given right to rule, that they could do no wrong and were accountable only to God for their actions and not to the people they ruled, and that neither the king nor queen (or their heirs) could forfeit their right to the throne and to the obedience of their people. This doctrine was common in England in the seventeenth century and was urged by various kings and queens.
divinity	a being having divine attributes, ranking below God but above humans.
division	<p>a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. As an example, the Technical Division (Div 4) contains the Department of Technical Services (Dept 10), Department of Training (Dept 11) and the Department of Processing (Dept 12). The Technical Secretary heads the Technical Division. Scientology service organizations have nine divisions.</p> <p>a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary.</p> <p>a portion of a Scientology organization currently composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. At the time of the lecture, Scientology organizations had six divisions (some with only two departments) though they now have nine divisions.</p> <p>a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. As an example, the Technical Division (Division 4) contains the</p>

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Department of Technical Services (Department 10), Department of Training (Department 11) and the Department of Processing (Department 12); it is headed by the Technical Secretary.

a portion of a Church of Scientology organization responsible for one of the major functions of the organization. A division is composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary.

a portion of a Scientology organization currently composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. At the time of the lecture, Scientology organizations had six divisions (some with only two departments) though they now have nine divisions.

a portion of a Scientology organization usually composed of three departments and headed by a divisional secretary responsible for getting out its stated valuable final product(s). At the time of the lecture, Scientology organizations had six divisions (some with only two departments) though they now have nine divisions. It may get longer at the bottom, but it doesn't change in its significant characteristics, departments, divisions or anything else.

(1) a portion of a Church of Scientology organization responsible for one of the major functions of the organization. A division is composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. (2) the distance between any two consecutive numbers on the Tone Arm dial on the E-Meter. For example, the distance from 4.0 to 3.0 would be one division, the distance between 3.5 to 2.5 would also 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 or fractions of divisions downward on the Tone Arm dial.

a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. -If a Staff Status Zero staff member 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 provisional.Staff Status

a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments and headed by a divisional secretary. @When

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you look at the division names you see what the Cycle of Production must be in this universe to be successful.

Division 2, Planning at the time of these lectures on a Sea Org ship, the action of planning was done in Division 2, wherein plans were drawn up and issued for remunerative activities for the entire ship or flotilla which coordinated activities of the organization.

at the time of these lectures, the division on the ship which planned remunerative activities for the entire ship or flotilla, coordinating the activities of the organization.

Division 6 the Flag Promotion Division on the Flagship at the time of the lecture. This contained all promotion, public address and general public relations functions addressed to various publics of Flag. This was primarily planning, design, mail, flyers and other written or published material.

the Public Division. At the time of the lecture this was a single division in the organization which informed and indoctrinated the public to drive them into the org. This division is now expanded into three divisions which are known as the Public Divisions. Their functions include public relations area control, voluminous public contact work, heavy public book sales, attractive convincing introductory demonstrations and miniature courses, active groups and well paid field staff members.

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at the time of these lectures, the division on the ship that did all promotion, public address and general public relations functions addressed to the organization's various publics. This was primarily planning, design, mail, flyers and other written or published material.

Division 6A the Public Contact Division, 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

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introductory services.

the Public Contact Division of a Church of Scientology organization. The function of Division 6A is to create interest in people in Dianetics and Scientology, through public book sales, advertising and promotion, holding public events and delivering introductory services.

divisional secretary a person in a Scientology org that is the head of a division. See also division.

a person in a Scientology org that is the head of a division.

the head of a portion of a Scientology organization composed of either three or four departments.

divorced separated; cut off.

Dixie a lively song about the Southern states of the United States, written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was used to build enthusiasm for the South during the Civil War.

a lively song about the South (US), written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was sung during the Civil War and is still popular.

Dixie, whistle engage in wishful thinking. Dixie is a lively song about the Southern states of the United States, written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett (1815 - 1904). It was used to build enthusiasm for the South during the Civil War.

dizzy (colloquial) silly; foolish.

(colloquial) silly; foolish; harebrained.

(slang) silly; foolish; inane.

(slang) silly; foolish; inane. Well, it just will keep going in the same stupid, dizzy cycle, on and on and on and on. -See Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)

(colloquial) silly; foolish; harebrained. So you actually always had a dizzy situation where nobody who was specialized in the area could make up his mind anyway, and they just got into a sort of a rubber-stamp situation.

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DK	abbreviation for Denmark. No. 4 (AOSH DK) abbreviation for Denmark.
DMSMH	Dianetics The ModeTn Science of Mental Health. Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.
DMSMH.' Dianetics	The ModeTn Science of Mental Health.
DNA	abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid; a complex compound found in the nucleus of all living cells which plays a vital part in heredity. It is the chief material in chromosomes, the cell bodies that control the heredity of an animal or a plant. The DNA in the chromosomes furnishes the cells with a complete set of “instructions” for their own development and the development of their descendants for generations. a long, twisted protein found in all living cells primarily in the nucleus. It is the key to the development of cells, as it contains the hereditary “blueprint” needed to duplicate the cell as well as patterns for the production of specific other proteins needed by the body. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #11
do (all that) up	to arrange (all that).
do (did) one’s (your, his, etc.) nut	see NUT, DO (DID) ONE’S (YOUR, HIS, ETC.).
do an uncle	see UNCLE, DO AN.
do or die until end do us doth	a humorous reference to a phrase used in marriage ceremonies “To have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part.” Do or die is a phrase meaning “make a supreme effort” and doth is an archaic term meaning “do.” a humorous variation of a phrase commonly used a humorous reference to a phrase used in marriage ceremonies “To have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part.” Do or die is a phrase meaning “make a supreme effort” and doth is an archaic term meaning “do.” It's all very well with sweetness and light coming in some June day tra-la, tra-la, tra-la, and you see this handsome brute (or not so handsome), and you see this beautiful girl (and not so

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beautiful), and they come together, and they say, ``Well, we will do or die until end do us doth," or whatever it is. ¶Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

a humorous reference to a phrase used in marriage ceremonies
``To have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part." Do or die is a phrase meaning ``make a supreme effort" and doth is an archaic term meaning ``do." It's all very well with sweetness and light coming in some June day tra-la, tra-la, tra-la, and you see this handsome brute (or not so handsome), and you see this beautiful girl (and not so beautiful), and they come together, and they say, ``Well, we will do or die until end do us doth," or whatever it is. ¶Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

do out of	To cheat or trick, so that a person is deprived of something.
do unto others...	a reference to the phrase do unto others as you would have them do unto you, meaning do only those things to another as you would have them do to you. This is a principle of conduct found in various religious faiths, such as Buddhism and Christianity.
do with the	a coined phrase meaning having no connection to the matter at hand, the item or subject being discussed or dealt with, often used in response to an irrelevancy or to show how something is completely unrelated to that which has already been mentioned.
Doakes	a made-up name. a made-up name. "Doakes. Discourtesy to Examiner. Ethics." a made-up name. "Doakes. Discourtesy to Examiner. Ethics." - Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)
Doakes, Joe	a made-up name. any man, the average man. A variation of John Doe.
Doakes, John Aloysius	a made-up name for a person.
docility	submissiveness to training or management; quality of being easily managed or controlled.
dock strike	reference to a month-long strike in March and April 1962 of three unions representing unlicensed seamen on the Pacific Coast of the United States. The strike was called over the wage and benefit provisions of a new contract being negotiated between the labor

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unions and management. Management wanted to give a 12 percent pay increase over three years, while the labor unions wanted an 18 percent increase in this time.

Doctor of Scientology at the time of this lecture, a degree awarded after a Bachelor of Scientology had completed a series of cases and had completed a paper demonstrating his application of Scientology.

in 1953, a degree awarded after a Bachelor of Scientology had completed a series of cases and had completed a paper demonstrating his application of Scientology.

doctorate of or pertaining to a degree given in the early '50s to an auditor who was trained to the highest level at that time, and who had completed a series of cases and a paper demonstrating his application of Scientology to one particular psychosomatic illness.

doctrine that which is taught or laid down as true concerning a particular subject or department of knowledge, as religion, politics, science, etc.; tenet.

Dodd Narrows a narrow and treacherous channel of water located in southwestern Canada, off the eastern shore of Vancouver Island. Known until the mid-1800's as "Nanaimo Rapids," it was renamed Dodd Narrows in honor of Captain Charles Dodd, an officer who served the Hudson Bay Company (an English trading company in North America) for twenty-five years.

dodge elude or evade by a sudden shift of position or by strategy.

dodge, a a trick used in evading or cheating. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

Dodgems an attraction at amusement parks, carnivals or the like, consisting of small, electrically powered automobiles that the patrons drive, trying to bump other cars while avoiding being bumped by them.

Dodgers the name of an American professional baseball team in Brooklyn, New York at the time of this lecture.

the name of a professional American baseball team formed in 1890, in Brooklyn, New York. It was called the Dodgers as people from nearby Manhattan referred to anyone from Brooklyn as a "trolley-dodger," as at the turn of the twentieth century, Brooklyn had numerous trolleys (a trolley is a vehicle that runs on tracks and is powered by electricity) and pedestrians often cut and dodged in front of them. In 1958 however, the team moved to Los

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Angeles, California and became known as the Los Angeles Dodgers.

dodgy	evasive; tricky.
dod-rotted	an interjection used as a mild oath. Dod is a euphemism for God, often used as an oath and particularly to intensify a verb and rot is an interjection used to express disgust, distaste or disagreement.
does for	(slang) kills. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991 (slang) kills.
dog	a mean, contemptible fellow. (informal) a man; fellow. (slang) a low, worthless man. (slang) a mean, contemptible fellow. (slang) an ugly, boring or crude person. (informal) a man; fellow. And because you find occasionally that your ability to see, and so on, wasn't quite as good as you thought it was, and you shot the wrong dog, you see? -Individuation (25 Nov. 59) (slang) a contemptible, wretched fellow. (slang) a mean, contemptible fellow. Ohhh, ohhhhh, what little dog tried to steal a group from us?
dog eat dog	(colloquial) a hard merciless struggle to remain in existence, be successful in business, etc.
dog has been vivisected, till the last	a coined variation of until the last dog is hung, meaning until the very end, the last event or resolution. (Vivisection is the practice of cutting open or operating on a living animal to find out more about how their body works.)
Dog Hollow	a made-up name for a place.
dog it off	(nautical) twist the end of a rope round another rope or a spar in order to maintain a temporary grip. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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	a coined phrase used to mean that one should not deal with something or take it up.
dog lie, let a	a variation of let sleeping dogs lie, let well alone; if some contemplated course of action is likely to cause trouble or land you in difficulties you had better avoid it.
dog off	v. a coined variation of dog it, meaning to do less than what is expected or required; to act lazily or to shirk one's responsibility; to fail to do one's best. The term dog it originated in sports in the early part of the twentieth century and soon came to be used in reference to other activities.
dog that bit him, hair of the	a reference to a belief that the cure or answer to a malady is to apply a small amount of the thing that caused the problem, sickness, etc. For example, some may think the best cure for a hangover is having another of the same drink in the morning. This comes from an ancient belief that if one was bitten by a dog the best antidote was placing a hair (or even burnt hair) of that same dog on the wound.
dog was hung, before the last	before the very end, last event, etc. This is a coined variation of until the last dog is hung, meaning until the very end, the last event or resolution.
dog, last hung	the last thing one would do. This is a coined variation of until the last dog is hung, meaning until the very end, the last event or resolution.
dog's age, a	n. quite a long time. A dog's age is usually used in negative statements, as in "I haven't heard from him for a dog's age." The origin of this expression is unknown.
dogcart	a small, light cart drawn by dogs.
dogfight	(military) combat as between fighter planes at close quarters. (military) combat as between fighter planes at close quarters. Used figuratively in this lecture.
doggedly	not giving in readily; persistently; stubbornly. not giving in readily; persistently; stubbornly. Don't get into a situation where the pc feels perfectly all right about it and you haven't done three-quarters of your assessment sheet, so you just go on doggedly doing the remaining three-quarters of your assessment sheet. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

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dogged-out	very tired. A variation of dog-tired.
doggo	(British slang) in hiding; quiet and unobtrusive; low-profile.
doggone it	(informal) an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc. (slang) an exclamation of disappointment, irritation, frustration, etc. (Derivation American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.)
doggone, worth a	(slang) a variation of worth a damn, at all; in the least degree.
doggoned	(colloquial) damned; confounded. (Derivation American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of goddamned.) (informal) damned; confounded. (Derivation American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.) damned, confounded. (Derivation American, perhaps from dog on it! euphemistic alteration of God damned.)
dog-hanged effort	n. a coined term meaning a desperate attempt made as one's last possible action. This is a coined variation and combination of until the last dog is hung, meaning until the very end, the last event or resolution; and last-ditch effort, meaning a final and desperate attempt, as to resolve or handle something.
dogmatic	asserting opinions in an arrogant manner; opinionated.
do-gooders	(colloquial) persons who seek to correct social ills in an idealistic, but usually impractical or superficial way. (colloquial) persons who seek to correct social ills in an idealistic, but usually impractical or superficial way. Ah, but you say, and here's the weak one, the do-gooders down the years say, "Well, we mustn't punish anybody." –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)
dog's age, for a	(informal) for a very long time. (informal) for a very long time. And for a little while after Stalin kicked the bucket or was shot by his own political pals—they didn't announce his death for a dog's age—as long as that was going forward, communism continued to have a climbing statistic.

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Dog's Breakfast Street a made-up name for a street. See also dog's breakfast in this glossary.

dog's chance, haven't got a (informal) have no chance (of something).

dog's prayer, haven't got a (slang) haven't got any chance.

(slang) not have any chance.

dogsled a sled pulled by dogs, especially one used by Arctic peoples, as the Eskimo.

dogTMs chance, havenTMt got a (informal) have no chance (of something).

doilies small mats, as of lace or paper, put under a dish, vase or the like, as a decoration or to protect a surface. Named after a 17th century draper (dealer in cloth and dry goods) whose name was Doily or Doyley.

doing a bunk (slang) running away; deserting. In this context it means that the person shot out of his head and left.

doled out given out sparingly or in small portions.

given out sparingly or in small amounts.

doll buggy, like a (informal) smoothly and without difficulty.

a coined phrase meaning without any trouble or difficulty; easily. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

dollar word, five (ninety, etc.) n. a coined variation of the term two-dollar word, meaning a word or term that is considered “intellectual” or “difficult.” This phrase is often used in a derogatory manner, usually by a person who dislikes or avoids the use of such language.

dollar, bet (one's) bottom be absolutely assured; count on it.

dolorous very sorrowful or sad; mournful.

dolts dull, stupid people; blockheads.

Dominican having to do with the religious order founded in 1215 by Saint Dominic, a Spanish priest.

Dominican Republic a country occupying the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola, in the West Indies (a large group of islands between North

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America and South America). Its history has been unusually turbulent with recurrent dictatorships and rebellions. Bankrupted by civil strife after the murder of the dictator Ulises Heureaux in 1899, the republic came under US domination. And then you wonder why statesmen fail and wars happen and things get worse and civilizations go by the boards, and why the Dominican Republic flag will be flying over the White House any day now.

a country occupying the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola, in the West Indies (a large group of islands between North America and South America). Its history has been unusually turbulent with recurrent dictatorships and rebellions. Bankrupted by civil strife after the murder of the dictator Ulises Heureaux in 1899, the republic came under US domination.

Dominican Republic flag reference to the civil war in the Dominican Republic (a country on an island in the West Indies) when began in 1965, when a military group seized control of the government. This group reportedly called for American support to help fight leftist rebels, and 14,000 American troops were sent to the Dominican Republic to protect US interests and prevent a Communist takeover by fighting against the rebels. The war ended in 1966, with the swearing in of a new president.

Don a staff member in Wichita, Kansas at the time of this lecture.

Don Breeding, a person who did research and helped LRH on development of the E-Meter.

Don Quixote a novel written in the seventeenth century by Miguel de Cervantes. The hero, Don Quixote (don is a Spanish title of honor), loses his wits from reading too many romances and comes to believe that he is a knight destined to revive the golden age of chivalry and as such has many adventures. At one point in the story, his inability to distinguish reality from imagination leads him to attack a windmill thinking it is a giant. See also Cervantes in this glossary.

the hero of a novel written in the seventeenth century by Miguel de Cervantes (1547 - 1616, Spanish novelist, dramatist and poet). Don Quixote (don is a Spanish title of honor), loses his wits from reading too many romances and comes to believe that he is a knight destined to revive the golden age of chivalry and as such has many adventures. At one point in the story, his inability to distinguish reality from imagination leads him to attack a windmill thinking it is a giant.

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an extremely large novel (more than 1,000 pages) written in the seventeenth century by Spanish novelist Miguel de Cervantes (1547– 1616). The story tells of an elderly country gentleman, Alonso Quijano, whose mind becomes so confused by reading romance tales he believes himself a knight destined to revive the golden age of chivalry. Changing his name to Don Quixote (don is a Spanish title of honor) he goes forth into the world with his attendant, Sancho Panza. Paying no heed to Panza's realistic warnings,

done (everyone) in	injured gravely or exhausted; wore out; ruined.
done for	dead, or in serious difficulty. (colloquial) dead, ruined, finished, etc.
done in	(colloquial) exhausted; worn out. (slang) ruined; destroyed. (slang) ruined or destroyed. (slang) killed or murdered.
donga	(South Africa) a channel or gully formed by the action of water; a ravine or watercourse with steep sides. n. an African term for a steep-sided and narrow ravine that has been formed over time by flowing water, but which is normally dry except during the rainy season. The word donga comes from the Zulu term u(lu)donga, meaning bank or steep side, such as that of a river.
donjon	the fortified main tower of a castle. n. a reference to the rooms in a donjon keep that were used for prisons, torture chambers, etc.
donjon keep	n. the main inner tower of a medieval castle that served as the living place for a lord and his family, and which was used as the final defensive stronghold when the castle was under siege. Castles were commonly built with a strong outer wall of stone encircled by a moat. Inside this wall was a second protective wall surrounding a large central structure called a donjon keep (or simply donjon or keep). Donjons were imposing stone towers rising fifty or sixty feet (15.2 to 18.3 m) into the air and were often rectangular or round in shape. They contained living

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quarters for both the lord of the castle and his family and the castle's soldiers. During an attack by an opposing army, if the outer defenses should fail, the donjon was the last place of refuge. Donjons were the most fortified part of the castle and could withstand an extended siege. They sometimes had rooms below ground level that were used for prisons, torture chambers, etc., and which were also called donjon keeps but eventually came to be known as dungeons.

donor person who gives; giver; contributor.

don't know from Adam do not know at all.

doodle-daddled up a coined term meaning full of useless stuff and nonsense.

doodle-daddling a coined term meaning acting or moving aimlessly.

a coined term meaning taking extra actions (such as if one were doodling) that are not necessary.

acting aimlessly or foolishly.

doodle-gun a made-up name for a type of gun. Doodle is a mark, design, etc., made in doodling.

n. a made-up word.

door, close (closing) the to render impossible admission or opportunity for someone or something; to take a resolute, impenetrable obstructive position on something.

door, lay a charge at someone's to accuse someone of some crime or misdeed.

dope off feel tired, sleepy or foggy as though doped or drugged.

get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped, or drugged).

get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). They're not addressed to a class of people who sit there and dope off through the lectures. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped).

get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped or drugged). And he all of a sudden starts to dope and boil off, flip the question or in any event change it by the time the next session comes around.

-Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom

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36 (14 Sept. 55)

get tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). Had a preclear one time who used to dope off all the time. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

doped	drugged.
doped out	(slang) figured out or worked out; solved.
dope-off	a state of feeling tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped or drugged).
dopery	n. a reference to activity, behavior, etc., that is stupid, dull-witted or foolish. This is a combination of dope, meaning a stupid or dumb person and the suffix -ery, which is used to form words denoting actions or behavior.
dopes	persons who abuse dope or drugs. persons who use narcotics.
dopey	(informal) stupid; inane. (slang) very stupid. tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped). The pc didn't get a chance to say, you know, "Well, I don't know, I feel sort of dopey and groggy." –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
doping off	getting tired, sleepy, foggy (as though doped).
Doré	Gustave Doré (1832 - 1883), French illustrator, engraver, painter and sculptor. He is best known for his fantastic, imaginative, engraved illustrations for some 120 books, including Don Quixote.
Dorians	one of the four main divisions of the ancient Greeks. The Dorians maintained some of the characteristics of a simple-living, pastoral people.
Doris Hamlin	the name of a four-masted motorless sailing vessel approximately 200 feet (61 m) in length that was used by LRH in 1932 during a motion-picture expedition to the Caribbean. Fifty-six students participated in this voyage and LRH used his experience to teach them how to navigate and a variety of other skills. Earlier, the

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vessel had been a cargo ship for transporting livestock.

dormant in a state of rest or inactivity; inoperative.

as if asleep; quiet; still. -Webster's New World Dictionary. NEW
ERA DIANETICS COURSE LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS

Dormaphone a reference to a so-called “teaching” device, that consisted of a record player and speaker. The speaker was placed under one’s pillow and a record containing suggestions or information to be learned was “listened to” while one slept. They have, I think, something that’s called a Dormaphone or something like that.

a record player device which played data to an individual while he slept, the idea being that he would retain the data when he awoke. Dorma means “sleep,” phone means “sound.”

Dormaphone (Dormophone) a reference to a so-called “teaching” device, that consisted of a record player and speaker. The speaker was placed under one’s pillow and a record containing suggestions or information to be learned was “listened to” while one slept.

dory a small, flat-bottomed fishing boat with high, outward curving sides.

dor’ m. gold-colored. Dor’ is a French word that literally means gilded (partially or completely covered with a thin layer of gold).

dossier a collection or file of documents on the same subject, especially a complete file containing detailed information about a person or topic.

Dostoevski Feodor Mikhailovich Dostoevski (1821 - 1881), Russian novelist. See also Crime and Punishment in this glossary.

Feodor Mikhailovich Dostoevski (1821 - 1881), Russian novelist who won recognition both inside and outside Russia. He probed more deeply into the mind than any previous novelist, especially into the abnormal and criminal mind. See also Brothers Karamazov, The in this glossary.

double (it) in brass (informal) do two different things (with it); make (it) useful for two purposes. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

(informal) do two different things (with it); make (it) useful for two purposes.

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double bassoon	a double-reed bass woodwind instrument with a long stem attached to the mouthpiece. The tube is almost eighteen feet long and doubled back on itself four times. See also double-reed in this glossary.
double entendre	(French) a word or expression used in a given context so that it can be understood in two ways, especially when one meaning is risqué.
double fist	n. figuratively, an extremely large fist. Literally, the size of two fists placed together.
double match terminal	run a process in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then mock up another such pair beside, in any position, the first pair. See also run, process and mock (someone) up in this glossary. run a process in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then mock up another such pair beside, in any position, the first pair. See also run, process and mock (someone) up in this glossary. And you'd say, ``Double match terminal a couple of dogs now." îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60) run a process in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then mock up another such pair beside, in any position, the first pair. See also run, process and mock (someone) up in this glossary. And you'd say, ``Double match terminal a couple of dogs now." ¢Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)
double pneumonia	that type of pneumonia (lung inflammation caused by any of various agents, such as bacteria or viruses) affecting both lungs or both lobes of one lung.
double talk	deliberately evasive or ambiguous language.
double terminals	a process in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate, then have him get another such pair beside, in any position, the first pair. The mock-ups discharge one against the other like electrical poles.
double, on the	without delay; rapidly. From double time, as marching troops in the US Army at a rate of 180 paces, each of 3 feet, per minute; double-quick. Doctor, get up here to the Chaplain's cabin on the double!
double-barreled department division	a reference to the first two divisions of the organization (HCO Division and Dissemination Division) being “the HCO divisions.” These two divisions together are known as

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the HCO portion of the organization. Double-barreled literally means “having two barrels mounted side by side, as a shotgun,” and figuratively means “serving a double purpose or having two parts or aspects.”

a reference to the first two divisions of the organization (HCO Division and Dissemination Division) being “the HCO divisions.” These two divisions together are known as the HCO portion of the organization. Double-barreled literally means “having two barrels mounted side by side, as a shotgun,” and figuratively means “serving a double purpose or having two parts or aspects.” And HCO is a double-barreled-department division and it’s the only one there is.

double-barreled whirl devil n. a coined term for something which is extremely powerful, effective, etc. Double-barreled is used figuratively to mean absolute or extreme (probably from the idea of a gun with two barrels mounted side by side, such as a shotgun). Whirl devil is possibly a variation of dust devil, which is a small whirlwind that swirls dust, sand and debris high into the air.

double-barreled-department division a reference to the first two divisions of the organization (HCO Division and Dissemination Division) being "the HCO divisions." These two divisions together are known as the HCO portion of the organization. Double-barreled literally means "having two barrels mounted side by side, as a shotgun," and figuratively means "serving a double purpose or having two parts or aspects."

doubled in brass (informal) made to do two different things; made useful for two purposes.

double-fisted (slang) crude and clumsy; lacking in finesse.

m. two-fisted, meaning clumsy, awkward with the hands. As used here -fisted means having fists of the kind specified, i.e., “double”— fists that

double-rooted whizzle a made-up phrase.

douche bag a small syringe having detachable nozzles for administering a douche a jet or current of water, sometimes with a dissolved medicating or cleansing agent, applied to a body part, organ or cavity (such as the vagina) for medicinal or hygienic purposes.

doughbread n. a coined term used figuratively to mean a mass without shape or form. Dough is any mixture of flour, liquid and other

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ingredients formed into a soft, thick mass and used for baking bread or pastry.

Dover a seaport in southeastern England, noted for its chalk cliffs. It is twenty-one miles across the English Channel at this point to France.

a seaport in southeastern England; the point nearest France.

Dover sole a valuable food fish found in the offshore waters of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean oceans. The fish reaches 50 cm (20 in) in length and is brown in color with darker blotches and a black spot on certain fins. It is probably named after the town of Dover, located on the southeast coast of England.

dowager a widow with a title or property derived from her dead husband.

down (for) the third (or last) time, go figuratively, to sink into a disastrous state or condition from which one may not be saved. This is an allusion to a superstition that a drowning person actually drowns after he has struggled to the surface of the water three times and then finally sinks. (In truth, a person may struggle to the surface a few times, many times or not at all, depending on the circumstances of the drowning.)

down for the count, went right was utterly defeated. The count, in boxing, is the calling out by the referee of the numbers from 1 to 10 when a boxer falls or is knocked to the floor of a boxing ring. A boxer is declared defeated when he remains down for the count of ten.

was utterly defeated. The count, in boxing, is the calling out by the referee of the numbers from 1 to 10 when a boxer falls or is knocked to the floor of a boxing ring. A boxer is declared defeated when he remains down for the count of ten. He went right down for the count. 1Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

was utterly defeated. The count, in boxing, is the calling out by the referee of the numbers from 1 to 10 when a boxer falls or is knocked to the floor of a boxing ring. A boxer is declared defeated when he remains down for the count of ten. He went right down for the count. 2Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

down for the third time, go (slang) drown after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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down for the third time, going (slang) drowning after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture.

down for the third time, went (slang) drowned after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(slang) drowned after having come to the surface for air three times. The term comes from an actual belief held that a drowning person would rise to the surface for air three times before he would finally sink. Used figuratively in this lecture. And never even noticed when he went down for the third time.

down payments partial payments made at the time of purchase.

partial payments made at the time of purchase. He's got all the down payments for these things, you see?

down the line (informal) all the way; completely; thoroughly.

down to cases, get (come or go) see CASES, GET (COME OR GO) DOWN TO.

down to tacks, get see TACKS, GET DOWN TO.

down under (colloquial) of or pertaining to Australia or New Zealand.

down with spikes learned or known perfectly. Well, I got those down with spikes.
≡Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

down with spikes, got something (informal) a variation of nailed (something) down, meaning ``learned (something) thoroughly." Spikes are large nails. Well, I got those down with spikes in spite of learning them from a professor.

down-at-the-heels a person who is poorly kept up or dressed, shabby, not neat; a sloppy person.

Downbeat U (or University) a made-up name for a university.

down-bouncer Sends the preclear earlier on the track. (Sit down, get down, it's underneath, you're early, he's down, slide Kelly slide!)

***an action phrase which sends the preclear earlier on the track.
(Sit down, get down, it's underneath, you're early, he's down.)***

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downgrades	goes in a downward course or tendency; declines toward an inferior state or position.
downhill, gone	declined or deteriorated.
downscale	<p>down the Tone Scale; in a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also apathy; Tone Scale.</p> <p>down the Tone Scale; in a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also apathy; Tone Scale.</p> <p>down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness; into the lower-level emotions, such as apathy, anger, etc. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.</p> <p>down the Tone Scale; into a state of decreased awareness. -The Creation of Human Ability.</p> <p>down Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. (Chapter 5, #3)</p>
downstat	<p>(from “down statistic”) in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one with low or declining statistics. See also statistic in this glossary.</p> <p>one with low or declining statistics.</p> <p>a coined word in Scientology meaning (1) a statistic, the current number of which is less than it was; (2) a person who has low, declining statistics; or (3) characterized by or having low, declining statistics.</p> <p>a coined word in Scientology meaning (1) a statistic, the current number of which is less than it was earlier; (2) a person who has low, declining statistics; or (3) characterized by or having low, declining statistics.</p> <p>(from “down statistic”) in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one with low or declining statistics. See also statistic in this glossary. - . . . I finally isolated ONE factor which made an upstat group upstat and a downstat group downstat and a horror to be around. Knowledge Report</p> <p>(from “down statistic”) in Scientology, a coined expression which means of or concerning one with low or declining statistics. See</p>

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also statistic in this glossary. @. . . I finally isolated ONE factor which made an upstat group upstat and a downstat group downstat and a horror to be around.

down-under	(colloquial) of or pertaining to Australia or New Zealand.
Dr. Fell	see FELL, DR.
Dr. Jow	a made-up name.
drachma	a unit of money of modern Greece, worth about 3 1/2 cents at the time of this lecture.
draft boards	boards (official groups of persons who direct or supervise some activity) of civilians charged with registering, classifying and selecting persons for US military service.
draftees	persons who have been drafted into the armed forces. See also conscription.
draftsmanship	ability or skill in drawing.
dragged in by the cat	—see CAT, DRAGGED IN BY THE.
dragging your heels	(informal) moving or acting very slowly.
Dragon's Mouth	a reference to Dragon's Mouths, a twelve-mile wide channel that separates northwestern Trinidad from mainland South America. It is named Dragon's Mouths for its many tooth-like, rocky islets (tiny islands). Both the islets and the strong currents of the channel present dangers to navigation.
dragoons	<p>soldiers armed with dragoon pistols, short muskets carried hooked to mounted infantry soldiers' belts. The term dragoon comes from the French word dragon and applied first to the pistol hammer (because of its twisting, dragon shape), then to the firearm and then to the soldiers armed with it.</p> <p>soldiers armed with dragoon pistols, short muskets carried hooked to mounted infantry soldiers' belts. The term dragoon comes from the French word dragon and applied first to the pistol hammer (because of its twisting, dragon shape), then to the firearm and then to the soldiers armed with it. The enemy troops were instructed to run like hell until his dragoons were caught in an enfilade fire. -See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)</p>
drain, down the	(slang) to a futile end; to waste.

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drain, went down the	(slang) became worthless or profitless; went to waste.
Dramamine	(trademark) a drug used against motion sickness. (trademark) a drug used against motion sickness. So he'd take his theetie-weetie, Dale Carnegie Dramamine pills, and get to feeling a little bit better. -See Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)
dramatizations	<p>duplications of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also reactive mind in this glossary.</p> <p>duplications of engramic content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions.</p> <p>duplications of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also reactive mind in this glossary. -We are dealing only in facts and the above is a fact – the group left to its own devices would not have evolved Scientology but with wild dramatizations of the bank called "new ideas" would have wiped it out.</p> <p>duplications of reactive mind content, entire or in part, by an aberree (aberrated person) in his present time environment. Aberrated conduct is entirely dramatization. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions. See also reactive mind in this glossary. @We are dealing only in facts and the above is a fact—the group left to its own devices would not have evolved Scientology but with wild dramatizations of the bank called ``new ideas" would have wiped it out.</p>
dramatized	acted out; demonstrated.
dramatizing	acting out; demonstrating. repeating in action what has happened in experience; replaying

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something out of its time and period.

repeating in action what has happened to one in experience; replaying now something that happened then. When dramatizing, the individual is like an actor playing his dictated part and going through a whole series of irrational actions.

repeating in action what has happened to one in experience; replaying now something that happened then. Dramatization is the duplication of the content of a mental image picture, entire or in part, by a person in his present time environment. See also mental image picture in this glossary.

repeating in action what has happened to one in experience; replaying now something that happened in the past.

repeating in action what has happened to one in experience. It's replaying now something that happened then. It's just being replayed out of its time period.

repeating in action what has happened to one in experience. It's a replaying now of something that happened then. It's being replayed out of its time and period. -Lecture of 28 July 1966.

drammer	humorous spelling of drama, a series of events so interesting, vivid, etc., as to resemble those of a play. n. a variation of the word drama, meaning any series of events or any situation which has vivid, emotional and interesting or intense conflict of forces similar to those characteristics found in a play.
draw someone out, to	to entice or persuade them to speak; to encourage a shy person to talk, often with the aim of obtaining information.
draw your time	go get your pay. go get your pay. Draw your time! You're finished!
draw, slow on the	slow to comprehend or understand; slow to think, respond or react to something. The phrase slow on the draw originated with the gunfighters of the American West. (Draw literally means to remove a gun from its holster—for the purpose of firing it.) Those who were slow on the draw in a gunfight were more likely to lose and thus be killed.
drawing (stringing, pulling, shooting, etc.) a longbow	see Longbow , Drawing

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(STRINGING, PULLING, SHOOTING, ETC.) A.

- drawing a wider bow (figurative) a coined term meaning to include a greater sphere. From the action of pulling the string of a bow further back in order to increase the range of an arrow shot from it.
- drawing table, on the in the planning or design stage. A variation of on the drawing board.
- in the planning or design stage. A variation of on the drawing board. In fact, I got one version of it on the drawing table right now, which I've been working with I don't know, I think it must have about eighteen separate steps. - Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)
- drawn and quartered disemboweled and dismembered after hanging.
- dream analysis a technique developed by Sigmund Freud in which the practitioner assumes that dreams have psychological meaning and attempts to arrive at an interpretation of them for the patient. See also Freud, Sigmund in this glossary. Freud “So, it would have done away with dream analysis, und that would never have spread the drug and sex cults!”
- dream buggy, like a a coined phrase meaning without any trouble or difficulty; easily. This is possibly a variation of like a dream, meaning easily, effortlessly, perfectly.
- dream therapy (psychoanalysis) a technique in which the practitioner assumes that dreams have psychological meaning and attempts to arrive at an interpretation of them for the patient.
- (psychoanalysis) a technique in which the practitioner assumes that dreams have psychological meaning and attempts to arrive at an interpretation of them for the patient.
- n. a reference to dream analysis, a form of “therapy” used in psychoanalysis where the patient is asked to relate his dreams so that they can be “interpreted” for him by a psychoanalyst. Sigmund Freud (1856–1939) used the analysis of dreams in order to allegedly “treat” people, and similar practices date back to ancient times. For example, in Greece patients were put to sleep and their dreams (which were thought to be sent by gods), were interpreted by the temple priests and supposedly revealed how to heal them.
- dream, like a startled (colloquial) variation of like a dream meaning perfectly.

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dreaming up	(colloquial) conceiving of, imagining or devising.
dredge (something) up	locate and reveal (something) by painstaking investigation or search.
dregs	the least valuable part of anything. the vilest and most worthless part of anything.
Dresden doll	a high-quality doll made in Meissen, Germany, near the city of Dresden. Parts of the doll, such as the head and hands, are made from Dresden china, a delicate highly-polished porcelain named after the city Dresden. The fine white porcelain produced by the Meissen factory, established in 1710 and run by German chemist Johann Bottger (1682–1719), includes elaborately decorated tableware, realistic porcelain flowers, statuettes, vases, group figures and candelabra. The factory produced the highest quality porcelain in Europe for more than a century and was still making porcelain at the end of the twentieth century.
dressing up	embellishing or disguising, especially in order to make more appealing or acceptable.
dress-parade	a variation of full-dress parade, characterized by exhaustive thoroughness. From the idea of a military unit parading in full-dress uniform. presented completely and thoroughly, like a military unit parading in full dress uniform. presented completely and thoroughly, like a military unit parading in full dress uniform. We really aren't discussing a full, big, dress-parade Qual. full-dress parade; done or presented completely and thoroughly. -Editor.
dried (one's) ears	(informal) showed (one) how to do something. A variation of dry behind the ears, experienced; knowing how to do something.
drink, drive (one) to	(informal) annoy (one) so much that he begins to drink alcohol heavily as an escape. Used humorously in this lecture.

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- driv' v. a dialectic pronunciation of drive or driven.
- drive (something) home cause (something) to be fully understood.
- drive a point home, to to stress a point with the utmost persistence; to ensure the acceptance of one's point and to make sure that it is understood. The allusion is to hammering a nail fully home.
- drive it home cause (something) to be fully understood.
- cause (something) to be fully understood. Lot of auditors, you just have to drive it home, drive it home, drive it home. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
- driven home fully understood.
- driven snow, clean (innocent, etc.) as the very clean, innocent, etc. This is a coined variation of pure as the driven snow, meaning pure, innocent or chaste, or very moral and free from any guilt, corruption, etc. Driven snow is snow that the wind has blown into heaps and which has not yet become dirty. This expression dates from the sixteenth century.
- driver's seat a position of power, dominance, control, or superiority. [ex - After the election the Democrats were back in the driver's seat.]
- driver's seat, the the position of control or dominance.
- drives home causes (something) to be fully understood.
- driving (someone) up the wall (slang) making (someone) very annoyed, angry or mentally confused [ex - Stop that noise! It's driving me up the wall!]
- (slang) making (someone) very annoyed, angry or mentally confused.
- driving rod n. a reference to a connecting rod, a slender bar of metal that transmits power from the engine of a steam locomotive to its wheels. Steam locomotives burn fuel so that water can be heated to create steam, which is then used to push a piston back and forth. The piston is connected to the wheels via a rod which serves to transfer the energy of the burning fuel and steam into motion of the locomotive wheels.

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drones	<p>airplanes that have no pilot and are directed by remote control.</p> <p>airplanes that have no pilot and are directed by remote control. Yes, now they've worked up to drones, but you notice they've never used drones, because it's the wrong order of sequence. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p>
drooling	<p>flowing from the mouth, as saliva; speaking in a silly or stupid way.</p> <p>flowing from the mouth, as saliva; speaking in a silly or stupid way. Now, if you want to be an absolute gee-whizzer to end all geewhizzers on cracking cases, don't you ever go around drooling about this fellow sitting there... -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)</p>
droopy	(colloquial) tired or depressed.
drop (on the meter)	<p>a dip of the E-Meter needle to the right as you face the meter. Also called a fall, the most used and observed needle action. It means to the auditor "I've found it," or "I've gotten a response in the bank."</p>
drop as much as twenty dials	<p>indicates that an incident with very heavy charge has been contacted. A drop (later called a fall) is the movement of the needle on the E-Meter dial to the right as you face the meter. A drop may consist of about a quarter of an inch or may consist of fifteen or twenty dials (the whole meter face dropped fifteen or twenty times) where the Tone Arm has to be moved to the left to keep the needle on the dial. Dropping twenty dials would mean that the needle kept falling the full dial each time the Tone Arm was moved to bring the needle back on the dial.</p>
drop in (one's) lap	(informal) fall into one's area of responsibility, care, charge or control.]
drop-center	<p>m. (of a wheel rim) having a sunken channel going all the way around the inside center of the rim. A rim is the circular metal structure around which a tire is fitted, as on a car. When removing a tire from the rim, the sunken channel provides a space into which one side of the tire can be pushed, thus making it easier to force the opposite side of the tire over and off the rim. Without a drop center, it is more difficult to manipulate the tire and get it off the rim.</p>
dropout	n. one who withdraws or disappears from some group or place in

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something, particularly one who drops out from a course of study, or society before achieving one's goal. This term originated in the late 1800s in the United States.

dropped ball used figuratively to refer to something that did not get handled, because the responsibility for it was not accepted, or correctly passed on, or carried though. Compare the idioms --carry the ball, (American colloquial) to assume responsibility (Webster's New World Student Dictionary), --play ball, to work together; cooperate (def. 9b Macmillan Dictionary for Students) --keep several balls in the air, you try to do several different things at once and --drop the ball, to make a blunder, to fail in some way [ex - You can't trust John to do the job right. He's always dropping the ball.] (NTC's Dictionary of American English Phrases)

dropped balls (figurative) failures to handle something correctly or completely. An allusion to the American game of football in which a player dropping the ball can result in his team failing to score and the opposing team taking control of the football. At first they blame the pcs or the tech itself for their dropped balls.

failures to handle something correctly or completely, especially blunders or mistakes at a critical moment. Also literal as in sports, to drop the ball in error. This is our inheriting the dropped balls of yesterday. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

dropped in paid a casual or unexpected visit.

dropped into paid a casual or unexpected visit.

paid a casual or unexpected visit to.

dropping the whole curve taking an emotional curve and building a guy way up to the top of this curve and then dropping him in the least possible time as low as you can on the curve. -Tape 28 December 1952

drops makes a movement to the right. A drop (later called a fall) is the movement of the needle on the E-Meter dial to the right as you face the meter. See also E-Meter in this glossary.

movements to the right, as of an E-Meter needle. A drop (later called a fall) is the movement of the needle on the E-Meter dial to the right as you face the meter. See also E-Meter in this glossary.

drops that like the cat dropped the hot chestnut a coined phrase referring to an ancient tale about a monkey who used a cat to remove hot

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chestnuts from a fire. The monkey, as a favored pet in a household, was allowed to run free. One day, the monkey saw chestnuts roasting on a fire in the kitchen and, while the cook was away, attempted to pull the chestnuts from the fire, burning his fingers. Seeing a cat lying in wait for a mouse, he instantly jumped on it and, although it spat and struggled, the monkey forced it to draw one chestnut after another from the fire. Its paw in pain, the cat wailed and howled until the cook came to the rescue.

droves	large crowds or masses of people.
Drowse-all	a made-up name for a type of drug.
DRs	abbreviation for daily reports.
Drug Rundown	<p>a series of processes that address the mental image pictures connected with having taken drugs. The result of the Drug Rundown is freedom from the harmful effects of drugs, alcohol and medicine, and freedom from the need to take them.</p> <p>a Dianetics rundown which, when successfully completed, results in the person attaining the ability of freedom from the harmful effects of drugs, medicine and alcohol, and freedom from the need to take them. In 1978 this rundown was refined by LRH. It is now called the NED (New Era Dianetics) Drug Rundown. There isn't a case in the world that wouldn't crack up on GF 40 Expanded, which has in it the running of engrams, narrative—and of course, when it goes into drugs that's also with somatics (the full Drug Rundown can be done from it)—and listing, which is Grade III, Class III, Level III material.</p>
drug rundown	a Dianetics rundown which, when successfully completed, results in the person attaining the ability of freedom from the harmful effects of drugs, medicine and alcohol, and freedom from the need to take them. In 1978 this rundown was refined by LRH. It is now called the NED (New Era Dianetics) Drug Rundown.
Druid	<p>a member of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges.</p> <p>of the members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the</p>

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physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges.

a member of an order of priests, religious ministers and teachers among the Celts (an ancient people of central and western Europe), who were talked about in some legends as magicians, prophets, sorcerers, etc. These Celtic people believed the oak tree to be sacred, and often held their rites in oak forests. The Celts were intimidating warriors and used to stain their bodies with blue dye so they would look more formidable in battle. She was in Jungian analysis, by the way, and couldn't find it in having been a Druid.

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druidism

the religion or rites of the Druids, members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges.

the religion or rites of the druids, members of a priesthood in ancient Gaul (region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium), Britain and Ireland who are said to have studied nature and the physical world, predicted the future, engaged in priestly sacrifices under oak trees and acted as teachers and judges.

drum (this) up

obtain or create (customers, trade, interest, etc.) through vigorous effort.

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obtain or create (customers, trade, interest, etc.) through vigorous effort. Almost anybody can drum this up one way or the other here on earth. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

drum, beating the (informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something).

to give one's vigorous support to something, especially with the hope of gaining further support for it from the public.

(informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). . . . and not just dropped into the soup and every criminal that comes along given fantastic credence because he's beating the drum for socialism or communism or spooferism or nihilism or some other nonsense. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

(informal) giving vigorous support; promoting or advocating (something). . . . and not just dropped into the soup and every criminal that comes along given fantastic credence because he's beating the drum for socialism or communism or spooferism or nihilism or some other nonsense. ¢Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

drunk as a skunk (slang) very drunk.

see SKUNK, DRUNK AS A.

Drunkard, The a play written by Welsh-born actor and stage manager William H. Smith (1806–1872), first produced in 1844 in Boston. This drama shows the evils of alcohol and the virtues of temperance (abstinence from alcohol). The story tells of Edward Middleton, an honest young man with a weakness for alcohol, and his evil family lawyer Cribbs. Upon the death of his father, Edward is asked by Cribbs to dispossess a mother and daughter, who are Middleton's tenants, of their home. Instead, Edward falls in love with the daughter and marries her. Cribbs, preying upon the Middleton family, encourages Edward to drink. Ashamed and seemingly impoverished, Edward flees, leaving wife and daughter behind. Cribbs follows him and tries, unsuccessfully, to involve him in forging a check. Edward's foster brother, however, finds Edward and rehabilitates and reunites him with his wife and daughter. Cribbs is finally forced to reveal that he has been hiding the will of Edward's grandfather and that Edward is still a wealthy man. The play was the first in American theater to run consecutively for more than 100 performances. Since opening in

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1844, it has been revived a number of times and in all, has been one of the longest-running plays in America.

Druses members of an independent religious sect living chiefly in Syria, Lebanon and Israel in the 16th century. They believed in reincarnation and in the ultimate perfection of humankind.

dry one's ears see EARS, DRY ONE'S.

drying out undergoing detoxification after drug or alcohol abuse.

DScn Doctor of Scientology, an honor award in the 1950s which could be made by nomination or selection for those who consistently produced excellent results in their own field.

short for Doctor of Scientology, a certificate given, at the time of the lecture and outside the United States, by examination after completing an Advanced Clinical Course instructed by L. Ron Hubbard. Within the US the person was awarded a Hubbard Graduate Auditor certificate.

short for Doctor of Scientology. See also Doctor of Scientology in this glossary.

Doctor of Scientology, an honor award in the 1950s which could be made by nomination or selection for those who consistently produced excellent results in their own field. And if a DScn is missing these points, we ought to revoke his thetan. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

short for Doctor of Scientology, a certificate given, at the time of the lecture and outside the United States, by examination after completing an Advanced Clinical Course instructed by L. Ron Hubbard. Within the US the person was awarded a Hubbard Graduate Auditor certificate. And this is from Don Schaeffer, DScn, DD, from Browdie, Long Beach.

DTS Director of Technical Services.

Du Pont short for E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc. a company which manufactures a variety of products including textile fibers, agricultural and industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals and plastics.

E. I. du Pont Nemours & Company, a large American manufacturer of chemical, plastic and synthetic products, having plants and subsidiaries around the world. The company was

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founded in 1802 by French-born American industrialist Irène du Pont de Nemours (1771–1834) and originally produced gunpowder. It was managed by the du Pont family well into the twentieth century and expanded into such diverse products as dyes, paints, acids, rubbers and plastics, photographic film and agricultural chemicals. The company also invented nylon, rayon and other synthetic fibers.

short for E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company,

Du Pont Estate	a humorous reference to the property or possessions of the Du Pont family.
duality	<p>a doctrine of two principles in conflict, one good and one evil.</p> <p>the condition or fact of being dual, or consisting of two parts, natures, etc.; twofold condition.</p>
dub-ins	unknowingly created mental pictures that appear to have been records of the physical universe but are, in fact, only altered copies of the time track. (It is a phrase taken from the motion picture industry, meaning to record dialogue and various sounds and then integrate them into the film after it has been shot.)
Dublin office	<p>a pilot project undertaken by Ron in 1956 in Dublin, Ireland. Its main purpose was to set up a Scientology activity in an area not previously noted for Scientology interests. It was to serve as a model for an auditor in any area of the world, to see how it was done and to pick up pointers.</p> <p>a pilot project undertaken by Ron in 1956 in Dublin, Ireland. Its main purpose was to set up a Scientology activity in an area not previously noted for Scientology interests. It was to serve as a model for an auditor in any area of the world, to see how it was done and to pick up pointers. People ask me, “Why do you keep slugging away at that Dublin Office?” –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)</p>
duck blind	n. a cover or hiding place where people hunting ducks hide to wait for ducks. Blinds are any place a hunter conceals himself from game but are usually lightly built structures made or camouflaged with brush and foliage.
ducked	(informal) got or kept away from; avoided; dodged.
ducking out	(slang) moving out quickly.

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ducks and drakes out of, make	throw away idly or carelessly; handle or use recklessly. From the game of ducks and drakes, which consists of tossing flat stones, shells, etc., along the surface of water so they bounce several times before sinking.
dud	(colloquial) a person.
dueling pistols	long-barreled pistols, made especially for dueling and usually in pairs.
Duesenberg	a well-known, high-quality line of cars manufactured between 1913 and 1937 in the United States by Duesenberg Motors Corporation. The first Duesenbergs were racing cars, but the company expanded into passenger vehicles and the cars became known for their powerful engines and beautiful designs. They were commonly bought by the wealthy and famous but by the mid-1930s production had begun to decline and by 1937 the Duesenberg was discontinued.
duffer	an old man, especially a dull or indecisive one.
dugout	(baseball) a roofed structure enclosed on three sides and with the fourth side open and facing the playing field, usually with the floor beneath ground level, where the players sit when not on the field.
Duke of Porkpie	a made-up title. A porkpie is a man's soft hat with a round, flat crown, so called from its resemblance in shape to a pork pie (a small, usually round baked pastry enclosing small pieces of cooked pork).
Duke, Doris	a made-up name. (1912–1993) former heiress and billionaire daughter of James Duke (1856–1925) founder of the American Tobacco Company, the principal cigarette manufacturer of the United States. At the age of 21 she inherited her father's estate and automatically became the richest girl in the world.
dull	mentally slow; lacking brightness of mind; somewhat stupid.
Dulles's	belonging to John Foster Dulles (1888@1959), American lawyer, U.S. secretary of state 1953@59. Dulles was credited with authoring foreign policy by which the U.S. was to prepare for massive retaliation against "communist aggression" rather than fight small, costly wars.
duly	in a proper or fitting manner.

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Dumas, Senior	Alexandre Dumas (1802 - 1870), French novelist and dramatist who has become almost legendary for his prolific literary output (almost 300 volumes) and the gusto with which he lived and wrote. He was known as Dumas père (French, father). He had a son of the same name, called Dumas the younger.
dumb ox	n. a slow-thinking or stupid person, especially a large person who is awkward or clumsy. This expression comes from the idea of an ox as a bulky, slow-moving animal without much intelligence.
dumbbells	(slang) dull, stupid persons.
dumbfounded	made speechless with amazement; astonished. made speechless by shocking, amazed; astonished.
dumbles around	stupidly or moronically blunders or stumbles around. A coined expression combining dumb, meaning stupidly or moronically, and bumble, meaning to blunder or stumble. stupidly or moronically blunders or stumbles around. A coined expression combining dumb, meaning stupidly or moronically, and bumble, meaning to blunder or stumble. Accounts is mostly present time, except the government's man; he dumbles around in the past, incidents which I would like to forget.
dummies	substitutes for the real things. substitutes for the real things. Now, that's up to the CF In-Charge that these files are pulled properly, and the proper dummies are put in their place and that they get back in and so forth.
dummy	made to resemble the real thing; counterfeit; imitation. something made to resemble the real thing; a counterfeit; an imitation. made to resemble the real thing; counterfeit; imitation. And even today she holds long complicated conversations over dummy phones. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957) something made to resemble the real thing; imitation; counterfeit.
dummy sessions	a set of drills used at the time of this lecture to increase a student auditor's ability in communicating with preclears. These dummy sessions were later developed into what is now known as training routines or TRs.

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Dun and Bradstreet	a publication put out by Dun and Bradstreet, the largest and oldest existing agency supplying information and credit ratings on and for all types of business concerns.
dungeon	a strong, dark prison or cell, usually underground, as in a medieval castle.
dunk	(slang) a pool. Used figuratively in this lecture. (slang) a pool. Used figuratively in the lecture.
Dunlap	short for Dunlap Rubber Company, an American manufacturer of rubber products, such as automobile tires.
Dunleavy, Tony	a former staff member of various organizations during the 1960s and 1970s.
Dunsany, Lord	<p>Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett Dunsany (1878 - 1958), Irish poet, dramatist and novelist. Many of his writings deal with "the mysterious kingdoms where geography ends and fairyland begins." Dunsany employed this background to satirize human behavior with a disarmingly simple, seemingly unconscious, wit.</p> <p>Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett Dunsany (1878-1957), Irish poet, dramatist and novelist. Many of his writings deal with the mysterious kingdoms where geography ends and fairyland begins. Dunsany employed this background to satirize human behavior with a disarmingly simple, seemingly unconscious, wit.</p> <p>Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett Dunsany (1878-1958), Irish poet, dramatist and novelist. Many of his writings deal with "the mysterious kingdoms where geography ends and fairyland begins." Dunsany employed this background to satirize human behavior with a disarmingly simple, seemingly unconscious, wit. Now, Lord Dunsany is one of the greater writers of, not necessarily our time, but one of the greater writers of our immediate age. He's an awfully clever writer. Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett Dunsany (1878-1958), Irish poet, dramatist and novelist. Many of his writings deal with "the mysterious kingdoms where geography ends and fairyland begins." Dunsany employed this background to satirize human behavior with a disarmingly simple, seemingly unconscious, wit. Now, Lord Dunsany is one of the greater writers of, not necessarily our time, but one of the greater writers of our immediate age. He's</p>

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an awfully clever writer. 2Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

- duogarchy n. a coined word meaning rule, control or government by two. This is formed from the prefix duo, meaning two and the suffix -archy, meaning government or leadership; rule.
- duplicate cause something to be made, done or happen again. As it relates to study and communication, duplication is used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A.
- cause something to be made, done or happen again. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A.
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- a word used in Scientology to mean ``understand exactly." Duplication is the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. ``They'll start and they'll fail, and so forth, but they won't be able to duplicate the course."
- cause something to be made, done or happen again. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. -And worse, it could not be straightened out easily because neither one of these people could or would duplicate instructions.

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duplication

the act of reproducing something exactly.

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the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any

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the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. See also communication in this glossary.

the action of something being made, done or caused to happen again; the action of reproducing something exactly.

the action of something being made, done or caused to happen again. Used in this sense to denote unnecessary or wasted motion. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A.

the act of something being made, done or happening again. In Scientology, duplication is also used to describe the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A.

the act or an instance of making correspond in all respects.

the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. [Definition of communication]
. . . with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point.

the action of reproducing something exactly. For example, if Person A communicated the concept of a cat to Person B and Person B got the exact same concept of a cat without any alteration, Person B would be said to have duplicated what was originated by Person A. - [Definition of communication] Its full definition is the consideration and action of impelling an impulse

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or particle from source-point across a distance to receipt-point with the intention of bringing into being at the receipt-point a duplication and understanding of that which emanated from the source-point.

Duplication	a process in Scientology where the preclear is asked to duplicate and not duplicate people and objects to increase his ability to duplicate. Duplication is the action of something being made, done or caused to happen again; the action of reproducing something exactly.
duplicator sheet	n. a reference to a device used in a duplicating machine (a machine that reproduces typed, printed or handwritten matter). In certain machines the duplicator sheet refers to a silk screen that forms a continuous belt stretched around two cylinders which rotate. A stencil is prepared and attached to the silk screen or duplicating sheet. Ink is distributed to the surface of the rotating cylinders by two rollers. It is then pressed through the small openings in the screen and through the holes cut into the stencil for the design, text, etc. A blank sheet of paper is pressed against the front each time the stencil rotates, each sheet receiving the ink as printed letters or designs.
Durban	<p>a seaport on the east coast of South Africa.</p> <p>the Scientology organization in Durban, a seaport in South Africa.</p> <p>the Scientology organization in Durban, a seaport on the east coast of South Africa.</p> <p>the Scientology organization in Durban, a seaport on the east coast of South Africa. Well, it'd be the Assistant Executive Director Cape Town who would be the one who you communicated to and through when you wanted to get to the Board or when it wanted to attach—its—it—wanted to get something settled with Durban.</p>
Durham	a city in north central North Carolina. Duke University is located there.
dust (something) off	<p>(informal) dismiss (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; make light of (something).</p> <p>(informal) dismiss (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; make light of (something). This is one of those obvious facts, and you could dust it off that way. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)</p>

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	(informal) dismiss (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; make light of (something). This is one of those obvious facts, and you could dust it off that way. ♪Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)
dust is to dust	a variation of ashes to ashes and dust to dust, a phrase spoken in certain burial services, used sometimes to denote total finality.
dust, seen us for	a coined variation of will not (or cannot) see for dust, which means not to see (someone) due to them moving extremely fast, having left very hurriedly, etc. This term refers to the cloud of dust that is left behind by the hooves of a fast-moving horse or the wheels of a speeding carriage, etc.
dust-binned	ash-canned; garbage-canned.
dusted (something) off	(informal) dismissed (something) as unimportant or inconsequential; made light of (something).
Dutch	<p>the brand name for a type of cleanser used in scouring pots, sinks, etc. It is made by Greyhound-Dial Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona.</p> <p>the inhabitants of the Netherlands, a country in western Europe also known as Holland. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Netherlands established a powerful commercial and colonial empire. However, the country was almost constantly at war with England and other countries and, in the eighteenth century, its supremacy was lost to England and France.</p>
Dutch Boy Lead	a reference to brand of paint made by the National Lead Company of America and containing lead as one of its ingredients. The company
Dutch cleanser	a reference to the Dutch brand of cleaning preparations made by the Dial Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona, USA, and used on sinks, bathtubs, etc.
Dutch, in	<p>(colloquial) in trouble or disfavor.</p> <p>in trouble, disfavor or disgrace. The use of the word Dutch in a disrespectful or derogatory way originates from the English in the seventeenth century when the Dutch colonial empire posed a serious challenge to Britain's.</p>
Dutton	a textbook on navigation and nautical astronomy by Captain Benjamin Dutton (1883 - 1937), prepared for the instruction of

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midshipmen (student officers) at the US Naval Academy. First published in 1926.

a textbook on navigation and nautical astronomy by Captain Benjamin Dutton (1883@1937), prepared for the instruction of student officers at the US Naval Academy. First published in 1926. Because he's given a book that is named Dutton. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

a reference to a textbook written by Commander Benjamin Dutton (1883– 1937) entitled Navigation and Piloting, first published in 1926. The book was written for the instruction of naval student officers at the United States Naval Academy and covers the subject of navigation. Since its original appearance, it has been rewritten and republished numerous times.

dwindling spiral

a phenomenon of the ARC triangle whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes down, and then communication. This is the dwindling spiral in progress, until it hits the bottom-death-which is no affinity, no communication and no reality. See also ARC triangle.

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a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking.

a phenomenon of ARC whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes

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a condition where the worse an individual gets, the more capacity he has to get worse. It's a compounding destruction.

a phenomenon of ARC whereby when one breaks some affinity, a little bit of the reality goes down, and then communication goes down, which makes it impossible to get affinity as high as before; so a little bit more gets knocked off affinity, and then reality goes down, and then communication. This is the dwindling spiral in progress, until it hits the bottom—death—which is no affinity, no communication and no reality. See also ARC in this glossary. @And by applying it, you have it in your power to reverse the dwindling spiral that has gone on without pause for more years than you can get into an Earth calculator.

a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking. You want to know what the dwindling spiral is It's really just applying the wrong formula to an existing situation.

a condition characterized by continuous worsening, decreasing or shrinking.

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dwindling-spiral	pertaining to a condition in which there is continuous decreasing or shrinking.
dy, dx (dy/dx, dy to the dx, etc.)	a reference to symbols used in calculus (a form of mathematics dealing with things in a state of change, such as the rate of growth of an individual, the acceleration and deceleration of a bullet and the area of curved figures). The symbol d means an element of or more simply, a little bit of, and y and x are variables used to represent quantities, etc. Thus, dx means a little bit of x and dy means a little bit of y. In resolving problems with calculus, these symbols are used to express the elements of an overall whole represented by the variable x or y. A long “S” (∫) means the sum of, and is often used before dy or dx to mean the sum of all the little bits that make up the whole, as in ∫dy.
Dyaks	members of an aboriginal people living in the interior of Borneo.
dymaxion geometry	<p>a reference to a philosophy of construction and design developed by American engineer and inventor Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983). Fuller devised a system of architecture, based on specific geometrical units, resulting in the invention of large domes which had no supporting members except a frame made of these units. Fuller’s dome encloses a greater volume with less material than any alternative form.</p> <p>a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller. Dymaxion means “yielding maximum performance from available technology.” The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. See also Fuller, Buckminster in this glossary.</p> <p>a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller. Dymaxion means “yielding maximum performance from available technology.” The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy. See also Fuller, Buckminster in this glossary. He discovered it in something called dymaxion geometry. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)</p> <p>a mathematical system devised by Buckminster Fuller. Dymaxion means yielding maximum performance from available technology. The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy.</p>
Dymo	a brand name for a labeling machine and a pressure-sensitive tape

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used to make durable plastic labels in a variety of colors, with easy-to-read embossed lettering.

dynaflow

a made-up word for a control on a fictional machine. CIA scientist “Invert the dynaflow!”

dynamic lines

n. a reference to mood lines that are dynamic, meaning they communicate the idea of energetic movement, vigorous action, etc.

dynamic principle of existence

is Survive! No behavior or activity has been found to exist without this principle. It is not new that life is surviving. It is new that life has as its entire dynamic urge only survival.

survival. 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.

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.

dynamics

The dynamics are the urge to survive, expressed through a spectrum, which is here given with eight divisions. (1) self, (2) sex, the family, and the future generation, (3) the group, (4) mankind, (5) life, all organisms, (6) MEST, (7) theta, (8) the Supreme Being.

the central drives of an individual. They are numbered from one to eight as follows (1) Self survival; (2) Survival through children (includes sexual act); (3) Survival by groups including social and political as well as commercial; (4) Survival through mankind as a whole; (5) Survival through life, including any species, vegetable or animal; (6) Survival through mest; (7) Survival through theta or the static of itself; (8) (written as infinity) Survival through a Supreme Being. Each individual is surviving for all eight.

the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self, (2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals),

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(6) the material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being.

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the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. We call them the dynamics. dynamics there could be said to be eight urges (drives, impulses) in life, which we call dynamics. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These 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 material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. For more information on the dynamics, see the book Scientology The Fundamentals of Thought by L. Ron Hubbard.

the motivating or driving forces, physical or moral, in any field.

the urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. These are urges for survival as or through (1) self,

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(2) sex and family, (3) groups, (4) all mankind, (5) living things (plants and animals), (6) the material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being.

the urge to survive, expressed through a spectrum, which is here given with eight divisions. (1) self, (2) sex, the family, and the future generation, (3) the group, (4) mankind, (5) life, all organisms, (6) mest, (7) theta, (8) the Supreme Being.

a dynamic is a surge of energy within a person which is seeking to promote the survival of something. As one looks out across the confusion which is life or existence to most people, one discovers that there are eight main divisions. These are the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. We call them the dynamics. These are motives or motivations. These are the eight dynamics. The purpose of setting forth this division is to increase an understanding of life by placing it in compartments. Having subdivided existence in this fashion, each compartment can be inspected as itself and by itself in its relationship to the other compartments of life. In working a puzzle it is necessary to first take pieces of similar color or character and place them in groups. In studying a subject it is necessary to proceed in an orderly fashion. To promote this orderliness it is necessary to assume for our purposes these eight arbitrary compartments of life and they are (1) first dynamic the first dynamic is self. This is the effort to survive as an individual, to be an individual. It includes one's own body and one's own mind. This dynamic includes the individual plus his immediate possessions. It does not include any other people. It is the urge to survive as one's self. Here we have individuality expressed fully. (2) second dynamic the second dynamic is creativity. Creativity is making things for the future and the second dynamic includes any creativity. The second dynamic contains the family unit and the rearing of children as well as anything that can be categorized as a family activity. It also incidentally includes sex as a mechanism to compel future survival. (3) third dynamic the third dynamic is group survival. This is the urge to survive through a group of individuals or as a group. A group can be a community, friends, a company, a social lodge, a state, a nation, a race or in short, any group. (4) fourth dynamic the fourth dynamic is species. Man's fourth dynamic is the species of mankind, meaning both men and women. (5) fifth dynamic the fifth dynamic is life forms. This is the urge to survive as life forms and with the help of life forms such as animals, birds, insects, fish and vegetation. (6) sixth dynamic the sixth dynamic is mest or the physical universe. Mest stands for Matter, Energy,

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Space and Time. These are the component parts of the physical universe. The sixth dynamic 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. (7) seventh dynamic the seventh dynamic is the spiritual dynamic, the urge to survive as spiritual beings or the urge for life itself to survive. The seventh dynamic is life source. This is separate from the physical universe and is the source of life itself. (8) eighth dynamic the eighth dynamic is the urge toward existence as infinity. The eighth dynamic is commonly supposed to be a Supreme Being or Creator. It is correctly defined as infinity. It actually embraces the allness of all.

the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. These are motives or motivations. A dynamic is a surge of energy within a person which is seeking to promote the survival of something. Life or existence can be subdivided into these eight main divisions, known as the eight dynamics (1) the FIRST DYNAMIC is SELF. This is the effort to survive as an individual, to be an individual. It includes one's own body and one's own mind. It is the effort to attain the highest level of survival for the longest possible time for self. This dynamic includes the individual plus his immediate possessions. It does not include any other people. It is the urge to survive as one's self. Here we have individuality expressed fully. (2) the SECOND DYNAMIC is CREATIVITY. Creativity is making things for the future and the second dynamic includes any creativity. The second dynamic contains the family unit and the rearing of children as well as anything that can be categorized as a family activity. It also incidentally includes sex as a mechanism to compel future survival. (3) the THIRD DYNAMIC is GROUP SURVIVAL. This is the urge to survive through a group of individuals or as a group. A group can be a community, friends, a company, a social lodge, a state, a nation, a race or in short, any group. It doesn't matter what size this group is, it is seeking to survive as a group. (4) the FOURTH DYNAMIC is SPECIES. 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 would be considered a third dynamic for a white person, all the races of man together would be considered the fourth dynamic. All men and women because they are men and women seek to survive as men and women and for men and women. (5) the FIFTH DYNAMIC is LIFE FORMS. This is the urge to survive as life forms and with the help of life forms such as animals, birds, insects, fish and vegetation. This includes all living things whether animal or

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vegetable, anything directly and intimately motivated by life. It is the effort to survive for any and every form of life. It is the interest in life as such. (6) the SIXTH DYNAMIC is MEST or the PHYSICAL UNIVERSE. MEST stands for Matter, Energy, Space and Time. These are the component parts of the physical universe. The sixth dynamic 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. (7) the SEVENTH DYNAMIC is the SPIRITUAL DYNAMIC, 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. (8) the EIGHTH DYNAMIC is the urge toward existence as INFINITY. The eighth dynamic is commonly supposed to be a Supreme Being or Creator. It is correctly defined as infinity. It actually embraces the allness of all.

the central drives of an individual. They are –numbered from one to eight as follows (1) Self survival; (2) Survival through children (includes sexual act); (3) Survival by groups including social and political as well as commercial; (4) Survival through mankind as a whole; (5) Survival through life, including any species, vegetable or animal; (6) Survival through MEST; (7) Survival through theta or the static of itself-, (8) (written as infinity) Survival through a Supreme Being. Each individual is surviving for all eight. But the third dynamic is an agreement, and all the dynamics are simply agreements. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

there could be said to be eight urges (drives, impulses) in life, which we call dynamics. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These 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 material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. For more information on the dynamics, see the book Scientology The Fundamentals of Thought.

the forces or motivations at work in any area or field.

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the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These 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 material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. @Also there are people around who don't have the greatest good for the greatest number of dynamics at heart and for insane reasons try to get people in trouble and wreck the show.

the urges (drives, impulses) in life. They are motives or motivations. These 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 material universe, (7) spirits and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being. This sort of thing is best explained by the eight dynamics. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

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the eight urges, drives or impulses of life.

there could be said to be eight urges (drives, impulses) in life, which we call dynamics. They are motives or motivations. We call them the eight dynamics. These 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 material universe, (7) spirits, and (8) infinity or the Supreme Being.

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dynamitey	(colloquial) potentially dangerous. (colloquial) potentially dangerous. These words are pretty dynamitey. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)
dynasties	successions of rulers who are members of the same family.
dysentery	a disease of the intestines in which there are loose bowel movements containing blood and mucus.
$E = mc^2$	<p>a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also Einstein in this glossary.</p> <p>a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also Einsteinesque in this glossary.</p> <p>the equation constructed by Alert Einstein expressing a specific relation between mass and energy, where E is energy, m is mass and c is the velocity of light. See also Einstein in this glossary.</p> <p>a mathematical formula developed in 1905 by German-born physicist Albert Einstein (1879–1955). E stands for energy. M stands for mass. C2 is the symbol for the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself), which is 300,000 km per second times 300,000 km per second; in other words, an extremely large number. This formula states that the energy that could be released by a piece of matter is equal to the amount of the mass multiplied by this enormous number. Simply stated, this formula expresses that a tiny amount of matter can be converted into an enormous quantity of energy. For example, if one gram of mass (a very tiny amount) was converted into energy, it could supply more than that used in a large city in an entire day.</p>
e cum laude laureate	a humorous reference to a person who has been honored for achieving distinction in a specific field. Cum laude means with honor and is used in diplomas to grant the lowest of three special honors for grades above average. Laureate is to graduate or bestow a university degree upon, to confer honorable distinction upon.
E/B	abbreviation for earlier beginning, as used in Routine 3 Revised, Engram Running by Chains. See also ABCD in this glossary.

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E/O	abbreviation of Ethics Officer. See Ethics Officer in this glossary.
$E=mc^2$	a formula used to convert mass (measured in grams) into energy \sim , (measured in ergs, which are simply units of work). E stands for energy, \sim m stands for mass and c is the speed of light. This formula, constructed by Albert Einstein, is based on the theory that mass and energy are the same thing, and that mass units can also be used for expressing quantities of energy. See also Einstein in this glossary.
'ead	<p>(dialect) East London dialect form of head. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991</p> <p>(dialect) head.</p> <p>east London dialect for head.</p> <p>(English dialect) head. Well, your education on the subject of art began at that point You 'old your 'ead still.</p> <p>(dialect) head. Well, your education on the subject of art began at that point You 'old your 'ead still. \nrightarrowStudy Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p> <p>(dialect) head. These masses are very capable of pushing somebody's 'ead off. \nrightarrowStudy Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p>
'ead off, knocking (someone's)	(slang) giving a beating to or thrashing (someone). Used figuratively in this lecture. 'ead is dialectical for head.
eager beaver	<p>(slang) a person characterized by much industry; a person eager to do work or extra work.</p> <p>(slang) a person who is always eager to work or do anything extra, perhaps to win the favor of his leader or boss.</p> <p>(US informal) like or as a person working very hard at a task, especially in order to surpass his fellows.</p> <p>n. a person who is eager to do something or is energetic in offering help, service, advice, etc. This phrase can also be used derisively to refer to a person who is overly or excessively zealous, diligent or industrious. Beavers are small animals with sharp pointed front teeth that enable them to build dams (blockages of moving water often several hundred feet in length that create ponds where they live) and lodges (house-like</p>

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structures with underwater entrances). Beavers build these with great speed and skill, using mud, sticks, poles, etc. The term eager beaver is probably an allusion to the industriousness of these animals.

(US informal) like or as a person working very hard at a task, especially in order to surpass his fellows. But some auditor can get so eager beaver with his series - which is flatten the process, see - that he forgets why he is flattening the process. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

(slang) a person characterized by much industry; a person eager to do work or extra work. Every eager beaver that's making a little more motion than anybody else, being a little more critical, he instantly is going to get shot in any organization that isn't staticized.

(US informal) like or as a person working very hard at a task, especially in order to surpass his fellows. And a bunch of these birds get pretty eager beaver, and they start to do it themselves.

eagle eye a sharp eye or lookout.

Eaglerock a biplane (a plane having two sets of wings) first manufactured in 1925 by the Alexander Aircraft Company in Colorado, USA. The airplane had good maneuvering characteristics, could seat three people and was used widely in instructional schools and for recreation.

eagles the military insignia of a captain in the US Navy.

eagle's-eye-view (informal) a view seen from above or the top of something. Referring to the sharp eyesight of eagles and their ability to see things clearly at a great distance.

ear and out the other, goes in one is heard but without effect.

ear, knock (something) on its (colloquial) cause excitement, upheaval, etc., in (something). A variation of set (something) on its ear.

ear, on (one's) (colloquial) in a state of excitement, upheaval, etc.

ear, play by (colloquial) act as the situation demands, without a preconceived plan; improvise.

ear, stand on its figuratively, to put in a state of amazement, bewilderment, uproar, excitement, etc. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

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early bird gets (catches) the worm, the	one who rises from bed early to do something or one who arrives or starts an action early, will obtain his objective or be successful. Literally, the phrase means that the bird who arrives
Earp, Wyatt	(1848 - 1929) a law officer of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He served as a United States marshal in Dodge City, Kansas and took part in a famous gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Tombstone, Arizona in 1881.
ears back, peel one's	a coined phrase meaning to pay good attention to or listen closely. This is possibly a variation and combination of the phrase pin one's ears back, meaning to listen carefully and attentively; and to peel one's eyes (or keep one's eyes peeled), meaning to be alert or observant, to watch closely.
ears down, knock someone's	a coined variation of blow someone's ears down, meaning to severely scold.
ears knocked back	a coined variation of to have one's ear's pinned back, meaning to be rebuked or chastised thoroughly; to be defeated or thrashed soundly.
ears should go up	same as ears go (went) up.
ears, come out of (one's)	(slang) exist in surplus.
ears, fan one's (your, etc.)	a coined variation of have one's ears flapping, meaning to listen very closely or pay strict attention to something someone is saying. To fan means to make a flapping motion or wave back and forth. The expression to have one's ears flapping came into use around 1950, however, its origin is uncertain.
ears, flap (one's)	(colloquial) listen attentively.
ears, up to (one's)	(slang) to a very great extent; totally. A variation of up to (one's) eyeballs.
ear-splitting	so loud as to hurt the ears; deafening. so loud as to hurt the ears; deafening. And continued to scream practically from there on out, nothing but the most ear-splitting, piercing screams. – Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)
earth, bring down to	to bring someone back to reality. This phrase alludes to the earth being associated with solid and real things, as opposed to the clouds which are identified with fanciful or unreal things.

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Earth, down to	practical; realistic.
earth, on	of all things, persons, places, etc.
Earth, what on	(informal) whatever. Used for emphasis in questions.
East Grinstead	<p>an urban district in East Sussex, England. See also Sussex in this glossary.</p> <p>an urban district in Sussex, England where Saint Hill (L. Ron Hubbard's English residence at the time of this lecture) is located. See also Sussex in this glossary.</p> <p>a town in southern England.</p> <p>an urban district in Sussex, England where Saint Hill (L. Ron Hubbard's English residence at the time of this lecture) is located. See also Sussex in this glossary. It's very interesting but East Grinstead, Sussex, doesn't quite understand why I can't vote in England. ðOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>an urban district in Sussex, England where Saint Hill (L. Ron Hubbard's English residence at the time of this lecture) is located. See also Sussex in this glossary. It's very interesting but East Grinstead, Sussex, doesn't quite understand why I can't vote in England. ¢Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p>
East Indies	the islands of the Malay Archipelago. The Dutch possessions in this group were called the Netherlands Indies and are now known as the Republic of Indonesia.
East Lynne	a popular melodramatic and moralizing tale of the fall of virtue, written in 1861 by English novelist, Mrs. Henry Wood (1814–1887). The story tells of Lady Isabel Vane who, in her late teens, is left orphaned and penniless after her father dies, and her home, East Lynne, is sold to another character Archibald Carlyle. Her position in life however is restored when she marries Carlyle, and returns to her former home. Shortly thereafter, the villain Levison enters the scene and with the aid of a forged note, tricks Lady Vane into believing her husband wants to get rid of her and marry another. Lady Vane leaves her husband and child and runs off with Levison. She soon discovers Levison's treachery and leaves him. She roams from one place to another and finally, broken in health and repentant, she returns to East Lynne disguised as an elderly governess to see her ailing child. The play ends with Lady Vane's true identity revealed and her happiness tragically restored on her death bed as she receives forgiveness from her former

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husband Carllyle. East Lynne has been translated into many languages and was adapted into a successful melodrama for the stage.

East River a narrow waterway in southeast New York separating Manhattan Island from Long Island and connecting New York Bay and Long Island Sound. It hadn't occurred to him yet to shoot her or throw her in the East River.

a narrow waterway in southeast New York separating Manhattan Island from Long Island and connecting New York Bay and Long Island Sound.

Eastbourne a resort town in southern England, on the English Channel.

Eastern of or in the countries of Asia; Oriental.

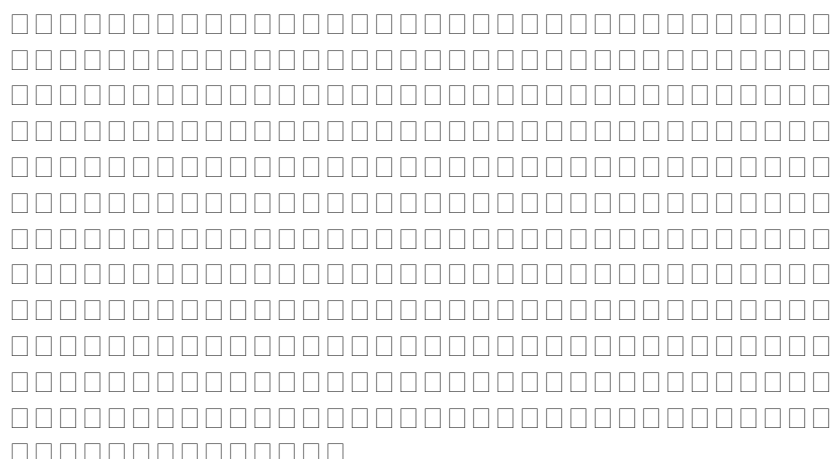
of or in the countries of Asia; Oriental. I'm not telling you now a bunch of Eastern superstition, I'm telling something that is probably much better founded than MV2. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

a well-known American airmail and passenger airline company. Formed in 1927 and originally named Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., its name was later changed to Eastern Air Transport and, in the 1930s, it controlled the lucrative route from the heavily populated northeastern region of the US to Florida. The airline was at its peak following World War II (1939–1945) but Eastern's competitive position deteriorated as new airlines began flying the same routes and a series of strikes weakened the company. By the mid-1960s it was suffering financial losses. With a new president the company launched a campaign to improve its image with a multi-million dollar advertising budget. Its first-class passengers no longer had to pay for their drinks, the food was improved and to advertise Eastern's new look, the planes' markings were streamlined. Eastern adopted "The Wings of Man" as its new motto. By the early 1990s the company was once again heavily in debt, and what had once been the most profitable air carrier, sold off what assets it did have and ceased to exist.

Eastern Air Lines

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- Eastern Index Bristol a type of Bristol paper (stiff paper of postcard weight or heavier), suitable for index cards or 3" x 5" file cards, made by the American paper company, Eastern Corporation, later known as Eastern Paper.
- easy as scat see SCAT, EASY AS.
- easy mark n. a person who is easily persuaded, tricked or cheated; one who finds it extremely hard to say “no” to any request. A mark is a target or the thing aimed at in shooting or throwing; an “easy mark” would be easily hit. Figuratively, mark is used here to mean a person who is chosen as a target by those who intend to manipulate or swindle.
- a person who is easily convinced, victimized or cheated.
- easy meat those who are easily victimized or defeated.
- n. a British expression for someone or something that can easily be defeated, taken advantage of, or who can be persuaded without too much trouble. This expression comes from an earlier meaning of easy meat; something that is easily hunted down and caught (such as a vulnerable or
- easy street n. a comfortable or easy state of affairs or circumstances; also, a condition where one is at ease financially. Easy street is an expression dating from the early 1900s, referring to an imaginary place that symbolizes a prosperous and comfortable life.
- eat my hat (E-Meter, list, etc.), I will see HAT (E-METER, LIST, ETC.), I WILL EAT MY.

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eat one's hat	be very surprised if proved wrong. Said to make a statement that you believe firmly about. [ex - "If he is a millionaire, I'll eat my hat" (i.e. "I'm positive he is not a millionaire.")]
eatingness	<p>the state or condition of eating, having much attention on this and worried about how one is going to eat from day to day.</p> <p>the state, quality or condition of eating.</p>
E-boat	<p>short for enemy boat, a British name for a small, speedy type of surface torpedo boat. The term was used especially in World War II to refer to enemy (German) boats of this kind.</p> <p>a small, fast military boat used by the Germans to attack warships and merchant ships during World War II (1939–1945). Designated S-boat by the Germans (for Schnellboot, meaning fast boat), it was called the E-boat by the British Royal Navy, probably indicating "enemy" motor torpedo boat. The Eboat was manned by a crew of twenty-one, was 115 feet (35 m) long, and was faster and more maneuverable than larger warships. It was armed with four to six torpedoes as well as machine guns, anti-aircraft guns and mines.</p>
EC	short for Executive Council. See Executive Council in this glossary.
eccentricity	unusual or odd behavior, or a peculiar habit.
ecclesiasticism	devotion, especially excessive devotion, to the principles or interests of the church.
echelons	one of a series of levels or grades.
eclipsed	<p>overshadowed or surpassed. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991</p> <p>overshadowed or surpassed. But it is so eclipsed by how far south we can go today with processes that we've just sort of overlooked saying anything about it. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)</p>
economics	<p>the science concerned with the production and consumption or use of goods and services. See also science in this glossary.</p> <p>the science dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth and with the various related problems of labor, finance, taxation, etc.</p>

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the science dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth and with the various related problems of labor, finance, taxation, etc. And I'm very amused at one particular subject, which is one of probably the biggest football and causes more trouble to man than any other single subject, and that is the subject of economics.

the science dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth and with the various related problems of labor, finance, taxation, etc. And I'm very amused at one particular subject, which is one of probably the biggest football and causes more trouble to man than any other single subject, and that is the subject of economics. Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

economy the efficient or sparing use of something.

ectoplasm the luminous substance believed to emanate from a spiritualistic medium.

the vaporous, luminous substance supposed to emanate from the medium (a person through whom supposed messages from the world of spirits are received and sent) during a spiritualistic trance.

ECUS abbreviation for Executive Council US, the Continental Executive Council for the United States, part of the Executive Council Network under ECWW until just prior to this lecture. It was disbanded by HCO PL 31 August 1971. Its functions are now done by continental Sea Org managements. See also Executive Council and ECWW in this glossary.

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eczema a noncontagious skin disorder of unknown cause, characterized by inflammation, itching and the formation of scales.

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ED

1. Executive Directive. 2. Executive Director.

(1) abbreviation for Executive Director, the person who is the head of a Scientology service org. (2) abbreviation for Executive Directive. See Executive Directives in this glossary.

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abbreviation of Executive Director. See Executive Director in this glossary.

abbreviation for Executive Director. See Executive Director in this glossary.

abbreviation for Executive Director the person who is the head of a Scientology service org. -One can say, "Oh well! If I reported the Reg violating policy, the ED would fire me – she is his wife!" Knowledge Reports

(1) abbreviation for Executive Director, the person who is the head of a Scientology service org. @One can say, "Oh well! If I reported the Reg violating policy, the ED would fire me – she is his wife!" (2) abbreviation for Executive Directive. See Executive Directives in this glossary. @Executes planned promotions as laid down in EDs.

ED Int

abbreviation for Executive Director International, the top management post in the Church. His job is to coordinate all management activities and provide all 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 Exec Strata. See also Senior Exec Strata in this glossary. The ED Int.

Executive Director International.

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	expansion. The ED Int has under him, as his personal aides, the Senior Exec Strata. See also Senior Exec Strata in this glossary.
eddy	a current or trend, as of opinion or events, running counter to the main current.
Edgar	a Saint Hill staff member at the time of these lectures. a Saint Hill staff member at the time of this lecture. Edgar Watson, a Saint Hill staff member at the time of these lectures who had earlier been a barber. a former staff member at Saint Hill during the mid-1960s.
edge off, take the	dull the intensity, force or pleasure of. dull the intensity or force of.
edge, go off the deep	get into difficulty or trouble. A variation of the expression in deep water.
edge, over the	to go past a certain point or from one state into another, often applied to people who have gone past the limit of rationality and are now considered crazy. The edge here is the extreme border of, the outside limit of something, somewhat like the edge of a table or of a cliff. To go over the edge means that something goes beyond this border and into that which is beyond.
edges, coming apart at the	losing one's composure; losing one's confidence. A variation of coming apart at the seams. losing one's composure; losing one's confidence. A variation of coming apart at the seams. And you've produced this minimal effect on the pc and pc isn't all coming apart now at the edges. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
edges, smelling around the	see SMELLING AROUND THE EDGES.
edgy	(slang) tense; nervous; on the verge or brink, as of a condition. (slang) tense; nervous; on the verge or brink, as of a condition. Be cause right at that stage of the game it is rather edgy, because you could take one of these free-needle lines and you could list it right on into a hole. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
edifice	any large, complex system or organization.

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edified instructed; enlightened.

Edison Company an American electrical company at the time of this lecture.

a possible reference to the Metropolitan Edison Company, a utility company that produces and distributes electrical power in the state of Pennsylvania, USA.

an American electrical company at the time of these lectures.

Edsel	Edsel Ford (1893 - 1943), son of Henry Ford (pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company) who took over the presidency of the Ford Motor Company from his father in 1919 and ran the company until his death in 1943. In 1938 he ordered a specially designed car to be built for himself and his two sons. Two hundred orders for the car were received before the prototype was even completed, so he decided to place the car in production, and the Lincoln Continental was born.
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a line of cars produced between 1957 and 1959 by the Ford Motor Company, an American automobile company founded in 1903. Named after Edsel Ford (1893–1943), son of the company's founder, Henry Ford (1863–1947), the initial Edsel line featured eighteen different models. The cars, which were in the medium price range, were large, had modern features and a unique design and style. Despite heavy promotion before and after release, the Edsels were a failure on the market, producing very few sales. The unsuccessful line was discontinued in 1959 and cost the company huge losses.

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education	<p>All perceived data stored in the standard memory banks. This might also be extended to include all data stored in the banks, including conclusions and imaginings.</p> <p><i>all perceived data stored in the standard memory banks. This might also be extended to include all data stored in the banks, including conclusions and imaginings.</i></p>
Edwardian	<p>of or pertaining to the dead-end (characteristic of the slums or slum life) kids of mid-20th century London, who took their name from the costume characteristic of the Edwardian period, that was, with variations, their uniform tightly buttoned, knee-length coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat (vest); and tight trousers. See also Edwardian period in this glossary.</p> <p>of or pertaining to the dead-end (characteristic of the slums or slum life) kids of mid-20th century London, who took their name from the costume characteristic of the Edwardian period, that was, with variations, their uniform tightly buttoned, knee-length coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat (vest); and tight trousers. See also Edwardian period in this glossary. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991</p>
Edwardian jacket	<p>a reference to the jackets worn by the Teddy boys of the 1950s and 1960s in Britain. The jackets were tightly buttoned knee-length coats with velvet collars. They were imitative of clothes worn in England during the reign of Edward VII (1841–1910), King of England and Ireland (1901–1910).</p>
Edwardians	<p>dead-end (of or characteristic of slums or slum life) kids of London of mid-20th century, taking their name from costume (characteristic of the Edwardian period) that is, with variations, their uniform tightly buttoned, knee-length coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat (vest); and tight trousers. See also Edwardian period in this glossary.</p> <p>persons wearing clothes of Edwardian style; Teddy boys. The name comes from the costume (characteristic of the Edwardian period) that is, with variations, their uniform tightly buttoned, knee-length coat with soft, black-velvet collar; double-breasted, pearl-gray waistcoat (vest); and tight trousers. See also Edwardian period and Teddy boy in this glossary.</p>

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	a reference to the Teddy boys of the 1950s and 1960s in Britain.
effecting	bringing about (an event, a result); accomplishing (an intention, desire).
effect-point	the receipt-point of an idea, particle or mass. Therefore, the person who catches a baseball thrown at him is being an effect. At that moment he's an effect, the person who threw the baseball is cause. We've more or less assumed that, and the student is always asked to take the effect-point and assume that he is studying comprehensible, worthwhile material.
effeminate	(of a man or boy) having traits, tastes, habits, etc., traditionally considered feminine, as softness or delicacy.
efficacy	capacity for producing a desired result or effect; effectiveness. Variant of efficacy. same as efficacy. See efficacy in this glossary.
efficiency	accomplishment of or ability to accomplish a job with a minimum expenditure of time and effort.
effort	the physical force manifestation of motion. A sharp effort against an individual produces pain. A strenuous effort produces discomfort. Effort can be recalled and reexperienced by the preclear. No preclear below 2.5 should be called upon to use effort as such as he is incapable of handling it and will stick in it. The essential part of a painful facsimile is its effort, not its perceptions. the physical force manifestation of motion. A sharp effort against an individual produces pain. A strenuous effort produces discomfort. Effort can be recalled and reexperienced by the preclear. the physical force manifestation of motion. A sharp effort against an individual produces pain. A strenuous effort produces discomfort. Effort can be recalled and reexperienced by the preclear. The essential part of a painful facsimile is its effort, not its perceptions. the physical force manifestation of motion. A sharp effort against an individual produces pain. A strenuous effort produces discomfort. Effort can be recalled and reexperienced by the preclear. No preclear below 2.5 should be called upon to use

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effort as such as he is incapable of handling it and will stick in it. The essential part of a painful facsimile is its effort, not its perceptions.

efforts	motions with definite direction and purpose. Effort is different from motion. Motion could be anything, but effort has to be specific it is at a known point in time, it has a known direction and it is known whether it is inhibited or compelled.
E-flat	(music) a musical scale having E-flat (the note a half step below E) as the keynote (the lowest, basic note or tone of a musical scale).
EG	an abbreviation for East Grinstead, an urban district in the county of West Sussex (formerly Sussex), in the south of England. The term Grinstead means green place, i.e., pasture used for grazing.
egg	(slang) a person. (slang) a person. Pretty bad egg, huh?
egg, lay an	(slang) fail utterly; flop.
egg, lay the most colossal	make the biggest mistake. make the biggest mistake. There are people around that are not trained in them that if just suddenly started doing CCH without any of the Training Drills at all would just lay the most colossal egg they ever laid. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)
eggs are in one funnel, all their	a coined variation of put all one's eggs in one basket, meaning to risk all of one's resources on a single venture; place all one's efforts, interests, etc., in a single person or thing. This expression alludes
eggs get laid	(slang) utter failures or flops occur.
eggs pour out of the television screen	a coined variation and intensification of lay an egg, meaning to make a mistake, to fail or blunder, to perform badly.
eggs, lays the most	(informal) makes the biggest mistakes. (informal) makes the biggest mistakes. This is, by the way, where an auditor lays the most eggs, is in the field of overts. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)
eggs, walk on	(slang) proceed very carefully; go very cautiously.

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to proceed or act with great caution, to be in an uncertain, difficult or dangerous position. This term originated as early as the sixteenth century and comes from the fact that literally walking on eggs would require great care and caution.

egocentric viewing everything in relation to oneself; self-centered.

egress a means or place of going out; exit.

the act of going out or forth; emergence.

Egyptian a native of Egypt, an ancient empire, west of Israel, that was centered on the Nile River. Egypt exists today as a country in northeastern Africa.

Ehrlich's Magic Bullet a reference to Preparation 606.

eidetic designating or of mental images that are unusually vivid and almost photographically exact.

unusually vivid and almost photographically exact.

eight c) 8-C a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness. The pc and auditor are both ambulant for the process.

the name of a Scientology process. It is also used to mean good control.

the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness.

eight d) 8-D short for Standard Operating Procedure 8-D, the name of a Scientology auditing procedure which had the goal of bringing the preclear to tolerate any viewpoint. It was for use by trained Scientologists, primarily on heavy cases.

the name of a Scientology auditing procedure which had the goal of bringing the preclear to tolerate any viewpoint. It was for use by trained Scientologists, primarily on heavy cases.

Eight tapes) VIII tapes tapes of the LRH lectures to the students of the original Class VIII Course, which became part of the study materials of the Class VIII Course. See also Class VIII in this glossary.

eighteen (thousand) ways from the middle same as all ways from the middle.

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eighteen-point caps	large capital letters, of the size used in printing for headlines. The point, 0.01383 inch, is the basic unit of type measurement. The usual size of type for the text of books or newspapers is eight to twelve points. Caps is short for iocapital letters.ly
eight-eighty) 8-80	short for Scientology 8-80, a book by L. Ron Hubbard in which he answers the riddles of life and its goals in the physical universe.
eight-pass	wide enough for eight lines of cars, trucks, etc.
eight-striper	n. a fictitious designation for a very high-ranking officer in the United States Navy. This comes from the stripes worn by officers on the sleeves of their uniforms to indicate rank. For example, a captain (rank just above a commander) has four gold stripes and is called a “four-striper” and a commander has three gold stripes and is called a “three-striper.” The highest ranking naval officer, a fleet admiral, has five stripes.
Eildon Dam	a reference to the Eildon Weir (a dam in a river or stream), located on the site of the Eildon Reservoir, northeast of Melbourne, Australia.
Einstein theory	<p>the general theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points (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. See also Einstein in this glossary.</p> <p>the special theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these</p>

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Einstein, Albert

(1879 - 1955) German physicist and US citizen from 1940. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics.

(1879 - 1955), German physicist, US citizen from 1940; formulated the theory of the conversion of mass into energy, opening the way for the development of the atomic bomb.

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(1879-1955) German physicist and US citizen from 1940. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel prize for physics. Nuclear physics is a good science except for one unfortunate remark that was made by a very famous man, the late Albert Einstein scientist is an observer and an observer has no right to do anything but stand there and look at the needle. -Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

(1879-1955) German-Swiss physicist, whose research and resulting theories made possible the modern concept of the atom.

Einsteinian relativity the general theory of relativity, proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955), German physicist. Although complete understanding of this theory requires a knowledge of the most exotic branches of mathematics, these are some of its basic points (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.

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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. Now we have a study in relativity, and not Einsteinian relativity but Hubbardian relativity. - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

Eire	an Irish name of the Republic of Ireland. the Irish name for the Republic of Ireland.
Eisenhower, Mrs.	Mamie Eisenhower (1896 - 1979), wife of Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969), who was elected president of the United States in November 1952. Mamie Eisenhower (1896-1979), wife of Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969), who was elected president of the United States in November 1952.
eject	drive or force out; expel, as from a place or position.
eke out	make (a living) or support (an existence) laboriously.
El Alamein	a city in northern Egypt located on the Mediterranean Sea which was the site of a major battle during World War II between Allied and German troops. The Allies won the battle. a coastal village approximately sixty miles (96.5 km) west of Alexandria, Egypt and the site of a decisive Allied victory during World War II (1939–1945). The turning point of the war in North Africa occurred in the battle of El Alamein on November 4, 1942, when numerically superior British forces, led by General Bernard L. Montgomery (1887–1976) defeated the German forces of General Erwin Rommel (1891–1944) driving them back 1,300 miles (2,092 km) across the desert into the neighboring nation of Tunisia and taking some 30,000 prisoners of war.
élan	spirited self-assurance; exuberant enthusiasm.
élan vital	the creative force within an organism that is responsible for growth, change and necessary or desirable adaptations. 7 August 2000
Elbert, Uncle	Elbert Green Hubbard (1856 - 1915), a distant relation of L. Ron Hubbard. Elbert was an American businessman, printer and writer whose most successful publication was A Message to Garcia (1899). See also Message to Garcia in this glossary.

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Elbert, Uncle	a reference to Elbert Green Hubbard (1856–1915), American editor, publisher and author. In the late 1800s, Hubbard founded an artist colony in East Aurora, New York, USA, as well as a printing house named Roycroft Press. Hubbard published two magazines, The Philistine and The Fra, largely filled with his own writings, and a number of other works. His most successful publication was A Message to Garcia (1899).
Elder Ganaka Moggallana	one of the disciples of Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha, ca. 563–483 B.C.). Moggallana joined a Buddhist order in India, when Siddhartha Gautama visited there, and later became one of his two chief disciples.
election	a choosing or choice.
electric eel	a large, long, slippery, South American fish shaped like a snake that can give strong electric shocks. An electric eel of 3 - 4 feet in length can deliver a 600-volt shock through the discharge of some 6,000 batteries of plates, arranged in series down its length.
electric shock “therapy”	a psychiatric practice of delivering 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 damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability.
electric shocking	engaging in the psychiatric practice of delivering 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 damage to the person in the form of brain damage and impaired mental ability.
electrical field	the electrically charged region of space surrounding an electrically charged body.
electrical knot	n. a reference to a knot commonly used when wiring a plug. After the wires have been pulled through the plug casing, they are tied together with a special knot which prevents the wires from being pulled back through the casing, and protects them from strain should the plug be pulled from a socket by its cord.
electrical short	also known as a short circuit, which is a side circuit of electricity that is formed when insulation wears off a wire or wires that touch each other or some connecting conductor, so that the main

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circuit is bypassed. The current flowing through the new path can overheat the wires, possibly causing fire.

electrified became greatly excited or thrilled.

electroconvulsive therapy (psychiatry) the official name for electric shock treatment. See also electric shock in this glossary. Nurse “Dr. Muckup Helby has been awarded an honorary fellowship for his unrelenting research into the unexplored realms of electroconvulsive therapy.”

electrode a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium.

an E-Meter can; the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium.

an E-Meter can; the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. See also E-Meter in this glossary.

the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium.

an electric conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves something.

an E-Meter can; the conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. And if you could sit down to a meter-a one-hand electrode-all by yourself and run some process on yourself, itd make a citizen out of you. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

a conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves a nonmetallic medium. And the electrodes in the absence of a base—the terminals in the absence of a base simply snap together and you get no electrical flow.

electrodiathermy n. a reference to diathermy, a medical procedure that uses electrical currents produced by a special machine to generate heat in a patient’s body. Diathermy is used in an attempt to treat such things as back pain.

electroencephalograph (medical) an instrument for measuring and recording the electrical activity of the brain.

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electrogalvanometer	a coined word from the prefix electro-, electric and galvanometer, an instrument for detecting and measuring a small electric current.
electromagnetic	of, produced by or having to do with electromagnetism magnetism produced by a current of electricity.
electrometer	an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. Also called E-Meter. See also preclear in this glossary. an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. Also called E-Meter. See also preclear in this glossary. And there's things now there's by the way a new booklet on this, a new electrometer booklet and I'm going to give you addenda to that booklet right here in this congress concerning the functions of this here particular gimmigahoogit with the electronic whizzlebubs. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60) an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. Also called E-Meter. See also preclear in this glossary. And there's things now there's by the way a new booklet on this, a new electrometer booklet and I'm going to give you addenda to that booklet right here in this congress concerning the functions of this here particular gimmigahoogit with the electronic whizzlebubs. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)
electrometry	a coined term for the way a specific person would read on the E-Meter, from electrometer and the suffix -metry, a combining form meaning the process, art or science of measuring.
electronic	short for electronic incident, an incident in which a thetan is implanted with electronic waves to intentionally install fixed, contrasurvival ideas. short for electronic incident, an incident in which a thetan is implanted with electronic waves to intentionally install fixed, contrasurvival ideas. (Chapter 5, #13)
electronic brain boys	men who work with or on electronic computers.

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electronic incident	<p>an incident in which a thetan is implanted with electronic waves to intentionally install fixed, contrasurvival ideas. See also implants in this glossary.</p> <p>an incident that contains heavy electrical currents. Any preclear has in the last few thousand years been placed in an electronic field and rendered null, void and obsessed by very heavy “electrical” currents. The object was slavery, a compulsion to be good and obedient and to have a mest body. See also preclear and mest in this glossary.</p> <p>an incident in which a thetan is implanted with electronic waves to intentionally install fixed, contrasurvival ideas. See also implant in this glossary. (Chapter 5, #41)</p>
electronic magnetic wave	<p>another name for an electromagnetic wave a wave of energy generated when an electric charge oscillates or is accelerated. An electromagnetic wave is a light wave, radio wave, etc.</p> <p>another name for an electro- magnetic wave, a wave of energy generated when an electric charge oscillates or is accelerated. An electro- magnetic wave is a light wave, radio wave, etc.</p>
electronic stencil	<p>n. a type of stencil produced electronically with a special machine. A stencil is a thin sheet of material in which letters or designs are cut so that ink applied to the sheet will reproduce the pattern on the surface beneath (such as on a clean piece of paper). Stencils are made in various mechanical ways, as by using a typewriter that cuts the stencil as one types out the letters. An electronic stencil is one which has been made with a machine that electronically scans the original and then duplicates this on the stencil, using minute sparks to burn holes through the stencil material to form the image to be reproduced. Electronic stencils provide high-quality images and are able to produce many thousands of copies.</p>
electronics	<p>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. 2. lower and cruder manifestations of the same order of actuality as thought.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>the standards, skills and mensurations and items and conditions</p>

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necessary to handle, guide, use, increase and decrease flows of the minute energy particles called electrons. See also electron in this glossary.

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. (Introduction, #3)

Electropsychometer another name for an E-Meter.

another name for E-Meter. See also E-Meter in this glossary. And every once in a while we use an electropsychometer. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

Electropsychometric Auditing a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 as the first operator's manual for the E-Meter. The entire text of this book is contained in the Technical Bulletins of the Dianetics and Scientology volumes.

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 as the first operator's manual for the E-Meter. For more information see Technical Bulletins Volume I.

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 as the first operator's manual for the E-Meter. The entire text of this book is contained in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology volumes. (Chapter 4, #28)

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 as the first operatorTMs manual for the E-Meter. The entire text of this book is contained in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology volumes.

electrosis a coined word from electro-, electric and -osis, condition; process.

a coined word from electro-, electric and -osis, condition; process. Used humorously in this lecture with no particular meaning.

electrostencil n. a reference to an electronic stencil.

electrotype plates metal printing plates known for their durability and ease of storage.

element any substance that cannot be separated into different substances by ordinary chemical methods; all matter is composed of such substances. Elements can be transformed into other elements by radioactive decay or by nuclear reactions.

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elements	the parts or qualities of a thing, especially the necessary or basic parts.
elephant, four men trying to describe an	a reference to “The Blind Men and the Elephant.”
elephant, views of the	a coined variation of the phrase see the elephant.
elicit	draw out (information, a response, etc.)
elicits	draws forth; evokes.
Elizabeth	<p>a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951.</p> <p>a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950 - 1951.</p> <p>a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation, 1950-1951.</p> <p>a city in the state of New Jersey, located twelve miles from New York City. It was here, in 1950, where the first Dianetics Foundation and the home of LRH was located. It was from Elizabeth that all other Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundations in Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Washington DC, New York and Hawaii were administered. For instance, I know of techniques that were released at the first Foundation in Elizabeth which have never seen the light of day; I have never seen them published or anything else.</p> <p>a city in northeastern New Jersey. Residential suburb of New York City and location of the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, 1950-1951.</p> <p>a city in northeastern New Jersey which is a residential suburb of New York City and was the location of the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, 1950-1951.</p>
Elizabeth Foundation	the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation, located in Elizabeth, a city in northeastern New Jersey in the United States.
Elizabeth, N.J.	a city in northeastern New Jersey in the United States; location of the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation.

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Elizabeth's, Saint (St.) see SAINT (ST.) ELIZABETH'S.

elk	the American elk, the largest North American deer, with large, branching antlers and a short tail. the largest North American deer, with large, branching antlers and a short tail. An elk?
Elks Club	the local headquarters of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal organization founded in 1868.
Elliot	Jim Elliot, a person who was involved with LRH in the early development of the E-Meter.
elliptical	having the form of an ellipse; oval. See also ellipse in this glossary.
Elmhurst	a residential city seventeen miles west of Chicago.
'elp	(dialect) help. And so 'elp me, lightning 'it. (dialect) help.
elucidates	makes clear; explains.
em	pattyeake literally, playing a child's game of clapping hands and putting
'em	(colloquial) them. (informal) them. It says, ``Hammer, pound, hit 'em with the grape, you know⇐no holds barred." ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
emanating	originating; sending forth; flowing out.
emanator	a large, glowing body of radioactive material which hangs magically in thin air, a sort of a god, an all-knower. Its outpulse puts one into a trance.
emasculamania	n. a coined term meaning an enthusiasm for depriving someone of virility or procreative power. This is formed from emasculate, meaning to deprive of masculine qualities or vigor, and the suffix -mania, as used here to mean an excessive enthusiasm or passion for (something), a state of frenzy in relation to something.
embalming fluid	chemicals used in treating a dead body to keep it from decaying rapidly.

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embark	set out on a venture; commence.
embarked upon	if you've embarked upon something, especially something new, difficult or exciting which may take a long time to finish, you have started doing it.
embedded	having become fixed or incorporated, as into a surrounding mass.
embezzled	stolen (money, etc., entrusted to one's care); taken by fraud for one's own use.
embodied	collected into or included in a body; organized; incorporated.
embraces	includes or contains.
embroidered	adorned or embellished.
embroiled	drawn into a conflict or fight; involved in trouble. thrown into confusion; complicated. thrown into confusion or disorder; entangled.
embryonic	early or undeveloped. of or like an embryo, the human organism up to the third month after conception.
Emergency	the condition that a person or organization is in when the statistics of the organization, department or portion of an organization or a person are seen to be declining or when there are unchanging statistics of an organization or a portion of an organization or a person. the state or 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. reference to the State of Emergency, a condition assigned to an organization or portion thereof when it 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 state is not idly assigned and is assigned only after a steadily declining statistic resulting in overwork for seniors of the org or near catastrophe. By the way, organizations are beginning to move off of Emergency right now.

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Emergency, State of a condition assigned to an organization or portion of an organization when it 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 condition is assigned only by the Office of LRH. 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. To end an Emergency condition, the portion to which it is assigned must follow closely the Emergency Formula. In addition to this, there are specific policies governing the handling of ethics, credit, personnel, rights and status, which apply to an area assigned a State of Emergency, as covered in HCO PL 30 April 65, EMERGENCY, STATE OF.

a condition assigned to an organization or portion thereof when it 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 state 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.

emergent arising unexpectedly or as a new or improved development.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo(1803–1882) American philosopher, essayist and poet. In 1841 he began writing different series of essays and in one entitled “Compensation,” he stated, “Every sweet has its sour; every evil its good,” and “For every thing you have missed, you have gained something else; and for every thing you gain, you lose something else.” Well, this is shades of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Nearly everybody has this “compensation phobia.”

(1803 - 82) one of American's most influential authors and thinkers, also a minister and noted lecturer.

Emersonian having to do with Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 - 1882), American essayist, poet, lecturer and philosopher; one of America's most quoted authors. Though the main current of Emerson's thought was optimistic, some of his works showed a belief that faith came only in moments, whereas doubt was habitual, an acknowledgment that darker forces seemed to prevail.

of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 - 82) American essayist, poet and lecturer. Emerson was part of the transcendentalist movement,

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which advised people to look for God-given power within themselves. His best-known essay is “Self-Reliance.” Many in the nineteenth century took inspiration from Emerson, especially through his brief and pointed sayings and urgings, such as “Hitch your wagon to a star.”

Emersonian law of compensation a reference to a proposed law in the essay Compensation, written by American author, poet and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882). Emerson writes of what he calls the “law of compensation” where everything has its opposite, every action has its reaction, etc. For example, he states, “Every sweet hath its sour; every evil its good,” as well as “For every thing you have missed, you have gained something else; and for every thing you gain, you lose something.”

reference to an essay entitled in Compensation It by American essayist, poet and lecturer Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882), in which he stated, it Every sweet has its sour; every evil its good, li and in For every thing you have missed, you have gained something else; and for every thing you gain, you lose something else. li

E-Meter short for electropsychometer, a specially designed instrument used by a trained Scientology practitioner which helps locate long-hidden sources of travail. It does not diagnose or cure anything; it simply measures the mental state or change of state of an individual. engram a particular type of mental image picture which is a complete recording of every perception present in a moment of partial or full “unconsciousness.” Engrams are stored in the reactive mind. See also mental image pictures and reactive mind in this glossary.

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. [Definition of blowdown] E-Meter tone arm motion to the left, made to keep the needle on the dial.

an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail.

short for electropsychometer, a specially designed instrument used by a trained Scientology practitioner which helps locate long-hidden sources of travail. It does not diagnose or cure

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short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also pc in this glossary.

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also Homo sapiens and preclear in this glossary.

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie

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detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. There are electrodes used with the E-Meter which resemble ordinary cans and are tin-plated. Electrical leads from the E-Meter are connected to the cans with clips, and the cans are held in the preclear's hands. See also auditor, preclear and electrode in this glossary.

short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear and auditor in this glossary.

short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary.

short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail.

short for electrometer or electropsychometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear and auditor in this glossary.

short for electrometer. See electrometer in this glossary.

short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. Thus a remote ancestor of the E-Meter was ashcanned.

short for Electropsychometer, a specially designed instrument which helps the auditor and preclear locate areas of spiritual distress or travail. The E-Meter is a religious artifact and can only be used by Scientology ministers or ministers-in-training. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It measures the mental state or

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change of state of a person and thus is of benefit to the auditor in helping the preclear locate areas to be handled.

short for Electropsychometer, a specially designed instrument which helps the auditor and preclear locate areas of spiritual distress or travail. The E-Meter is a religious artifact and can only be used by Scientology ministers or ministers-in-training. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It measures the mental state or change of state of a person and thus is of enormous benefit to the auditor in helping the preclear locate areas to be handled.

short for electrometer, also called Electropsychometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. Now, an E-Meter is a very interesting thing. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

short for electrometer,- an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector.' It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail.

an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. (Chapter 6, #1)

short for electrometer, an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. The guy writing the textbook, being so familiar with his subject, would make the same statement that you would make, you see? You say, ``Well, you set your E-Meter down on the table first, of course."

an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. (Chapter 5, #8)

short for electrometer. an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by

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auditors to assist the pre clear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. You can put a psychotic on an E-Meter and sort him out and find out the things he could help and then let him help them, he'll

short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear and auditor in this glossary. The first of the star-rated processes is how do you operate an E-Meter Solo—how do you clean up some PTPs and things like that on yourself?

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. I picked up another folder and this was from a guy, and I saw they just bought an E-Meter.

(Electro-psych-ometer from electrometer, a calibrated device used for measuring extremely low voltages, and psyche, the human soul, spirit or mind) an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of a person. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the person receiving auditing in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail.

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. -It is found that this student was never taught to read an E-Meter TA dial!

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. @It is found that this student was never taught to read an E-Meter TA dial!

short for electrometer. See electrometer in this glossary. We check up the student and we find out student, day before yesterday, stole an E-Meter from the class. îWhy People Don't

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Like You (2 Jan. 60)

short for electrometer. See electrometer in this glossary. We check up the student and we find out student, day before yesterday, stole an E-Meter from the class. ♫Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

short for electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state in an individual. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary. And they start asking the E-Meter this and that and they start testing themselves this way and that and they figure some more and they figure.

E-Meter

short for electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. And the student comes to you and he says, "HCOB something or other, written by so-and-so, actually is in conflict with HCOB boff-boff and so on, and we don't know whether to turn on the E-Meter with the right hand or left hand."

E-Meter check

an action which consists of setting up an E-Meter and handing the cans to the person being given the check. No questions are asked and the person is not informed of readings. The Ethics Officer simply records the E-Meter data and the person's attitude and that is all. See also E-Meter in this glossary.

a test which consists of setting up the E-Meter, 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. This test estimates state of case. It is used in testing new public, doing tech estimates and conducting investigations.

a check performed by an Ethics Officer, using an E-Meter. The Ethics Officer sets up the meter, hands the cans to the staff

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member taking the check and records the position of the tone arm and condition of the needle. When meter checking a large group, no questions are asked. When meter checking a few staff members, the Ethics Officer may ask questions to obtain data on specific events, occurrences or situations. From the results of checking a group of people in this way, the Ethics Officer can be speeded in an investigation.

an action which consists of setting up an E-Meter and handing the cans to the person being given the check. No questions are asked and the person is not informed of readings. The Ethics Officer simply records the E-Meter data and the person's attitude and that is all. See also E-Meter in this glossary. @Refusing an E-Meter check.

emotes (informal) expresses emotion in an artificial or exaggerated way.

emotion This word is redefined in Dianetics and is given an opposite for comparison, "misemotion." Previously the word emotion was never satisfactorily defined. Now it is defined as 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. Rational affect.

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. Rational effect. This word is redefined in Dianetics and is given an opposite for comparison, misemotion. See also misemotion in this glossary.

a response by wavelength affecting an individual or another which produces a sensation and a state of mind.

a response by wavelength affecting an individual or another which produces a sensation and a state of mind. Emotion is a connector between thought and effort. ((Added for glossary entry only - not in footnote)) It is a manifestation of beingness, and closely related to motion. One handles motion on a direct ratio with his ability to handle emotion; the higher his emotion level, the more control he can exert over motion; the lower his emotion level, the more he succumbs to motion.

the catalyst used by the control center to monitor physical action. The relay system, via glands, interposed between "I" and self and, by thought, others. The main emotions are happiness,

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in which one has confidence and enjoyment in his goals and a belief in his control of environment; boredom, in which one has lost confidence and direction but is not defeated; antagonism, wherein one feels his control threatened; anger, wherein one seeks to destroy that which threatens and seeks without good direction beyond destruction; covert hostility, wherein one seeks to destroy while reassuring his target that he is not so seeking; fear, wherein one is catalyzed to flee; grief, in which one recognizes loss; apathy, in which one accepts failure on all dynamics and pretends death. Other emotions are a volume or a lack of volume of those named. Shame or embarrassment are emotions peculiar to groups or interpersonal relations and are on a level with grief, denoting loss of position in a group. Emotion is the glandular system parallel of motion and each emotion reflects action to gain or lose to motion. At a high level one is sending back motion, at a mid level one is holding motion, at a lower level, motion is sweeping through and over one.

the energy manifestation of affinity (the feeling of affection or the lack of it).

the catalyst used by the control center to monitor physical action. The relay system, via glands, interposed between "I" and self and, by thought, others. The main emotions are happiness, in which one has confidence and enjoyment in his goals and a belief in his control of environment; boredom, in which one has lost confidence and direction but is not defeated; antagonism, wherein one feels his control threatened; anger, wherein one seeks to destroy that which threatens and seeks without good direction beyond destruction; covert hostility, wherein one seeks to destroy while reassuring his target that he is not so seeking; fear, wherein one is catalyzed to flee; grief, in which one recognizes loss; apathy, in which one accepts failure on all dynamics and pretends death. Other emotions are a volume or a lack of volume of those named. Shame or embarrassment are emotions peculiar to groups or interpersonal relations and are on a level with grief, denoting loss of position in a group. Emotion is the glandular system parallel of motion and each emotion reflects action to gain or lose to motion. At a high level one is sending back motion, at a mid level one is holding motion, at a lower level, motion is sweeping through and over one.

emotion(s), (cont.)

Fifth Act, 115 produce various actions, 53 First Act, 65 thought, emotion and time, 172 food, cause and effect and, 208 two goals with, 160 Fourteenth Act, '221

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emotional curve	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 falls from above 2.5 down to apathy in a steep curve. It occurs in seconds or minutes or hours. The speed of its fall is an index of the severity of the failure.
emotional cycle, 25	future, attention and, 99
emotional scale	same as Tone Scale. See Tone Scale in this glossary. See Tone Scale in this glossary.
emotional tone	the general condition of an individual. See also Tone Scale.
emotional tones	levels or states of emotion. There is a scale of emotional tones or states which range from death at the bottom up through apathy, grief, fear, anger, antagonism, boredom, conservatism to enthusiasm at the top.
emphatically	decidedly; decisively.
Empire Laundry	a name for a laundry.
Empire State Building	<p>a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, “the Empire State.” If you could hold your position very accurately, why, you could throw a lightening bolt that’d probably char the Empire State Building.</p> <p>a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, “the Empire State.”</p> <p>a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, “the Empire State.”</p> <p>a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquired its name from the nickname for New York State, “the Empire State.”</p> <p>a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250</p>

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a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. It was for many years the tallest building in the world. It is 1,250 feet high and has 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." You can't enter the hundred and fifth story of the Empire State Building without going into the ground floor, that's a gradient. ∓Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

a skyscraper completed in 1931 in New York City. For many years it was the tallest building in the world, standing at 1,250 feet high and having 102 stories. It acquires its name from the nickname for New York State, "the Empire State." They say, "The submarines have the chrysanthemums because of the beer, no Empire State Building, after all," and look at you expectantly.

empirically in a manner derived from or guided by experience or experiment.

in a manner that is established by observation, not established by theory or reason.

Empress Dowager, Court of the a reference to the court of the Dowager Empress of China, Tsu-Hsi (1835–1908), consort of Emperor Hsien-Feng. (A dowager is a woman who holds some title or property from her deceased husband, especially the widow of a king, emperor, etc.) After the Emperor's death she and the late Emperor's wife became dowager empresses and her young son was named the new Emperor. When her son died she arranged for her nephew to be put on the throne, but when he began a radical modernization program she forced him to renounce power, allowing her to rule in his place. One of the most powerful women in China's history, with a career marked by ambition and cruelty, Tsu-Hsi ruled China for three decades, resisting westernization and any effort at reform.

Empress Eugenie hat a small hat, popular in the early 1930s, with the brim rolled back on either side, worn tilted sideways and to the front and often trimmed with one long ostrich plume in the side roll. The hat was named for Empress Eugenie (1826 - 1920) who was the wife of Louis Napoleon and empress of France (1853 - 1871).

a reference to the Empress or Eugenie hat, a small hat, popular for a short time in the early 1930s. The hat was worn tilted sideways and to the front (so as to partially obscure one eye), with the brim rolled back on both sides, and was often decorated with an ostrich plume. It was possibly named after Empress Eugenie (1826–

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1920), wife of Napoleon III (1808–1873) and empress of France (1853–1871).

Emu	a reference to Mu, a legendary lost continent in the Pacific Ocean, believed to have once been the home of a sophisticated society. According to ancient tablets supposedly existing in India, man originally appeared on the large continent of Mu hundreds of thousands of years ago and an advanced race of sixty-four million people evolved. The continent was apparently destroyed by a volcanic eruption; however, it is said that some people survived and that from these sprang all the present races of earth.
emulate	try to equal or surpass; especially to imitate or copy with a view to equaling or surpassing.
en masse	(French) in a mass; all together; as a group.
en passant	(French) in passing, by the way. (French) in passing; by the way. (French) in passing.
enceinte	(French) pregnant; with child.
encephalograph	an instrument for measuring and recording the electric activity of the brain.
encephalographs	instruments for measuring and recording the electric activity of the brain. From a Greek word meaning “brain.” Also called electroencephalograph or EEG for short. And I’ve had some of the fanciest encephalographs—EEGs they call them—hooked up to people, and make them worry and think to find out what energy is being consumed. instruments for measuring and recording the electric activity of the brain. From a Greek word meaning “brain.” Also called electroencephalograph or EEG for short.
Enchanter, the	the first of the Sea Org vessels. It was a fifty-foot ketch (a small sailing boat with two masts) acquired in late 1966 and used by LRH when he completed the researches which resulted in the release of OT III. It was later renamed Diana. See also Sea Organization in this glossary. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
encore	an additional performance or reappearance in response to a demand from the audience, as by applause.

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encroachments intrusions (especially by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory, rights or accustomed sphere of action of others; gradual inroads made or extensions of boundaries at the expense of something else.

Encyclopaedia Americana the first noteworthy American encyclopaedia from 1829 - 1833.

Encyclopaedia Britannica 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).

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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). The latest editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica require this as a fine art because all they're doing is showing off to the people of the profession. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a large comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects, arranged alphabetically. It is the oldest continually published reference work in English. (Britannica is the Latin word for British.) Three Scots founded the Encyclopaedia Britannica and it was printed and published in Edinburgh, Scotland. Initial pieces of the work appeared in December 1768, while the whole work of three volumes, 2,659 pages and 160 illustrations came out in 1771. The famous eleventh edition, published in 1910–1911, had more than 40,000 separate articles, including many new entries and many that provided historical detail. This edition also became well known

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for its literary writing style. The fifteenth edition, published in 1974 and updated each year, had more than 4,000 contributing authors from some 100 countries.

the oldest and largest English-language general encyclopedia. I hope I never get so ambitious as to start reading the Encyclopaedia Britannica from one end to the other.

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the oldest and largest English-language general encyclopedia. I hope I never get so ambitious as to start reading the Encyclopaedia Britannica from one end to the other. - Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

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 (first edition printed 1771). Used figuratively in this lecture. To be able to dispassionately look at what you've done, without writing out eighteen Encyclopaedia Britannicas of excuses as to how it all happened, requires a singular amount of cooled, cold calculation on your part. îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

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encyclopedias	a book or set of books giving information on all or many branches of knowledge, or on one field of study, generally in articles alphabetically arranged.
encysting	enclosing in or as if in a cyst or sac.
end of their tether	end of their trying or imagining; last of their ability or ideas of how to do more.
end rudiments	<p>rudiments to clean up additional and residual charge left by reason of the session and put the pc in a frame of mind to end the session.</p> <p>rudiments to clean up additional and residual charge left by reason of the session and put the pc in a frame of mind to end the session. See also rudiments in this glossary.</p>
end-all	<p>chief or all-important element.</p> <p>the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all.</p> <p>the central and all-important part. Variation of be-all and end-all.</p> <p>the central and all-important part. A variation of be-all and end-all. That's silly— to get an end-all category, see. —Organizational Operation (15 July 64)</p>
endeavors	<p>earnest attempts; hard tries; efforts.</p> <p>efforts or pains, directed to attain an object; strenuous attempts or enterprises.</p>
Endicott Johnson	a reference to a brand of men's and women's footwear produced by the Endicott Johnson Corporation. Founded in the United States in the late 1800s, Endicott Johnson rapidly expanded with a network of stores throughout the country. At one point it was one of the nation's largest shoe makers; however, towards the end of the twentieth century the company lost market share to foreign competitors and its business decreased.
endocrine system	<p>the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control.</p> <p>the system of glands which produces one or more internal</p>

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secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control.

the system of glands which produce one or more internal secretions that, introduced directly into the bloodstream, are carried to other parts of the body whose functions they regulate or control. PART ONE, CHAPTER 10, #1

endocrinology the branch of biology dealing with the endocrine glands and their secretions, especially in relation to their processes or functions. See also endocrine system in this glossary.

ends purposes or goals; aims.

ends meet, to make (see make ends meet) every inch a _____ describes someone whose appearance seems perfectly fitting to his or her profession or status; [ex - The general stood straight and tall, looking every inch a soldier.] (see DCL)

energy a potential of motion or power. It is potential or actual motion or force.

consists of postulated particles in space. Energy is subdivisible into a large motion, such as a flow, a dispersal or a ridge and a small motion which is itself commonly called a “particle” in nuclear physics. Agitation within agitation is the basic formation of particles of energy, such as electrons, protons and others.

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flow and ridge in this glossary.

the potential of motion or power. It is potential or actual motion or force.

enfilade gunfire directed from either flank along the length of a column or line of troops.

the firing of a gun or guns so as to sweep the length of a target such as a column of troops.

enforced affinity, 75 goal(s),

enfranchised (1) set free; released from slavery or restraint. (2) admitted to citizenship, especially to the right of voting.

given the right to vote.

(1) set free; released from slavery or restraint. You have enfranchised some devils and demons of one kind or another, some automaticities and some vias, that you have given carte blanche to. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957) (2) admitted to citizenship, especially to the right of voting. He’s just been kicked out by death, and now somebody’s going to make him wait all these years to be enfranchised again or have any duties. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

Engels Friedrich Engels (1820 - 1895), a German socialist. While working for his father (a cotton manufacturer) in his early 20s, he started a life-long friendship with Karl Marx. They jointly produced the famous Communist Manifesto in 1848.

engendered brought into being; brought about; caused; produced.

engine room a compartment in the lower platforms of a ship where the engine is located. The term also refers to the staff of the engine room whose basic services include maintenance and upkeep of the engines as well as providing economically produced electricity, clean hot and cold water and clean and working drains. Electronic and other equipment such as winches (see winch in this glossary) and pumps and service equipment in good repair are an important part of their product.

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engine room inside the depths of the ship. For example when the bridge personnel wish to change speed they use the handle on the bridge telegraph which in turn moves the pointer in the engine room telegraph to point to the speed desired on its dial. (The pointer on the bridge telegraph, however, remains where it is.) Whenever such a signal is made, a bell also rings in the engine room alerting the engineers that a change is desired. Furthermore, the number of bell rings signifies the speed wanted. For example, three bells can signify full speed astern (backwards). To acknowledge receipt and execution of the order, the engineer moves the handle on his telegraph to match where the engine room pointer is. This moves the pointer on the bridge telegraph dial to correspond with the engine room's telegraph. Thus the bridge can see that the engine room received and executed the order correctly.

engineering the planning, designing, construction or management of machinery, roads, bridges, buildings, waterways, etc.

the science concerned with putting scientific knowledge to practical uses, divided into different branches, as civil, electrical, mechanical or chemical engineering.

England On festive occasions, to add further excitement to the activities, live birds (such as blackbirds) would be imprisoned in a pie after the pie crust was baked so once the pie was cut the birds would fly forth. (Blackbird is the name given to various birds of which the males are largely or entirely black.)

english (sports) the spin given to a ball by striking it on one side or releasing it with a sharp twist.

a twisting, spinning rotation made by a tennis ball, billiard ball, or the like, as it moves forward; the untrue bounce or carom caused by this motion.

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engram

An encystment containing entheta and enMEST. A recording (possibly cellular) of a period of pain and unconsciousness (or anaten). Not available to the analytical mind as experience. The sole source of aberrations and “psychosomatic illnesses.”

a mental image picture which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness. Used figuratively in this lecture. It took—it took the better part of three weeks to finally find the engram necessary to resolve the case. And that engram was a false report and it was a universal false report—each org had done this.

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a particular type of mental image picture which is a complete recording of every perception present in a moment of partial or full “unconsciousness.” Engrams are stored in the reactive

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mind. See also mental image pictures and reactive mind in this glossary.

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a mental image picture (a mental copy of one's perceptions sometime in the past) which is a recording of an experience containing pain, unconsciousness and a real or fancied threat to survival. It is a recording in the reactive mind of something which actually happened to an individual in the past and which contained pain and unconsciousness, both of which are recorded in the mental image picture called an engram. It must, by definition, have impact or injury as part of its content. These engrams are a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full unconsciousness.

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a mental image picture which is a recording of a time of physical pain and unconsciousness. It must by definition have

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impact or injury as part of its contents.

a moment of “unconsciousness” containing physical pain or painful emotion and all perceptions, which is not available to the analytical mind as experience. It is a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full “unconsciousness.” The engram is the single and sole source of aberration and psychosomatic illness. See also aberration and psychosomatic in this glossary.

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a moment of "unconsciousness" containing physical pain or painful emotion and all perceptions, which is not available to the analytical mind as experience. It is a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full "unconsciousness." The engram is the single and sole source of aberration and psychosomatic illness. See also aberration and psychosomatic in this glossary.

that part of the time track that contains a moment of pain and

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unconsciousness. -HCOB 15 May 1963.

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. . . and those are the engrams, of course.

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îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

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a recording made by the reactive mind when a person is “unconscious.” An engram is not a memory—it is a particular type of mental image picture which is a complete recording, down to the last accurate detail, of every perception present in a moment of partial or full “unconsciousness.”

engram bank

the reactive mind, that portion of the mind which works on a stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and power over a person's awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. It consists of locks, secondaries, engrams and chains of them and is the single source of human aberration and psychosomatic ills. See also aberration.

a colloquial name for the reactive mind.

a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See also bank and reactive mind in this glossary.

a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See reactive mind in this glossary.

the reactive mind, that portion of the mind which works on a stimulus-response basis (given a certain stimulus it will automatically give a certain response) which is not under a person's volitional control and which exerts force and power over a person's awareness, purposes, thoughts, body and actions. It consists of locks, secondaries, engrams and chains of them and is

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the single source of human aberration and psychosomatic ills.

a colloquial name for the reactive mind. See reactive mind in this glossary. We get an engram bank. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

engramic phrase any phrase contained in an engram.

engross occupy completely, as the mind or attention; absorb.

ENIAC abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946.

abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. And he took me over and showed me an ENIAC.

the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer.

the first large-scale electronic digital computer (uses numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer.

the first large-scale electronic digital (using numbers) computer ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of this computer Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer.

abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator

abbreviation for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer the first large-scale electronic digital computer (one using numbers to perform calculations) ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. One of these things that couldn't have been worked out on a UNIVAC or an ENIAC even if it was hooked up to a Remington electric shaver. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

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ENIACs

the first electronic digital computers, built in 1943. The name stands for "Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator." - Computer Dictionary for Beginners

the first large-scale electronic digital (using numbers) computers ever built. The first one was completed in 1946. ENIAC is derived from the initial letters of the full name of these computers Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. -Introduction to Computers and Data Processing.

enigma

a perplexing, baffling or seemingly unexplainable matter, person, etc.

enjoiner

emphatic directive or order.

enlarged

discussed at greater length or in greater detail.

enlarger

a machine used in photography to produce a picture larger than that of the original negative. A negative is a piece of photographic film (a base layer of material covered with tiny particles of silver that are sensitive to light and suspended in a jelly-like substance) that is placed in a camera and is exposed to light. When the light hits the light-sensitive particles on the film an image is created. The resultant image on the exposed film is "negative" as the light areas in the original scene photographed will appear dark and the dark areas will appear light. Because the image on the negative is usually smaller than the size people need the final photograph to be, it must be enlarged to be viewed easily. An enlarger enables one to take a negative and reproduce its image to any larger size needed. To do this, a negative is placed in the enlarger and a very powerful light, called an enlarger light, is projected through the negative onto a piece of photographic paper (paper that is sensitive to light, just as the negative originally was). The dark areas on the negative block the light and the light areas allow it to pass, thus creating an image on the light sensitive photographic paper at the bottom of the enlarger. The size of the image on this photographic paper is adjusted by moving the enlarger up and down on a column. By moving the enlarger up (farther away from the photographic paper), the size of the reproduced image can be increased, as this allows more light to be spread out onto the photographic paper. By moving the enlarger down towards the

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photographic paper, the size of the light hitting the paper is smaller and thus the size of the image can be decreased. See also negative in this glossary. I didn't even hold back the enlarger light on that burned-off highlight over at the side, and it completely washes out that bird's features over there.

n. a piece of equipment used in a darkroom to reproduce a picture larger than that of an original negative. As the image on a negative is usually smaller than the desired size of the final photograph, it must be enlarged to be viewed easily. An enlarger enables one to take a negative and reproduce its image onto photographic paper to any larger size needed through the use of a light (an enlarger light) and a lens. The enlarger is mounted on a column and is moved up and down in relation to the photographic paper to adjust the size of the reproduced image. Moving the enlarger up increases the images' size, and moving the enlarger down, decreases it. Additionally, corrective techniques exist by which the photographic prints or parts of it can be made lighter or darker.

enMEST

MEST which has been enturbulated by entheta or crushed too hard into theta and rendered less usable.

enturbulated mest mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly. See also mest in this glossary.

mest which has been confused and enturbulated, and thereby rendered less usable. See also enturbulated and mest in this glossary.

short for enturbulated mest mest that is confused, turbulent, disorderly. See also mest in this glossary.

enmestified

a coined word meaning “invested with the attributes of enturbulated mest (mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly).” See also mest in this glossary.

a coined word meaning “invested with the attributes of enturbulated mest (mest that is confused; turbulent; disorderly).” See also mest in this glossary. And at the same time, you know how “enmestified” he is.

enMESTified

referring to the degree to which someone has become enMEST (MEST enturbulated by entheta or crushed too hard into theta and rendered less usable).

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enmired	<p>a coined word meaning “stuck in or as in mire (an area of wet, soggy ground).”</p> <p>a coined word meaning iestuck in or as in mire (an area of wet, soggy ground).lc</p>
Ennead of Heliopolis	<p>the group of nine gods (Ennead) of ancient Egyptian religion originating from the city of Heliopolis, one of the principal religious centers of the period.</p> <p>according to the religion of ancient Egypt a family of nine gods whose main place of worship was in northern Egypt at Heliopolis, the city of the sun (named from helio meaning the sun and polis meaning city). The city contained the second largest temple of worship in the country, specifically for the sun god Atum (also called Re), who was the first god of this family. Atum created two other gods, Shu, god of the air, and Tefnut, goddess of the dew, who together created twins, Geb representing the earth, and Nut, representing the heavens. These two gods had several children including Isis, Seth, Nephthys, and Osiris, totaling nine gods known as the Great Ennead of Heliopolis. The term ennead comes from the Greek word ennea, meaning nine; however, it later came to include other deities as well.</p>
enough money, wherewithal, etc.; luxuries. Example	“With the way the company is expanding, there will be coffee and cakes for everyone.” 3.
ensealed	closed or fastened with a seal. Used figuratively in this lecture.
ensigns	in the US Navy, commissioned officers of the lowest rank.
ensues	happens as a consequence; results.
entails	has as a necessary part or result; involves; requires.
Entero-vioform	a trademark for a drug formerly used in treating a variety of intestinal ailments, such as diarrhea, spasms and infections. The drug was administered orally, topically and intravaginally. It was removed from the market in the United States and banned in Japan due to side effects, but remained in use in other countries, such as Mexico.
enterprise	willingness to undertake new or risky projects; energy and initiative.
enthroned	raised to a lofty position; raised in rank, character or status; elevated.

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entities	beings; existences. injected personalities. A thetan has been chopped up, cut up and given impressions so that there is a position in the theta body into which a new personality can be injected—actual other life injected into it parasitically. things that exist as particular and discrete units. things that have definite, individual existence in reality or in the mind. ridges; automatic-response setups. Entities are created by a basic computation on the part of an individual that he does not want to be bothered monitoring some part of the body any more. He therefore sets up something which operates automatically and which becomes another being things that have definite, individual existence in reality or in the mind. injected personalities. A thetan has been chopped up, cut up and given impressions so that there is a position in the theta body into which a new personality can be injected
entomologist	a person skilled in entomology (the branch of zoology dealing with insects).
entrepreneur	a person who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk. person who organizes, operates and assumes the risk for a business venture. a person who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risk for the sake of the profit.
enturbulated	turbulent or agitated and disturbed. turbulent or agitated and disturbed. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
enturbation	turbulence; commotion and upset. agitation or disturbance; commotion and upset.

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enturmoiled	<p>caused to be in turmoil (a very excited or confused condition; tumult; commotion; uproar).</p> <p>v. a coined word meaning to cause to be in a troubled, agitated or disturbed condition. Enturmoiled is made up of the prefix en- which is used to form verbs that show that a person or thing is being put into a certain state or condition, plus turmoiled, meaning in a state of trouble, agitation or disturbance.</p>
environment	<p>all conditions surrounding the organism from the first moment of present-life existence to death, including physical, emotional, spiritual, social, educational and nutritional.</p> <p><i>one's surroundings; the material things around one; the area one lives in; the living things, objects, spaces and forces with which one lives whether close to or far away.</i></p> <p><i>all conditions surrounding the organism from the first moment of present-life existence to death, including physical, emotional, spiritual, social, educational, nutritional.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
environment, 10, 17	survival, 26
enzymes	<p>complex organic substances secreted by certain cells of plants and animals which cause a chemical change in the substance upon which they act.</p> <p>complex organic substances secreted by certain cells of plants and animals which cause a chemical change in the substance upon which they act. In the lecture, this word is used humorously with no particular meaning.</p>

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substances produced in plant and animal cells that cause a chemical change in other substances but are not changed themselves.

EP

end phenomena.

abbreviation for end phenomena the phenomena (facts or experiences that can be seen, heard, etc.) which appear at the end of something. In Scientology, the expression end phenomena is used to mean those indicators (including the person's appearance and attitude, observed changes in the person or his handling of the environment, realizations he has had about life, etc.) which are present when an auditing process has been fully and correctly completed.

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present when an auditing process has been fully and correctly completed. @6. Running only one process for a lower grade between 0 to IV, where the grade EP has not been attained.

epic (figurative) a story or series of events worthy of being the subject of an epic a long poem that tells of the adventures of one or more great heroes, written in a dignified, majestic style, and often giving expression to the characters and ideals of a nation or race.

pertaining to or constituting an heroic poem, one which relates a series of heroic and noble achievements monitored and watched over by supernatural powers such as the gods in Greek mythology. Normally the epic poem is centered around a hero whose actions and fortunes are sometimes watched over and interfered with by gods and which actions form the core of the story. Hence the word can mean of heroic character or quality; bold, daring, noble or commanding in proportion or form; larger than life in size and magnitude.

epicenters sub-brains in various parts of the body, probably picked up on the evolutionary line, which have a monitoring effect on the body and the individual. These would be such parts of the body as the “funny bones” or any “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. Used humorously in this lecture with no specific meaning. For more information on epicenters, see the book Scientology A History of Man.

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epidemic extremely prevalent; widespread.

epiglottis a made-up name for a disease.

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epileptic	pertaining to or symptomatic of epilepsy, a disorder of the nervous system, usually characterized by fits of convulsions that end with loss of consciousness.
epileptiform	having the form of epilepsy, a disorder of the nervous system, usually characterized by fits of convulsions that end with loss of consciousness. resembling epilepsy, a disorder of the nervous system characterized by a tendency to recurrent seizures. During severe seizures, the person goes unconscious, and convulsive spasms of the muscles generally cause him to cry out and fall to the ground (if he was standing when the seizure started). The head is jerked towards one or the other shoulder, the breathing is for the moment arrested, and then the whole body is thrown into violent agitation, occasionally so great that bones are fractured or dislocated. The eyes roll wildly, the teeth are gnashed together, the tongue and cheeks are often severely bitten and foam (often tinged with blood) issues from the mouth.
episcopatory	n. a reference to a clergyman. This is probably formed from episcopate, meaning the office or position of a bishop (a senior member of the Christian clergy who supervises a number of local churches in his district).
epistle	a communication made to an absent person in writing; a letter. Chiefly (from its use in translations from Latin and Greek) applied to letters written in ancient times, especially to those which rank as literary productions, or to those of a public character or addressed to a body of persons. Used with a playful or sarcastic implication in application to ordinary (modern) letters.
epitomizing	being representative or typical of the characteristics or general quality of a whole class.
epizootic	n. a term for a disease that spreads rapidly amongst animals (similar to the word “epidemic” as applied to diseases of men). This term is sometimes used by LRH as a made-up word.
Epsom Downs	a racetrack in southeastern England, near London.
equation	a condition involving some equivalence or relation. a statement of association or identification of two or more things. a statement of equality between two quantities, as shown by the

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	equal sign (=). For example, a simple equation would be $2+2=4$.
	a statement of equality of or between.
equilibrium	<p>a state of balance; a condition in which opposing forces exactly balance or equal each other.</p> <p>a state of rest or balance due to the equal action of opposing forces.</p> <p>mental or emotional balance; evenness of mind or temper; composure.</p>
equipage	a carriage drawn by horses and attended by servants.
equivocal	questionable; suspicious.
eradicating	getting rid of; wiping out; destroying.
erased	<p>caused (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary.</p> <p>caused to “vanish” entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience.</p> <p>caused to "vanish" entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. I don't care if you erased a somatic, I don't care if the pc has ceased to have lumbosis, I don't care about any of these things - because you're not auditing a body. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p>
erasing	<p>causing (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also engram and reactive bank in this glossary.</p> <p>causing (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary.</p> <p>causing to “vanish” entirely by recounting.</p> <p>the action of recounting an engram until it vanishes entirely.</p>

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causing to “vanish” entirely by recounting. We audit somebody in the direction of erasing a bunch of his concepts of one character or another. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

causing (something, such as an engram, etc.) to “vanish” entirely by recounting, at which time it is filed as memory and experience and ceases to be part of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. There's no future in simply collecting more and more facsimiles and erasing more and more facsimiles.

Ercatchers

a made-up word.

ereak

a harsh, shrill, grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain. Used figuratively in the lecture. . . . everybody's brains would go kind of creak, creak. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

Erector Set

(trademark) a brand of children's building game.

(trademark) a set of metal pieces, nuts, bolts, etc., and tools, specially designed for constructing small models of buildings, machines or other engineering apparatus.

erg, as long as ye shall

a humorous reference to a phrase used in marriage ceremonies “Wilt (archaic for “will”) thou forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?” An erg, in physics, is a unit of work (the application of a force through a distance) or energy. See also thou, thee and ye in this glossary.

a humorous reference to a phrase used in some marriage

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ergot	a disease of rye which, when extracted from the plant, has the ability to contract blood vessels and smooth muscle tissue.
Erigena, Johannes Scotus	(ca. 810 - 880) religious philosopher and teacher, apparently born in Ireland. He has been called perhaps the most learned man of his time.
Ernst, Paul	(1866 - 1933) German writer, dramatist and critic. Author of translations of old Italian tales, original short stories and narrative poems. (1902 -) American writer, mostly of short fiction. He was extremely active during the 1930s writing for science fiction, fantasy and hero magazines. (1899–1985) American author of science fiction short stories, fantasy, thrillers and horror. Ernst wrote for science-fiction, fantasy and hero magazines, with such stories as “He Didn’t Want Soup” and the “Dr. Satan series,” remaining extremely active throughout the 1930s.
err	go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; be incorrect. make a mistake; are incorrect.
errs	makes a mistake; is incorrect.
erudite	learned; scholarly. learned; scholarly. . learned; scholarly. A book on Scientology is not a book of philosophy to air the erudite and aesthetic opinions of LRH. – Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer [4 July 1957)
erupted	burst forth or out, as from some restraint.
escapades	adventurous actions that usually violate conventional standards of behavior.
escudos	any of various former gold or silver coins of Spain and Spanish America.
Eskimo	a member of a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin and black hair. pertaining to a people living in the arctic regions of North

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America and northeastern Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin and black hair.

pertaining to a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia.

Eskimo Pie a trademark for a popular chocolate covered ice cream bar. Originally invented in 1919 as the “I-Scream Bar,” in 1921 it was given the trade name Eskimo Pie.

Eskimos a member of a people living in the arctic regions of North America and northeastern Asia. Eskimos are short and stocky, and have broad, flat faces, yellowish skin and black hair.

esoteric beyond the understanding or knowledge of most people.

intended or understood by only a chosen few, as an inner group of disciples or initiates, said of ideas, doctrines, literature, etc.

not understandable.

of or pertaining to something understood by or meant for only the select few who have special knowledge or interest.

understood by or meant for only the select few who have special knowledge or interest.

intended only for people with special knowledge or interest.

intended only for people with special knowledge or interest.

intended only for people with special knowledge or interest.
-Oxford American Dictionary.

ESP abbreviation for extrasensory perception perception or communication outside of normal sensory activity, as in telepathy or clairvoyance. See also clairvoyance in this glossary.

extrasensory perception perception or communication outside of normal sensory activity, as in telepathy or clairvoyance.

extrasensory perception perception or communication outside of normal sensory capability, as in telepathy and clairvoyance (the supernatural power of seeing objects or actions removed in space or time from natural viewing).

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extrasensory perception perception or communication outside of normal sensory activity, as in telepathy and clairvoyance.

Espinol Confederacy an old civilization which engaged in implanting. Their whole title was “Espinol United Moons, Planets and Asteroids, This Quarter of the Universe is Ours.” See also implanter in this glossary.

an old civilization which engaged in implanting. Their whole title was “Espinol United Stars, Moons, Planets and Asteroids This Quarter of the Universe is Ours!” See also implanting in this glossary.

an old space civilization in this sector a long time ago that lasted something on the order of a few hundred thousand years. Their whole title was “Espinol United Moons, Planets and Asteroids, This Quarter of the Universe is Ours.” May 18th, AD 15, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course, Saint Hill, England, Earth, Espinol Confederacy, “This part of the universe is ours!”

an old space civilization in this sector a long time ago that lasted something on the order of a few hundred thousand years. May 18th, AD 15, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course, Saint Hill, England, Earth, Espinol Confederacy, "This part of the universe is ours!" -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

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esprit de corps (French) group spirit; sense of pride, honor, etc., shared by those in the same group or undertaking.

essay try; attempt. And today the field of psychology itself, as such, does not essay to do anything about efficiency or increase anybody’s efficiency or even define what somebody’s efficiency is...

make an attempt at; try.

try; attempt.

essayed tried; attempted.

Essex-on-Kent a made-up name of a place, using the names of two neighboring counties in southeast England, Essex and Kent, and the British

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way of naming towns. Example Clacton-on-Sea, a town by the sea in southeast England.

a made-up name for a location, formed from the names of two neighboring counties in southeast England, Essex and Kent.

a made-up name of a place, using the names of two neighboring counties in southeast England, Essex and Kent, and the British way of naming towns. Example Clacton-on-Sea, a town by the sea in southeast England. We need it desperately but somebody up in—in Essex-on-Kent, you know, has—he's got this, and he's got the best intentions of the world to turn it out next year, you know?

Esso, Tom a made-up name for a person.

a made-up name.

Estates Manager (Division 7, Department 21) the person responsible for seeing that the org has proper quarters and that the property is kept up well in its appearance.

Estates Section that section in an org whose product is adequate, clean, attractive, usable org premises that enhance org promotion, production and asset value.

that section in an org whose product is adequate, clean, attractive, usable org premises that enhance org promotion, production and asset value. Now, if you had somebody who was in the Estates Section, who ran the car, you would want to Method 2 word clear the instruction manual put out by the manufacturer about that car.

esteemed regarded as valuable; respected.

Esterbrook, Tom a pen name used by LRH.

Estimation the Department of Estimation in the Technical Division at the time of the lecture. This department handled all interview, testing and student and pc administration matters, and their supplies and texts. This department is now called the Department of Technical Services.

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Services. ...there's a missing point here which has got to be drawn in—this is Estimation.

Estrada, Fernando a staff member at the Founding Church of Scientology in Washington, DC (District of Columbia) at the time of this lecture.

estrogen a sex hormone or other substance capable of developing and maintaining female characteristics of the body.

(biochemistry) any of various hormones which induce a series of physiological changes in females, especially in the reproductive or sexual organs.

et al. and others.

Eternal, by the (colloquial) a variation of by God, a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. The Eternal is another name for God.

E-therapists persons who practiced a squirrel technique of setting up a circuit in the mind called “the examiner” and then trying to have this circuit run out engrams. It was called Examiner Therapy or E-therapy and did not work.

persons who practiced a squirrel technique of setting up a circuit in the mind called “the examiner” and then trying to have this circuit run out engrams. It was called Examiner Therapy or E-therapy and did not work. (Chapter 18, #2)

etherealism the doctrine, school or theory of things not of the earth but of the ether (upper regions of space). See also Kant in this glossary.

ethic a belief in one's own honor and good reason and optimum solution along the eight dynamics which is enforced by oneself.

having to do with ethics or morality; of or conforming to ethical standards.

having to do with ethics or morality; of or conforming to ethical standards. See also ethics in this glossary.

the body of moral principles or values governing or distinctive of a particular culture or group.

the body of moral principles or values governing or distinctive of a particular group.

ethics the actions an individual takes on himself to correct some conduct

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or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. 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 study of the general nature of morals and of the specific moral choices to be made by the individual in his relationship with others. Ethics is a personal thing. It is the actions the person takes on himself. See also morals.

the actions an individual takes on himself to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. 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.

(1) of or concerning rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. 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. (2) Ethics the section of a Scientology organization which 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.

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actions an individual takes on himself. 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. See also dynamics in this glossary.

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Approved April 1991

(1) the study of the general nature of morals and of the specific moral choices to be made by the individual in his relationship with others. Ethics are the actions an individual takes on himself in order to accomplish optimum survival for himself and others on all dynamics. Ethics is a personal thing. When one is ethical or “has his ethics in,” it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. (2) the rules or standards governing the conduct of the members of a profession.

the actions an individual takes on himself in order to accomplish optimum survival for himself and others on all dynamics. Ethics is a personal thing. When one is ethical or “has his ethics in,” it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. Ethics actually consists of rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. The highest ethic level would be long-term survival concepts with minimal destruction, along all of the dynamics. Ethical conduct includes the adherence to the moral codes of the society in which we live.

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While Working for the Bide-a-Wee Construction Company.

rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. (Chapter 4, #19)

the study of the general nature of morals and of the specific moral choices to be made by the individual in his relationship with others. Ethics is a personal thing. It is the actions the person takes on himself. See also morals in this glossary.

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the actions an individual takes on himself in order to accomplish optimum survival for himself and others on all dynamics. Ethical actions are survival actions. Ethics actually consists of rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group, mankind and the other dynamics taken up collectively. Ethics are reason. The highest ethic level would be long-term survival concepts with minimal destruction, along all of the dynamics. Ethics is a personal thing. When one is ethical or "has his ethics in," it is by his own determinism and is done by himself. Ethics technology exists to give the individual a way to increase his survival and thus free himself from the dwindling spiral of the current culture.

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contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. Ethics consists simply of the actions an individual takes on himself. 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. -[Definition of Comm Evs] part of the ethics and justice system of a Scientology organization.

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Ethics

the section of a Scientology organization which enforces ethics policy. See also ethics and Ethics Officer in this glossary.

the section of a Scientology organization which 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. Ethics is defined in Scientology as rationality toward the highest level of survival for the individual, the future race, the group and mankind. Ethics is reason and the contemplation of optimum survival. A system of ethics exists in Scientology whereby a person can take certain actions to correct some conduct or situation in which he is involved which is contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group.

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the section of a Scientology organization which 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.

short for Ethics Section. See Ethics Section in this glossary.

Ethics Authority Section the section in a Church of Scientology organization whose duties include the authorization of local ethics issues and handling of petitions that pertain to ethics matters.

the section in the Office of LRH under the LRH Communicator in a Scientology organization which is responsible for authorization of ethics issues.

the section in the Office of LRH in a Church of Scientology organization whose duties include the authorization of local ethics issues and handling of petitions that pertain to ethics matters.

ethics bait a person in continual heavy ethics or who is out-ethics. I have these people in the files right here who aren't ethics bait, and we just better make sure that they're shoved right on up, now that we've taken the ethics bait out of here.

a person in continual heavy ethics or who is out-ethics.

a person who is continually getting into trouble for not being ethical or engaging in out-ethics behavior.

ethics file (or folder) a folder kept in HCO for an individual which includes his complete ethics record, 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.

Ethics Hearing a hearing called by Ethics in order to obtain data, for further action or inaction, concerning possible violation of Scientology ethics policy. See also Ethics in this glossary.

a Scientology justice action convened by an Ethics Officer to obtain data for further action or inaction. It is usual to convene an

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Ethics Hearing, not a Court of Ethics, if doubt exists in the matter of whether or not a misdemeanor or crime or suppression has occurred. An Ethics Hearing has no power to discipline but may advise on consequences. No one of the rank of director or above may be summoned for an Ethics Hearing, but only an Executive Ethics Hearing. See also Executive Ethics Hearing in this glossary.

a hearing called by Ethics in order to obtain data, for further action or inaction, concerning possible violation of Scientology ethics policy. See also Ethics in this glossary. -A Staff Status One must have been given an Ethics Hearing and found guilty of a misdemeanor or more in order to be dismissed . . . Staff Status

a hearing called by Ethics in order to obtain data, for further action or inaction, concerning possible violation of Scientology ethics policy. See also Ethics in this glossary. @One cannot be given an Ethics Hearing or Comm Ev for a false Job Endangerment Chit unless it contains a willful and knowing false report which endangers somebody else's job.

Ethics Officer

(Division 1, Department 3) the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization, 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. See also enturbulated.

a staff member who is trained in L. Ron Hubbard's ethics technology to assist people in resolving situations in their lives which might hinder their progress on the Narconon program. See also ethics in this glossary.

(Division 1, Department 3) the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization, 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.

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the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization. See also Ethics in this glossary.

the staff member who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization.

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the staff member in a Scientology organization who is the head of the Ethics Section. See also Ethics in this glossary. Now, I will tell you a field which, without any doubt whatsoever, would keep a thousand Ethics Officers busy a thousand years, and that is the field of navigation.

the staff member (Division 1, Department 3) who enforces ethics policy within a Scientology organization, 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.
@SEND TWO COPIES TO THE ETHICS OFFICER.

ethics protection the protection given to producing, high-statistic staff members by the Ethics Section. Ethics exists primarily to get technology in. Therefore, when tech is in, ethics actions tend to be dropped. 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.

ethics report same as ethics chit. See ethics chit in this glossary.

any of several different types of reports made to Ethics concerning offenses committed by individuals or portions of an org. The report is a despatch form addressed simply to the Ethics Section. It is dated. It has under the address and in the center of the page the person or portion of the org's name. It then states what kind of a report it is. The original of the report goes to Ethics by drawing an arrow pointing to "Ethics," and a carbon copy goes to the person or portion of the org being reported on, by channels. Also called ethics chit. A full listing of the different types of ethics reports can be found in HCO PL 1 May 65 I, STAFF MEMBER REPORTS.

Ethiopian war the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 by Mussolini's (Benito Mussolini, 1883 - 1945, founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943) Italy wherein the Ethiopian feudal chiefs continued violent resistance while the Italians massacred hundreds of nobles, clergy and commoners in an effort to repress Ethiopia by terror.

the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 by Mussolini's Italy wherein the Ethiopian feudal chiefs continued violent resistance while the Italians massacred hundreds of nobels, clergy and commoners in an effort to repress Ethiopia by terror. (Benito Mussolini, 1883 - 1945, founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943.) Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

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ethnic survey	a careful examination of the ethnics of an area. Ethnics are the mores and customs; what the people believe. Ethnic surveys are 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. It is done by going out on a broad-scale basis and sampling enough of the population to find out what the current ethnic is or what the people's basic ethnics really are.
ethnology	the social science that analyzes cultures, especially in regard to their historical development and the similarities between them.
Eton	<p>a private (operated under a royal charter as a private foundation) preparatory school for boys in Eton (a town located in south-central England).</p> <p>a reference to Eton College, a private secondary school (known as a “public school” in England), located in the town of Eton, about 20 miles (32 km) west of London. Eton was founded in 1440 by Henry VI (1421–1471), King of England and is the largest and one of the most prestigious public schools in the country. It offers courses in such subjects as science, mathematics, ancient history, Latin, Greek and other languages, and sports such as cricket and rowing. The school teaches more than one thousand boys from the ages of twelve to eighteen, all of whom live at the school and receive personal tutoring and assistance outside their normal classes. These boys are generally from the wealthiest and most distinguished English families. Many of England’s most famous soldiers and statesman have been educated at Eton.</p>
etymology	an account of the origin and development of a word and its meaning.
EU	<p>abbreviation for Europe. Go to next org (to SH in UK) (to EU Central Org in DK) and do the orders as above.</p> <p>abbreviation for Europe.</p>
eucalyptus	<p>any of numerous often tall trees native to Australia and adjacent islands, having aromatic evergreen leaves that are the source of medicinal oils and heavy wood used as timber.</p> <p>a tall evergreen tree, found chiefly in Australia and valued for its timber, gum and oil.</p>
Euclipides	a humorous reference to Greek mathematician Euclid (Eukleides in Greek) who existed around 300 B.C. Euclid wrote on most branches of mathematics that were known in his time, including

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his Elements (of geometry) in thirteen volumes that became the basis of future geometry. He is also said to have taught mathematics in Alexandria, Egypt.

eugenic of, relating to or improved by eugenics, the movement devoted to improving the human species through the control of hereditary factors in mating.

Eureka a city in northwest California, in the western United States.

Euripides (ca. 480 - 406 b.c.) a poet of ancient Greece and the author of numerous tragedies. His literary strength lay in his ability to represent ordinary human beings, especially women, with impassioned sympathy.

(ca. 484E406 B.C.) dramatist of ancient Greece. In his plays, Euripides took the heroic figures of ancient legend and transformed them into ordinary people with contemporary attitudes whose tragic fates stemmed almost entirely from their own flawed natures and uncontrolled passions. He frequently depicted the gods as irrational, petulant and indifferent to human suffering.

euthanasia 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.”

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, especially a painful, disease or condition.

the original definition of euthanasia is “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.”

originally, 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, especially a painful, disease or condition (also called “mercy killing”). Psychiatry, however, has more recently practiced euthanasia as “the right to kill people

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considered a burden on society.” Certificate in Helby's office
“Euthanasia Research”

the act or practice of painlessly putting to death an individual who is suffering from a terminal or incurable illness; “mercy killing.” However, in the 1930s, a variation of euthanasia was used in Germany to rid the country of those considered burdens on society, including mentally defective people and alcoholics. Following on the heels of programs to sterilize people termed “unfit,” euthanasia programs were employed in murdering over 200,000 mental patients from 1939 to 1945. These programs further expanded in the 1940s to include others considered “unworthy of life.” PART ONE, CHAPTER 6, #3

evaluate	impose data or knowledge upon another. An example would be someone telling another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself.
	impose data or knowledge upon another. An example would be to tell another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself.
evaluated for	imposed upon by another's data or knowledge. An example would be someone being told why he is the way he is instead of being permitted or guided to discover it for himself.
evaluates	imposes data or knowledge upon another. An example would be someone telling another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. (Chapter 1, #7)
evaluation	the imposing of data or knowledge upon another. An example would be to tell another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself.
	(1) as used here, informing a pc he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing. (2) the written results of evaluating (applying the technology of correctly determining why a situation is the way it is and giving a handling for correcting or improving that situation).
	as used here, informing a pc he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing.
	as used here, informing a pc that he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing.

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the action of enforcing one's reality upon another. The term is used specifically to describe the action of an auditor telling a preclear what to think about his case.

the imposing of data or knowledge upon another. An example would be to tell another why he is the way he is instead of permitting or guiding him to discover it for himself. (Chapter 5, #57)

as used here, informing a pc that he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing. - 5. Permitting a pc to attest to more than one grade at a time on the pc's own determinism without hint or evaluation.

as used here, informing a pc he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing. -5. Permitting a pc to attest to more than one grade at a time on the pc's own determinism without hint or evaluation.

(1) as used here, informing a pc he has not yet completed a particular grade and that he needs further auditing. @5. Permitting a pc to attest to more than one grade at a time on the pc's own determinism without hint or evaluation. (2) the written results of evaluating (applying the technology of correctly determining why a situation is the way it is and giving a handling for correcting or improving that situation). @It is 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.

evaluations, importance of of life in the finite universe, 25 own, 214 of man, 16

evaluator one who evaluates. See also eval in this glossary. Missions are planned by the evaluator.

a person who is trained in and applies the technology of correctly determining why a situation is the way it is and giving a handling for correcting or improving that situation.

one who evaluates. See also eval in this glossary.

evangelist a traveling preacher who stirs up religious feeling in a revival service (designed to awaken or increase interest in religion) or camp meeting (a religious gathering held outdoors or in a tent, sometimes lasting several days).

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event that which happens; result; any incident or occurrence.

something that happens or comes to pass; a distinct incident. A more or less important or noteworthy occurrence. The actual outcome or final result.

Everest	Mount Everest, a mountain in south Asia, on the boundary between Nepal and Tibet, in the Himalaya Mountains; highest mountain in the world.
---------	---

every other thing that you could (you'd) shake a stick at see SHAKE A STICK AT,
EVERY OTHER THING THAT YOU COULD (YOU'D).

everybody's child	a coined phrase meaning belonging to everybody, not one specific person.
-------------------	--

everyone into the pool

[illegible]

everything known to man or beast everything possible; everything that one can think
of or imagine.

evidences makes evident; bears witness to; shows.

evil purpose a destructive purpose, intention or postulate.

evolutes evolves; develops.

evolutionary of the development of a species, organism or organ from its original or primitive state to its present or specialized state.

pertaining to evolution or development; developmental.

exact sciences sciences in which facts can be accurately observed and results can be accurately predicted.

exactitude the quality of being exact; exactness; preciseness; accuracy.

Examiner (Division 5, Department 13) the person who checks to ensure that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw for their

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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 each Session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course.

(Division 5, Department 13) the person who checks to ensure 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 each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course.

the person who checks to ensure that the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent. The Examiner checks each student after each session and when the student has completed a course or other major section of the Narconon program.

the person who checks to ensure 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 each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course.

the staff member in a Scientology organization who checks to ensure 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 organization 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 each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course. Don't forget the Examiner.

the post in a Scientology organization responsible for ensuring that the technical results of the organization are excellent and

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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's duties include observing the results of auditing sessions and other technical actions by noting the person's indicators (good or bad) and the state of the E-Meter and needle at the end of that session or action. The Examiner also examines students when they have completed a course.

the post in a Church of Scientology organization that ensures the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw in their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel is reported and corrected. The Examiner's duties include observing the results of auditing sessions and other technical actions by noting the person's indicators (good or bad) and the state of the E-Meter and needle at the end of that session or action.

the person who checks to ensure 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 each session and when the preclear has completed a major auditing action, and examines students when they have completed a course.

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the post in a Church of Scientology organization that ensures the technical results of the organization are excellent and consistent, that students and preclears are without flaw in their skill or state when passed and that any technical deficiency of org personnel is reported and corrected.

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Examiner's 24-hour rule	<p>the rule which states that any goofed session must be repaired within twenty-four hours.</p> <p>a rule which states that any flubbed session must be repaired within twenty-four hours. See also red tag in this glossary.</p> <p>a rule which states that any flubbed auditing session must be repaired within twenty-four hours. See also red tag in this glossary.</p>
Example	<p>“Post the announcement to all staff on the B. Board.”</p> <p>“I looked at his plan with some curiosa.”</p> <p>“After winning the lottery he had dough to burn.”</p> <p>“We assumed he would nibble politely at his food, but we were wrong. He went hog-silly and finished off three plates.”</p> <p>When wanting to get a dress modified the seamstress told its owner, “I’m sorry, I cannot make this sow’s ear into a silk purse.”</p> <p>“You can bless your stars it didn’t rain last night as we left laundry hanging outside.”</p> <p>Joe originates a communication addressed to Bill. Bill then receives Joe's communication and sends back an answer or acknowledgment, thus end</p>
ex-barbers	<p>those who were once barbers. This is a satirical reference to the fact that modern physicians, and therefore the American Medical Association, are descended from barbers. The barber was the original surgeon, performing mainly the pulling of teeth and bloodletting (in addition to the usual cutting of beards and hair). The surgeon separated out as a profession directly from the barber's craft, and then the surgeon became a physician.</p>
exception that makes the rule	<p>a coined variation of (the) exception proves the rule, meaning something that is unusual that does not follow a rule tests that rule to see if it is true, often used to mean the exception establishes the rule. This is a shortened form of a phrase used in law Exception proves the rule in the cases not excepted—if a rule (or law) does not hold true in some cases, it is only strengthened in the cases for which it is true.</p>
exception, take	<p>To take exception is to feel offended; to find fault with; to object. (see Brewer) [ex - I take exception to your suggestion that only</p>

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the women should clean up after the dinner.] F face the music to accept unpleasant consequences. [ex - After several years of cheating his employer, the embezzler finally had to face the music.]

exchange	<p>a central office in a telephone system, serving a certain area.</p> <p>the action of producing a valuable final product for which one is then recompensed by support and goodwill, or in reverse flow, supporting and giving goodwill to the producer of the product. By definition, a valuable final product is 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). On an individual basis this is easy to grasp. The individual produces a product or products which, flowed into the department, division, organization, company, community, state, nation or planet, then returns to him his pay and goodwill or at least sufficient goodwill to prevent his abandonment or destruction. Long-range survival of the individual is attained in this fashion. Parts of organizations or organizations, towns, states and countries all follow the principles which apply to the individual. The survival or value of any section, department, division or org is whether or not it follows these principles of interchange. The survival or value of any town, state or country follows these principles of interchange. Thus, if an individual or group is actually producing valuable final products, then it is entitled to support. If it is not producing an interchangeable commodity or commodities in volume or quality for which support can be elicited or even demanded, it will not be viable.</p>
exclusively	<p>so as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc.; solely.</p>
excreta	<p>waste matter excreted from the body, as sweat or urine.</p>
excursions	<p>deviations or digressions.</p> <p>wanderings from the subject; deviations; digressions (acts of turning aside from the main subject in talking or writing).</p>
ExDn	<p>an abbreviation for Expanded Dianetics. See Expanded Dianetics in this glossary.</p>
Exec Secs	<p>short for Executive Secretaries These are the executives who head the three main areas of the org the HCO Exec Sec (over Divisions 7, 1 and 2), the Org Exec Sec (over Divisions 3, 4 and 5) and the</p>

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Public Exec Sec (over Divisions 6A, 6B and 6C).

short for Executive Secretaries these are the executives who head the

short for Executive Secretaries These are the executives who head the three main areas of the org the HCO Exec Sec (over Divisions 7, 1 and 2), the Org Exec Sec (over Divisions 3, 4 and 5) and the Public Exec Sec (over Divisions 6A, 6B and 6C). @[Distribution at top of issue] Exec Secs Hat

execution the act of executing; specifically, a carrying out, doing, producing, etc.

executive one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above. See also administration; department.

one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. To give one some idea of the power associated with the word, Noah Webster, in 1828, defined it as “The officer, whether king, president or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government, executive power or authority in government.” Executive is used in distinction from legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is legislative; the body that judges or applies the laws to particular cases is judicial; the body or person who carries the laws into effect or superintends the enforcement of them is executive, according to its nineteenth-century governmental meaning according to Webster. The word comes from the Latin “Ex(s)equi (past participle ex(s)ecutus), execute, follow to the end ex-, completely + sequi, to follow.” In other words, he follows things to the end and gets something done.

one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above.

perform the functions of an executive (a person who carries out or manages affairs).

perform the functions of an executive (a person who carries out or manages affairs). Therefore you think, “Well, I can’t executive anymore,” or “I’m no good in charge of things,” or “It’s just too much work.” – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

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one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above. -3. When a staff member has his Staff Status Two, he can apply for the materials for Staff Status Three, executive rating, and so on up the staff status levels. Staff Status

Executive Directive a type of issue used by executives in Church of Scientology organizations. Executive Directives contain current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions.

Executive Directive (ED) a type of issue which carries current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions. Executive Directives are issued locally by executives or more broadly by management. The most important Executive Directives are any which were written by L. Ron Hubbard (called LRH™ EDs).

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issues which carry current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions. Executive Directives are issued locally by executives or more broadly by management. The most important Executive Directives are any which were written by L. Ron Hubbard (called LRH EDs). @IT IS A TOTAL DEFENSE TO PLEAD ONE FOLLOWED CORRECTLY INTERPRETED HCO POLICY LETTERS, HCO BULLETINS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVES OR LRH ISSUES OR TAPES.

Executive Director the person who is head of a Scientology organization. He is responsible for managing the organization and keeping it going. L. Ron Hubbard held the position of Executive Director of all Scientology organizations until 1966.

the head of a Church of Scientology organization, responsible for running the organization, ensuring that it is viable and that it is servicing its parishioners and members of the community.

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Executive Director International	<p>the highest management executive in Scientology.</p> <p>The Executive Director International is overall responsible for the continuous expansion of Scientology and its Organizations planet-wide. He is there to support and assist Scientologists everywhere to move up the Bridge.</p> <p>the top management post in the Church of Scientology. The Executive Director International is overall responsible for the continuous expansion of Scientology and its organizations planet-wide.</p>
executives	<p>those who hold a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above.</p> <p>those who hold a position of administrative or managerial responsibility in an organization. In a Scientology organization this is deemed to be the head of a department or above.</p> <p>@Therefore actions which neglect or violate this policy letter are HIGH CRIMES resulting in Comm Evs on ADMINISTRATORS and EXECUTIVES.</p>
exemplified	shown or illustrated by example.
exhibit	show; display.
exigencies	urgent needs; demands for action or attention.
ex-Korean prisoners of war	<p>soldiers who had been held prisoner by the Chinese or North Koreans during the Korean War (1950 - 53). The war began as a civil war between communist North and democratic South Korea. Other nations joined the conflict with Communist China aiding North Korea and United Nations forces (including units from the United States, Great Britain, France and other nations) aiding South Korea. After the war it came to light that the Chinese and North Korean had made extensive experiments in brainwashing prisoners of war.</p>
exodontistry	the extraction of teeth.
exonerate	to free from blame; declare innocent.
exorcism	<p>the act of driving (an evil spirit or spirits) out or away by ritual prayers, incantations, etc.</p> <p>the act of driving (an evil spirit or spirits) out or away by ritual prayers, incantations, etc. And they talk all about demon</p>

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exorcism. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

exotic striking or unusual in effect or appearance.

Expanded Grades six major auditing actions 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 strengthen specific abilities needed to succeed in life. For example, Grade Zero 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 and is run on all four flows (flow 1, something happening to self; flow 2, doing something to another; flow 3, others doing things to others; flow 0, self doing something to self).

Expanded Lower Grades each Grade is a series of processes which are run on a preclear with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release. These are called "expanded" because they use all the processes of the level developed between 1950 and 1970 and are run on all four flows. The Expanded Lower Grades include Expanded ARC Straightwire® through Expanded Lower Grade IV, as given in the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart; flow; Grades of Release.

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something to another; flow three, others doing things to others; flow zero, self doing something to self.) See also grades and ARC Straightwire in this glossary.

Expanded Tone Scale the version of the Tone Scale giving a full listing of the emotional tones. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

expedition a journey or voyage for a particular purpose.

expeditors persons who speed up the progress of something. In a Scientology org, a person newly hired is put under HCO and assigned as an expeditor while rapidly completing his basic training. He is not put on a post, but fills in temporarily in spots of overload to expedite the backlog and get flows (movements of particles between two points) moving. See also Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary.

persons who speed up the progress of something. In a Scientology org, a person newly hired is put under HCO and assigned as an expeditor while rapidly completing his basic training. He is not put on a post, but fills in temporarily in spots of overload to expedite the backlog and get flows (movements of particles between two points) moving. See also Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary. @Attendance is mandatory for all staff, including expeditors.

Explorers Club a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. It issues numbered flags for expeditions approved by its Flag Committee and custody of the flag is one of the principle honors conferred by the Explorers Club on its members.

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noised about the Explorers Club. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

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an organization, headquartered in New York and founded in 1904, devoted exclusively to promoting the science of exploration. To further this aim, it provides grants for those who wish to participate in field research projects and expeditions. It has also provided logistical support for some of the twentieth century's most daring expeditions. L. Ron Hubbard was a member of the Explorers Club. It is always a matter of astonishment to some member of the Explorers Club to pick up all the information he needs about an area, which is new, wild and completely unexplored, from the white man or the Chinese—particularly the Chinese—who has been living there for the last forty years.

a private club based in New York City and founded in 1904 with the main object of promoting the science of exploration and dedicated to the search for new knowledge of the Earth and outer space. As a member of the Explorers Club, Ron had led expeditions to study different cultures and test his theories about the mind.

Explorers Log

a log published as part of the Explorers Club periodical publication, the Explorers Journal. The Explorers Log gave reports and updates on the various activities of club members around the world.

exposure meter

(photography) an instrument that measures the intensity of light in a certain place and indicates the proper exposure (the length of time that the film is exposed to the light). Also called a light meter.

(photography) an instrument that measures the intensity of light in a certain place and indicates the proper exposure (the length of time that the film is exposed to the light). Also called a light meter. So he breaks out a microscope and a telephoto exposure meter and so forth, and he looks around. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

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express	clear and definite.
expressed by a chicken and an egg as follows	in order to have a chicken it must have come from an egg; but, in order to have an egg there must have first been a chicken who laid the egg. The question then, is which came first—the chicken? Or the egg?
expulsion	the action of dismissing or sending away by authority; depriving of rights, membership, etc.
extant	currently or actually existing; that is in existence. in existence; not destroyed or lost. in existence; still existing; not destroyed or lost. still in existence.
extension course	a program for persons not regularly enrolled as students which can be done at home. It consists of a textbook and a series of lessons to be done by the person, and should give him a passing knowledge of Dianetics and Scientology terminology, phenomena and parts. a program for persons not regularly enrolled as students which can be done at home. It consists of a textbook and a series of lessons to be done by the person, and should give him a passing knowledge of Dianetics and Scientology terminology, phenomena and parts. Abilitys going out, books being sold, all extension course—all these things ever do is to promote the Registrar line from the Registrar viewpoint, see?
exteriorization	the state of the thetan being outside his body. when this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body. F the act of the thetan (the individual himself) being outside his body with or without full perception, but still able to control and handle the body. When a person goes exterior, he achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body, and thus of his own immortality. the act of the thetan (the individual himself) being outside his body with or without full perception, but still able to control and handle the body. When a person goes exterior, he achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body, and thus of his own immortality. There's this thing called exteriorization.

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the act of moving oneself (as a spirit) out of the body; placing distance between oneself and the body.

the act of moving out of the body with or without full perception.

the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body.

the act of the thetan moving outside the body. When this is done the person achieves a certainty of his beingness or identity completely apart from that of the body. See also thetan in this glossary.

the person is “outside” his body when returned to an incident. These exteriorized views of self have two explanations. One of them is valence, whereby the person has taken unto himself the identity of another person and sees the scene through that other person's eyes. The other is exteriorization, in which painful emotion is present in such quantity that the person cannot occupy himself. Today, the term means the action of moving out of one's body. One can view the body or control the body from a distance. It is the state of the thetan, the individual himself, being outside his body. When this is done, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body.

the state of the individual being outside his body. When this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body.

the state of the thetan being outside his body. When this is attained, the person achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body.

the action of moving oneself (as a spirit) out of the body; the placing of distance between oneself and the body.

the phenomenon of being exterior to the body. The spirit has moved out of the body. He is able to view the body or control the body from a distance. -Lectures of 28 February 1957, 13 December 1966.

the act of moving out of the body with or without full perception. It is the fact of this act which proves that the individual is not a body but an individual. This discovery in 1952 proved beyond

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any question the existence of a thetan, that the individual was a thetan, not a body, and disproved that man was an animal, and that he was a spiritual being, timeless and deathless.

the state of the thetan being outside his body with or without full perception, but still able to control and handle the body. When a person goes exterior, he achieves a certainty that he is himself and not his body.

the state of the thetan being outside his body with or without full perception, but still able to control and handle the body. When a person goes exterior, he achieves a certainty that he 776 REFERENCES 777 is himself and not his body.

Exteriorization - Interiorization Rundown the Interiorization Rundown. See Interiorization Rundown in this glossary.

exteriorization processes Scientology auditing processes by which the thetan becomes exterior to the body. He can view the body or control the body from a distance.

exteriorized exterior to the body; moved out of the body and able to view or control it from a distance.

exterior to the body. The spirit has moved out of the body and is able to view or control it from a distance.

exterior to the body. The spirit has moved out of the body and is able to view the body or control the body from a distance.

moved oneself (as a spirit) out of the body; placed distance between oneself and the body.

moved out of something; directed one's attention outward.

exterior to the body. The spirit has moved out of the body and is able to view the body or control the body from a distance.
(Chapter 4, #31)

exterior to the body; moved out of the body and able to view or control it from a distance. Get a little auditing, some of you that aren't exteriorized with any stability. -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

moved (as a spirit) out of the body.

moved out of the body (as a thetan). ¶Lecture of 13 December

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1966.

moved out of something; directed one's attention outward. I exteriorized out of the car!

exteriorizing moving the spirit out of the body; placing distance between a thetan and his body. See also thetan in this glossary. It was quite an interesting system they had of exteriorizing people.

moving the spirit out of the body; placing distance between a thetan and his body. See also thetan in this glossary.

External Comm Bureau See External Comm Branch in this glossary. Assistant Training and Services Aides in CLO Training and Services Bureaux should see that they get into each org and mission, using CLO's LRH Comm and External Comm Bureaux.

See External Comm Branch in this glossary.

extincting doing away with completely; wiping out; destroying.

extortion the action of getting (money, etc.) from someone by violence, threats, misuse of authority, etc.

extrapolable a coined word from extrapolate and -able, a suffix meaning "capable of being." See also extrapolate in this glossary.

a coined word from extrapolate, meaning i Ëto speculate as to consequences on the basis of known facts or observationslò and -able, a suffix meaning iecapable of being.ll

extrapolation (noun) a result or conclusion arrived at through the theoreti cal adding-up of data.

the act or practice of speculating as to consequences on the basis of known facts or observations.

extrasensory perception perception or communication outside the normal sensory capability, as in telepathy or clairvoyance. Abbreviation ESP.

extremis a humorous variation of extremity.

a humorous variation of extremity. You do make some progress in auditing, great or small, so you're not even in an extreme extremis of cases. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

a humorous variation of extremity. You do make some progress

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	in auditing, great or small, so you're not even in an extreme extremis of cases. ⚡Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)
extroversion	the act of directing one's interest outward or to things outside of self.
extroverted	looking outward. looking outward,
exudes	(figurative) gives forth; emits.
Exxon	a reference to the Exxon Corporation, a petroleum-producing company formed in the United States in the 1970s and formerly known as the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (called Jersey Standard). In the late 1990s, Exxon merged with another large oil company named Mobil.
eye of a needle	see NEEDLE, EYE OF A.
eye(s), let someone have it right between the	a coined variation of hit between the eyes, meaning to directly impact, to surprise someone greatly or to make a powerful impression upon.
eye, in a pig's	(slang) absolutely not; never. (slang) never; under no circumstances.
eye, in the (a, etc.) breath of an	see BREATH OF AN EYE, IN THE (A, ETC.).
eye, there is more to (something) than meets the	an idea, opinion, person, etc., is more important, worthy of notice, etc., than at first can be seen. an idea, opinion, person, etc., is more important, worthy of notice, etc., than at first can be seen. There's more to this than meets the eye. ⚡Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)
eyes, hit (someone) between the	(informal) make a strong impression on (someone); surprise (someone) greatly.
eyesore	something unpleasant to look at.
f lat	discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction. I think Id start working on a campaign on him "Well, run it until you're very sure it's flat" is the kind of a campaign Id start running, is "Get that item until you're very sure it's flat." - The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

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f libbertigibbet a flighty or frivolous woman. She, the wife, you see, was not 137 acknowledged - and she was a true wife - but this flibbertigibbet that he ran off with, you see, well, he bestowed his whole fortune on her, and she was nothing but a cockeyed lie. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

f lopped (colloquial) failed. He lent his name to a couple of organizations, and they flopped, and it was a sorry mess. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

F.D.S.

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F/N abbreviation for floating needle, a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. Handle as a W/H, E/S to F/N.

floating needle or free needle.

abbreviation of floating needle. Also used as a verb to designate the action of the needle floating (as in ``that question F/Ns"). See also floating needle in this glossary.

abbreviation for floating needle. Also used to designate the action of the needle floating (as in ``that question F/Ns"). See also floating needle in this glossary.

abbreviation for floating needle, a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle.

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abbreviation for floating needle; a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena for any process or action. Also called a free needle. See also end phenomena in this glossary.

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an abbreviation for floating needle. Also used to designate the action of the needle floating (as in “that question F/Ns”). See also floating needle in this glossary.

floating needle. See floating needle.

F2-4R a made-up name.

F-24-Rs a made-up electronic word.

fabian elusive, hard to hit, refusing direct engagement with an enemy. From the name of a Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus (died 203 b.c.) who successfully employed such tactics. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991

remaining elusive, hard to hit, refusing direct engagement with an enemy. From the name of a Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus (died 203 b.c.) who successfully employed such tactics.

Fabian Society an English socialist society founded in 1883 - 1884 with the object of “reconstructing society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities.” They named themselves after the Roman consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic) Fabius, known as “the delayer” because of his cautiousness in war. This was based on the idea that it would take a long time to decide how to reconstruct society.

fables short tales to teach a moral lesson, often with animals or inanimate objects as characters.

fabulously (colloquial) very good; wonderfully.

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face on, put a good (smooth) to put forth an appearance of confidence, assurance, etc.; to make the best of something bad or bear up under disagreeable circumstances. The origin of this term is uncertain, however, it has been in use since around the 1400s and alludes to putting on a face as an actor might put on makeup or a mask.f

face showing, with his bare see BARE FACE SHOWING, WITH HIS.

face, fall (flat) on one's (his, etc.) to be completely unsuccessful, to make an error or blunder. This phrase alludes to falling down and hitting one's face. It originated in the 1600s, and was first used to mean to cast oneself facedown on the ground in reverence, humility, etc.

face, fall on his (colloquial) fail to be successful.

face, save (one's) save (one's) good reputation, popularity or dignity when something has happened or may happen to hurt (one); hide something that may cause (one) shame.

faced up met boldly; faced with courage; confronted.

faceplate a protective covering for the human face (as of a diver or astronaut). To look at (something) square in the faceplate means to look at (something) directly or exactly. Still when you look at it square in the faceplate, he deserved something like that!

facetious joking or trying to be jocular, especially at an inappropriate time.

facets distinct parts; phases; aspects.

facile able to move, act, work, proceed, etc., with ease.

acting, working or done easily, or in a quick, smooth way; fluent; ready.

facility a ready ability; skill; dexterity; fluency.

Facsimile One the first proven-up, whole-track incident which, when audited out of a long series of people, was found to eradicate such things as asthma, sinus trouble, chronic chills and a host of other ills. It was originally laid down in this galaxy about one million years ago. Facsimile One was an outright control mechanism, invented to cut down rebel raids on invader installations.

facsimilecate a coined word meaning “create facsimiles.” See also facsimiles in this glossary.

v. a made-up word.

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a coined word from facsimile (a three- dimensional color picture with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual) and the suffix -ate, meaning ieto form or produce.ll

Fact a brand of toothpaste formerly made by the American Bristol-Myers company. Introduced in the late 1960s, Fact was heavily promoted as the toothpaste that “works harder to prevent cavities” and carried the seal of the American Dental Association. Although millions were spent to advertise the product, it was unsuccessful in the market against such brands as Crest toothpaste and was finally taken off.

factionalism condition of conflict, discord or antagonism between groups or cliques within a larger group, party, government, organization or the like.

factoral a coined word meaning “of the kind of, pertaining to, having the form or character of a factor.”

m. a coined variation of factorial, which means pertaining to or consisting of factors. A factor is any of the quantities or symbols which, when multiplied together, form a given quantity or number. For example, 2 and 3 are factors of 6 (when multiplied together they equal 6).

Factors a summation of the considerations and examinations of the human spirit and the material universe completed between 1923 and 1953, by L. Ron Hubbard. The Factors can be found in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.

Factors, The a summation of the considerations and examinations 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.

facts of life harsh, unpleasant facts about a situation in life.

the harsh, unpleasant facts one must face in life or in some situation.

faculty psychology an early school of psychology that explained the various mental processes by reference to corresponding “faculties” (senses or perceptions), such as knowing, feeling, judgment, duty, etc. As an example, the process of thinking was explained by reference to the faculty of “understanding” or of “reason.”

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faddism	the practice of following a fad (a temporary fashion, notion, manner of conduct, etc., especially one followed enthusiastically by a group), such as seeking and adhering briefly to a passing variety of unusual diets, beliefs, etc.
fade	(informal) a gradual disappearance or reduction.
fads	temporary fashions, notions, manners of conduct, etc., especially those followed enthusiastically by groups.
fag	(slang) a male homosexual.
Fahrenheit	according to the Fahrenheit scale for measuring temperature, on which 32 degrees marks the freezing point of water and 212 degrees the boiling point.
Fairfax	a county in Virginia, United States.

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a county in Virginia, United States. Oh, well, I've been talking to \neg I've been talking to the Scientologist up in Fairfax and he says we ought to abandon the city. \neg Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

Fairhope a city in southwest Alabama, USA. It was a location of some squirrel activity in the early 1950s. He's busy as a squirrel in fall, or in Fairhope, Alabama.

a city in southwest Alabama. It was a location of squirrel activity in the early 1950s.

a city in southwest Alabama, United States. It was a location of squirrel activity in the early 1950s.

fair-weather friend A friend who supports others only when it is easy and convenient to do so. [ex - I thought Gene would always stick by me, but when I got into trouble, he turned out to be a fair-weather friend.]

fait accompli (French) an accomplished fact; a thing already done.

(French) an accomplished fact; a thing already done. And that is the research that's going on. I'm reporting to you on a fait accompli. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

faith healing a trying to cure disease by religious faith, praying, etc.

fakir a Hindu ascetic (a person who chooses to live with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons), who sometimes performs extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails.

a Hindu ascetic (a person who chooses to live with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons), who sometimes performs extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails. See also Hindu in this glossary.

a Hindu ascetic (a person who chooses to live with unusual self-denial and devotion or severe discipline of self for religious reasons), who sometimes performs extraordinary feats, such as lying upon sharp knives or nails.

falderol mere nonsense; foolish talk or ideas.

Falk, Sam (1901?–1991) a well-known photographer for the New York Times newspaper and magazine. During his forty year career with the New York Times he traveled the world, specializing in

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photographing famous people and events, including presidents, national political conventions and sporting events. His photographs were of such quality that they were often exhibited.

fall back on	go for help to; turn to in time of need. (informal) go for help to; turn to in time of need. (informal) go to for help; turn to in time of need.
fall flat on (one's) face	(informal) fail utterly.
fall from grace	lose favor, especially because of a bad or foolish action.
fall off of the good wagon	—see GOOD WAGON, FALL OFF THE.
fall out of the hat	see HAT, FALL OUT OF THE.
fallacious	logically unsound; erroneous.
fallen on their heads	(colloquial) failed to be successful.
falling back on	If you fall back on something, you do it or use it after other things have failed. [ex - Unable to defeat him by logical discussion, she fell back on her old habit of criticizing his speech.]
falling down	(informal) performing disappointingly; disappointing; failing. (informal) performing disappointingly; disappointing; failing. Because every time we have found it falling down is by reason of the auditor. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)
falling off	decreasing in number, amount or intensity; diminishing. decreasing in number, amount or intensity; diminishing. Falling off from Tone 40 with the auditing command; the intention is bad – that's a flunk. –Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)
falling off the marijuana wagon	(slang) smoking marijuana after previously stopping. A variation of the phrase fall off the wagon, to begin drinking liquor again after a period of abstinence. —see MARIJUANA WAGON, FALLING OFF THE.
falling short	giving out; becoming insufficient.
fallout	the descent to earth of radioactive particles, as after a nuclear explosion or reactor accident; also the radioactive particles

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themselves.

the descent to earth of radioactive particles, as after a nuclear explosion.

false

contrary to fact or truth; without grounds; incorrect. Without meaning or sincerity; deceiving. Not keeping faith; treacherous. Resembling and being identified as a similar or related entity.

(noun) a coined Scientology term for the auditing question “Has anyone said you had a ____ when you didn't have one?” False is used to check if the E-Meter has reacted on the person's protest to a particular question (for example “Has a withhold been missed?”) rather than the question itself. See also read and E-Meter in this glossary. The withhold read even after false was checked.

(noun) a coined Scientology term for the auditing question “Has anyone said you had a ____ when you didn't have one?” False is used to check if the E-Meter has reacted on the person's protest to a particular question (for example “Has a withhold been missed?”) rather than the question itself. See also read and E-Meter in this glossary. Auditor I'm sorry, the withhold read even after false was checked.

false colors

see COLORS, FALSE.

false four

The laughter and gaiety which the preclear exhibits when he has thoroughly exhausted an incident of charge. There is nothing really “false” about false four, except that it is often of very short duration.

the laughter and gaiety which the preclear exhibits when he has thoroughly exhausted an incident of charge. There is nothing really “false” about false four, except that it is often of very short duration. (The “four” here refers to the tone level of 4.0.)

falters

speaks in a broken or stumbling way; stammers.

family way, in a

(colloquial) pregnant.

famine

extreme hunger; starvation.

famous remark, “I know not am I my brother’s keeper?” In punishment the Lord sent Cain away to wander for the rest of his life in distant lands and the Lord placed a mark upon him to protect him from being slayed. The brand or mark of Cain has since been used

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figuratively to denote a murderer or to refer to an individual's or mankind's sinful nature.

fan job	(slang) a propeller driven aircraft. n. 1. a reference to an aircraft that is driven by a propeller. A fan is another word for a propeller and job is a term used to describe something that is manufactured, such as a motor vehicle or aircraft. 2. a possible reference to an aircraft that is driven by a type of jet engine called a turbofan or fan-jet. This engine expels a stream of burned exhaust gases at a high velocity, the reaction from which creates thrust or forward accelerating force (i.e., it causes the engine to move forward). It also has a fan toward the front of the engine which draws in air and also forces it out the back of the engine (via air ducts), thus serving to add to the forward thrust.
fan jobs	(slang) propeller-driven aircraft.
fan one's ears	see EARS, FAN ONE'S (YOUR, ETC.).
fancied	unreal, imaginary. unreal, imaginary. Because he's on this terrific pretense. He is staring at fancied information which has never benefited him or any other human being—yet it sounds so wise. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge
Fanny Hill	an elegant, flowery work of pornography describing the activities of a London prostitute, written by John Cleland (1709 - 1789). an elegant, flowery work of pornography describing the activities of a London prostitute, written by John Cleland (1709 - 89). an elegant, flowery work of pornography describing the activities of a London prostitute, written by John Cleland (1709@1789). He's got enough overts against you out of session, you know, to make a—make a book like Fanny Hill. —The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64) an elegant, flowery work of pornography describing the life of a London prostitute. This work was written in the mid-1700s by English author John Cleland (1709–1789), who at the time was impoverished and produced it to support himself. Due to its vivid descriptions, it was heavily suppressed when first published and was not cleared by the United States Supreme Court until 1966.

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fan-tan	a Chinese gambling game in which a pile of coins, counters or objects is placed under a bowl and bets are made on what the remainder will be after they have been counted off in fours.
far be it from me	I would not presume to. [ex - Far be it from me to tell you what to do.]
Far East	the countries of east Asia, including China, Japan, Korea, and sometimes adjacent areas.
far flown	a coined variation of far-fetched, meaning improbable. Far-fetched originally meant brought from afar, and later was used figuratively to refer to things not based on reasonable grounds or only remotely connected (to something), as in a far-fetched example.
far out	very advanced, experimental or nonconformist.
Farber	Doctor J. B. Farber, Founding Director of the Church of Scientology of California in the 1950s.
Farber, Evans	a Scientologist in California at the time of this lecture. a Scientologist in the 1950s.
far-fetched	improbable, unlikely, as in “a far-fetched excuse.” (see Brewer) improbable; not naturally pertinent; being only remotely connected; forced; strained. improbable; not naturally pertinent; being only remotely connected; forced; strained. It is so far-fetched that nobody would ever look for that as the philosophical fundamental back of the aberration of man, you see?
far-flung	widely spread; covering a large area.
farthing	a former small British coin, equal to one fourth of a penny.
fascism	a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. Now, we don't care whether this is a beneficent

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monarchy or a fascism or anything else. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. - Scientology and Effective Knowledge

a system of government characterized by rigid dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, etc. You hear people doing that sort of thing, when you see fascism passing for republicanism, when you see various occurrences occurring, tyrannies rising a little bit here, a little bit there—they get awfully brave if you don't bat them in the head.

fascist

(adj.) of fascism, a system of government characterized by rigid one party dictatorship, forcible suppression of opposition, private economic enterprise under centralized governmental control, warlike patriotism, racism, and militarism, etc.

a person who is dictatorial or has extreme right-wing (very conservative) views.

of or having to do with a person who believes in or practices fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals and extreme nationalism and militarism.

of or having to do with fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals and extreme nationalism and militarism.

one who believes in or sympathizes with fascism, a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing aggressive nationalism and often racism.

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one who believes in or sympathizes with fascism. See also fascism in this glossary.

fascistic	<p>of or having to do with a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.</p> <p>of or having to do with fascism, a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.</p>
fast	a period of abstaining from all food.
fast touch	(slang) an effort to get a loan or gift of money quickly and often dishonestly.
faster than scat	see SCAT, FASTER THAN.
fasting	abstaining from all food.
fat (stuff, one) out of the fire, pull thea	<p>coined phrase meaning to save someone or something from failure or ruin before any damage is done. This is possibly a combination of the phrases the fat's in the fire and pull something out of the fire. The first phrase means that the damage has already been done, things have been made worse and confusion has resulted. If fat is spilled on a flame a sudden blaze arises, smoke is created, and the fat and food are spoiled. Thus, if the fat is kept out of the fire it is out of harm's way and neither fat nor food are ruined. The second phrase means to save from disaster or to turn a precarious situation into an advantageous or successful one. It alludes to the action of hauling or yanking something out of a fire before it is burned.</p>
fat cats	(slang) wealthy people.
fat chance	(ironical) used to say that something is very unlikely to happen. (see Brewer and Longman)
Fate magazine	<p>a monthly US publication which contains stories and articles about personal psychic experiences, the occult, magic, spiritual-healing miracles, etc.</p> <p>a monthly US publication which contains stories and articles about personal psychic experiences, the occult, magic, spiritual-healing miracles, etc. Fate magazine came out just a few days ago—here's a little magazine; doesn't amount to much—had a</p>

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little ad, and right away the orders are starting to slap into the Distribution Center, bangity-bangity-bangity-bang!

a monthly US publication which contains stories and articles about personal psychic experiences, the occult, magic, spiritual-healing miracles, etc. And we have a whole letter in here which is in reply to ``In reading Fate magazine, I read your article about Scientology Fundamentals of Thought."

a monthly US publication which contains stories and articles about personal psychic experiences, the occult, magic, spiritual-healing miracles, etc. ``Dear Sirs, I saw your advertisement in March 1958 issue of Fate magazine."

Fate Magazine	a monthly United States magazine founded in 1948 by Curtis and Mary Fuller. The magazine features articles and stories on personal psychic experiences, parapsychology (the branch of psychology that deals with psychic phenomena such as telepathy and clairvoyance), paranormal research, etc.
Father, Son and the Holy Ghost	the doctrine of Christianity that there is one God and three divine persons in the one God the Father, the Son (Jesus) and the Holy Ghost (also called Holy Spirit).
fathometer	a device for determining depth of water by sending sound waves through the water and timing their return from the bottom.
fault, at	guilty of error; deserving blame.
faux pas	a social blunder; error in etiquette; tactless act or remark. a social blunder; error in etiquette; tactless act or remark. It is not, then, that a social faux pas has taken place that causes the pc to ARC break. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)
FBI	abbreviation of Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and to safeguard national security. As the investigative arm of the US Justice Department, the FBI investigates espionage, sabotage, bank robbery, kidnapping and fraud against the government. abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and to safeguard national security. As the investigative arm of the Justice Department, the FBI investigates matters such as espionage, sabotage, bank robbery, kidnapping and fraud against

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abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security.

a humorous reference to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security.

the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the US Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of federal law.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. And he goes out and he leaves clues around so that Dick Crazy and the FBI and other people can go out and arrest him, bring him back and give him that much havingness again. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of Federal law.

abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, US government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. “You are just trying to trick me. I’m going to have the FDA/FBI arrest you because you’re telling me lies,” and so forth.

abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation, a United States government agency established to investigate violations of federal laws and safeguard national security. They probably think the

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public health men are FBI agents in disguise or something like this, you know? = Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)

FBO	<p>abbreviation for Flag Banking Officer, the representative of the International Finance Office in each org who has the purpose of (1) making the org make more money, (2) giving the org a well-paid staff and (3) making it very worthwhile for Flag to manage and help it. The CLO Finance Office sends an FBO.</p> <p>(Division 7, Department 21) Flag® Banking Officer.</p> <p>abbreviation for Flag Banking Officer, the representative of the International Finance Office in each org who has the purpose of (1) making the org make more money, (2) giving the org a well-paid staff and (3) making it very worthwhile for Flag to manage and help it.</p>
FC NYC	<p>abbreviation for the Founding Church of Scientology, New York City, the Central Organization located in New York City. See also Central Organization in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for the Founding Church of Scientology, New York City, the Central Organization located in New York City. See also Central Organization in this glossary. All right, my first letter is to FC NYC ``Do you have a file on Edward Salvous? If so, send it to us complete."</p>
FC-7	<p>abbreviation for Freedom Congress lecture number seven. The title of the lecture is "Purpose and Need of Training Drills." See also 5707C05 and Freedom Congress in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for Freedom Congress lecture number seven. The title of the lecture is "Purpose and Need of Training Drills." See also 5707C05 and Freedom Congress in this glossary. The first public release of the work is preserved as tape 5707C05 FC-7.</p>
FCCI	<p>abbreviation for Flag Case Completion Intensive, a term used to refer to public individuals desiring or receiving services from the Flag Service Organization.</p>
FDA	<p>abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, the agency of the US federal government authorized by Congress to inspect, test, approve and set safety standards for foods and food additives, drugs, chemicals, cosmetics and household and medical devices. The FDA is empowered to prevent untested products from being sold and to take legal action to halt sale of undoubtedly harmful</p>

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products or of products which involve a health or safety risk.
Their stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics.

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics.

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abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. Corrupt individuals of the FDA have, in the past, attempted to attack the Church with unsubstantiated charges and outright lies.

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration. See also Food and Drug Administration in this glossary.

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration. See also Food and Drug Administration in this glossary. Ron's Journal 67
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(US government) Food and Drug Administration, a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics.

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, a division of the Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. It's not for nothing the FDA is mad at us. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

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abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. Or is this person—every time they leave the auditing session casually go out and phone the FDA to give them some more data on us? –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. “You are just trying to trick me! I’m going to have the FDA/FBI arrest you because you’re telling me lies,” and so forth.

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics. The Food and Drug Administration conducted a raid against the Church of Scientology in Washington, DC, in 1963. Federal marshals, deputized longshoremen and armed police with a false warrant seized religious artifacts, books, scriptures and other materials. See also Washington raid in this glossary. He hadn’t called off the FDA; we’re having to do it ourselves.

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration. See also Food and Drug Administration in this glossary. And so next thing you know, why, some bill slides through, “Mental Health bill with a five billion dollar appropriation was granted today to Joe Schmutz” —no, we mean the FDA, see. —Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services. He hadn’t called off the FDA; we’re having to do it ourselves. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

abbreviation for Food and Drug Administration a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services. He hadn’t called off the FDA; we’re having to do it ourselves.

FDA-osis

a coined word from FDA and -osis, an abnormal or diseased condition. See also FDA in this glossary.

FDR Augustus

humorous reference to Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He

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increased regulation of the nation's economy. While seeking reelection in 1936, he campaigned on a platform of class distinctions drawn on economic and social lines. See also Augustus in this glossary.

humorous reference to Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882@1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He increased regulation of the nation's economy. While seeking reelection in 1936, he campaigned on a platform of class distinctions drawn on economic and social lines. See also Augustus in this glossary. Now, every time you try to run Create or every time you are forced to create, every time you take a workman and chain him to the machine and do an AugustusîFDR Augustus I think he was one of the earlyîthings. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

humorous reference to Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882@1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He increased regulation of the nation's economy. While seeking reelection in 1936, he campaigned on a platform of class distinctions drawn on economic and social lines. See also Augustus in this glossary. Now, every time you try to run Create or every time you are forced to create, every time you take a workman and chain him to the machine and do an Augustus²FDR Augustus I think he was one of the early²things. ²Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

fear, 11	inertia of populaces, 9 of the unknown, 100 influence, 88
feather his nest	to grow wealthy by making use of property or funds left in one's trust.
feather their own nests	obtain money, ethically or unethically, for themselves; obtain money or an unfair share of money from the efforts of others; provide for oneself with no regard to the welfare of others.
feather, knock someone down with a	an expression used to communicate that someone is extremely astonished or overcome with surprise (used when one is relating a surprising experience). The expression implies that someone is so astounded that an object no heavier than a feather could knock them over.
Febris	in Roman mythology, the goddess of fevers (febris is Latin for fever). Although feared by the Roman people as a malicious deity, when fevers were caused by a specific illness she was invoked to heal the person by destroying the illness.

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- Federal Boys Institute a humorous alteration of Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the US Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of federal law.
- joking alteration of the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the US Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of federal law.
- a made-up name, poking fun at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a branch of the U.S. Department of Justice, established to investigate federal crime. -Editor. GLOSSARY
- Federal Communications Commission the agency of the United States Government which has authority over radio, telephone and telegraph systems. The Commission was set up by the Communications Act of 1934. This law gave the new agency powers which had formerly belonged to several other government departments. Radio stations must apply to the Commission for a license and for assignment of a wavelength over which they may broadcast.
- federal marshal a federal officer in the United States who carries out court orders.
- in the United States, a federal officer who carries out court orders.
- Federal Reserve Bank one of the banks of the Federal Reserve System, a centralized banking system in the US under a Board of Governors (formerly called the Federal Reserve Board) with supervisory powers over twelve Federal Reserve Banks, each a central bank for its district. Established in 1913, it is intended to regulate banking and the economy by controlling the supply of money and credit.
- one of the banks of the Federal Reserve System, a centralized banking system in the US under a board of governors with supervisory powers over twelve Federal Reserve Banks, each a central bank for its district. Established in 1913, it is intended to regulate banking and the economy by controlling the supply of money and credit.
- Federales Judicial Police of the Federal District and Territories, one of two federal police forces in Mexico.
- a term used to describe federal police of Mexico who, often heavily armed, patrol the Mexican border to prevent the unlawful entry of aliens into the United States and also to intercept illegal drugs being smuggled across the border. Federales also patrol the federally designated Mexican highways.

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Judicial Police of the Federal District and Territories, one of two Federal police forces in Mexico.

fedora hats soft felt hats with the crown creased lengthwise and a somewhat curved brim.

soft felt hats with the crown creased lengthwise and a somewhat curved brim. In the last ten thousand years, they have gone on with a sort of a decadent, kicked-in-the-head civilization that contains automobiles, business suits, fedora hats, telephones, spaceships ... -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

feedbacks returns of information about the results of something.

returns of information about the results of something. The most amazing things occur. We get all sorts of feedbacks. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

feel in one's bones to have an intuition about.

feel like the devil see DEVIL, FEEL LIKE THE.

feelings. Example “Sheesh, he didn’t even say hello when I saw him.”

feet wet, get one's (your, his, etc.) to have one's first experience with something; to venture into new territory; to begin to take an active part. This expression alludes to a reluctant or timid swimmer who, wary of getting in the water at all, enters slowly and cautiously.

feet, finding (one's) (informal) becoming able to act by (oneself); discovering and making use of (one's) abilities, powers, etc. And they start moving traffic through their Technical Division, and they'll realize they've got an Ethics Officer, and the Ethics Officer will be finding his feet and straightening out the lines.

(informal) discovering one's abilities and able to act. And they start moving traffic through their Technical Division, and they'll realize they've got an Ethics Officer, and the Ethics Officer will be finding his feet and straightening out the lines.

feet, land on one's in a position to successfully carry on despite having been in a difficult situation; to get out of a dangerous circumstance without loss or injury and often with a gain. This possibly refers to the way a cat will land on its feet after falling from some height, no matter what position it fell from.

feet, thinking on (one's) (informal) thinking quickly; answering or acting without waiting; knowing what to do or say right away.

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feigned	pretended, simulated; sham.
Felbridge Hotel	a hotel and restaurant in East Grinstead.
Felix the Cat	a feisty cartoon character cat named Felix, created by cartoonist Otto Messmer (1892–1983) and producer, Pat Sullivan (1887–1933). Felix was introduced in a series of animated movie cartoons in 1919, and since the 1920s has been featured in comic books and newspaper comic strips. When Messmer quit drawing Felix the Cat in 1955, several other artists continued the cartoon.
fell swoop, at one	all at once or all together, as if by a single blow. The expression dates from the sixteenth century; the word fell was Old English for "fierce" or "savage." That route has total self-determinism and other-determinism and, of course, therefore, pan-determinism all mixed up in it all at one fell swoop. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)
fellas	(slang) fellows.
fellers	persons, often used with an implication of disapproval.
felony, compounds the	makes a situation worse; adds to a difficulty, problem, etc.
fence	maneuver for advantage; spar (quarrel or argue). (slang) a person who receives and disposes of stolen goods. maneuver for advantage; spar (quarrel or argue). Control is a dirty word, much dirtier word than sex. Marriage couples fence without ever using the word really. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)
fence, which side of the	an expression indicating which one (of a choice between two possibilities) is needed or being made; variation of the idiom "on the fence," meaning "not having made up one's mind which side to take; doubtful; uncommitted." an expression indicating which one (of a choice between two possibilities) is needed or being made; variation of the idiom "on the fence," meaning "not having made up one's mind which side to take; doubtful; uncommitted." And you bend the list over on the other side and you ask a couple of trick questions or let some Class IV Auditor assess it as to which side of the fence this person is on, then he takes a certain series of lists.
fend off	(colloquial) ward off. (colloquial) ward off. They have a sales organization; go out and

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sell the Coca-Cola; and then they have an Accounting Division to fend off income tax and that's it, no strain, no pain—all very smooth.

fender	<p>a buffer let down between the side of a vessel and an approached dock or other hard object such as another ship. They are traditionally made from granulated cork stuffed into canvas bags. They may take varied shapes and forms, such as plastic bumpers and old car tires.</p> <p>any one of the metal frames over the wheels of an automobile or other vehicle to protect against splashing mud, etc.</p> <p>a pad or a bundle of rope hung over a vessel's side to prevent damage when alongside a wharf or another vessel.</p>
Ferdinand	<p>the title character in a children's book <i>The Story of Ferdinand</i> by American author Munro Leaf (1905 - 1976). Ferdinand was a gentle bull who liked to sit quietly and smell the flowers under his favorite cork tree.</p>
Ferdinand (the bull)	<p>the main character of the children's story, <i>The Story of Ferdinand</i> (1936), written by American author and illustrator Leaf Munro (1905–1976). Ferdinand, a bull, unlike the other bulls who ran and jumped and butted their heads together, likes to sit under his favorite tree and smell the flowers. One day, some men appeared looking for the biggest, fastest and roughest bull to take to the bullfights. All of the bulls except for Ferdinand ran around snorting and leaping so the men would pick one of them. Ferdinand instead went to sit down, as he knew the men would not pick him—but he happened to sit on a bee. The bee stung him and Ferdinand leapt up snorting and butting. The men, seeing this, took Ferdinand off to the fights. On the day of the fight when “Ferdinand the Fierce” rushed into the arena, all the men were scared stiff and the crowd cheered and applauded as they thought Ferdinand was going to fight fiercely. Ferdinand, however, seeing the beautiful flowers in the women's hair, sat down quietly in the middle of the ring and smelled them. No matter what was done, Ferdinand wouldn't fight and just sat there. He was finally taken back home to continue happily smelling flowers.</p>
Fermi	<p>Enrico Fermi (1901 - 1954), American physicist; born in Italy then came to the United States in 1938. He created the first self-sustaining chain reaction in uranium in the 1940s and worked on the first atomic bomb. See also A-bomb in this glossary.</p> <p>Enrico Fermi (1901@1954), American physicist; born in Italy</p>

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Fernando Valley	the San Fernando Valley, in southern California, northwest of central Los Angeles and partly included in the city of Los Angeles. It is a farming area and has many suburban residential communities.
Ferrari	<p>a type of racing sports car. It was first manufactured by Enzo Ferrari in 1947.</p> <p>any of a line of fast, high-quality, racing and sports cars built by an Italian firm of the same name. Ferrari was founded in 1939 by Enzo Ferrari (1898–1988) an Italian automobile designer, manufacturer and racing-car driver. The company built its first race cars in 1946, which soon became known for their speed and hand-crafted quality, and also built luxury sports cars which gained a similar reputation.</p>
ferret	<p>a small, fierce animal (white, grayish or brown) related to the weasel, sometimes kept by people for hunting rabbits and rats. A ferret?</p> <p>to search for persistently and discover (facts, the truth, etc.).</p>
Ferris wheel	an amusement ride consisting of a large upright wheel rotating on a fixed stand and having seats suspended freely from its rim that remain right side up as they revolve.
fervor	intensity of emotion; ardor.
FES	abbreviation for Folder Error Summary, a complete summary of the errors which have been made in the auditing and handling of a pc's case as found in a thorough review of the pc's folder (record of all the auditing actions and other handlings taken on a preclear), along with notations of what actions were taken to correct specific errors. An FES is done to provide the Case

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Supervisor with information from which a program (series of actions designed to bring about definite results in a pc) can be done. Let him tell you about it, noting any reads. Get the data to the C/S so that he can be programed for full drug handling and/or FES and repair of past drug handlings.

abbreviation for Folder Error Summary. See Folder Error Summary in this glossary. Without an FES you may find you have to do one yourself.

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fetish	any object, idea, etc., eliciting unquestioning reverence, respect or devotion.
fetishism	(psychiatry) an abnormal condition in which erotic feelings are excited by a nonsexual object, as a foot, glove, etc.
fetters	things that shackle or bind; restraints. Used figuratively in this lecture.
feudal	<p>of or like the social, economic and political system in which lesser nobles, such as barons, are tenants on land owned by a king. They provide military and other assistance to their king in return for his protection and the use of the land. Part of the use of the land includes the use of the serfs (slaves) or peasants that live and work on that land.</p> <p>of or like the social, economic and political system in which lesser nobles, such as barons, are tenants on land owned by a king. They provide military and other assistance to their king in return for his protection and the use of the land. Part of the use of the land includes the use of the serfs (slaves) or peasants that live and work on that land. And other nations around her were able to sit with great aplomb and watch the feudal slave state go on and on and on, to see man tromped into the mud and dust. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)</p>
FH	abbreviation for Fort Harrison hotel. See also Fort Harrison and Sandcastle hotels in this glossary.
Fiat	a reference to an engine manufactured by an Italian automobile

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firm of the same name. Founded in 1899 in Turin, Italy, Fiat became the largest car manufacturer in Italy and by 1909 had opened a factory in the United States. In addition to automobiles, Fiat came to produce tractors, engines for ships and aircraft.

fibbed	(slang) told a small or trivial lie.
fictitiously	of, pertaining to, or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination.
fiddle around	(informal) work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker.
fiddles	(colloquial) toys or plays (with), especially in a nervous way.
fidelity	faithful devotion or adherence to someone or something; exact observance of duty or performance of obligation. It can also mean strict conformity to something as to a person or ideal. accuracy; exactness. faithful devotion to one's obligations or vows; loyalty; faithfulness. sexual faithfulness to one's spouse.
Fidler, Jimmy	(1899 - 1988) Hollywood columnist and radio broadcaster from the 1920s to the early 1980s. (1899–1988) a well-known Hollywood gossip columnist and radio personality who wrote his first column in the early 1920s. Fidler became popular through his Jimmy Fidler in Hollywood radio show and news column of the same name, which appeared in more than 300 newspapers. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s he was listened to by an estimated 45 million people per week on radio and in special news presentations called newsreels, common in movie theaters at the time. Fidler, known as “Mr. Hollywood,” became one of the most prominent columnists in Hollywood.
Fido	a common name for a dog, sometimes used generically to refer to any dog. Fido comes from the Latin word, fidus, meaning trustworthy or faithful.
fiefs	heritable lands held from lords in return for services in medieval Europe. heritable lands held from lords in return for services in medieval Europe. What they should have done, the king should have said,

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“Hey, you guys, go back to your baronies and fiefs and hang a few people and get some law and order in the land and let’s straighten this out.”

field auditor

an auditor who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). See also preclear in this glossary.

an auditor who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.

a person who professionally processes preclears in the field. See also field in this glossary.

a person who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations).

a person who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). And if there's any processing around—it doesn't matter if that's an assist by some field auditor sitting on the front doorstep and fixing up the local errand boy with a Touch Assist, man, that's the D of P's.

a person who professionally processes preclears in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations). “In accordance with your reference to the current issue of your magazine, may I have the name and address of the local field auditor for this area? Thanking you,” so-and-so.

field auditors

people who professionally process preclears in the field.

people who professionally process preclears in the field. See also field in this glossary.

people who professionally process preclears in the field. See also field, the in this glossary.

people who professionally process preclears in the field

people who professionally process preclears in the field. See also field, the in this glossary. -The Field Control Division appoints and operates field staff members, field auditors and groups. Divisional Org Board

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people who professionally process preclears in the field. See also field, the in this glossary. @Sees that missions are properly licensed with Scientology Missions International (SMI) and that field auditors are licensed with International Hubbard Ecclesiastical League of Pastors (I HELP).

Field Control Secretary(Division Sc) the executive in charge of the Field Control Division and direct senior of the Director of Public Relations, the Director of Clearing and the Director of Success. See also Director of Clearing; Director of Public Relations; Director of Success; Field Control Division.

field gun a mobile cannon.

field staff members Scientologists in the field who disseminate Scientology through personal contact and by selling LRH books. The field staff member selects persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the org for services. The purpose of the field staff member is to help contact, handle, salvage and bring to understanding the individual and thus the peoples of Earth. See also field, the in this glossary.

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fields any things interposing between pc (thetan) and something he wishes to see, whether mest or mock-up. Fields are black, gray, purple, any substance, or invisible.

spheres of activity or operation.

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Fields, W.C.	W.C. (William Claude Dukenfield) Fields (1880 - 1946); an American film comedian of the twentieth century, noted for his comic timing and drawling speech.
fifth	a bottle holding one-fifth of a gallon (four-fifths of a quart), usually of an alcoholic beverage.
Fifth Amphibious Force	<p>a part of the United States Navy which operated in the Pacific between 1943 and the end of World War II. It took part in all major battles in the Pacific. Amphibious means having to do with the joint undertakings of sea-fighting and land-fighting forces acting against enemy-held islands, ports or coastal areas.</p> <p>a reference to a division of the United States Marine Corps organized in 1943 to train troops and conduct amphibious assaults. (An amphibious force is a naval force and landing force trained to assault enemy-held islands, ports or coastal areas.) The Fifth Amphibious Force took part in all the major battles in the Pacific during World War II (1939–1945).</p>
fifth column	any group of people who aid the enemy from within their own country.
fifth dynamic	<p>life forms. This is the urge to survive as life forms and with the help of life forms such as animals, birds, insects, fish and vegetation. This includes all living things whether animal or vegetable, anything directly and intimately motivated by life. It is the effort to survive for any and every form of life. It is the interest in life as such. See also dynamics in this glossary.</p> <p>see dynamic in this glossary. I have a greater insight into the fifth dynamic lately than I have had before and I have found that they're-you can go a lot deeper into the fifth dynamic.</p> <p>the urge to survive as life forms and with the help of life forms such as animals, birds, insects, fish and vegetation. This includes all living things whether animal or vegetable, anything directly and intimately motivated by life. It is the effort to survive for any and every form of life. It is the interest in life as such.</p>
Fifth Invader Force	a force consisting of very strange insect-like creatures. It was one of two invader forces that attacked Earth in the neighborhood of 1135 to 1230 b.c.
fifth nerve channel	n. a nerve on each side of the head which emerges from the base of the brain and travels to the face, sinuses, eyes and teeth. It is called the fifth nerve because it is the fifth of twelve nerves which

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pass out of the skull and into the rest of the head, and it is also the largest of them.

fifty million (thousand, etc.) monkeys... a possible reference to a statement made by French mathematician Félix Henri Borel (1871–1956), who said that if a million monkeys were trained to hit the keys of a typewriter haphazardly, and if they worked arduously ten hours a day with one million typewriters, and all the papers were bound in books, after a year these books would include the exact copy of any book of any language in the richest libraries of the world.

fight shy keep away from; avoid.

figure-figuring getting involved in trying to find a reason for a significance; trying to work out why a fact is the way that it is.

figuring (colloquial) considering; calculating.

file clerk Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor. Auditors can get instant or “flash” answers direct from the file clerk to aid in contacting incidents. Technically the name of the file clerk might be “bank monitor unit” but that phrase is too unwieldy.

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file O n. a coined variation of circular or round file, which is a wastebasket (from their round or circular shape). Figuratively, the term is used to indicate that whatever is being spoken of or referenced should be discarded.

fill (photography) short for fill light a light used to eliminate or soften shadows caused by the main source of illumination.

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(photography) short for fill light a light used to eliminate or soften shadows caused by the main source of illumination. Yeah, it's just the fill shows on the thing.

(photography) short for fill light a light used to eliminate or soften shadows caused by the main source of illumination. ``Yeah, it's just the fill shows on the thing." ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

(photography) short for fill light a light used to eliminate or soften shadows caused by the main source of illumination. Yeah, it's just the fill shows on the thing. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

fill someone in	provide someone with information. [ex - Joe arrived at the meeting late, so we had to fill him in on what was said at the beginning of the meeting.]
fillip	something added that tends to arouse or excite. -Webster's Third New International Dictionary.
Fillmore, President	Millard Fillmore (1800 - 1874), thirteenth president of the United States (1850 - 1853).
FIN	floating needle or free needle.
final	product someone or something that has been brought into existence; the end result of a creation.
finances	the monetary resources, as of a government, company, organization or individual. (Machinery of the Mind Glossary) Final approval 15/11/89
Financial Planning	a plan of how the money and assets of an org are to be handled so as to maintain outgo below income.
find one's tongue	to speak after recovery from initial shyness.
fine	pertaining to fine art, visual art considered to have been created primarily for aesthetic purposes and judged for its beauty and meaningfulness, specifically painting, sculpture, drawing, watercolor, graphics and architecture.
fine lines	n. a reference to the fine lines that are used to create a printed letter on a page, as when printing a book, etc. Highly magnified, a letter created in this manner, will be seen to be made up of numerous lines.

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fine-feathered	thorough, complete. m. a term meaning extremely or remarkably fine, used in intensification. (Fine feathered literally means having gaudy plumage, but can also be used figuratively.)
finesse	tact and cleverness in dealing with a situation.
fine-toothed Ron, going over (something) with a	a humorous variation of the phrase going over (something) with a fine-toothed comb, examining (something) very thoroughly.
finger off (one's) number, take (one's)	stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. I assure you, there is one place where the Case Supervisor very often takes his finger off of his number.
finger off of one's number, take one's	a coined variation of the expression to lose one's number, meaning to make a blunder as to tactics, activities, motives or intentions. To have one's finger in or on something means one is involved and taking a part in.
finger on, put a	discover; locate. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991
finger on, put the	discovered; located.
finger out of the (in some kind of a) dike	see DIKE, FINGER OUT OF THE (IN SOME KIND OF A).
fingered	(slang) pointed out; identified; specifically, informed on. (slang) pointed out; identified; specifically, informed on. [Subheading of a newspaper article] Fingered.
fingernails on the blackboard	reference to the screeching, irritating sound that is made when a blackboard is scratched by fingernails. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean something which strongly annoys or bothers one.
fingers on, have our	have identified or pointed out with precision. have identified or pointed out with precision. So, this factor we don't have our fingers on. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)
finite	having definite limits; that can be measured. having bounds or limits; not infinite; measurable. having measurable or definable limits.

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finite physics	n. a reference to that portion of physics that deals with quantities that can be precisely measured, as opposed to physics that deals with infinite or theoretical measurements and calculations. Finite is a term used to describe something that is completely determinable, as through physical measurement.
Finneganized	written in a manner similar to <i>Finnegan's Wake</i> , a book published in 1939 by Irish author James Joyce (1882–1941). The book was composed in an elaborate language of Joyce's own creation, and included foreign words, Irish references, various literary, historical and philosophical allusions, slang and puns, as well as various phrases from popular songs, art and sports. The book ends with an unfinished sentence which is completed by a half-sentence at the beginning and took seventeen years to write. The story itself details the stream of nightmares and dreams of tavern keeper H. C. Earwicker and his family as they lie asleep. The name of the novel is derived from an Irish hero, Finn MacCool, who was supposed to return to life some day and be the savior of Ireland; and from Tim Finnegan, the hero of a ballad about a man who jumped up during his own wake (a watch held over a dead body before burial, sometimes accompanied by feasting or merrymaking).
Finnigin	<p>an allusion to a poem by American author Strickland Gillilan (1869 - 1954). Strickland once found a story telling of Finnigin, an Irish railroad worker who, when reporting on train wrecks, was told to keep it brief. Strickland turned one of the Irishman's telexes into a poem, which reads in part / "Off agin, on agin, / "Gone agin.</p> <p>an allusion to a poem called "Finnigin to Flannigan" by American poet Strickland Gillilan (1869–1954). Gillilan once ran across a story of an Irish railroad worker, Finnigin, who when reporting on train wrecks in his section of the track was told to keep it brief. Gillilan wrote a whole poem on this, which became one of his most well known. In the poem, Finnigin has a wreck in his section of track and after getting the train back on the tracks and moving on, he writes a ten-page report to his superintendent Flannigan. Unable to understand what Finnigin had written, Flannigan requested that in making such reports Finnigin be brief. Finnigin agrees, and after handling another train wreck, Finnigin</p>
fire and brimstone	promising damnation and punishment; raising visions of fire and brimstone, as the fire of hell.
fire drill in the Swiss Navy	a coined humorous expression, referring to a state of utter confusion. Switzerland is a landlocked (completely enclosed by

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land) country and has no navy.

fire drill, foul (someone) up like (slang) delay or stop (someone) in a confused mess.

A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess.

fire drill, hangs up like delays or stops in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess.

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(slang) like a confused mess. From the practice of drilling a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drills on most ships being usually so bad they are a mess.

fire drill, mess (one) up like a delay or stop (one) in a confused mess. A fire drill is a practice drill for a company of firefighters, the crew of a ship, etc., to train them in their duties in case of a fire. Fire drill on most ships is usually so bad it is a slang term for a confused mess.

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fire line the designated boundary around a burning building or area past which only firefighters or authorized personnel are allowed.

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n. a police barrier or line set up around a burning building to ensure that public are kept safely away from the fire and to give the fire fighters room to put out the fire and handle any victims.

Fire Prevention Week (United States) a week during the beginning of October each year, set aside by the president of the United States, when many community organizations work together to start a fire-prevention program that will go on throughout the year.

a week set aside in the United States and Canada to popularize and implement fire prevention programs that will run throughout the year. It is held during the week of October 9, the anniversary of the Chicago Fire of 1871, when the city was burned to the ground and ninety thousand people were left homeless. During this week, fire departments, schools and other groups across the US and Canada have special exhibits on the subject of fire prevention. Newspapers and radios also help to create interest by giving dramatic facts about fire prevention, while the city with the best program is given an award.

fire, on the2 a coined phrase used figuratively to mean put or place into action, operation, use or effect. This is possibly an allusion to putting fuel on a fire, such as putting coal in the furnace of a steam powered ship or train so as to create steam and thus power.

fire, playing with meddling with something dangerous.

fire, pull the fat (stuff, etc.) out of thesee FAT (STUFF, ONE) OUT OF THE FIRE, PULL THE.

firebox the furnace of a locomotive, where coal, oil or other fuel is burned to generate steam.

fire-breathing m. literally, able to forcefully exhale fire from the mouth or nostrils, as dragons and other ferocious mythical creatures were believed to do. Figuratively, fire-breathing describes a person with an unyielding, unstoppable determination toward accomplishment, manifested in the ability to overcome opposition.

firecrackers (slang) bombs. Used figuratively.

(slang) bombs. Used figuratively. So you're always trying to snake through the minefield on the least-popping firecrackers to get your tone arm action. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

fired directed with force and suddenness. Reference to the precision and velocity with which Sea Org missionaries are dispatched to

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carry out a mission assignment. See also Flag and mission in this glossary. Listen to these words . . . fired . . .

directed with force and suddenness. Reference to the precision and velocity with which Sea Org missionaries are dispatched to carry out a mission assignment. See also Flag and mission in this glossary.

(slang) discharged from one's job.

(slang) discharged from one's job. "I had this awful hangover, and I just got fired and I was being sued for divorce, and I found out they were your friends." -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

firehold a thing that holds or contains fire. An allusion to hell or any place suggesting hell.

n. a coined variation of the term fire room, a compartment or hold on a ship where the boilers supplying steam to the ship are fired (supplied with fuel so that it can be burned). A hold is a space below the deck of a ship.

fireside chats informal discussions.

informal discussions. That's the time for a heart to heart talk -time for one of these nice fireside chats. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

Firestone, Harvey Harvey Samuel Firestone (1868 - 1938), American industrialist. He began manufacturing rubber tires in 1896 and in 1900 organized the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, which became a leader of the rubber industry and one of the largest tire manufacturers in the United States.

firmament the sky, viewed poetically as a solid arch or vault.

First Amendment pertaining to the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention) which forbids Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States) from tampering with the freedoms of religion, speech, assembly and the press.

first amendment) 1st Amendment pertaining to the 1st amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the fundamental law of the United States, composed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention) which forbids Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United

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States) from tampering with the freedoms of religion, speech, assembly and the press.

first and second postulate the first two of the four basic postulates made by a native-state thetan (1) I do not know about . . . ; (2) I know about that item; (3) I have forgotten about that item; (4) I remember that item. See also native state in this glossary.

first base, couldn't get to wasn't able to make a good start or really begin; wasn't able to succeed. First base comes from the sport of baseball, where a base is one of four stations, laid out in the form of a diamond, which must be touched by a player after hitting the ball. First base is the first of these stations the player must reach.

first base, off a coined variation of off base.

First Book Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health, the basic text on Dianetics techniques, written by L. Ron Hubbard and first published in 1950. Also called Book One.

first dynamic see dynamics, eight in this glossary.

self. This is the effort to survive as an individual, to be an individual. It includes one's own body and one's own mind. It is the effort to attain the highest level of survival for the longest possible time for self. This dynamic includes the individual plus his immediate possessions. It does not include any other people. It is the urge to survive as one's self. Here we have individuality expressed fully. See also dynamics in this glossary.

one of the eight urges (drives, impulses) in life, which are called the dynamics. The first dynamic is the urge toward survival as one's self. Here we have individuality expressed fully. This can be called the self dynamic. For further data on the dynamics, read the book Scientology The Fundamentals of Thought by L. Ron Hubbard. See also dynamics in this glossary.

see dynamic in this glossary.

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see dynamic in this glossary. -The first dynamic "nothing to do with me" attitude is the product of drugs, TV and the psychiatrists and psychologists . Knowledge Reports

see dynamics in this glossary. @The first dynamic ``nothing to do with me" attitude is the product of drugs, TV and the psychiatrists and psychologists

first edition of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

first Foundation reference to the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the first organization of Dianetics (founded in 1950).

reference to the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the first organization of Dianetics (founded in 1950). And it was this type of case, on which an auditor could easily fail, that we got a tremendous number of in the first Foundation.

reference to the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the first organization of Dianetics (founded in 1950). And it was this type of case, on which an auditor could easily fail, that we got a tremendous number of in the first Foundation. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

First Lady the wife or official hostess of a chief official, especially of the US president, a state governor or a mayor.

First Melbourne) 1st Melbourne ACC an Advanced Clinical Course given by L. Ron Hubbard from 9 through 30 November 1959 in Melbourne, Australia. See also ACC in this glossary.

First National a common name for a bank in the United States.

short for First National Bank a common name for a bank in the United States.

a common name for national banks, any commercial bank in the United States that is chartered and supervised by the United States government but operated by private individuals (not government employees).

a common name for a bank in the United States. Says, "Yes. Talk to you about anything," you know, the frank-eyed stare of the

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criminal just after they robbed the First National, you know? -
Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

first place, in the 1. initially; to begin with; from the outset or beginning of something; before anything else. 2. as the first of several items (in order of importance) and sometimes accompanied by in the “second place,” “third place,” etc.

first postulate not-know. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

first publisher of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

First Stage Release a person who had been audited up to Grade IV and had had the locks of his reactive mind reduced.

a person who had been audited up to Grade IV and had had the locks of his reactive mind reduced. Now, for instance, I rehabilitated what we were then calling a First Stage Release. – Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

one of a series of gradual key-outs in which the individual detaches from the reactive mind. In the First Stage Release, a person has had lower grade auditing of some sort and has removed the locks (the distressful moments of life) off the reactive mind. As these pinned one to it, one can now get out of it. Now, for instance, I rehabilitated what we were then calling a First Stage Release.

the first of five Stages of Release at the time of this lecture. To obtain First Stage Release, one must have had lower-grade auditing of some sort. This removes the locks (the distressful moments of life) off the reactive mind. As these pinned one to it, one can now get out of it. Now, for instance, I rehabilitated what we were then calling a First Stage Release. -Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

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first-book Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health. Also called Book One.

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Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health. Also called Book One. Nothing new -that's the beginning lines, I think, of one of the first-book things. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

firstest with the mostest, get there to arrive somewhere the earliest and with the greatest amount of resources; to get somewhere first and best equipped to deal with a situation. The suffix -est is used to express the

first-line troops troops of prime importance or quality.

troops of prime importance or quality. but forty thousand of her first-line troops lay dead at Messana in a civil war caused by unrest caused by slavery. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

fish grope for, find and bring to view.

grobe for, find and bring to view. I'm going to fish Bonnie out from behind the curtain over here. – Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)

fish and fumble a method of cleaning a dirty needle. The auditor directs the pc to "fish" around or look things over. When a specific needle pattern shows up on the needle, he directs the pc's attention to it and continues to do so each time the same pattern shows up until the pc comes up with some information on it. Using this information the auditor "fumbles" around for a test What question that produces the specific pattern in question. The auditor then goes after the specific overt and, if necessary, cleans up the chain. See also What question in this glossary.

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- fish to fry, have other (informal) have things to do that a person falsely considers are more important or profitable.
- fish, the price of (slang) the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)
- the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)
- Fishcake, Morris joking reference to Morris Fishbein, (1889 - 1976), editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (1924 - 1949) and mouthpiece for vested interests in the field of medicine.
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- a humorous reference to Morris Fishbein.
- fish-end tails humorous reference to a swallow-tailed coat, a man's coat for formal wear with an open front and two long, tapering tails.
- m. a reference to a swallow-tailed coat, a man's formal coat that is open at the front and has long, pointed tapering tails at the back, resembling the tail of a swallow, which is split into two pointed ends. Such a coat is usually black in color and worn at formal occasions as a wedding, an embassy reception, etc. Also known as tails and dress coat. Figuratively, fish-end tails is used to show that something is characterized by formality or elegance or is very high-class.
- humorous reference to a swallow-tailed coat, a man's coat for formal wear with an open front and two long, tapering tails. We

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could have a lot of fun if we were really fish-end tails, white tie, you know, type of subject treatment, you know, on the subject of Dianetics and Scientology, you know? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

fishing finding and bringing to view the areas of mass in the pc's mind by what registers on the meter while the pc is itsa-ing. See also itsa-ing, meter and pc in this glossary.

finding and bringing to view the areas of mass in the pc's mind by what registers on the meter while the pc is itsa-ing. See also itsa-ing, meter and pc in this glossary. "Level I R1C for PTPs, R1CM. That's fishing with TA on the meter."

fishing for groping for, attempting to find and bring to view.

Fishtwine, Morris a humorous reference to Morris Fishbein.

fission the act of cleaving or splitting into parts. Nuclear fission is the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy. The word comes from Latin fission, meaning "a splitting, dividing."

fission bomb an extremely destructive type of bomb that uses the splitting of atoms to cause an explosion of tremendous force accompanied by a blinding light. Also known as atomic bomb; A-bomb.

fit a condition of extreme anger or upset.

a sharp, brief display of feeling.

a sudden attack characterized by loss of consciousness or by convulsions.

(medicine) a sudden attack in which one loses consciousness or has convulsions or both.

a condition of extreme anger or upset. . . . you could get that pc into an absolute screaming fit, just on that, by just continuing that. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

(medicine) a sudden attack in which one loses consciousness or has convulsions or both. We know this fellow once had epileptic fits, and he doesn't no longer any longer have epileptic fits, and they dropped out somewhere along the line, you see? iCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

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(medicine) a sudden attack in which one loses consciousness or has convulsions or both. We know this fellow once had epileptics fits, and he doesn't no longer any longer have epileptic fits, and they dropped out somewhere along the line, you see? Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

Fitness Board a board which exists in every Sea Org activity to establish the fitness of personnel for the Sea Org religious order. This board reviews the Sea Org member or recruit's qualifications, ethics and post production record, and recommends the issuance or probation or denial of a provisional or full fitness certificate with the approval of HCO and the Commanding Officer.

a board which exists in Church of Scientology organizations to establish the qualifications of Sea Org members for employment in that organization.

fits and starts, by (or in) by irregular or intermittent periods of action; at varying intervals; impulsively and irregularly. A fit is a sudden, shortlived state of activity or inactivity, or of any specified type of activity, feeling, etc. A start is a brief, sudden movement or action from being still. To do something by fits and starts means to do it for a period and then stop, and then later do it again and then stop, etc.

FitzGerald George Francis FitzGerald (1851 - 1901), Irish physicist and co-developer, with Hendrick Lorentz, of the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction. See also Lorentz and Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas in this glossary.

five pound notes pieces of paper currency equal to 5 pounds in the United Kingdom.

pieces of paper currency equal to 5 pounds, the basic unit of money in the United Kingdom. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

five stripes n. a reference to a fleet admiral's symbol of rank five gold stripes on the sleeves of his uniform. A fleet admiral is the highest ranking officer in the United States Navy.

Five) V severely occluded case. A person who is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore, he only sees blackness in front of him.

severely occluded case. A person who is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore, he only sees blackness in front of him. This is a "Step V" in SOP 8.

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short for Scientology V. See also Scientology V in this glossary.

Step V, DED - DEDEX Running, a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. See Procedures for Theta Clearing in the Appendix for a description of this step.

five-and-dime	a five-and-ten-cent store—a store that sells a wide variety of inexpensive merchandise, originally with many articles priced at five or ten cents.
five-card stud	<p>a card game with wagering where each player is dealt two cards—one, face down and the other, face up. The player with the highest card showing opens the betting. Then a second round of cards is dealt face up, and the player showing the highest combination opens the betting. Play continues in this manner, with betting after each round until each player has five cards (four face up and one face down, known only to him). The best five-card hand wins.</p> <p>a card game where each participating player is dealt a total of five cards. The cards are dealt one at a time, with the first placed face down and the remaining four face up. Betting begins once the second card has been dealt, and continues on each round of the deal. There is then a final round of betting before the hidden card is shown and the player with the best combination of cards wins.</p>
five-ring circus	n. a circus having five separate rings where different acts can take place simultaneously. A ring is a circular area in which performances are given. A circus often takes place under one or more large tents and consists of acrobats, clowns, animal shows, etc. Each of these acts takes place in a ring established in the central portion of the tent with the audience seated around the perimeter. A circus commonly has three rings, which is considered spectacular, but may have as many as seven, allowing it to display a wide variety of action and entertainment all at one time.
five-way bracket	a bracket having the following form You—Terminal; Terminal—You; Terminal—Another; Another—Terminal; Terminal—Terminal. An example of a five-way bracket using change would be 1. How have you changed something? 2. How has something tried to change you? 3. How has something changed another? 4. How has another changed something? 5. How has something changed? Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991
fix	(colloquial) get even with; punish.

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fix (someone) up	(informal) punish or injure (someone).
fixation	a concentration on one idea; an obsession. concentration on one idea; an obsession.
fixe	m. a French word meaning fixed.
fizzled out	ended feebly or unsuccessfully.
flabbergasting	overcoming with surprise and bewilderment; astounding.
flabby	lacking force; weak.
Flag	<p>short for Flagship. The term originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages churches of Scientology internationally, Flag Bureaux. See also Flag Bureaux in this glossary. Flag keeps the personnel and ethics and statistics records of its own members and those of the CLOs and service orgs.</p> <p>a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization whkh manages Churches internationally. See also Sea Org.</p> <p>short for Flag Service Organization, the Scientology service organization that delivers advanced auditing levels and the highest training levels available on the planet. It is located in Clearwater, Florida. I went to Flag after that.</p> <p>a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including those which manage Scientology Churches internationally. See also Sea Org and Flag Bureaux in this glossary. You may not realize it, but falsely reported TA positions or reads are eventually caught by the Flag Bureaux and can result in Flag missions being sent.</p>

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a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and organizations. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship (including the Flag Bureaux and the Flag Service Organization), though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles.

reference to Flag management, the upper middle-management echelon of the international Scientology church hierarchy. The organizations which make up Flag management were originally located aboard the Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization, and though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles.

a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and organizations. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Organization Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. See also Sea Organization in this glossary.

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a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. It is where the Flag Executive Briefing Course was initially developed in 1970 - 1971. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally. See also Sea Org.

a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for flagship, and at the time of this lecture designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages Churches internationally.

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short for Flag Service Organization the Scientology service organization that delivers advanced auditing levels and the highest training levels available on the planet. It is located in Clearwater, Florida.

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a term used in the titles of several Scientology churches. From the late 1960s through the mid-1970s, the highest ecclesiastical organizations of Scientology were located at sea aboard a flotilla of ships. The 350-foot vessel Apollo served as the home of L. Ron Hubbard. Because of this, it was then the most senior Scientology church, known as the “flagship” of the flotilla and called “Flag” for short. In the mid-1970s, several of these organizations moved to land bases, but they kept the word “Flag” in their titles.

a term used in the titles of a number of Sea Organization posts and orgs. The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization. The organizations which were aboard this ship, though land based since 1975, have retained the word Flag in their titles, including the organization which manages churches internationally. See also Sea Org in this glossary. @He can report

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it as an off-policy or out-tech order, complete with references, to the LRH Communicator of the org or the LRH Comm Continental at the Flag Operations Liaison Office.

short for Flag Service Organization the Scientology service organization that delivers advanced auditing levels and the highest training levels available on the planet. It is located in Clearwater, Florida. Not Flag trained—heavens no!

short for Flag Service Organization, the Scientology service organization that delivers advanced auditing levels and the highest training levels available on the planet. It is located in Clearwater, Florida. At Flag, Saint Hill organizations and some orgs, videotaping is used.

Flag Admin Org one of the three orgs Flag was divided into early in 1971. The Flag Admin Org (FAO) was the service org. It trained, processed and handled finance. See also Flag, Flag Bureaux and Flag Ship in this glossary.

Flag Banking Officer (Division 7, Department 21) the finance executive attached to an org to help manage it financially. The FBO is a representative of Flag management. See also Flag.

Flag Bureaux Data Letter an issue by a Flag executive with the purpose of informing org and Flag executives. Such issues may contain news, forewarnings of traffic loads, expansions, PR interest items, etc. They are numbered and printed in black ink on white paper (formerly blue ink on white paper). Now, the first you hear of this, and the first anybody heard of this, really, was Flag Bureaux Data Letter 101 of 5 August '71.

an issue by a Flag executive with the purpose of informing org and Flag executives. Such issues may contain news, forewarnings of traffic loads, expansions, PR interest items, etc. They are numbered and printed in black ink on white paper (formerly blue ink on white paper). Abbreviation FBDL. See also Flag in this glossary.

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loads, expansions, PR interest items, etc. They are numbered and printed in black ink on white paper (formerly blue ink on white paper). Abbreviation FBDL.

- Flag Conditions Order a Sea Organization issue type equivalent to a Scientology org HCO Div Order such as an Ethics Order. The debrief folders are then put in order, with the main (No. 1) folder containing the mission order, the debrief, write-up, the summary with vital points indicated and the proposed Flag Conditions Order.
- a Sea Organization issue type equivalent to a Scientology org HCO Div Order such as an Ethics Order.
- Flag mission a formally authorized group of Sea Org members sent by the Flag Bureaux to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers and its members are called missionaries. See also Sea Org in this glossary.
- Flag Orders the equivalent to policy letters in the Sea Org. A Flag Order contains policy and sea technical material. It is printed on white paper with black ink and is numbered and dated. HCO Policy Letters and Flag Orders are both in effect on Sea Org ships, offices, bases and orgs.
- Flag Representative the representative of Flag in an org or area. The purpose of the Flag Representative is to safeguard that those actions necessary to the delivery of Scientology by an area or org 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 immediate senior of a Flag Representative in any church organization is the Continental Flag Representative for that continental zone. Missionaires, Flag Representatives, LRH Communicators
- the representative of Flag in an org or area. The purpose of the Flag Representative is to safeguard that those actions necessary to the delivery of Scientology by an area or org 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 immediate senior of a Flag Representative in any church organization is the Continental Flag Representative for that continental zone.
- Flag Service Organization the Mecca of the Scientology religion, located in Clearwater, Florida. Though it concentrates on advanced auditing

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rundowns and trains the highest level auditors, its services span the entirety of the Bridge.

Flag Ship one of the three orgs Flag was divided into early in 1971. The Flag Ship Org was the ship itself, ship officers and ship crew and domestic services of the ship. The other two orgs were the Flag Bureaux and the Flag Admin Org. See also Flag, Flag Admin Org and Flag Bureaux in this glossary.

flag, fly (oneself, something, etc.) as a a coined term meaning to display openly as an obvious example or symbol of something. This term alludes to the practice of raising flags as a signal, symbol or a means of attracting attention to something. Fly as used here refers to attaching something (usually a flag) by one edge so that it floats and flutters in the wind.

flagrantly in a very bad and obvious manner.

glaringly; outrageously.

flags struck, with all a coined phrase meaning with all flags lowered or taken down, as a sign of complete submission or surrender. Struck is a form of the verb strike and here means to lower, to let or take down or apart, as in to strike a tent. Flags have been used since ancient times as identification symbols for royalty, military groups, tribes, nations, etc. In more recent times they are usually held high on a pole or flown at the top of the mast of a ship. In military engagements a lowered flag signifies surrender.

a variation of to strike the flag, meaning to lower it, as in surrender.

flak antiaircraft fire, especially as experienced by the crews of combat airplanes at which the fire is directed.

flames, shoot (one) down in to utterly wreck or ruin (one); overwhelm (one) in argument; destroy something such as a theory; attack vigorously with objections. The expression comes from the destruction of aircraft by enemy bullets, particularly in the case of World War I combat pilots who wore no parachutes. There isn't such an area in the field of education, so therefore I think a proper textbook which just goes down the line rat-a-tat-tat and doesn't find any fault with anybody and doesn't shoot anybody down in flames, you know, but just goes right down the line and takes up the whole subject from the word scat. . . . -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

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flames, shoot (someone) down in	(slang) destroy (someone). The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets.
	(slang) destroy (someone). The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. We had somebody around here who was just having an awful time a few weeks ago, and the HCO Exec Sec and Area Sec and Ethics Officer were about to shoot this person down in flames for just raising the devil all over the place. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)
flames, shooting (one) down in	showing (an opinion, suggestion, idea, etc.) to be wrong or impossible. From an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets.
flames, shooting (somebody) in	(slang) thwarting or ruining (someone's) efforts. The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. I don't know how many people this additive has shot down in flames up to this moment.
flames, shoots (someone) down in	(slang) destroys (someone). The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets.
flames, shot down in	(slang) destroyed. The expression comes from the action of an aircraft being destroyed by enemy bullets. Well, in the first place, he's been shot down in flames on the subject of study to begin with and this would just mean more study to him. ⇐A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
Flanders	a region in northwestern Europe on the North Sea which in general is flat and low. There was continuous fighting in the area during World War I (1914 - 1918) in which parts of it were devastated.
flank-speed	the maximum possible speed (of a ship). Used figuratively in this lecture.
flaps	emergency situations; trouble.
flare up	begin again suddenly, especially for a short time after a quiet time.
flash answers	instantaneous replies, the first things that flash into the preclear's mind at the snap of the auditor's fingers upon asking a question.
flash back	give an outburst of protest or angry rebuke caused by a previous statement, criticism, or the like. give unnecessary responses to an order, also called backflash.

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This can get fairly wicked. They 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.

hit or jump back with speed and force. Also called backflashing.

hit or jump back with speed and force. Also called backflash.

Flash Gordon	the hero of a science fiction comic strip dealing with interplanetary adventures. Flash (as known to his friends) was created in 1934 by American cartoonist Alex Raymond (1909–1956). He first appeared in the newspapers fighting villains, saving Earth and conquering a universe and was later seen in motion pictures fighting against his chief foe, Ming the Merciless.
flash point	a place where violence is likely to break out suddenly, usually as a result of social or political tension.
flash-answer	of or characteristic of a first flash response. The flash answer is an instantaneous reply, the first thing that flashes into the preclear's mind at the snap of the auditor's fingers.
flashback (flash back)	n. 1. a memory, past incident or event recurring vividly in one's mind. 2. a backwards movement of a flame, as into a gas mixture; a movement of a flame back along a current of gas to an unexpected point that is nearer to the source. This can also be used to refer to a similar backward flow of something other than a flame. 3. a coined variation of flareback, which figuratively means an outburst of protest or angry rebuke, etc., as a reaction to a previous statement, criticism or the like. 4. a coined variation of flareback, which is a burst of flame from the breech of a large gun. (A breech is the rear part of the barrel of a gun, especially the part where a projectile is inserted.) A flareback sometimes occurs after the gun has been fired due to gases left in the gun being ignited by an accidental spark. 5. a coined variation of backlash, meaning a forceful, sudden backward movement; also, any sudden or violent reaction.
flashbacks	unnecessary responses to an order, also called backflash. This can get fairly wicked. They 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

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to be part of the communication, not the recipient.

unnecessary responses to an order, also called backflash. This can get fairly wicked. They 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. @An order to mimeo a flyer for one city caused 1 1/2 hours of flashbacks to an Assoc Sec.

flashed moved or passed swiftly and suddenly.

flashes back ignites and sends a flame jumping back.

flat said of a process or question that has been discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction.

discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction.

discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear (or to the student, in the case of a drill). No longer producing change or a reaction.

no longer producing change or a reaction.

no longer producing change or a reaction, said of a process or question that has been discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear.

no longer producing change or a reaction; said of a process or question that has been discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear.

no longer showing any change or reaction.

of an electric battery run down, (fully) discharged.

until it is no longer producing change or a reaction.

discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear (or to the student, in the case of a drill). No longer producing change or a reaction. Now, it really requires three to six hours of this confronting before it's fairly flat. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

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in a condition of no longer producing change or a reaction. There is a whole subject of how do you know if a process is flat by the eye coloration. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

no longer producing change or a reaction. And when it has been run and is pretty darn flat, you will find that the preclear is in pretty good communication with the auditor and now he can really do Two-way Communication, can't he? -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

no longer producing a reaction.

until it is no longer producing change or a reaction. Not this auditing command, but you would have to do something of this sort ``What part of that incident could you be responsible for?" And run it flat. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

until it is no longer producing change or a reaction. Not this auditing command, but you would have to do something of this sort ``What part of that incident could you be responsible for?" And run it flat. ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear. No longer producing change or a reaction. All right, we've got start and change pretty flat.

flat broke	(slang) entirely without funds completely and utterly broke.
flat on their uppers	see UPPERS, FLAT ON THEIR.
flat out/flat-out	1. (informal) as fast as possible. [ex - They were working flat-out to get the job finished on time.] 2. (colloquial) absolutely; thoroughly; definitely. [ex - That dog is flat-out ugly.] 3. in a direct way [ex - She asked him flat out if he was seeing another woman.]
flat-footedly	(colloquial) plainly and firmly.
flatten (a) comm lag	continue a process until the preclear answers after a uniform period of time at least three times.
flattening	carrying on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991 carrying on with (a process or question) until it no longer produces a reaction. You talk about flattening processes. - The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

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doing (something) until it no longer produces a reaction.
Flattening OT TR 0 would mean doing that TR until the person could do the drill and was no longer having any kind of reaction to doing it. Out OT TR 0. Needs flattening.

flatter than a flounder a coined phrase meaning very flat (discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear; no longer producing change or a reaction). A flounder is a small, edible flatfish.

a coined phrase meaning very flat (discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear; no longer producing change or a reaction). A flounder is a small, edible flatfish. Attitude and Conduct of Scientology Approved 25.2.91

a coined phrase meaning very flat (in this case, discharged of all bad reactions to the preclear; no longer producing change or a reaction). A flounder is a small, edible flatfish.

(figurative) very flat. A flounder is a type of fish with a flat body and both eyes on the top side. You can knock a pc flatter than a flounder if you don't know how to list and null exactly right.

flatulence the presence of excessive gas in the digestive tract.

Fleabite Dustpowder a made-up name for a company. Fleabite means the bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by such a bite, and dust powder is a variation of dusting powder, a powder, usually antiseptic, for use on the skin or on wounds (as for soothing irritation or absorbing moisture).

fleet the entire naval force of a country; navy.

Fleming, Ian (1908 - 1964) English author of crime and adventure fiction. The hero of most of his novels is James Bond, a secret agent for British Intelligence.

(1908-1964) English author known for the internationally popular spy novels he created featuring the British secret service agent, James Bond. The novels are filled with intrigue, romance, narrow escapes and technologically advanced weapons. Fleming had a varied career, working as a journalist, banker and stockbroker, and serving as a high-ranking officer in British naval intelligence during World War II (1939-1945). He returned to journalism in London after the war and published the first of his James Bond stories, Casino Royale, in 1953. Twelve more titles followed, selling millions of copies in a dozen languages and spawning

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numerous James Bond movies.

(1908–1964) English author known for the internationally popular spy novels he created featuring the British secret service agent, James Bond. But, I will say, I am running out of reading matter now that Ian Fleming has picked himself up another body.

(1908-1964) English author known for the internationally popular spy novels he created featuring the British secret service agent, James Bond. But, I will say, I am running out of reading matter now that Ian Fleming has picked himself up another body. - Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

Flemish school an art school pioneered in the 1300s by Hubert and Jan van Eyck. The colors were very finely graded and the pictures had a smooth glossy surface. The Flemish artists paid careful attention to effects of light and shade, with subtle variations to show how light falls from a single source upon the objects of the room.

a style of painting developed mainly in Flanders and northern France, characterized by forceful brushwork, attention to detail and sharply delineated forms, natural proportioning, solid colors, etc. Some of the early pioneers in the Flemish school were Hubert and Jan van Eyck, Flemish painters of the 1300s and 1400s.

flesh, in the (informal) in real life; in bodily form, not in a picture or photograph.

flexion (anatomy) the bending of a joint or limb.

flicker a look or feeling that comes and goes quickly.

movement with quick, light, wavering motion.

a look or feeling that comes and goes quickly. And now we're up to the point of where a slight smile, just a flicker of the fact that he knew the preclear spoke, is a flunk. –Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)

flickering moving with a quick, light, wavering motion.

flick-flack a coined term from flick, a light and rapid movement.

a coined term from flicker, to burn or shine unsteadily, as a candle in the wind. Used figuratively in this lecture.

1. a coined term referring to a light and rapid movement, or

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succession of such movements. Flick means to move with a jerk and flack means to move or shake intermittently. 2. a reference to a stick used in lacrosse, a game originated by Indians of North America, in which two 10-member teams attempt to send a small ball into each other's netted goal. Each player is equipped with a stick (or crosse) at the end of which is a netted pocket for throwing, catching or carrying the ball.

flick-pow	a reference to a reaction on an E-Meter.
flight plan	a statement of the destination, route, altitude and other details of a proposed flight which a pilot usually must submit to a controlling agency.
flimflammed	(slang) tricked, swindled or cheated.
flinders	fragments, pieces or splinters. n. LRH def. small pieces of bits that should be a whole. After you've seen a hand grenade go off, why, those little pieces you see a quarter of a mile away are flinders. [Lecture 28 Sept. 73] splinters or fragments.
flint	a fine-grained, very hard rock, usually gray, that produces sparks when struck with steel, and that breaks into pieces with sharp cutting edges. a very hard rock that breaks with sharp cutting edges.
flintlocks	old-fashioned guns in which a flint in the hammer strikes a metal plate to produce a spark that ignites the powder.
flip (one's) wig	(slang) lose (one's) self-control; go berserk.
flip their lids	(slang) lose self-control; go berserk.
flip-flap	(informal) make a sudden or unexpected reversal, as of direction, belief, attitude or policy. Variation of flip-flop. figuratively to move with repeated strokes and noise, as of something loose or hanging, such as a door or window shutter; to move to and fro.
flipped	caused (one) to respond with enthusiasm; gave great pleasure to. (slang) become insane or irrational.

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(slang) become insane or irrational. They go around and they say, ``Been fired. I mean, Ron's flipped." îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(slang) become insane or irrational. They go around and they say, ``Been fired. I mean, Ron's flipped." ¢Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

flipperoo

a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one performed in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns).

a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one performed in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). Used figuratively to mean a complete turnaround (as if one had done a flip).

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a coined word from flip (a somersault, especially one performed in the air), and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns). If it comes to a question of whether to audit the pc or go through some arduous flipperoo on straightening out some kind of a super-relationship, or something-audit the pc first. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

flips

(slang) makes (one) behave irrationally or go insane. Used figuratively in this lecture.

flit

a made-up name for a medical instrument.

a made-up name for a medical instrument. ``Doctor, hand me the flit." ¯Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

flit guns

hand-held, pump action sprayers for liquid insecticide.

float and thermostatic trap

a reference to a device in a steam heating system that regulates the flow of condensed steam by the action of a float. The function of a steam trap is to discharge condensate from steam piping or steam heating equipment without permitting live steam to escape. In a float and thermostatic trap, when the condensed steam (or water) in the trap builds up to a high enough level, the float rises and holds a valve open allowing the condensed steam to flow out. When the temperature in the trap drops below that of the steam temperature, the thermostat

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operates to let any air that may have accumulated pass out into a drain. This device is suitable for hotwater heaters and any equipment having high steam capacity.

floater (colloquial) a person who changes his or her place of residence or work at frequent intervals; drifter; especially a transient laborer.

floating needle a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the Pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle. Abbreviation F/N. See also E-Meter.

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a floating needle is a rhythmic sweep of the dial at a slow, even pace of the needle. A floating needle signals the completion of an auditing action.

a rhythmic sweep of the needle on an E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace. A floating needle means that the charge on a subject being audited has dissipated, and is one of the indications of a process being complete.

on an E-Meter, a rhythmic sweep of the dial at a slow, even pace of the needle. A floating needle means that the charge on a subject being audited has dissipated, and is one of the indications of a process being complete.

(abbreviated F/N) a manifestation seen on the E-Meter which accompanies the end phenomena of a process or action. It is a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). It indicates that there is no remaining charge on the subject or area that is under discussion. See also end phenomena and charge in this glossary.

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a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge (harmful energy or force). A floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena (process completion) for any process or action. Also called a free needle.

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a floating needle tells an auditor when to end off a process. It is one of the parts of the end phenomena for any process or action.

a rhythmic sweep of the E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace of the needle. It indicates that there is no remaining charge on the subject or area that is under discussion.

a rhythmic sweep of the needle on an E-Meter dial at a slow, even pace, back and forth, back and forth. A floating needle means that the charge on a subject being audited has dissipated, and is one of the indications of a process being complete.

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flobbling moving heavily or clumsily, with a dull, heavy sound. A variant of the word flop.

v. a coined variation of flob, meaning to be clumsy or aimless in motion.

flogged beaten, or punished by being beaten, with a strap, stick, whip, etc.

flogging through the fleet a reference to a barbaric form of punishment for a serious

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crime earlier used in the British Navy. Flogging through the fleet consisted of flogging (beating) a man with a cat-o'-nine tails (a whip consisting of nine knotted cords attached to a handle). The man being punished was placed in a boat and rowed alongside each ship in the harbor, one after the other, receiving twelve lashes at every stop while the crews watched. A doctor was in attendance to make sure the man was fit to receive the next round of punishment, but the common result was death. The practice was stopped before the end of the eighteenth century.

floob a coined word combining flub (a mistake or blunder) and boob (a stupid or foolish person).

n. a made-up word.

floody m. a word used to mean characterized by a great outpouring of emotions, criticisms, etc. A flood is a violent downpour of rain, a torrent, etc. It can be used figuratively in reference to a great outburst or discharge of something.

floor the part of a room or hall where members of a law-making body, etc., sit, and from which they speak. When someone or something is “on the floor,” it is that which has the right or privilege to speak or be spoken about.

the part of a room or hall where members of a law-making body, etc., sit, and from which they speak. When someone or something is “on the floor,” it is that which has the right or privilege to speak or be spoken about. When he says “Yea” for a bill on the senate floor that authorizes a further indebtedness for the United States.
.. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

Floozie a made-up name for a girl or woman on whom a young man has been spending his money. The words floozie, floozy or floosey, etc., are used to indicate an attractive girl or woman of disreputable character.

flop (colloquial) fail.

(colloquial) fail. One of the finest ways to make an organization flop is to appoint a committee. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

a failure.

floppy (colloquial) flopping or inclined to flop (move around loosely).

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flora	the plants of a particular region or period.
florins	any of various European or South African silver or gold coins.
flounced	went with impatient or impetuous, exaggerated movements.
flounder, out like a	<p>in a faint; unconscious. (Flounder is a slang term for the corpse of a drowned man.)</p> <p>a coined phrase meaning unconscious. A flounder is a flat fish that lives on the bottom of the ocean, habitually rests on one side and is often partially buried in the mud or sand.</p>
floundering	<p>struggling awkwardly to move, as in deep mud or snow; plunging about in a stumbling manner. Used figuratively in this film. The abandonment of a preclear in session leaves him floundering in his own bank without knowing what to do.</p> <p>struggling awkwardly to move, as in deep mud or snow; plunging about in a stumbling manner. Used figuratively in this film.</p>
flout	<p>disobey openly and scornfully.</p> <p>treat with contempt or scorn; mock.</p>
Flow Balancing	same as Give and Take Processing. See Give and Take Processing in this glossary.
flown in (someone's) face	acted in defiance of (someone); from the expression fly in the face of, meaning to act in defiance of (authority, custom, etc.).
flows assessment	<p>an assessment of flows used in 3D Criss Cross. At the time of the lecture, the 8 flows used by auditors were permissible outflow, permissible inflow, enforced outflow, enforced inflow, prohibited outflow, prohibited inflow, inhibited outflow, inhibited inflow. See also flows and 3D Criss Cross in this glossary.</p> <p>an assessment of flows used in 3D Criss Cross. At the time of the lecture, the 8 flows used by auditors were permissible outflow, permissible inflow, enforced outflow, enforced inflow, prohibited outflow, prohibited inflow, inhibited outflow, inhibited inflow. See also flows and 3D Criss Cross in this glossary. We would do a Prehav Assessment or a flows assessment or take an arbitrary item. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)</p>
flub	<p>(colloquial) a mistake or blunder.</p> <p>(colloquial) a mistake or blunder. Rudiments, Valences Approved</p>

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(colloquial) make a mistake or blunder.

(informal) mistake or blunder.

(colloquial) make a mistake or blunder. That is the mystery behind the Training Drill. They just say, “Go on, now. Do it!” And the fellow –flub, flub, flub, pshew! “Do it!” –Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)

(colloquial) a mistake or blunder. . . . it had to be examined from every quarter and every possible flub taken out of the thing before we got general release on the situation. iWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) a mistake or blunder. . . . it had to be examined from every quarter and every possible flub taken out of the thing before we got general release on the situation. 2Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) a mistake or blunder. You have been at it for over an hour without a single flub.

flub (flubbing) the dub a term, used especially in the military, that means to botch something up or to spoil or ruin something because of making stupid blunders or mistakes; also, to fail to take advantage of a chance for success, or to ruin such a chance. The origin of this term is unknown.

flub catch the investigatory and corrective actions done to ensure standard technical application 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. See also preclear and FES in this glossary.

flubber-jubber a made-up term coined from flub, a mistake or blunder.

flubbing (colloquial) making a mistake or blunder.

(colloquial) making mistakes or blundering.

flubdub (slang) incompetent, awkward or blundering.

flubs (colloquial) mistakes or blunders.

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fluid	changing readily; shifting; not fixed, stable or rigid. able to change easily; not fixed or firm.
flukes	accidental advantages; strokes of good luck.
fluky mug	(slang) an uncertain fool, dupe or simpleton.
flumph	a made-up designation for a date. a made-up word for a date. a made-up designation for a date. “The service facsimile was on the left-hand side and really it was in the session of October flumph.” –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
flung-dunged	m. a made-up term.
flunk	to make a mistake; fail to apply the materials learned. Opposite of pass. to make a mistake; fail to apply the materials learned. Cpposite of pass. failure on a course or examination or checkout. See also checkout in this glossary. make a mistake; fail to apply the materials learned. Opposite of pass. make a mistake; fail to apply the materials learned. Used in training drills, the coach says “Flunk” when the student makes a mistake or incorrectly applies his materials. Flunk is the opposite of pass. indicate to a student that he has made a mistake or has failed to apply the materials learned. In TRs, if the student does something other than what the drill calls for or omits doing something that is part of the drill, his twin says "Flunk," tells him what the error was and starts the drill over.
flush	the reddening of the skin caused by a rush of blood; also, the rush of blood itself.
flushes, hot	sensations of waves of heat passing over the body, often experienced by women during menopause.
fly a rud	to address (take up) and handle a rudiment in auditing.

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fly by the seat of one's pants see SEAT OF ONE'S PANTS, FLY BY THE.

- fly cops (from middle 1800s British) detectives; plainclothes police officers. Probably from the slang word fly "clever; shrewd," because of the presumed intelligence of detectives.
- (from middle 1800s British) detectives; plainclothes police officers. Probably from the slang word fly "clever; shrewd," because of the presumed intelligence of detectives. See also cop in this glossary.
- (from middle 1800s British) detectives; plainclothes police officers. Probably from the slang word fly "clever; shrewd," because of the presumed intelligence of detectives. Fly cops are on my trail, and I didn't get a chance to duck up that alley. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)
- fly off the handle, to to burst out into angry and violent speech without control, as a hammer loses its head when loose after a blow has been struck.
- fly the flag for see FLAG FOR, FLY THE.
- Fly Trap a theta trap, also called the "Bubble Gum" incident, because every time a thetan pushes against it, it pushes back and it finally gives him an obsession about motion.
- fly, on the (colloquial) while in flight. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- (slang) hastily in passing; without preparation or forethought.
- flyboy (slang) a pilot of an aircraft.
- fly-by-night not lasting; brief; impermanent; transitory.
- m. temporary and unreliable, said of a person, business, etc. This phrase originated in the late eighteenth century to describe someone who, in order to escape creditors, sneaks or "flies" away at night.
- not lasting; not permanent. We don't want these temporary fly-by-night affairs, you know.
- flying a rud the addressing (taking up) and handling of a rudiment (a step or action used to get the pc in shape to be audited) by taking his attention off any current upsets or worries or other distractions that might make it difficult for him to be audited.

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flying of ruds	the addressing (taking up) and handling of rudiments (those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited) by taking his attention off any current upsets or worries or other distractions that might make it difficult for him to be audited.
flying saucer	a disklike flying object commonly believed to be a spacecraft from another planet.
flying the red flag	see RED FLAG, FLYING THE.
Flynn, Errol	(1909–1959) Tasmanian-born adventure hero of the 1930s–1940s. He first appeared on screen in 1932 in an Australian film and thereafter rapidly established himself in Hollywood as a leading star and sex symbol. He was known for his swashbuckling movies and famous for his roles in <i>Captain Blood</i> (1935) and <i>The Adventures of Robin Hood</i> (1938). Off-screen, he was known for his indulgent, dissipated lifestyle.
fly-speck	any small spot. any small spot. Not on a two-dimensional graph—it was done with multiple lenses—and it actually was a galactic type government that carried planetary systems and planets, and a nation was almost too small to be a fly-speck, you see.
FMA	abbreviation for Flag Master at Arms. abbreviation for Flag Master at Arms. See also Flag and MAA in this glossary.
Focal Press	an American publishing company founded in the 1930s that produces books for professionals and students in the fields of film, video, broadcasting, photography and theater. Focal Press has published more than 200 books, including the <i>Focal Encyclopedia of Photography</i> (1956), a combination dictionary and encyclopedia with definitions of terms and articles on the history, techniques, art and application of photography.
focalize	to bring or come to a focus.
foe	a thing that is harmful to or destructive of something.
fog	confused or puzzled condition. a state of intellectual darkness; a confused or puzzled condition.
fog out	go into a state of mental confusion or unawareness, a daze or a stupor.

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go into a state of mental confusion or unawareness, a daze or a stupor. And that phenomenon which some of us knew back in 1950 whereby the auditor would gradually fog out (we were running an engram that he should have had run – that's why he told us to run it) and gradually he's going thud! thud! –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

fog, in a	(colloquial) dazed; confused; baffled; perplexed. (colloquial) feeling confused or unsure of what one is doing.
fogging around	(colloquial) dazed; confused; baffled; perplexed. Variation of in a fog. (colloquial) dazed; confused; baffled; perplexed. Variation of in a fog. And the line has to be put in, however, and very often you find a pc fogging around at the beginning of session and his attention is not on the auditor. . . -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
fōggy	dim; blurred; clouded. We make sure that he's answered it to his satisfaction - and remember he's pretty foggy, so sometimes that's a little dif ficult to get elosed out. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
foible-foibles	n. a variation of foible, meaning a minor flaw, shortcoming or weakness in personal character or behavior. The term foible usually implies a harmless fault of character, such as a personal peculiarity, habit
foist	force upon or impose fraudulently or unjustifiably.
foister	cause a person to accept (something inferior or unwelcome or undeserved).
Fokker	a World War I, German fighter plane known for its fast-climbing abilities and forward-firing machine gun. It was designed by Dutch aircraft designer Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker (1890 - 1939). a German fighter plane used in World War I (1914–1918), known for its speed, fast climbing abilities and front-mounted machine guns that were synchronized to shoot through the propeller of the plane without hitting the blades (revolutionary at the time). The Fokker was designed by Dutch aircraft manufacturer Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker (1890– 1939), and gave Germany air superiority in the early part of the war.

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fold	break down; collapse.
Folder Error Summary	a complete summary of the errors which have been made in the auditing and handling of a pc's case as found in a thorough review of the pc's folder (record of all the auditing actions and other handlings taken on a preclear), along with notations of what actions were taken to correct specific errors. An FES is done to provide the Case Supervisor with information from which a program (series of actions designed to bring about definite results in a pc) can be done. See also Case Supervisor in this glossary. Now is there a Folder Error Summary?
folds up	ceases to function.
Folgers	a trademark for a brand of American coffee available in different forms, such as instant coffee, ground coffee and freeze-dried coffee. Introduced in the mid-1800s Folgers became popular in the United States during the 1950s and remained such throughout the twentieth century.
folic acid	a vitamin important in the formation of red blood cells. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #1 a vitamin important in the formation of red blood cells.
following	“I do not love thee, nor can I tell you why,
following lines	“Yes, we’ll rally round the flag, boys, we’ll rally once again, Shouting the battle cry of Freedom...” (To rally means to come together in support or defense of someone or something; to energetically give one’s support to something.) The song was written during the American Civil War (1861–1865) and became the marching song of the Northern troops.
follows	“Oh! don’t you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt Sweet Alice with hair so brown; She wept with delight when you gave her a smile, And trembled with fear at your frown.” “I wish I was in the land of cotton; Old times there are not forgotten; Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.” Dixie probably came from the French word Dix (meaning ten), when a bank in New Orleans, Louisiana, issued a ten-dollar bill with the French “dix” printed on it. Within a short time, the southern United States were filled with “Dixies” (ten-dollar bills). Hence, the name Dixie (or Dixieland) eventually came to be used as a general term referring to the southern states. The phrase whistle Dixie is sometimes used figuratively to mean to say

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something of no consequence or to engage in wishful thinking.

“I do not like thee, Dr. Fell. The reason why I cannot tell; But this I know, I know full well, I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.” Despite the humorous improvisation, Dr. Fell did remit the punishment and Brown went on to write many verses which were collected and published after his death, with “I do not like thee, Dr. Fell” being one of his most well known.

1,000 times one thousand is one million (1,000,000); 1,000 times one million is one billion (1,000,000,000); 1,000 times one billion is one trillion (1,000,000,000,000); 1,000 times one trillion is one quadrillion (1,000,000,000,000,000); 1,000 times one quadrillion is one quintillion (1,000,000,000,000,000,000).

“It’s a long way to Tipperary, It’s a long way to go. It’s a long way to Tipperary, To the sweetest girl I know; ...It’s a long, long, way to Tipperary, But my heart’s right there.”

folly a lack of sense or sensible conduct; foolishness.

foolishness.

fondle to handle or treat with fondness.

Fooba corporation a made-up name for a company.

Food and Drug Nonsense a humorous alteration of Food and Drug Administration.
See also Food and Drug Administration in this glossary.

fool around (colloquial) spend one's time aimlessly.

(colloquial) trifle or meddle.

putter aimlessly; waste time.

putter aimlessly; waste time. Just pass on by it—don't fool around with it—and recognize whether or not this fellow really is in some kind of a weird spin, if he's just inventing one.

(colloquial) trifle or meddle. I told him he ought to teach them some responsibility in the field of the humanities if they were going to fool around in the field of the sciences. †Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) trifle or meddle. I told him he ought to teach them some responsibility in the field of the humanities if they were

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going to fool around in the field of the sciences. 2Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

fooled around	puttered aimlessly; wasted time. puttered aimlessly; wasted time. So if you just did with the people who wrote and you just fooled around back and forth with that and there was never any other project ever initiated of any kind, you would soon work your way out the bottom.
fooler	something or someone that tricks; deceiver.
fooling around with	(colloquial) trifling or meddling with.
Fools and Drug Addicts	a humorous reference to the Food and Drug Administration, a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services whose stated purpose is to protect the public against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics.
foot in it, put (one's)	(colloquial) made an embarrassing or troublesome blunder.
foot in the door, get (put, etc.) one's	to gain an opening or entrance point (to something) so that one can then act; to obtain or secure an opportunity. This expression is an allusion to a door-to-door salesperson or canvasser (someone who solicits support or contributions) who, as soon as the front door of the prospect is opened, puts his foot into the opening so that the door cannot then be closed.
football	<p>a game played by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal. Football is one of the most popular college sports in the United States.</p> <p>a game played by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal.</p> <p>a game played with an inflated leather ball by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal.</p> <p>the oval ball used in playing football, a game played by two teams on a field with goals at each end, the object being to get the ball across the opponents' goal.</p>
football Cards	an American professional football team named the St. Louis Cardinals.
football pool	the combined wagers of bettors on a football game that may be won or from which winnings are taken.

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the combined wagers of bettors on a football game that may be won or from which winnings are taken. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

footlights	<p>a row of lights along the front of a stage at the actors' foot level.</p> <p>a row of lights at the front of a stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the actors.</p> <p>a row of lights at the front of a stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the actors. Actually, I don't want anybody jumping over the footlights here just because we look like we're in trouble, see? –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p>
footnotey	<p>suggestive of or somewhat like a footnote, a note of comment or reference at the bottom of a page.</p>
foot-pounds	<p>units of energy, equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot.</p> <p>units of energy. One foot-pound is equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot.</p> <p>units of energy. One foot-pound is equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991</p> <p>units of energy, equal to the amount of energy required to raise a weight of one pound a distance of one foot. And the amount of pressure is merely the foot-pounds in the thing. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p>
footsies with, playing	<p>(US slang) carrying on or starting a flirtation with; allying or cooperating with in a covert manner.</p>
for a tooth	<p>But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil but whosoever shall smite [hit or strike] thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.” To turn the other cheek means to accept injuries or insult without seeking revenge; to refuse to retaliate.</p>
for Christ's sakes	<p>(colloquial) an expression used to show impatient annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests.</p>
for ever and aye	<p>for ever; to all eternity.</p>

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- for every man according to his bla-bla 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. ``And the rudigadders of the whuterbuds all go whirl-whir, and the formulas are `for every man according to his bla-bla,' " you know? Yuck!
- 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. ``And the rudigadders of the whuterbuds all go whirl-whir, and the formulas are `for every man according to his bla-bla,' " you know?
=Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)
- for it about to suffer a hard or difficult experience, especially a punishment.
- (slang) about to suffer a hard or difficult experience, especially a punishment.
- (slang) about to suffer a hard or difficult experience, especially a punishment. You're for it. You're for ittoverts and withholds.
îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)
- (slang) about to suffer a hard or difficult experience, especially a punishment. You're for it. You're for ittoverts and withholds. 2
Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)
- for the love of Pete (slang) an exclamation of emphasis, surprise, impatience, disbelief, dismay, etc.
- for want of because of the lack or absence of.
- For Whom the Bell Tolls the title of a book written by American author Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961). Considered one of Hemingway's finest works, the novel is set during the time of the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) and tells of Robert Jordan, an American volunteer who is sent to fight with a peasant guerilla group for the Loyalists. While undertaking the task of blowing up a bridge he gets wounded and, although succeeding in his mission, he ends up giving his life for the cause.
- force pertaining to a measurement for the strength of the wind on the Beaufort scale (a scale of wind force ranging from 0, calm, to 12, hurricane).

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pertaining to a measurement for the strength of the wind on the Beaufort scale (a scale of wind force ranging from 0, calm, to 17, hurricane).

- force 8 (9, 10, etc.) n. a numerical designation for the various pressures exerted by wind. Force here means a measure of wind intensity and the figures following are numbers of a wind scale that express and record the force or velocity of the wind. Various scales exist to measure such; for example, in the Beaufort scale (created by British Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in the early 1800s) a force 8 would be a fresh gale (a wind of approximately 39–46 miles per hour), and a force 12 would be a hurricane (a wind of approximately 75 or more miles per hour). This term can also be used figuratively to express something similar with varying degrees of intensity.
- force-draft cause to proceed at full speed or intensity.
- Ford coils the induction coils used in Ford automobiles. Induction coils are tightly wound coils of wire used to increase the low battery voltage to the much higher voltage required by the spark plugs.
- Ford, Edsel (1893 - 1943) president of Ford Motor Co. until his death in 1943. In 1958, during the presidency of his son, Henry Ford II, the Ford Motor Co. put a car on the market named after Edsel Ford. The “Edsel” was one of the biggest flops in the automotive industry, resulting in a loss of \$250 million in two years for the Ford Motor Co. Reference here to Edsel Ford is in regards to Henry Ford II under whom the “Edsel” was such a failure. See also Ford Motor Company in this glossary.
- (1893 - 1943) president of Ford Motor Co. until his death in 1943. In 1958, during the presidency of his son, Henry Ford II, the Ford Motor Co. put a car on the market named after Edsel Ford. The ‘Edsel’ was one of the biggest flops in the automotive industry, resulting in a loss of \$250 million in two years for the Ford Motor Co. Reference here to Edsel Ford is in regards to Henry Ford II under whom the ‘Edsel’ was such a failure. See also Ford Motor Company in this glossary. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991
- (1893–1943), son of industrialist Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Company. Edsel took over the presidency of the company from his father in 1919 and the company diversified by acquiring the Lincoln Motor Car Company, in 1922, and venturing into aviation. At Edsel’s death in 1943, Henry Ford resumed

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presidency and held this until 1945 when his grandson (Edsel's son) Henry Ford II took over. In 1958, Henry Ford II (1917–1987) introduced the Edsel Ford line of cars in honor of his father; however, the Edsels turned out to be a marketing failure and only lasted three years on the market.

Ford, Henry “America First” (1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world. “America First” refers to a pacifist group called the America First Committee which Ford belonged to during World War II. The group was thought by many to be pro-Hitler, as they were opposed to America entering the war.

Ford, Mr. Henry (1863 - 1947) American industrialist, pioneer automobile manufacturer, organizer and president of the Ford Motor Company, one of the largest automobile companies in the world.

Ford's Theatre	a theater located approximately five blocks from the White House in Washington, DC. It earned notoriety on April 14, 1865 as the place Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865), sixteenth President of the United States, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth (1838–1865). In 1968 the theatre was made into a Lincoln museum containing various items related to Lincoln's life and death.
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FordFortune

A large grid of small squares, resembling a paper airplane template, with the word "Fortune" written in the center. The grid is composed of many small squares arranged in a larger square shape. The word "Fortune" is written in a bold, black, serif font, centered horizontally and vertically within the grid. The grid is made of thin black lines forming the squares.

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Fordham	<p>an American university founded in 1841 in the state of New York, United States.</p> <p>a town in southeastern England.</p> <p>one of three small towns located in southeastern England north of London.</p> <p>a town in southeastern England. "See, we lived at Fordham and we..." -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)</p>
Fordson	<p>a made-up name for a tractor.</p> <p>a trade name for the first mass-produced farm tractor, manufactured by the Ford Motor Company from 1917 to 1928 in the US and then in the United Kingdom until 1946.</p>
'fore	<p>(informal) before.</p>
fore, to the	<p>into leadership, out into notice or view.</p>
forecastle	<p>the space located at the front of a ship below the short front deck. This space is sometimes used to store food, clothing, or as quarters for sailors. It derives its name from the fact that in old sailing warships there used to be a castle built at this spot from which archers fought.</p> <p>the upper deck of a ship in front of the foremast (the mast nearest the bow of a ship). This space is sometimes used to store food, clothing, or as quarters for sailors. It derives its name from the fact that in old sailing warships there used to be a castle built at this spot from which archers fought. [DIAGRAM]</p>
foredeck	<p>(nautical) the part of the main deck nearest the bow.</p> <p>the forepart (front part) of a ship's main deck.</p> <p>the name given to a short deck at the very front of a vessel.</p>
foregone conclusion	<p>a safe assumption about some future event.</p>
foreman	<p>a man in charge of a particular department, group of workers, etc., as in a factory.</p> <p>a man in charge of a particular department, group of workers, etc.,</p>

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as in a factory. Wrong why, Mr. Foreman. He couldn't confront you. Now get him to a hospital.

forensic medicine	<p>the application of medical knowledge to questions of law, as in determining cause of death, proper medical practice, etc. There are also a ton of other tests under the heading of forensic medicine.</p> <p>n. the application of the principles and practice of all branches of medicine to legal proceedings in a court of law. The term forensic means connected with or used in such courts or proceedings. Forensic medicine's most frequent use is in clarifying doubtful questions in the investigation of sudden deaths or deaths from unnatural causes, such as drowning, strangulation, shooting and poisoning. The knowledge of medicine is used to establish the cause of such deaths and determine if they were due to accident, suicide or murder. Also called legal medicine.</p>
forerunner	something that precedes, as in time; predecessor.
foreshortened	shortened or condensed.
forgetter	<p>an engramic command which makes an individual believe he can't remember. Examples are "Put it out of my mind," "If I remembered it I would go mad," "Can't remember," and just plain "I don't know," as well as the master of the family of phrases, "Forget it!" See also engram in this glossary.</p> <p>any engram command which makes the individual believe he can't remember.</p> <p>an engramic command which makes an individual believe he can't remember. Examples are "Put it out of my mind," "If I remembered it I would go mad," "Can't remember," and just plain "I don't know," as well as the master of the family of phrases, "Forget it!" See also engram in this glossary.</p>
forgettingness	<p>the act or fact of forgetting (losing facts, knowledge, etc., from the mind; failing to recall; being unable to remember).</p> <p>the state, quality or condition of forgetting.</p> <p>the state, quality or condition of forgetting. But forgettingness is a harmonic of not-knowingness and rememberingness is a harmonic of knowingness, and the second and fourth postulates depend for their power upon the first and second-third postulates.</p>

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-Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

forlorn desolate or dreary; unhappy or miserable, as in feeling, condition or appearance.

form the arrangement of things; the way in which parts of a whole are organized. In general, the arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything as distinguished from the parts themselves. A specific formation or arrangement.

the arrangement of things; the way in which parts of a whole are organized.

Form 19 a Security Check addressing laudable withholds. See HCO PL 6 January 1962, Laudatory Withholds for this form in full.

a Security Check addressing laudable withholds. See HCO PL 6 January 1962 LAUDATORY WITHHOLDS in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology for this form in full. Form 19 is either out or just out or will be in your hands shortly, and it covers all this The Know to Mystery Security Check. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

Form 6 HCO Worldwide Security Form 6, an HGC auditor's Sec Check. The modern version of this form is HCO PL 7 July 1961R, Confessional Form 3R.

see Sec Check 6 in this glossary.

form 6892B-hup a made-up name for a form.

form letter any of a number of standardized, printed or duplicated letters, often with the date, name and address filled in separately.

any of a number of standardized, printed or duplicated letters, often with the date, name and address filled in separately. That could be categorized as a form letter.

formaldehyde a colorless gas with a sharp, irritating odor. It is used in a liquid form as a disinfectant and preservative, and in the embalming fluids corpses are treated with to prevent decay. Certificate in Helby's office "Formaldehyde Corporation"

a colorless gas with a sharp, irritating odor, used in liquid form as a disinfectant and preservative.

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a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor used chiefly as a disinfectant and preservative. It has been linked to forms of cancer and is toxic to the central nervous system.

a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor. It is used in the procedure of embalming dead bodies as it inhibits decomposition.

a colorless, toxic gas, having a suffocating odor; used chiefly as a disinfectant and preservative.

formica a laminated (made of layers joined one upon the other) plastic covering resistant to water, heat and most chemicals, much used on kitchen and bathroom surfaces, tables and other furniture.

formula a method of getting a case started. There are several formulas. They are numbered in order of development.

exact method or form prescribed as a guide for thought, action, expression or statement.

Formula 13 a formula developed in 1960 which aids beginning or old unmoving cases. See also formula and case in this glossary.

a procedure developed in 1960. It basically consists of running Failed Help ("Who have you failed to help?" "What have you failed to help?" alternated) for about ten minutes, then getting a list of all the people the preclear knows in present time, assessing this for a read, running an Overt/Withhold process on that person, then returning to Failed Help for about ten minutes, reassessing the list for another read, and repeating the procedure. For the full text on this procedure, see HCOB 10 November 1960 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

a procedure developed in 1960. It basically consists of running Failed Help ("Who have you failed to help?" "What have you failed to help?" alternated) for about ten minutes, then getting a list of all the people the preclear knows in present time, assessing this for a read, running an Overt/Withhold process on that person, then returning to Failed Help for about ten minutes, reassessing the list for another read, and repeating the procedure. For the full text on this procedure, see HCOB 10 November 1960 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. The most thorough way to solve it is do an old-time Formula 13. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)

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Formula 19	a formula developed in early 1961 which improves responsibility, brings up awareness of withholds and improves the case. See also formula, withhold and case in this glossary.
formulate	put together and express in a clear and orderly way.
formulating	devising or developing, as a method, system, etc.
Forrestal, James Vincent	<p>(1892–1949) American banker and government official who, in 1940, became the under secretary of the United States Navy. During World War II (1939–1945) he directed huge naval expansion and procurement programs and was responsible for readying a peacetime navy to meet the enormous demands of global war.</p> <p>(1892–1949) American banker and government official who in June 1940 became assistant to President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945) and in August became the undersecretary of the navy. During World War II (1939–1945) he directed huge naval expansion and procurement programs and was responsible for readying a peacetime navy to meet the enormous demands of a global war. In 1944 he became the secretary of the navy and helped to build the US fleet into the largest in the world. In 1947 he was appointed as the country's first secretary of defense, in charge of all US military forces, from which position he initiated a reorganization and coordination of the armed services of the United States. In March 1949 Forrestal resigned his post due to what physicians called a depression and shortly thereafter was admitted to the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland. In May he committed suicide by jumping out of a hospital window.</p>
forsook	left; abandoned.
Fort Apache	a 1948 black and white western movie, directed by Hollywood director John Ford (1895–1973). The movie centers around Lieutenant Colonel Thursday, a bigoted United States Army officer who arrives at the frontier outpost, Fort Apache, Arizona, USA. Thursday considers his assignment to Fort Apache an exile and beneath his abilities, believing he should be off fighting “serious” Indians and ignores the warnings from Captain York, his frontier-wise assistant, that he should not underestimate the Apache warriors. Thinking the Indians have fled he leads the men of the fort into a massacre where, after realizing his folly, he and many of his men are killed. Captain York survives and subsequently becomes the head of the regiment.
Fort McDowell	a fort established by the United States Army in 1865 in Arizona,

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named in honor of military commander General Irvin McDowell (1818–1885). Fort McDowell was the base for approximately 470 soldiers sent to rid the area of hostile Apache Indians. In 1890, with the threat reduced, the fort was disbanded and subsequently made into an Indian reservation.

fort, hold the

keep things in operation; remain on duty, etc.

maintain the existing state of affairs; defend one's position against attack or criticism

fort, take the

seize or capture a strong position.

seize or capture a strong position. And I think this time we can really take the fort without much difficulty. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

forte

a thing that a person does particularly well; special accomplishment or strong point.

forte main

main force; sheer strength or force. In French, *forte main* means, literally, “strong hand.”

main force; sheer strength or force.

strength or force. In French, forte means “strong” and main means “hand”

literally strong hand, from the French terms *forte* (strong) and *main* (hand). This is possibly a variation of the term strong-arm, meaning using or involving physical force, strength or power.

forthrightly

in a direct or straightforward manner.

Fortune□□□□□□□□□

forty millimeter

n. a reference to the most commonly used anti-aircraft gun in World War II (1939–1945). It was loaded manually and fired shells forty millimeters (slightly larger than one and one-half inches) in diameter at a rate of sixty to ninety shells per minute.

forty point zero) 40.0 see Tone Scale in Full in the Scales section of this book.

forty second street) 42nd Street a main downtown street in New York City.

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forty-five caliber) .45-caliber pistol	a pistol which loads automatically and fires each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 caliber refers to the diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch.
forty-five pistols) .45 pistols	pistols which load automatically and fire each time the trigger is pulled, with nothing further required of the shooter. The .45 refers to the caliber, or diameter of the bullet, which is .45 inch.
forty-niner) 49er	a person who went to California in the gold rush of 1849.
forwent	did without; gave up. And the staff member who wanted a week-long intensive forwent his own pay and paid the pay of the auditor who was auditing him. did without; gave up.
Fossett's Circus, Sir Robert	one of the oldest of English circuses, founded in the 1800s by Robert Fossett (?–1874). The circus grew from a couple of performing birds and a fortunetelling pony into a full circus. It has been carried on as a family operation by succeeding generations of Fossetts ever since. There are two other Fossett Circuses, one in England and one in Ireland, both run by relatives of the original Fossett family.
foster home	a home in which a child or children are raised by people other than their natural or adoptive parents.
Foster, Dull	a humorous reference to John Foster Dulles (1888–1959), American secretary of state (1953–1959) under President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969).
foul	make or become dirty, smelly, etc.
foul (someone) up	(colloquial) cause (someone) to become disordered or confused.
fouling (one) up	(informal) making (one) disordered or confused. making (one) disordered or confused. making (one) disordered or confused. He is being too cooperative so I'm fouling him up. –CCH.- Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)
foul-up	a state of muddle or confusion.

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Foundation bulletins	official publications of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation (the first organization of Dianetics). I had to alter, by the way, the text of one of the Foundation bulletins.
foundations	institutions financed by a donation or legacy to aid research, education, the arts, etc.
Founding Fathers	the signers of the United States Constitution in 1787.
Founding Scientologists	persons who were with Scientology prior to 1964.
Four Horsemen	Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse four riders on white, red, black and pale horses, symbolizing the pestilence, war, famine and death which are prophesied in the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament in the Bible.
four point zero) 4.0	on the Tone Scale, the level of enthusiasm. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.
four quarters of somewhere, the	a coined variation of the four corners of the Earth, meaning the remotest locations or the most distant ends of the world; or, all parts of the world. This phrase has been in existence for
four quarters of somewhere, to the	a variation of to all the four winds in all directions, over a wide area.
four winds, to the	to scatter broadly, to throw away (in all directions). Wind here means a direction from which the wind blows usually qualified by the name of the points of a compass (north, south, east, west). Four winds thus alludes to something going away or dispersing in all directions of the compass.
Four) IV	a preclear who was in shape to have Step IV of SOP 8-C run on him. See SOP 8-C in the appendix of this volume.
four-line	evolve four standard listing lines for. See listing line in this glossary.
four-pass	wide enough for four lines of cars, trucks, etc. wide enough for four lines of cars, trucks, etc. Of course, if they put a four-pass highway down with no curves on it and say ten miles an hour is the speed limit, this is already a sort of a stupidity that would rather disgrace the idea of control because it doesn't make good sense. --Definition of Control (4 July 1957)
four-pin	m. a coined term that means based on or built or formed around

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four main or fundamental points. A pin is a small piece of wood, metal, etc., cylindrical in shape and often tapering to a point, that is used to fasten or hold together the parts of a structure. It can also be used figuratively in reference to something with a similar function.

four-posters	beds with four posts for supporting canopies or curtains.
four-stripe captain	<p>a naval captain (an officer who is in charge of a specific group or division) who wears four stripes as insignia.</p> <p>see FOUR-STRIPER.</p>
four-striper	<p>(slang) a naval captain, wearing four stripes as insignia. I had a fellow on an airplane one time, some big company executive, and somebody was chattering to me, some four-striper in the navy. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)</p> <p>(slang) a naval captain, wearing four stripes as insignia.</p> <p>n. a term for a captain in the United States Navy. This term comes</p>
Fourth	See Fourth of July in this glossary.
Fourth International Communist Regime	a made-up name for a regime.
Fourth London	short for Fourth London Advanced Clinical Course given by LRH from 3 October to 5 November, 1955.
fourth postulate	remember. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.
Fourth Stage Release	<p>at the time of this lecture, the state of Release where a person had had the lock end words taken off the R6 bank. See also end word and R6 in this glossary.</p> <p>at the time of this lecture, the state of Release where a person had had the lock end words taken off the R6 bank. See also end word and R6 in this glossary. And had given a whole bunch of end words and had gone Fourth Stage Release. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)</p> <p>one of a series of gradual key-outs in which the individual detaches from the reactive mind. To obtain Fourth Stage Release, one has to take the lock end words off the reactive mind. With these gone, one can be very free of the reactive mind for quite a while. And had given a whole bunch of end words and had gone</p>

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Fourth Stage Release.

the fourth of five Stages of Release at the time of this lecture which was the last step before Clear (the fifth stage). And had given a whole bunch of end words and had gone Fourth Stage Release. -Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

the fourth of five Stages of Release at the time of this lecture which was the last step before Clear (the fifth stage). And had given a whole bunch of end words and had gone Fourth Stage Release.

fourth-class

the class, rank, excellence, etc., next below the third and indicating a distinctly inferior status.

the class, rank, excellence, etc., next below the third and indicating a distinctly inferior status. But anyway, he really made this statement He says England should be a fourth-class power.

Fowler and Allen

persons who ran a British instruments firm known as Instrumentations, that was involved in making E-Meters.

persons who ran a British instruments firm known as “Instrumentations,” that was involved in making E-Meters.

persons who ran a British instruments firm, known as Instrumentations, that was involved in making E-Meters.

a reference to Eric Fowler and Cyril Allen, two Englishmen who operated a British instruments firm and who, under guidance from LRH, designed the British Mark I E-Meter, the beginning of the first series of dependable and truly workable E-Meters. Following this development, they went on to design several other models of E-Meter.

fox

any of various meat-eating mammals related to the dog and the wolf, having a pointed snout, upright ears, and a long bushy tail. A fox?

fox pass

joking mispronunciation of the French phrase “faux pas” (literally, “false step”) meaning an embarrassing blunder.

n. a humorous mispronunciation of the French phrase faux pas (pronounced “foh pah”), which literally means false step, and is used to denote an embarrassing mistake or blunder, especially one contrary to proper etiquette or social conventions.

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fox who loses his tail, the	a reference to the fable The Fox Without a Tail, written by legendary Greek author, Aesop. The fable tells of a fox who gets caught in a trap and in struggling to escape bites off his tail. At first relieved to be free, he soon realizes how odd he looks without his tail and decides to convince the other foxes of the virtues of being tailless. He tries to talk them into cutting off their tails, however, does not
FP	financial planning. abbreviation for financial planning. See financial planning in this glossary. abbreviation for financial planning. See financial planning in this glossary. @[Org board]
fracas	a noisy fight or loud quarrel; brawl.
frail	fragile; weak; wanting in strength or firmness. fragile; weak; wanting in strength or firmness. franchise now called mission. See mission in this glossary.
frame	an individual picture which is part of the series of pictures in a length of motion picture film. Used figuratively in this lecture.
frame of reference	the set of ideas, facts, or circumstances within which something exists. a structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas and regulates behavior. structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas and regulates behavior. the standards by which a person compares something to form an attitude, make a judgment or analysis, etc. For example, in the frame of reference of a truck driver, rain might just mean bad driving conditions, while for a farmer, in his frame of reference, rain means good crops. the set of ideas, facts or circumstances within which something exists.

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frames	any of the individual pictures which are part of the series of pictures in a length of motion picture film.
France, lilies of	a reference to the fleur-de-lis (which literally means flower of the lily in French), a symbolic representation of a white lily, adopted as the emblem of the royal house of France in the twelfth century A.D. Adorning flags, shields, etc., the fleur-de-lis consists of three petals or leaves in a circular band, with the center petal standing erect and the other two curving away to the right and left.
franchise	<p>now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs.</p> <p>now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to organizations.</p> <p>now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. - [Distribution at top of issue] Franchise</p> <p>now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. @[Distribution at top of issue] Franchise</p> <p>now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to organizations. She's doing accounts over here with this hand and writing franchise holders with this hand, you know? ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>now called mission, a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to organizations. She's doing accounts over here with this hand and writing franchise holders with this hand, you know? ¶Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)</p>
franchises	now called missions, groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. And this

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	is true, true, true, because the most successful franchises have been those which featured knowledge, and people came in.
franchises	<p>now called missions, groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs.</p> <p>the privileges or rights granted by a government.</p> <p>now called missions, groups granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of missions is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. - [Distribution at top of issue] Franchises [in dutch issue it's only used as "Missie", therefore defined under missie.]</p>
Francis-Barnett	<p>brand name of a line of British motorcycles manufactured between 1919 and 1964.</p> <p>the brand name of a line of British motorcycles manufactured between 1919 and 1964.</p> <p>the brand name for a line of British motorcycles produced by the Francis-Barnett motorcycle company (later nicknamed the Fanny-B). Originally established in the early 1900s the company produced a variety of motorcycles until the mid-1900s when it closed.</p> <p>brand name of a line of British motorcycles manufactured between 1919 and 1964. And this little Francis-Barnett British motorcycle had a very complicated Lucas light system-its headlamp and everything else. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>brand name of a line of British motorcycles manufactured between 1919 and 1964. And this little Francis-Barnett British motor cycle had a very complicated Lucas light system - its headlamp and everything else. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p>
Franco, Mr.	<p>Francisco Franco (1892 - 1975), Spanish general; dictator of Spain (1939 - 1975). After eight years of dictatorship, Franco published legislation in 1947 reestablishing a monarchy (a government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor).</p> <p>Francisco Franco (1892–1975), Spanish general; dictator of Spain (1939–1975). After eight years of dictatorship, Franco published</p>

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legislation in 1947 reestablishing a monarchy (a government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor). Mr. Franco right now has been trying desperately to pick this up; he finally got the word.

Franco-Berlin Wall unity a reference to the Franco-German Treaty on Mutual Consultation and Cooperation, signed by France and West Germany on 22 January 1963. It provided for cooperation in foreign affairs, defense, education and information through periodic meetings of ministers and other government officials. The “Berlin Wall” refers to the fortified barrier of concrete and wire erected in the city of Berlin, Germany in 1961 which divided the city into a communist section and a noncommunist section (just as the country was similarly divided between communist East and noncommunist West) to keep East Berliners from defecting to the West. The wall was finally torn down in 1990 and free passage between the two sections of the city was allowed once again.

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francs aluminum or nickel coins and monetary units of France.

Frankenstein a destructive agency that cannot be controlled or that brings about the creator's ruin. The expression comes from a manlike monster in the 1818 novel Frankenstein by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797 - 1851). In the novel, the monster was created by Dr. Victor Frankenstein from parts of cadavers (dead bodies) and brought to life by the power of an electrical charge. Frankenstein's monster was larger than most men and fantastically strong. Longing for sympathy and shunned by everyone, the creature ultimately turned to evil and finally destroyed its creator.

Frankenstein's monster a monster having the appearance of a man; specifically, the monster created by the protagonist of Mary W. Shelley's novel Frankenstein (1818), which brought about the ruin of its creator.

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frankfurter	a highly seasoned smoked sausage; a hot dog.
Frankie the Limper	<p>a humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped from his hips to his feet.</p> <p>humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped from his hips to his feet. See also Roosevelt, Franklin Delano in this glossary.</p> <p>humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). In the summer of 1921 he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him paralyzed from the waist down. With the aid of treatments, he was finally able to walk with the support of steel braces strapped from his hips to his feet.</p> <p>humorous reference to Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945), Democratic political leader and thirty-second president of the United States (1933–1945). Roosevelt wore braces to aid him in walking due to being crippled by polio in the early 1920s. See also Casablanca in this glossary. And Frankie the Limper—pardon me, Franklin Delano Roosevelt—never read Clausewitz</p>
Franklin PS 2	a glider designed by Professor R. E. Franklin of the University of Michigan, USA, and built in 1929. PS 2 stands for “Primary and Secondary too,” meaning it had interchangeable wings, i.e., a primary set that could be taken off and replaced by a longer, secondary set of wings.
Franklin, Benjamin	<p>(1706 - 90) famous American statesman, scientist and philosopher.</p> <p>(1706 - 1790) famous American statesman, scientist and philosopher.</p> <p>(1706 - 1790) famous American statesman, scientist and philosopher. Franklin was the deputy postmaster general of the American colonies from 1753 - 1774. Although the Saturday Evening Post has Benjamin Franklin on its logo, the only connection of this magazine and Benjamin Franklin is that it was</p>

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begun in the building and with some of the equipment of the defunct Pennsylvania Gazette, a newspaper which was edited by Franklin 1729 - 1748.

Benjamin Franklin (1706 - 1790), patriot, diplomat, author, printer, scientist and inventor of the eighteenth century. His picture appears on the United States one-hundred dollar bill.

(1706–1790) a famous American statesman, author, printer and scientist of the eighteenth century. In the 1720s, Franklin established a printing business, producing Pennsylvania's paper currency and writing various publications. As a scientist, he made important contributions to knowledge and was the first to prove that lightning was electrical through an experiment employing a metal key attached to a kite string. In a storm, lightning struck the kite (which had a metal tip) and traveled down to the key, which then emitted sparks. Later, in 1775, when the American Revolution started, Franklin went to work assisting the American colonies, taking charge of printing new paper money and helping to draft the Declaration of Independence. During the signing ceremony he is said to have remarked, "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." He also helped compose and was a signatory of the Constitution of the United States.

fraternize associate on intimate terms.

frauleins (German) unmarried women.

frazzle (colloquial) a state of being physically or emotionally exhausted.

freakeries a coined word meaning sudden capricious turns of mind; whim.

a coined word meaning "sudden causeless changes; odd, eccentric or unexpected actions," from freak, meaning "a sudden fancy; odd notion; whim" and -ery, an ending used in forming words which means "the practice, act or occupation of." I know I myself at times have felt rather muscular-mentally muscular-and have stood up baring my breast to the tirades and freakeries of fate and fortune and have said, "Well, this is enough." -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

freakery n. an event or action that is odd, unpredictable or unexpected. Freak means a sudden fancy or notion, whim; an unexpected and apparently causeless change of mind. The suffix -ery (-eries for plural), is used to form nouns.

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freaks	abnormal phenomena or products or unusual objects; anomalies (deviations from the common rule, type, arrangement or form).
Fred	a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture.
Frederick of Prussia	<p>(1712 - 86) King of Prussia (1740 - 86). Known as Frederick the Great, he conducted intermittent campaigns of conquest into neighboring countries. The wars he took his country into eventually involved all of Europe.</p> <p>reference to Frederick II (1194 - 1250), German king (1212 - 1220) and emperor (1220 - 1250). He was a patron of the arts and sciences as well as a poet and scientist himself. His court was a center for learned men, including Arabic and Jewish scientists and philosophers. During his reign, public baths and private latrines were reintroduced in Europe.</p>
free rein	complete freedom to do as one chooses.
freedom	ability to create and position energy or matter in time and space.
Freedom Congress	<p>a series of lectures given from 4 July through 7 July 1957 by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC. The focus of the congress was the broad release of one of the key developments in Scientology history a full array of training drills designed to boost an individual's ability to communicate and handle life.</p> <p>a series of lectures given from 4 July through 7 July 1957 by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC. The focus of the congress was the broad release of one of the key developments in Scientology history a full array of training drills designed to boost an individual's ability to communicate and handle life. The first public release of the work is preserved as tape 5707C05 FC-7, as well as other tapes in the Freedom Congress which included live demonstrations and lectures.</p>
freeways	highways with several lanes and no intersections or stoplights; expressways.
freeze up	(colloquial) become unfriendly, secretive or aloof.
freight train	(US) a railroad train of freight cars. Used figuratively in this lecture.
freight, pull one's	a coined variation of the phrase to pull one's weight, meaning to take one's share of responsibility; to do one's portion of the work of a job or project (in return for pay, a reward, etc.). To pull one's

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weight comes from the sport of rowing where each member of the team must pull on an oar to help move the vessel forward and is expected to do so in proportion to his or her weight.

French bayonet a reference to a type of bayonet having a triangular-shaped blade, used in France as far back as the 1600s. A bayonet is a slashing or stabbing weapon made of steel that is somewhat like a dagger or short sword. It can be fixed to the end of a rifle and used in close combat. The word bayonet comes from the name of the French city Bayonne, where the bayonet is thought to have been developed.

French Foreign Legion 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. Individuals have enlisted in this service for a variety of reasons, including to escape from political or personal situations, and to satisfy a desire for adventure. Case is stuck in an engram actually which is in the middle of the Sahara Desert, and they're a member of the French Foreign Legion, see?

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. Individuals have enlisted in this service for a variety of reasons, including to escape from political or personal situations, and to satisfy a desire for adventure.

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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,

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background or occupation, and without being required to show any proof of identity. There have been people in ~~2~~there have been women, for God's sakes, in the French Foreign Legion. ~~2~~Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

French Guiana a French overseas department (administrative district) in northeast South America on the Atlantic Ocean.

an area located on the northeast coast of South America, administratively owned by France. First explored and settled by Spaniards around 1500, it was acquired by the French in the late 1600s. French Guiana became known for its penal colony, established in the mid-1800s, which consisted of several islands and certain parts of the mainland, collectively known as Devil's Island. The name also referred to a very small, rocky island that originally housed the prison's lepers and was later a maximum security area. More than 70,000 convicts, including political prisoners, habitual criminals and felons, were deported from France to the penal colony between 1852 and the late 1930s. The penal colony was noted for its dreadful conditions, harsh punishment and the undernourishment of those assigned to hard labor. Due to many deaths from the unhealthy climate and few escapes, Devil's Island in French Guiana became known as a place from which no one returned. The French government ceased sending prisoners to the penal colony in 1938 and it was closed in 1946.

French postal cards any pornographic photographs. From the traditional tourist's story of Paris street vendors selling pornographic picture postcards and photographs openly.

a reference to erotic French postcards such as those supposedly offered for sale on the streets of Paris. This term possibly originated with tourists who came back home from France with stories of street vendors selling such. It is sometimes used to refer to any pornographic photograph.

French revolt reference to the French Revolution (1789-1799) which overthrew Louis XVI, the royal family and the aristocratic class and system of privileges they enjoyed. The revolution was in part a protest against France's absolute monarchy, entrenched and unproductive nobility and the consequent lack of freedom for the middle classes. The revolution began after an attempt by Louis XVI to raise taxes to reduce the national debt. After a rioting rabble destroyed the royal prison (the Bastille), the king and family fled only to be captured, tried in court and publicly beheaded. Under the infamous revolutionary leader Robespierre and other radicals,

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the Reign of Terror (1793-1794) was initiated, during which 300,000 people were arrested and 17,000 were beheaded under the guillotine (many of whom were carried to their death through the streets in two-wheeled carts called tumbrels). Later, even, Robespierre was beheaded when a new ruling body took control of the revolution. The internal chaos, corruption and disorganized incompetence ended with the ascent of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799, the official end of the French Revolution.

reference to the French Revolution (1789@1799), which overthrew the French royal family and aristocratic class, and the system of privileges they enjoyed. The revolution was in part a protest against France's absolute monarchy and unproductive nobility, and the consequent lack of freedom for the middle classes. It began after an attempt by King Louis XVI to raise taxes to reduce the national debt. After a rioting mob destroyed the royal prison (the Bastille), the king and his family fled—only to be captured, tried in court and publicly beheaded. Under the revolutionaries, the Reign of Terror (1793@1794) was initiated, during which 300,000 "enemies of the Revolution" were arrested and 17,000 were beheaded. The Revolution officially came to a close with the ascent of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799.

French, excuse (my) (informal) forgive (me) for using offensive language. Often used humorously. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

(informal) forgive (me) for using offensive language. Often used humorously.

frequency the number of times something is repeated in a certain period (i.e., a frequency of 1,000 vibrations per second).

the rate of recurrence of any regularly repeated event, e.g., a vibration; the number of times that it occurs in a second or other assumed unit of time.

the rate of recurrence of any regularly repeated event, e.g., a vibration; the number of times that it occurs in a second or other assumed unit of time. (Chapter 3, #15)

freshened increased in strength; said of the wind.

Freud Freud, Sigmund (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist, founder of

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psychoanalysis. See also libido theory in this glossary.

Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. 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.

Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary.

Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

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Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian physician and the founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. Now Freud, Freud in 1894 broke with Breuer who taught him to psychoanalyze, and announced the libido theory, a three-letter word adding up to sex. –Definition of Control [4 July 1957]

Sigmund Freud (1856@1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary.

Sigmund Freud (1856--1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary. But do you know, I read one time what an examination for a diplomate in psychiatry consisted of, and do you know, it only consisted of the date and the context and title and the place of publication of Freud's lectures!

Sigmund Freud (1856@1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. But do you know, I read one time what an examination for a diplomate in psychiatry consisted of, and do you know, it only consisted of the date and the context and title and the place of publication of Freud's lectures! ⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

Sigmund Freud (1856@1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalyst in this glossary. This was Freud's failed case, too, by the way, only he never realized it and I've never spoken of it in these terms before. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. Freud had the cure for sanity. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary. It's pats on the back in there for old Papa Freud. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

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Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. Old Papa Freud did contribute something. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian neurologist, founder of psycho analysis. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary. 107

Sigmund Freud (1856@1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. He will try, for instance, to compare an ``id" and a ``thetan," see? And he says, ``Well, Freud described all that. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary. Freud's libido theory was extant in 1894, and we—let's see, today we've got the atom bomb.

Freud, Hopalong a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. Hopalong comes from an American Western movie and television hero, Hopalong Cassidy, who adhered to strict moral codes. See also psychoanalysis and Cassidy, Hopalong in this glossary.

Freud, Papa a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud. See also Freud in this glossary.

humorous reference to Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

reference to Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), Austrian physician, neurologist and founder of psychoanalysis. We shouldn't snarl at Papa Freud, because he is a very bright man. But it was the world that kicked Papa Freud's head in, and Papa Freud was not quite strong enough or able enough to take it.

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Freud, Sigmund

(1856–1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. A fellow by the name of Sigmund Freud would have had eight volumes of answers as to why you upset that canoe.

(1856–1939) Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. Freud believed that psychological problems could be traced to repressed childhood experiences, particularly to repressed sexual desires. He also argued that dreams provide clues to the nature of psychological problems. Sign on desk DR. SIGMUND FREUD

(1856@1939) Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894. 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.

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(1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also Freudian in this glossary.

(1856 - 1939) Austrian physician and neurologist. In 1894 Freud made his first developments in psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

(1856-1939) Austrian physician and neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalyst in this glossary. You will have to read before you get out of here, by the way, the 27 lectures of Sigmund Freud, in a booklet that-which will be issued you, which are his basic teachings. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

1856-1939, Austrian neurologist and founder of psychoanalysis. - Webster's Biographical Dictionary

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Freudian analysis also called psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. 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.

also called psychoanalysis. See psychoanalysis in this glossary.

also called psychoanalysis. See psychoanalyst in this glossary.

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a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian neurologist. See Freud, Sigmund and psychoanalysis in this glossary.

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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. They're still groping around in their Freudian analysis and trying to motivate soap by getting a libido complex going on the age of three, see? They're trying to restimulate something one way or the other in order to sell their soap.

also called psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian neurologist. 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. Out of this you get such idiocies as Freudian analysis, which is just plain idiocy, and after some years will bring the patient - who has to be patient; that is why, you see, the term is applied - to a state, you see, where by being careful he can still live. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), Austrian neurologist. 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. Also called psychoanalysis.

same as psychoanalysis. See psychoanalysis in this glossary. All right, let's take Freudian analysis He puts in his itsa line on childhood sexual incidents. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

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Freudian dream analysis	(psychoanalysis) a technique in which the practitioner assumes that dreams have psychological meaning and attempts to arrive at an interpretation of them for the patient.
Freudian psychoanalyst	one who practices psychoanalysis. See also Freud, Hopalong and psychoanalysis in this glossary.
Freudian slip	an inadvertent mistake in speech or writing that supposedly reveals an unconscious motive, wish, attitude, etc.
Freudian unconscious	(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. In actuality, the “unconscious” is the sum of all a man's bad experiences and nothing more mysterious than that. In Dianetics and Scientology it is called the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary.
Freudophobia	a made-up name for a phobia. Freudo is a humorous reference to Sigmund Freud. See also Freud, Sigmund and phobia in this glossary.
freund	(German) friend.
Friday, Sergeant	<p>the main character in Dragnet, a TV documentary crime drama about the daily experiences of Los Angeles Police Sergeant Joe Friday which was based on actual case histories.</p> <p>the main character of a former US television series named Dragnet, portrayed by producer, actor and director, Jack Webb (1920– 1982). Sergeant Joe Friday was a Los Angeles policeman who became famous for the line, “All we want are the facts, ma’am,” when gathering information about a crime.</p>
frieze	a decoration or series of decorations forming an ornamental band around a room, mantel, etc.
friggle	<p>a trifling thing; a frivolous notion, idea or characteristic.</p> <p>n. a word used to refer to those things added for decorative purposes, ornamental items, embellishments, etc.</p>
frigidaire	an electric refrigerator.
frill	n. figuratively, a feature or thing which is merely decorative or ornamental, but can be dispensed with as unnecessary. A frill is literally a wavy strip of material attached to the cuff or collar of a shirt, etc., as a decorative or ornamental edging.

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fritter-fritter	(slang) into small pieces or fragments. (slang) into small pieces or fragments. But the small details of that are liable to go fritter-fritter here and there. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)
frock coat	a man's double-breasted dress coat with a full skirt reaching to the knees both in front and in back, worn chiefly in the nineteenth century. -Webster's New World Dictionary.
frogation	a humorously made-up term from the word frog and the suffix -ation, meaning coming from or resulting from frogs.
from "able to operate without intended for Scientology executives	
from a captain's symbol of rank	four gold stripes on the sleeves of his uniform. Stripes are worn by an officer to indicate rank. For example, a captain (rank just above a commander) has four gold stripes and is called a "four-striper." The highest ranking naval officer, a fleet admiral, has five stripes.
from a commander's symbol of rank	three gold stripes on the sleeves of his uniform. Stripes are worn by an officer to indicate rank. For example, a captain (rank just above a commander) has four gold stripes and is called a "fourstriper." The highest ranking naval officer, a fleet admiral, has five stripes.
from the word go	(colloquial) from the start. (slang) from the very beginning.
from the word izzard	see IZZARD, FROM THE WORD.
from two regions of the spine	The thoracic (meaning of the thorax, that area of the body between the neck and the abdomen; chest) and the lumbar (meaning of the lower part of the back below the thorax).
Fromberg	a town in southcentral Montana, in the United States. See also Montana in this glossary. a town in south central Montana, US. a town in south central Montana, US. PC From Fromberg, Montana. -TV Demo Prepchecking, Part 1 (2 May 62)
Fromberg, Montana	a town in south central Montana, USA, located about thirty miles (48.3 km) southwest of the city of Billings and around thirty miles north of the Wyoming border.

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front burner	the opposite of on the back burner, which means in or into a condition of low priority or temporary deferment. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove.
front burner, put on the	actively consider. The opposite of put on the back burner. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove.
	actively consider. The opposite of put on the back burner. From the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove. Now, that's the one you start to put on the front burner. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)
front office	the executive or administrative office of a company, organization, etc.
	the executive or administrative office of a company, organization, etc. One day the front office of the hospital called him up and asked him what he was doing... –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
front platter, on its	a coined variation of on the front burner. A platter is a large, oval-shaped, shallow dish for holding and serving food, particularly meat or fish.
front up to	stand face to face with, meet face to face, look straight at, face, confront.
frontal lobe	portion of the brain behind the forehead.
fronting	meeting face to face; confronting.
frowning	looking with displeasure or disapproval (on or upon).
frugals	things sparingly supplied or used. Used figuratively in the lecture.
fruitcake, nuttier than a	(slang) very crazy; entirely mad.
fruitcake, nutty as a (nuttier than a, etc.)	crazy, eccentric or mentally abnormal. This American expression dates back to 1920 and refers to the nuts in a fruitcake (nutty meaning crazy has been in use since the late 1800s). A fruitcake is a type of cake containing dried or candied fruits and nuts. Due to its similar ingredients, it is often confused with Christmas pudding which traditionally contains a liquor and is often served with brandy around it and flamed. The expression nutty as a fruitcake later gave rise to the usage of fruitcake for an eccentric individual.

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fruits	advantages; benefits; enjoyment; profits. results, products or consequences of any actions. benefits; advantages.
fry (someone's) hair	(slang) shock, frighten, horrify or amaze (someone). A variation of the phrase curl (someone's) hair.
FSM	<p>Field Staff Member FSM commission a commission paid to a Field Staff Member who has selected a person to an official Scientology organization for services through direct personal contact with that person. The commission is a percentage of all training and processing fees received by the organization through the actions of that Field Staff Member. See also Field Staff Member. G</p> <p>Field Staff Member FSM commission a commission paid to a Field Staff Member who has selected a person to an official Scientology organization for services through direct personal contact with that person. The commission is a percentage of all training and processing fees received by the organization through the actions of that Field Staff Member. See also Field Staff Member. G</p> <p>abbreviation for field staff member a Scientologist in the field (the general areas, individuals and groups serviced by Scientology organizations) who disseminates Scientology through personal contact and by selling LRH books. The field staff member selects persons to be trained or processed and brings them into the org for services. The purpose of the field staff member is to help contact, handle, salvage and bring to understanding the individual and thus the peoples of Earth.</p> <p>abbreviation for field staff member. See field staff member in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for field staff member. See field staff member in this glossary. @Carries out all FSM and mission activities and makes them head people toward the org.</p>
fubble-fubbed	<p>a made-up word.</p> <p>(slang) totally botched and confused; jumbled up.</p> <p>word coined from the slang word fubb, meaning “messed up beyond all belief.”</p>

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word coined from the slang word fubb, meaning "messed up beyond all belief."

word coined from the slang word fubb, meaning "messed up beyond all belief." This is absolute magic," right up to the point when you get the ARC break that you didn't assess the right line for or you assessed the wrong list for or the pc didn't quite know where to go in order to look at and is still fubble-fuddled—you didn't find it, even though it read on an assessment. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

Fuchs

Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs (1911 - 1988), German physicist. He played a part in the development of the first atomic bombs and worked at the Harwell Atomic Energy Establishment from 1946 until 1950, when he pleaded guilty to having supplied secret information to the Russians and was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment.

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. No, there isn't any of these secrets that have been stolen such as the Fuchs and that sort of thing, as damaging as they were, that didn't excite the government into a fantastic internal convulsion on the subject of ``Develop something new, something better, something that hasn't been stolen yet." -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

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. No, there isn't any of these secrets that have been stolen such as the Fuchs and that sort of thing ⚡A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

Emil Klaus Fuchs (1911–1988) German-born physicist and spy who was arrested and convicted in 1950 for giving vital American and British atomic research secrets to the Soviet Union. Fuchs studied physics and mathematics at universities in Germany and joined the German Communist Party in 1930. In 1933 when the Nazis came to power in Germany, he fled to Great Britain to continue research and study on the atomic bomb. In 1943, he was sent to the United States to work on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he acquired a thorough

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knowledge of the theory and design of the bomb which he passed on to the Soviet Union. His spying is credited with saving the Soviets up to a year of research in their own program to develop the atomic bomb. In 1950 his activities were finally detected. He was arrested and admitted to having passed information to the Soviet Union since 1943. Sentenced to fourteen years in prison, Fuchs was released after nine (in 1959) and went to East Germany (then a communist country), where he was granted citizenship, received several honors and remained a committed communist.

Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs (1911@1988), German physicist. He played a part in the development of the first atomic bombs and worked at the Harwell Atomic Energy Establishment from 1946 until 1950, when he pleaded guilty to having supplied secret information to the Russians and was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. There isn't any of these secrets that have been stolen such as the Fuchs and that sort of thing, as damaging as they were, that didn't excite the government into a fantastic internal convulsion on the subject of ``Develop something new, something better, something that hasn't been stolen yet." ≡A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

fuddles around	muddles around; acts confused.
Fudge, John	(1926–) British Scientologist, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course graduate and former staff member of the Founding Church of Scientology in Washington, DC.
fuel rod	nuclear fuel contained in a long thin-walled tube, an array of such tubes forming the core of a nuclear reactor.
Fuftwaffe	a coined variation of Luftwaffe, the name of the German Air Force before and during World War II (1939–1945). The word Luftwaffe means air weapon in German.
fugged up	in a fog; in a state of mental dimness and confusion; blurred, bewildered. m. a coined term meaning confused or bewildered; mystified or puzzled. Fug is the Scottish form of the word fog, and fugged up is probably a variation of fogged up, which means confused, muddled, etc.
full house	a poker hand containing three of a kind and a pair, such as three eights and two fives. See also hand in this glossary.

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full-armed from the brain of Jove	see JOVE, (SPRING, LEAPING, ETC.) FULL-ARMED FROM THE BRAIN OF.
full-blown	fully developed; complete. completely developed.
full-dress-parade	of or pertaining to a military assembly for display or inspection (parade), which is formal and complete in all details (full-dress). Used figuratively in this lecture. of or pertaining to a military assembly for display or inspection (parade), which is formal and complete in all details (full-dress). Used figuratively in this lecture. Now, you can go on and build this up from this point on, but you will find that a complete auditing cycle would GLOSSARY require a full-dress-parade TR that covered, maybe, at least six. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)
Fuller brushes	brushes produced and sold by the Fuller Brush Company, a well-known American company founded by Alfred Fuller (1885–1973) in the early 1900s. After working in a brush manufacturing company and successfully selling their brushes door-to-door, Fuller decided to make his own brushes to fulfill the needs of his customers. He began making brushes in the basement of his sister's house in 1906 and then sold them door-to-door to his already known customers. Fuller became very successful at selling his brushes, using lines such as "I'll step in," as opposed to asking for permission, and concentrating on showing what his brushes could do rather than talking about them. In doing this, he scrubbed babies' backs, cleaned milk bottles, swept stairs, dusted floors, etc., to show how good his brushes were. About a year later, he founded the Fuller Brush Company and began making brushes of all designs. His business greatly expanded and in just seventeen years of beginning his company's annual sales had reached \$15,000,000. By 1922 the Fuller Brush salesmen numbered in the thousands and became known as the "Fuller Brush Men," an army of door-to-door salesmen trained on a special sales patter to sell Fuller brushes.
Fuller, Bucky	Buckminster Fuller (1895 - 1983), American author, builder and designer. He devised a mathematical system called Dymaxion geometry. Dymaxion means "yielding maximum performance from available technology." The system is based on forces balanced against each other and on the way that certain figures fit together to make forms. It is used in architecture and philosophy.

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fuller's earth	a soft, claylike mixture used for removing grease from cloth and in refining mineral, vegetable and animal oils.
Fulton	Robert Fulton (1765 - 1815), American engineer and inventor; builder of the first profitable steamboat.
fumble-bum	<p>a made-up term coined from fumble, to handle (a thing) clumsily, and bum, poor in quality.</p> <p>m. a coined expression meaning inefficient, clumsy, etc. This is formed from fumble, meaning to grope about or engage in awkward attempts to do something, and bum, meaning of horrible or worthless quality.</p>
fume	show anger or irritation; make angry complaints.
fund	a supply that can be drawn upon; stock; store.
fundamental	of or forming a foundation or basis; basic; essential.
fun-house	<p>of or pertaining to an amusement park building that is specially constructed and has devices for surprising and amusing the patrons walking through.</p> <p>of or pertaining to an amusement park building that is specially constructed and has devices for surprising and amusing the patrons walking through. Inhibited. Inhibited Give a guy a pair of distorting glasses or make him look at things in a twisted mirror, like a fun-house mirror. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p>
funnel	a stack for the passage of smoke; especially, the smokestack of a ship or locomotive.
fur flying	things being done quickly. Referring to animals or birds that are fighting and losing pieces of fur or a few feathers.
furor	a general outburst of enthusiasm, excitement, controversy or the like.
furtive	<p>done by stealth; secret.</p> <p>stealthy; sneaky.</p>
fusion	the combining of lightweight atomic nuclei into a nucleus of heavier mass with the release of great amounts of energy, as in a hydrogen bomb.
fussing	engaging in idle, aimless or annoying activity.

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FW-190 German fighter aircraft of World War II.

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale an organization founded in Paris, France, in 1905 that regulates and controls sport flying. This organization sets the rules for all international championships and competitions and establishes the standards of performance against which claims for world records, as in speed, altitude and range, can be measured.

g twos) G-2s the personnel of the military intelligence section of the Army or Marine Corps. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

G.E. abbreviation for General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. 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.

[illegible]

gabby (colloquial) inclined to chatter; talkative.

gab-gab, walla-walla a humorous expression from the word gab (to talk much or idly; chatter) and walla-walla (the sound produced by many people talking at once).

Gablinger's beer a diet beer introduced in 1967 by Rheingold Breweries, Inc., of New York, USA. Gablinger's beer was the first reduced-calorie beer and was named after the Swiss doctor who had created it. Marketed as a diet aid, its commercials featured overweight people and had the basic message of losing weight by drinking Gablinger's. The beer however did not sell and was discontinued shortly after its introduction.

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Gablinger's beerGAF

I.G.

Interessengemeinschaft

Gabriel (bible) an archangel, the herald of good news.

gad action of rambling or wandering about. Used figuratively in this lecture.

gadgets (informal) small specialized mechanical devices; contrivances.

mechanical contrivances or devices; any ingenious articles.

Gadsden's Purchase	the purchase of 19 million acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico for \$10 million. It was sold by the leader of Mexico to raise funds for an expanded army.
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GAE	abbreviation for Gross Auditing Error. abbreviation for Gross Auditing Error. And you unfortunately, picking up a GAE, possibly think to yourself that you are being victimized by being put on this special checksheet. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 Ju ly 62)
GAF	a reference to the GAF Corporation, an American company that manufactures building materials. GAF was established in 1929 as American I.G. Chemical Corp. and produced a variety of different products, including solvents, lacquers, pharmaceuticals, photographic products, synthetic silk and other fabrics and an array of chemicals. (I.G. is an abbreviation for the German word interessengemeinschaft meaning a group of several independent companies who get together in order to care for or forward a common interest.) In 1939 it merged with another company, General Aniline Works, and changed its name to General Aniline & Film Corp (aniline is a substance used to make plastics, dyes, drugs, explosives, and photographic and rubber chemicals). By 1968 it had adopted the name GAF and was producing a wide range of items including roofing materials and other related products. By the end of the 1990s, however, it had moved solely into the building field and had become the largest manufacturer of residential and commercial roofing products in the US.
gaff, stand the	(slang) bear up well under difficulties, punishment, ridicule, etc.; be game.
gag, pull a	(informal) carry out a joke.
gagging	making jokes or amusing remarks. (slang) making jokes or amusing remarks.
gags	(slang) amusing remarks or tricks; jokes. Really that was just one of his gags. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957) (slang) amusing remarks or tricks; jokes.
gal	(slang) a woman.
Galactic Police Force Espionage Corps	a made-up name for a group.
Galaxy 82	a reference to the galaxy in which Earth is located. This is also sometimes used by LRH as a made-up designation for a galaxy.

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Galbatty	<p>humorous reference to Galbally, a member of Victoria State Parliament in Melbourne, Australia who in 1963 instigated an inquiry into Scientology organizations in Victoria.</p> <p>humorous reference to Galbally, a member of Victoria State Parliament in Melbourne, Australia who in 1963 instigated an inquiry into Scientology organizations in Victoria. Batty is slang for “insane” or “crazy.”</p> <p>a reference to John W. Galbally.</p> <p>humorous reference to Galbally, a member of Victoria State Parliament in Melbourne, Australia who in 1963 instigated an inquiry into Scientology organizations in Victoria. Batty is slang for “insane” or “crazy.” So they've gone stampeding in there and they told this Galbatty it—no wonder the fellow's crazy, with a name like that. —Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)</p>
Galen	<p>(c. 130 - 200 a.d.) Greek physician. A prolific writer, his works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology.</p> <p>(c. 130 - 200 a.d.) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct.</p> <p>(ca. 130 - 200 a.d.) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct.</p> <p>(ca. a.d. 130 - 200) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. Even when more correct statements were put forward by other physicians, these were not accepted over Galen's observations but were discarded as incorrect.</p> <p>(ca. a.d. 130 - 200) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and</p>

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(ca a.d. 130 - 200) Greek physician whose works were for centuries the standards for anatomy and physiology. Though Galen gave good descriptions of some of the human body's different parts and their functions, his observations and conclusions on the circulation of the blood were far from correct. He stated that the blood flowed back and forth like a tide. Even when more correct statements were put forward by other physicians, these were not accepted over Galen's observations for many years, but were discarded as incorrect.

Galena	a reference to Greek physician and writer Claudius Galen (A.D. 129– ca. A.D. 200).
Galilean	of or belonging to Galilee, the most northerly province of Palestine (historical region in southwest Asia at the east end of the Mediterranean comprising parts of modern Israel, Jordan and Egypt also known as the Holy Land).
Galilean telescope	See Galileo in this glossary. It tells you how to build-without being specific about it, but being very complex with complete formulas-a Galilean telescope.
Galileo	<p>Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642), Italian scientist who proved that objects with different masses fall at the same velocity. He was one of the first persons to use a telescope to examine objects in the sky. Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church forced Galileo to renounce his belief in the model of the solar system proposed by Nicollaus Copericus. Galileo had to assert that the earth stands still, with the sun revolving around it.</p> <p>Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642), Italian scientist who proved that objects with different masses fall at the same velocity. He was one of the first persons to use a telescope to examine objects in the sky.</p> <p>Galileo Galilei (1564@1642), Italian scientist who was one of the</p>

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first persons to use a telescope to examine objects in the sky. It's very interesting because it takes it up from the days of Galileo.

≡Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), Italian scientist and astronomer, born in Pisa, Italy, who was a pioneer of modern physics (the science that deals with matter, energy, motion and force) and the first to use a telescope to study the stars and planets. His observations and findings validated an earlier formulated theory by the scientist Copernicus, which stated that the Earth, as well as the other planets, rotated around the sun and that the Earth is not the center of the universe. So I looked into this chapter on binoculars, and it's just page after page after page about binoculars. It's very interesting because it takes it up from the days of Galileo.

Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), Italian physicist, scientist and astronomer. Observing stars and planets with telescopes of his own construction, Galileo's findings agreed with an earlier theory that the sun is the center of the solar system and the earth itself is rotating. The Catholic Church condemned this theory as heresy (as the Bible was seen as supporting the view of a stationary earth) and warned Galileo not to advocate it. However, in 1632, he published a book which discussed the condemned theory and was arrested and forced to renounce his findings before a vast assembly. (Legend has it that after this public declaration, Galileo stamped on the ground and said "Yet it moves!") He was sentenced to life imprisonment; however, this was mitigated to strict seclusion in his villa near Florence, Italy, where he spent his remaining years.

gallbladder

a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall is stored until needed (gall is a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion).

a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall is stored until needed (gall is a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion). Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

gallery

any group of spectators or observers, as at a golf match, a Congressional session, etc. Watch those same men a few years from now—they're trying to impress the gallery a little bit more—and they'll start to adjust, too.

any group of spectators or observers, as at a golf match, a Congressional session, etc.

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galleys	<p>long, low (to the water), usually single-decked ships propelled by oars and sails, used especially in ancient and medieval times the oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts.</p> <p>long, low (to the water), usually single-decked ships propelled by oars and sails, used especially in ancient and medieval times.</p>
galley-west, knock (someone or something) hit (someone or something) very hard,	<p>especially to knock unconscious. Possibly from an old sailors' game "building the galleass" (galleass a war galley) where a new sailor (the victim) would be hit in the face with a mop dipped in a slop bucket knocking him "galleass" (to the deck of the galleas).</p>
Gallipoli	<p>the Gallipoli Peninsula, a narrow tongue of land extending south from European Turkey. It was the scene of battles from 1915 to 1916 where combined British troops were defeated by a strong Turkish resistance.</p>
Galloping Gerry	<p>a reference to the nickname Galloping Gertie, the first suspension bridge spanning the Narrows of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington, USA. (A suspension bridge is a bridge with a roadway suspended from cables supported by structures at each end with no supporting structures under the bridge itself.) It became a landmark failure some months after its opening, when in November 1940, the 2,800 foot (853 meters) bridge began to sway violently during a high wind, its roadbed flexing like a ribbon. With all of its buckling the bridge tore itself apart and collapsed. Prior to its collapse, even in a light wind it was known to sway, hence its nickname.</p>
gallows	<p>an upright frame with a crossbeam and rope, for hanging condemned persons.</p>
gallstones	<p>abnormal stonelike masses formed in the gallbladder of the body. See also gallbladder in this glossary.</p> <p>abnormal stonelike masses formed in the gallbladder of the body. The gallbladder is a sac attached to the liver in which excess gall (a bitter, yellowish liquid secreted by the liver to aid digestion) is stored until needed.</p>
Gallup Company	<p>the American Institute of Public Opinion; the organization formed by George Gallup to poll public opinion. See also Gallup poll in this glossary.</p> <p>a reference to Gallup International, a worldwide organization that conducts polls of public opinion on political or social topics,</p>

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issues, etc., using methods developed by American public opinion statistician George H. Gallup (1901–1984).

gallygagging (informal) a variation of lollygagging, spending time idly; loafing. Used figuratively in this lecture.

v. a coined variation of the term lallygagging, meaning doing nothing specific, idling around, loitering. Lallygagging originated in the mid-1800s but its origin is unknown.

(informal) a variation of lollygagging, spending time idly; loafing. Used figuratively in this lecture. . . . it was a lot more important than having a piece of iron go gallygagging around the moon, because there's pieces of iron been going around the moon for a long time. ðOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(informal) a variation of lollygagging, spending time idly; loafing. Used figuratively in this lecture. . . . it was a lot more important than having a piece of iron go gallygagging around the moon, because there's pieces of iron been going around the moon for a long time. ðOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

galumphing marching on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. The word was invented by Lewis Carroll as part of a poem in the book *Through the Looking Glass*.

marching on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. The word was invented by Lewis Carroll as part of a poem in the book *Through the Looking Glass*. But the pc in this case is galumphing up and down the halls feeling sprightly and wonderful to get rid of all of that burden of woe. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)

galvanometer an instrument for detecting and measuring small electric currents.

Gamages a large department store in London, England.

a large, well-known retail store in London, England, with a diverse selection of items. Founded in 1878 by Walter Gamage (1855–1930), son of an English farmer, it gradually expanded by acquiring numerous small properties around its original building. Incorporating these as part of the store, it created a maze of rooms with connecting passages, steps and ramps that made an adventure out of finding the right department. Gamages stayed in business until 1972 when the building was sold as part of a redevelopment project.

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gamaniae	humorous alteration of maniac, a wüdlly or violently insane person; madman; lunatic. You see, some guy is down in a padded cell someplace, and he's a "raving gamaniac" and he is screaming away and throwing stools at the warders and so forth. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)
gambler	(slang) a cheap, flashy person.
game condition	an aberrated activity which is reactive and being performed way outside one's power of choice and without one's consent of will. It is characterized by a fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. ⇐Lecture of 20 July 1961.
game conditions	the factors which make a game, which is a contest of person against person or team against team. A game consists of freedom, barriers and purposes, and there is a necessity in a game to have an opponent or an enemy. Also, there is a necessity to have problems, and enough individuality to cope with a situation. To live life fully, then, one must have, in addition to "something to do," a higher purpose; and this purpose, to be a purpose at all, must have counter-purposes or purposes which prevent it from occurring. This last is very important. If a person lacks problems, opponents and counter-purposes to his own, he will invent them. Here we have in essence the totality of aberration.
game leg	lame or injured leg.
game wardens	officials having the superintendence of the game (wild birds or animals hunted for sport or for use as food) of a particular locality. officials having the superintendence of the game (wild birds or animals hunted for sport or for use as food) of a particular locality. Pc said, "Yéah, I just thought-uh-game wardens catch catfish every now and then." -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
game, ahead of the	(colloquial) in a very advantageous position for winning. (informal) in a position of advantage; making it easier to win or succeed.
game, at (this) stage of the	at (this) time during an activity; at (this) point.
games condition	a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. See also game.

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a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory.

a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory.

Developed fast days -nobody was supposed to eat, you see?
Games conditions, games conditions and so forth. - E-Meter
Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

a condition which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory. And just as soon as I said, "Well, we've got some kind of a games condition going here, and the rudiments are out, and you'll find it in the first 150." It's proven true. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

games conditions

the factors which make a game, which is a contest of person against person or team against team. A game consists of freedom, barriers and purposes, and there is a necessity in a game to have an opponent or an enemy. Also, there is a necessity to have problems, and enough individuality to cope with a situation. To live life fully, then, one must have, in addition to "something to do," a higher purpose; and this purpose, to be a purpose at all, must have counter-purposes or purposes which prevent it from occurring. This last is very important. If a person lacks problems, opponents and counter-purposes to his own, he will invent them. Here we have in essence the totality of aberration.

aberrated activities which are reactive and being performed way outside one's power of choice and without one's consent of will. They are characterized by fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games.

conditions which consists of fixated attention, an inability to escape coupled with an inability to attack, to the exclusion of other games. Used in this sense, the term is derogatory.

gamma rays

radiations which are similar to X-rays, but with a shorter wavelength than X-rays. Because of their short wavelength, gamma rays are very penetrating. They have a range in air of

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about 1 1/2 miles and are the principal cause of radiation disease in atomic warfare.

radiations which are similar to x-rays, but with a shorter wavelength than x-rays. Because of their short wavelength, gamma rays are very penetrating. They have a range in air of about 1 1/2 miles and are the principal cause of radiation disease in atomic warfare.

gamut the entire range or extent of something. I ran through the gamut of no problem, problem too horrible to face, so what. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

the entire range or extent, as of emotions.

the entire range or extent of something.

gang agley (Scottish) gone awry or wrong.

gang up on join together in opposition to.

gangland (slang) the world of organized crime.

gangrenous decay of tissue in a part of the body when the blood supply is blocked by injury, disease, etc.

gaoler jailer.

Garand Mark-1 a reference to the M1, a rifle invented in 1929 by Canadian engineer John C. Garand (1888–1974). Often referred to as the Garand, the M1 was adopted for use in the US Army in 1936 and was the basic infantry weapon used in World War II (1939–1945) and the Korean War (1950–1953). When fired, it automatically ejected the used cartridge and loaded a fresh bullet; thus it could fire a new round as fast as one could pull the trigger. The Garand was a powerful gun of sturdy design, could hold eight rounds of ammunition and had a caliber of .30 of an inch (7.6 mm). (Caliber refers to the inside diameter of the gun barrel.) More than 5,000,000 M1s were manufactured.

Garand Mark-1s semiautomatic rifles (those which automatically eject and reload bullets but require a trigger pull for each bullet fired) invented by John Garand (1888 - 1974). This rifle, M-1, was adopted in 1936 as the official US Army rifle.

semiautomatic rifles (those which automatically eject and reload bullets but require a trigger pull for each bullet fired) invented by John Garand (1888 - 1974). This rifle, M-1, was adopted in 1936

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as the official US Army rifle. Rudiments, Valences Approved
April 1991

Garbage	humorous reference to Joseph Paul Goebbels (1897 - 1945), German politician. He was the district leader of the Nazi party in Berlin (1926). humorous reference to Joseph Paul Goebbels (1897 - 1945), German politician. He was the district leader of the Nazi party in Berlin (1926). See also Nazis in this glossary. humorous reference to Joseph Paul Goebbels (1897 - 1945), German politician. He was the district leader of the Nazi party in Berlin (1926). See also Hitler and Nazi Germany in this glossary.
garbled	confused, unintentionally or ignorantly; jumbled.
garbs	covers with or as if with clothing; dresses. Used figuratively.
Garden Home	a small community southwest of Portland, Oregon, USA, formerly an important train intersection serving Portland.
Garden of Eden	(Bible) the beautiful garden containing the tree of life, where God intended Adam and Eve to live in peaceful and contented innocence, effortlessly reaping the fruits of the earth. The garden also contained the tree of knowledge of good and evil, from which Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat. Per the Bible a serpent convinced Eve to eat the forbidden fruit and she in turn gave some to Adam. God drove them from the garden for disobeying. Their sin and consequent loss of God's grace and of their paradise is known as the Fall of Man. Used figuratively in this lecture. delightful region or abode; paradise.
garden-variety	common, usual or ordinary; unexceptional. ordinary; commonplace.
gargantuan	enormous, monstrous; from Gargantua, the name of a giant in a book by the French writer, Rabelais.
garish	crudely or tastelessly colorful.
Garland, Judy	(1922 - 1969) American film actress and singer. The child of vaudeville performers she started on stage at the age of five. Unable to stand the pace of her own success she began seeing a psychiatrist at the age of 21. She was married five times and made

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a number of suicide attempts, dying in 1969 of an apparent overdose of sleeping pills.

professional name of Frances Gumm (1922–1969), American singer and actress. Garland made her debut as a singer in her father's theater around the age of three. She first gained fame in the musical film Broadway Melody of 1938 (1937), but won her greatest accolades for her portrayal of Dorothy in the classic musical film The Wizard of Oz (1939). Garland went on to perform in many more musicals, but the last fifteen years of her life were troubled with nervous breakdowns, drug dependence and attempted suicides. She made spectacular comebacks, however, and her singing performances drew enormous crowds.

garnish decorate; adorn; embellish; trim.

garrison body of troops stationed in a fortified place.

gas, cook(ing) with to make swift progress or do extremely well in some activity; to succeed; also to be on the right track. This phrase alludes to gas stoves in the early 1900s which began to replace wood-burning stoves. Gas stoves were much quicker to cook on, as the wood-burning stoves could not be used until the wood (fuel) was found, inserted into the stove, lighted and produced sufficient heat.

gasket, blew (one's) (slang) lost (one's) temper.

Gaslight a play by Patrick Hamilton (1909 - 1962) in which a man tries to drive his wife insane.

a play by Patrick Hamilton in which a man tries to drive his wife insane.

a play by Patrick Hamilton (later called Angel Street) in which a man tries to drive his wife insane.

a stage suspense thriller by English playwright and novelist Patrick Hamilton (1904–1962). In the play, a Victorian wife is deliberately being driven insane by her murderous husband Gregory Anton, who is searching for jewelry belonging to the wife's deceased aunt (whom he murdered). Anton steals things from his wife and hides them, making her believe she misplaced them and is losing her memory, all the while increasingly reminding her that her "memory lapses" are disturbing their social life. He further accuses her of stealing items, including his own, and hiding them. By working out how to make the gaslights in her rooms dim and flicker and by pretending she is the only one who

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can see this he convinces her she is hallucinating. His plans are foiled; however, when a suspicious detective discovers his scheme to kill his wife and the murder of her aunt. The play was later made into a motion picture.

gastroenteritis

an inflammation of the stomach and the intestines.

gat

a revolver (gun).

(slang) a revolver or automatic pistol. A term derived from a Gatling gun an early type of machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels revolving around a central axis by a hand crank. Each barrel was automatically loaded and fired during every revolution of the cluster. Named after American inventor R. J. Gatling (1818 - 1903) who perfected it.

Gate Lodge

a reference to the South Lodge at Saint Hill. The South Lodge is a small house to the left of one of the entrances to the Saint Hill property where one enters from the road. There are large wrought-iron gates across the driveway by the South Lodge. A lodge is a house or cottage occupied generally by a caretaker, gardener, etc., and placed in the grounds of a mansion or at the entrance to a park, or the like.

gatehouse

a house beside or over a gateway; used as a porter's lodge, etc.

Gates, Bill

a made-up name for a person.

Gaul

an ancient region in western Europe including the modern areas of northern Italy, France, Belgium and the southern Netherlands.

the region in western Europe consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium.

Gautama Buddha

(563 - 483 b.c.) originally Gautama Sakyamuni, founder of the Buddhist religion. The term Buddha derives from Bodhi, or “one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by human means.”

gawp

(slang) stare open-mouthed.

(slang) stare open-mouthed; gawk or gape.

gawp-jawed

(slang) staring with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment.

Gay-Pay-Oo

phonetic representation (as pronounced in Russian) of G.P.U., an organization (1922-1923) for investigating and combating

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counter-revolutionary activities in Soviet Russia. Used figuratively in this lecture.

gazobo	n. a coined variation of gazabo (or gazebo) meaning a man or fellow, often used with a derogatory connotation. Although the origin of this term is uncertain, it may come from the Spanish word gazapo meaning a sly or shrewd person.
GDQ	a coined abbreviation for an academic title a person has achieved. Such letters often appear at the end of a person's name to indicate they have studied and received a degree in a subject after a certain number of
gear	in high gear (American English) doing something with the greatest possible effort and energy. [The Republican's propaganda machine moved into high gear.]
gear, out of	in or into a condition of disorder or confusion. in a condition of disorder or confusion. into a condition of disorder or confusion. not in proper adjustment or working order. out of working order or out of smooth working order.
geared up	adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc. adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991 adjusted or adapted to a particular system, situation, etc. There is no way you can reduce the sensitivity on the confounded thing, and it's geared up to read horses or mules or something. – Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)
gears, slip one's	a variation of slip a cogwheel.
gears, slipped my	(slang) become irrational, obsessive or insane.
gee whiz	an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc.
gee-whiz	an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. (informal) a coined term for something arousing or characterized

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by surprise, wonder, or triumphant achievement.

(informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc.

(informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis etc.

(informal) an exclamation of surprise, objection, etc.

(slang) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc.

(informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. What do you know! Gee-whiz! –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

(informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. I bet there's more thetans going around even now, you know, saying, ``Gee-whiz. No gates," you know? ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

(informal) an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc. I bet there's more thetans going around even now, you know, saying, ``Gee-whiz. No gates," you know? ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

Gee-Whizzer Electric Company a made-up name for a company. Gee-whiz is an exclamation of approval, surprise, mild disapproval, emphasis, etc.

gee-whizzes a made-up name.

a made-up name. And being very complex (composed as it is out of electrons and molecules and minerals and gee-whizzes of all kinds or another, wavelengths and all this sort of thing). . . -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

geez (informal) an exclamation or mild oath.

an exclamation expressing annoyance, anger, surprise, emphasis, discovery, etc. Geez is a milder word used in the place of “Jesus” and originated in the US in the 1900s or earlier.

Gehlen, Reinhard (1902–1979) German general and head of military intelligence for the war zone between Germany and Russia during World War II (1939–1945). In 1945 Gehlen surrendered along with his

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principle staff and all of his files to the United States. The following year he was assigned to use his resources from the war to gather intelligence in Soviet controlled areas. He established the Gehlen Organization to make use of his intelligence net in Soviet controlled areas to assist the US. In April of 1956 the Gehlen Organization was incorporated into

Geiger counter	<p>an instrument used for detecting and measuring radioactivity; named after German physicist Hans Geiger (1882 - 1945).</p> <p>an instrument used for detecting and measuring radioactivity; named after H. Geiger (1882 - 1945), German physicist.</p> <p>an instrument used for detecting and measuring radioactivity; named after H. Geiger (1882-1945), German physicist.</p> <p>a device which is used to measure radioactivity.</p>
Geiger counters	devices which are used to measure radioactivity.
gelatinous	<p>like the consistency of jelly; jellylike. Used figuratively.</p> <p>of the consistency of jelly; jellylike.</p>
Geller's (Acting School)	a reference to the Geller Theatre Workshop.
Gem Marker	a brand of marker pen formerly produced in the United Kingdom, consisting of a felt point and a metal cylinder holding the ink.
gen	<p>(British slang) inside information.</p> <p>(British slang) inside information; low-down.</p> <p>(British slang) inside information; lowdown.</p> <p>news; detailed information. See also genned in in this glossary.</p> <p>(slang) inside information; lowdown. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force; it is short for either "general information" or "genuine."</p> <p>news; detailed information. The term comes from military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force; it is short for either "general information" or "genuine." You read it with what glee, saying "Now I have the total gen on this," and find out that it was a WS56 that the directions were for, only you've got a WD56, slight difference of total purpose. ⇐Education Point of Agreement</p>

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(30 Oct. 56)

news; detailed information. The term comes from military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force; it is short for either "general information" or "genuine." You've probably heard something of this, but I've just been getting it hot and heavy over the lines because I was working out to find out where Quentin could go to school and what he had to do to figure out some various things, so of course, typically me, I just got in touch with everybody on this subject and got the gen down. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

n. the correct or complete information, facts or know-how about something. The term is chiefly British and comes from military slang, especially the Royal Air Force, and refers to the real data one needs to have on a subject. Its exact origin is unknown, but it is thought to be an abbreviation of either general as used in the phrase "for the general information of all ranks," meaning the key information that all ranks need to be briefed on; or from part of the words genuine or intelligence. It is often used with in or up meaning to provide (someone) with significant or authentic information or to get or be well-informed.

(British slang) general information.

(British slang) inside information; low-down. Give him the gen. - Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

(British slang) inside information; lowdown. You think, "Well, if it gets too rough and you get too confused, why, maybe he will pick up my despatch and so forth and give me the gen."
⌘Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

(slang) inside information; lowdown. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force; it is short for either "general information" or "genuine." And that was because the person wouldn't give anybody any gen and because the person had the organization in peril because of his own actual crimes.
⌘Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(slang) inside information; lowdown. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force; it is short for either "general information" or "genuine." And that was because the person wouldn't give anybody any gen and because the person had the organization in peril because of his own actual crimes. ⌘
Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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gen (one) in	<p>inform one fully. Also commonly give one the gen give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.”</p> <p>inform one fully. Also commonly give one the gen give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either "general information" or "genuine." Why do you say such things as that, except to gen him in. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)</p>
gen in	<p>inform fully. Also commonly give one the gen give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.”</p>
genealogical	<p>having to do with genealogy, the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; lineage.</p>
general court	<p>short for general court-martial a court-martial having the authority to try any offense against military law and to impose a sentence of dishonorable discharge or of death when provided by law.</p>
General Eisenhower tank	<p>a made-up name for a tank. (Dwight David Eisenhower, 1890–1969, was an American general during World War II, 1939–1945, and the thirty-fourth president of the United States from 1953 to 1961.)</p>
General Electric	<p>one of the largest companies in the world, it manufactures light bulbs, home appliances, equipment for hospitals, factories, power plants and steel mills. The company began in 1892 and by the turn of the century was producing everything for the electrification of the United States generators, electric motors, electric light bulbs and electric locomotives. The company expanded throughout the twentieth century and is responsible for thousands of new products, has over 50,000 patents and employs over 400,000 personnel.</p> <p>a large US manufacturer. 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.</p> <p>General Electric Company, a large US manufacturer. General Electric and its associated companies design, manufacture and sell almost every form of apparatus and device for the generation,</p>

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General Foods

a large food and beverage distribution company in the United States. It was incorporated in 1922 and distributes a wide variety

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of products such as coffee, cereals, sodas, packaged meat products, etc.

one of the leading processors of packaged grocery products in the world. Originally established in the 1920s, the company was incorporated as the Postum Cereal Company. However, in 1929, after a long series of mergers with a number of smaller companies, the company changed its name to General Foods. With more than 56,000 employees working in more than 100 locations in the United States and some 20 other countries, the company became a leader in its field. It became well known for such brand names as Maxwell House Coffee and Birdseye frozen foods. In 1968 the company also entered the fastfood market by purchasing Burger Chef, a successful chain of restaurants. However, within three years, the Burger Chef chain had collapsed and was eventually sold off.

General MacArthur (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950 - 1951).

general manager the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc. And the state of Power Change is where you have a company running all right, let us say, but the general manager has been hired by some other company because he has such a successful record.

the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc.

the top executive on the premises and the one who assumes the overall responsibility for the business or organization. He ensures that staff get the work done and that the organization is solvent.

n. the executive who has general control and direction of the affairs of a corporation, organization, etc., and who is in charge of its day-to-day operation.

the top executive on the premises and the one who assumes the overall responsibility for the business or organization. He ensures that staff get the work done and that the organization is solvent. So that in an ordinary organization, they get a board of directors together and the board of directors appoint a general manager.

General Non-Remimeoa code indicating an issue should not be mimeoed again when received but should be limited in its distribution. These issues usually deal with broader points of admin or tech of interest to

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one or two production departments as well as the org senior execs. They are never strewn about or broadly republished as they could be misunderstood. See also mimeograph in this glossary.

a code indicating an issue should not be mimeoed again when received but should be limited in its distribution. These issues usually deal with broader points of admin or tech of interest to one or two production departments as well as the org senior execs. They are never strewn about or broadly republished as they could be misunderstood. See also mimeograph in this glossary. So what I'm doing is that I put a lot of this stuff on what's called the General Non-Remimeo line—that is to say, key personnel and orgs get copies of it—so that the technology does exist, see? And that lets, of course, Mimeo here simply type them out from the written notes, type them directly onto a stencil, run them off, don't you see, and make this limited number of copies and so forth and distribute them.

general O/W short for general Overt/Withhold, a process using the commands “What have you done?” and “What have you withheld?” run repetitively, to handle a pc who is very distraught before the start of session by reason of upsets in life (howling PTPs accompanied by misemotion) or who is too ill physically to settle into auditing.

General Pershing Tank a tank used by the United States during World War II (1939–1945) and named after American General John Joseph Pershing (1860–1948). The tank carried a crew of five and traveled approximately 30 miles (48.3 km) per hour. It was wide, low and weighed 46 tons (41,731.2 kg). The Pershing's main armament was a long-barreled canon which fired explosive projectiles 90 mm (3.54 in) in diameter. It was also armed with three machine guns, one of which was for shooting down aircraft.

general scale the Prehav Scale. See Prehav Scale in this glossary.

general semantics a philosophical approach to language, developed by Alfred Korzybski, exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. See also Korzybski in this glossary.

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a philosophical approach to language exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. It was originated by Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; president and director of the Institute of General Semantics, Chicago, 1938 - 50.

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. (Chapter 5, #2)

a doctrine and system developed by Polish-American scholar and scientist, Alfred Korzybski (1879–1950), which attempted to solve the problems associated with the meaning and communication of words and their effect on human behavior and relations. It is the study of language as a representation of reality. For example, one of Korzybski's main views was that no matter how much one says about some thing, event or quality one cannot describe or define its actual reality with words as one cannot see everything about it or know everything about it. He suggested various "remedies" to improve this situation such as making notations under certain words such as Smith1920 and Smith1935 to distinguish when in time someone is being referred to, thus making the language more precise.

a philosophical approach to language, developed by Alfred Korzybski, exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use, and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. See also Korzybski, Count Alfred in this glossary. You will find a terrific rundown on this in Count Alfred

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Korzybski's work Science and Sanity, in a field that is called general semantics.

generalissimo in certain countries, the supreme commander of the armed forces.

in certain countries, the supreme commander of the armed forces. The reasons they want to be president or king or commissar, generalissimo . . . -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

Generalissimo in certain countries, the supreme commander of the armed forces.

generation the act or process of bringing into being; origination; production.

genes any of the units occurring at specific points on the chromosomes by which specific hereditary characters are passed on to the next generation.

the units of heredity transmitted in the chromosomes that control the development of hereditary characteristics. See also chromosomes.

genetic by line of protoplasm and by facsimiles and by mest forms the individual has arrived in the present age from a past beginning. Genetic applies to the protoplasm line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth.

having to do with the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth. By line of protoplasm and by facsimiles and by mest forms the individual has arrived in the present age from a past beginning.

having to do with the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth.

of or having to do with genetics, the branch of biology that deals with heredity and the way that animals and plants pass on to their offspring such characteristics as size, color, etc.

having to do with the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth. By line of protoplasm and by facsimiles and by MEST forms the individual has arrived in the present age from a past beginning.

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individual has arrived in the present age from a past beginning. Genetic applies to the protoplasm line of father and mother to child, grown child to new child and so forth.

genetic entity

that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that 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 goal of the genetic entity is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). Abbreviation GE. See also counter-effort;thetan.

that beingness not dissimilar to the thetan that 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 GE. The goal of the GE is survival on a much grosser plane of materiality (concerning the material or physical). Such a person becomes what an old-time Scientologist calls “an operating. GE”- body being a genetic entity. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

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the entity which carries forward from the earliest formation of the MEST body. It was formerly referred to as the somatic mind. Out of all the past experience of the MEST body it makes up a form, a working carbon-oxygen engine. It 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. This is the “mind” of an animal, a dog or a cat or a cow.

a term coined in early Dianetics research to denote that part of a human being which takes care of the automatic mechanisms of the body, such as heartbeat, respiration, etc.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| genetic personality | personal characteristics and tendencies derived from the three inheritance sources (mest, organic line, the theta body). This might be said to be basic personality, or the core of basic personality. See also theta body in this glossary. |
| Genghis Khan | (1162@1227) Mongolian general and emperor, and one of the most famous conquerors of all time. Genghis became chief of a small Mongol tribe at the age of thirteen. Soon he began to attract followers, form alliances and construct an army. He used strict discipline and harsh training to build a superior fighting force. With his army, Genghis started conquering neighboring tribes and became known for his great cruelty in battle. By 1206, he had conquered the entirety of Mongolia and continued to expand his rule, ultimately conquering large portions of China and southwestern Asia. All along the route of conquest, his army ruthlessly eliminated any enemy. They spread terror and destruction and when conquered territories showed resistance, they would systematically slaughter the population of entire cities. |

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most famous conquerors of all time. Genghis became chief of a small Mongol tribe at the age of thirteen. Soon he began to attract followers, form alliances and construct an army, using strict discipline and harsh training to build a superior fighting force. With his army, Genghis started conquering neighboring tribes and became known for his great cruelty in battle. By 1206, he had conquered the entirety of Mongolia; thereafter he continued to expand his rule, ultimately conquering large portions of China and southwestern Asia. His army ruthlessly eliminated any enemy; they were known to systematically slaughter the population of entire cities that resisted them.

(1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of east Europe. He was known for his military leadership and great cruelty.

(1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of most of Asia and of East Europe. He was known to be ruthless in war, but he built an empire which lasted until 1368.

(1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone.

(1162 - 1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe.

a Mongolian emperor and general of the late 12th and early 13th centuries, known for his military leadership and great cruelty. He conquered vast portions of northern China and southwestern Asia.

(1162-1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and eastern Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone.

(1162-1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone. But of course, you have all of your latent reactive thinkingnesses of former identities are stacked up there like Genghis Khan's pyramid of skulls. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

(1162-1227) Mongol conqueror of much of Asia and Eastern

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Europe. He and his armies were totally ruthless in their actions and were said to have killed over a million people in one city alone. But of course, you have all of your latent reactive thinkingnesses of former identities are stacked up there like Genghis Khan's pyramid of skulls. -E-Meter. Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) gents., (colloquial) gentlemen; men. No, gents of this character who have a system worked out this way would-the last thing in the world they'dVo would be blow their own game, see? -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

(1162–1227) Mongolian general and emperor, and one of the most famous conquerors of all time. His army ruthlessly eliminated any enemy. They were known to systematically slaughter the population of entire cities that resisted them. Now, that sounds more like Genghis Khan talking, to me, than an enlightened statesman. Unconditional surrender.

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genned in

informed fully. Also commonly give one the gen give one the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.”

informed fully; given the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, coming from either “general information” or “genuine.”

(slang) informed fully; given the detailed information. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.”

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Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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genning in	(slang) informing fully; giving the detailed information to. From military service slang, especially the British Royal Air Force, it comes from either “general information” or “genuine.” You know, Burt, this is a very good thing Golden Era Productions is doing, genning in student auditors on testing.
gent	(colloquial) a man or gentleman.
gentleman with the scythe	n. same as man with the (a) scythe.
genus	origin. n. origin; from the Latin genus, meaning origin, birth or race.
geometric	characterized by straight lines, triangles, circles or similar regular forms.
geometry	the branch of mathematics that deals with points, lines, surfaces and solids, and examines their properties, measurement and mutual relations in space. the branch of mathematics that deals with points, lines, planes and figures, and examines their properties, measurement and mutual relations in space. 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. So, this instructor finds that he really doesn't like to teach geometry or something like that. ∇ A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) 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. So, this instructor finds that he really doesn't like to teach geometry or something like that. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)
geophysical	of or pertaining to geophysics (the science or study of the physics of the earth, especially of its crust).
George III	(1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). On July 4th 1776 the

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American Declaration of Independence was printed and the thirteen colonies that were previously part of England became the United States.

(1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781).

(1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781). George's reportedly first serious attack of insanity occurred in October 1788. He had several bouts of madness until 1811 when it became permanent until his death in 1820.

(1738 - 1820) king of England (1760 - 1820) whose policies provoked the American Revolution of 1776.

(1738@1820) king of Great Britain and Ireland (1760@1820) whose policy of coercion led to the American Revolution.

George something, Mr. a reference to George Alfred Brown (1914–1985), British politician who, during the 1960s, was the minister of economic affairs of Great Britain.

George Washington Bridge a large bridge of 3,500 feet built in 1931. It spans the Hudson River in New York City.

a 3,500 foot (1,100 m) suspension bridge that spans the Hudson River, connecting New York and New Jersey, USA. (A suspension bridge is a bridge with a roadway suspended from cables supported by structures at each end with no supporting structures under the bridge itself.) The George Washington Bridge has two levels, an original section having eight lanes for traffic and a lower level with six. It was the world's first fourteen-lane suspension bridge.

gerahonium a humorous alteration of geranium, any one of a group of plants with fragrant leaves and showy clusters of flowers of scarlet, pink or white.

n. a humorous alteration of geranium, any of a group of plants native mainly to southern Africa, but cultivated widely in Canada and the United States. Geraniums have thick, fleshy leaves that vary in shape and they grow their showy flowers in clusters ranging in color from pink to dark red and violet.

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German	<p>a native or inhabitant of Germany, a country in north central Europe. During World War II, German scientists made great strides in the field of weaponry, especially with missiles, rockets, etc., and their scientific accomplishments aroused admiration throughout the world. At the end of the war, many German scientists either surrendered or were captured by the Allies, which included Russia and the United States. Almost 5,000 of them went to Russia and developed Russia's space program and atomic weapons. See also World War II in this glossary.</p> <p>a native or inhabitant of Germany, a country in north central Europe. During World War II, German scientists made great strides in the field of weaponry, especially with missiles, rockets, etc., and their scientific accomplishments aroused admiration throughout the world. At the end of the war, many German scientists either surrendered or were captured by the Allies, which included Russia and the United States. Almost 5,000 of them went to Russia and developed Russia's space program and atomic weapons. See also World War II in this glossary. In the first place, their atomic science is being carried forward, for the most part, by Germans that they captured from Berlin, thanks to our cooperation. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)</p>
German 0	<p>the most basic in a series of courses teaching German at different levels. Ah, but it's German 1. Where the hell is German 0?</p> <p>≡Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)</p> <p>the most basic in a series of courses teaching German at different levels. Ah, but it's German 1; where the hell is German 0? Well, they must assume that that must have been in your last life.</p> <p>a reference to a course that would teach the most elementary fundamentals of the German language, such as the German alphabet. A series of courses in a particular subject are often numbered consecutively. For example, in studying German, one may study German 1 as the first course followed by more advanced levels, German 2, 3, 4 and so on. German 0 would undercut those things taught at German 1.</p>
German 88	<p>a cannon used extensively by the Germans in World War II (1939– 1945). The cannon fired projectiles 88 millimeters (3.46 in) in diameter and was used to shoot down aircraft and destroy tanks.</p>
German graph	<p>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. It is also called a German schema.</p>

a reference to a German schema.

also called German schema. It is 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.

-Operational Bulletin No. 14, of 24 January 1956.

German Imperial Frantics The Phoneticism of Immanuel Kant a made-up name for a book. Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804) was a German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and "truth beyond human experience."

German mathematiciana reference to English writer Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832–1898). He is best known for his novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865), which he wrote under the pen name Lewis Carroll. He is referred to as a "German mathematician" possibly because his middle name is similar to the German name "Ludwig," and he was a lecturer on mathematics at Oxford University.

German mathmatician reference to English author Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832 - 1898). He is best known for his novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, which he wrote under the pen name of "Lewis Carroll." Before becoming an author he was a lecturer on mathematics at Oxford University. See also Alice in Wonderland in this glossary.

German schema 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.

germane truly relevant; pertinent; to the point. And I want to point out to you that the fact that the auditor smiled, that he twisted his head, that he didn't get the intention across and that sort of thing is not germane to it. -Demonstration of High School Indoctrination (6 July 1957)

closely or significantly related; relevant; pertinent.

truly relevant; pertinent; to the point.

truly relevant; pertinent; to the point. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

germinate start developing or growing.

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Gertrude, Aunt	a made-up name for a person.
Gestalt iggerbits therapy	a humorous reference to a method of psychotherapy called Gestalt therapy, created by German-born psychiatrist Frederick S. Perls (1893–1970). Perls advocated that modern civilization forced people to hold back their natural desires and thus frustrated their attempt to “adjust” to their environment. In an attempt to “treat” this so-called condition, he developed “exercises” to supposedly bring the person’s unfulfilled needs back into their awareness. (Gestalt is a German word meaning pattern, form or shape.)
Gestalt therapy	(psychology) a type of therapy, originally German, based on the idea that the response of an individual in a given situation is a response to the whole situation, not to its parts. Gestalt is German for “shape, form.”
Gestetner's	<p>Gestetner Limited, manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies.</p> <p>Gestetner Limited, manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies.</p> <p>Gestetner Limited, manufacturer and distributor of a variety of duplicating machines and related supplies. ...probably walk into Gestetner’s or Standard Oil or something and start explaining this to some executive, and there’d be further executives and the vice presidents and general managers, and you would stand about eighteen ranks deep in their top officers before you stood up.</p>
get	(colloquial) take into custody, wound or kill.
get (put, etc.) one’s foot in the door	—see FOOT IN THE DOOR, GET (PUT, ETC.) ONE’S.
get away from that horse’s head	—see HORSE’S HEAD, GET AWAY FROM THAT.
get by	(colloquial) survive; manage.
get even with	If you say that you are going to get even with someone, you mean that you are going to cause them the same amount of harm or annoyance as they have caused you; an informal expression. [ex - I’m going to get even with you for this.... Don’t get angry, get even.]
get in (someone's) hair	encumber or annoy (someone).

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get one's hand in	see HAND IN, GET ONE'S.
get rid of	get free from or relieved of (something undesirable).
get the hang of	see HANG OF, GET THE.
Gethsemane	a garden located outside of Jerusalem, said to be the site of Jesus Christ's betrayal by one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, and where Jesus was arrested. Shortly after the arrest he was tried and crucified. The word Gethsemane (Hebrew gat shemanim, "oil press") suggests that this might have been a grove of olive trees where an olive press was located.
getteth	a humorous variation of the word "get," adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word.
Gettysburg	<p>a battle fought on July 1–3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by the Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War (1861–1865). See also Confederacy and Pickett's charge in this glossary. You remember the Confederacy had a high tide at Gettysburg, you know?</p> <p>a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by the Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War.</p> <p>a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War. See also Confederacy and Pickett's charge in this glossary.</p> <p>the site of the greatest battle of the American Civil War (a conflict lasting four years, 1861 - 1865, between eleven southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union). It was fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and is considered the turning point of the war.</p> <p>the site of the greatest battle of the American Civil War (a conflict lasting four years, 1861@1865, between eleven</p>

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southern States, which asserted their right to withdraw from the United States, and the States and Territories of the North, which were determined to maintain the Union). It was fought on July 1@3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and is considered the turning point of the war.

Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's	a notable, short speech made by Abraham Lincoln (president of the US 1861 - 1865) on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the sight of a bloody battle of the American Civil War.
Gettysburg, battle of	a battle fought on July 1 - 3, 1863 near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in which troops of the Confederate States fought a daring battle but were defeated by Union army. It is considered the turning point of the American Civil War.
get-up-and-go	(colloquial) driving ambition; vigor; energy.
geysers	<p>springs from which columns of boiling water and steam gush into the air at intervals. And it's going rahr-rahr-rahr-rahr dhu-dhu-dthu, bop, plop, you know, and it looks like one of Yellowstone Park's geysers, you know, about to explode and so on.</p> <p>springs from which columns of boiling water and steam gush into the air at intervals.</p>
GF Forty) GF 40	short for Green Form 40 Expanded, a correction list used in auditing which provides a fast and direct method for solving resistive cases.
ghastly	<p>(informal) shocking. These are rather ghastly. —Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>(colloquial) in a very bad or unpleasant manner.</p> <p>(informal) shocking.</p> <p>(colloquial) in a very bad or unpleasant manner. The student comes up with a lot of preconceptions and so forth, and these get in his way most ghastly, and so that his clarification on the data which is being given to him becomes an important part of the communication of the data.</p>
Ghengis Khan	a Mongolian emperor and general of the late 12th and early 13th centuries, known for his military leadership and great cruelty. He conquered vast portions of northern China and southwestern Asia.

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ghost dancers members of an American Indian religious movement in the western United States, called Ghost Dance. The religion, based on the belief that the white man would disappear and dead ancestors and buffalo would return to life, centered on the ghost dance. The dancers chanted and wore special shirts, called ghost shirts, decorated with sacred symbols, such as stars, eagles and moons, believing they were protected from enemy bullets.

North American Indians of the southwestern United States and California, who, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, engaged in religious dances (ghost dances) in the hope of invoking a return of their former lands and prosperity.

n. members of an American Indian religious movement in the western United States, called Ghost Dance. The religion first appeared in 1869, died down and again appeared in 1889 when an Indian named Wovoka (ca. 1856–1932) had a vision and began telling what he had seen. Regarded as a messiah, he told the Indians that the white man would disappear and that dead ancestors and game animals (namely buffalo which had been wiped out by the white man), would return to life. The religion spread rapidly to nearly all tribes across the Great Plains. Indians forced onto reservations and afflicted with hunger and disease adopted the religion, which represented hope for the return of traditional ways and rehabilitation of their culture. It centered around what was called a ghost dance where Indians would dance and chant to prepare for the new age. The dancers wore special shirts, called ghost shirts, decorated with sacred symbols, such as stars, eagles and moons, and which they believed would protect them from enemy bullets. White officials on the Indian reservations regarded the Ghost Dance as a threat to their authority and decided to arrest the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, a famous Indian thought to be the focus of the religious movement among the tribes. Sitting Bull's resistance to arrest ended in his fatal shooting. Not long after this incident, further struggle culminated in the massacre of around nearly 200 Indians by US soldiers, following which popularity of the religion declined.

ghost of, a (colloquial) the least trace of; the smallest possible (amount of).

(colloquial) the least trace of; the smallest possible amount of.

(éolloquial) the least trace of-, the smallest possible (amount of). And only a ghost of the thing the other way needs go, and actually needn't really go at all. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

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ghost shirt	n. a special shirt decorated with sacred symbols, such as stars, eagles and moons, worn by American Indians who were part of the religious movement known as Ghost Dance. The Indians believed the shirts would protect them from enemy bullets.
ghost, give up (its)	(colloquial) die.
ghosts	haunting memories.
ghouls	evil demons, originally of Oriental legend, supposed to feed on human beings, rob graves, prey on corpses, etc. (Oriental folklore) evil spirits that rob graves and feed on the flesh of the dead. (Oriental folklore) evil spirits that rob graves and feed on the flesh of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture.
GI	gross income. abbreviation for gross income. And when an org is "Oh, thud; ohh. Don't know," you think it comes from the significance of a GI, or from the fact that somebody isn't boof-woof, or the fact that somebody is raising hell with the staff, or something or something or something. abbreviation for gross income. abbreviation for gross (total) income. (slang) a member of the US armed forces. GI stands for government issue and was used during World War I (1914 - 1918) to designate clothing, equipment, etc., issued to military personnel. During World War II the term became slang for the soldiers themselves. See also World War II in this glossary. a soldier in the US army. From the term Government Issue.
GI Bill	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 service. See also GI and World War II in this glossary.
Giants	short for New York Giants, a professional baseball team in the United States, who were located in New York City at the time of the lecture.

	a reference to the New York Giants.
gibber	to make unintelligible or meaningless sounds, especially when shocked or terrified.
gibberingly	unintelligibly; without meaning.
gibblings	a made-up word rhyming with dribblings.
	a made-up word rhyming with dribblings. And so, after a few gibblings and dribblings and so forth, Mr. Sawbrain gets up and says, ``I certify, Your Honor, he is insane." ⇐Clearing, What It Is (3 Sept. 64)
gibbon	any of a family of small, slender, long-armed tree apes of India, South China and the East Indies. Used humorously in reference to an individual.
Gibbon, Mr.	Edward Gibbon (1737 - 1794) English historian who wrote The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which has become one of the classical works of historical literature in the English language. The work is divided into three periods and covers a total of thirteen centuries.
Gichtel	Johann Georg (1638 - 1710), German mystic.
	Johann Georg Gichtel (1638–1710), German mystic and religious teacher. Opposed to orthodox beliefs of his time, Gichtel founded a mystical Christian movement that survived in Holland and Germany for many years. His beliefs were published in the book Theosophia Practica (Practical Theosophy) which included diagrams and descriptions of man, the relationship between the body, mind and soul and their various conditions, as well as points of the body considered to be places of spiritual power.
gidget	(slang) a gadget (a small mechanical device or tool).
	n. a variation of gadget, an indefinite name for any somewhat small object, mechanical device or “thing.” The origin of this word is uncertain. However, it was first used among seafaring men and is said to have been current around the 1870s.
	(slang) a gadget (a small mechanical device or tool). Here’s a little gidget that somebody has made that’s very cute little gidget.
gild the lily	to ornament or overstate something that is already good or pleasing.

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gilding	giving an often deceptively attractive or improved appearance to.
gilhoolies	a made-up word.
gills, up to the	(informal) as full as possible.
Gilpen, Charley	a made-up name for an auditor.
gimcrack	showy but useless.
gimlet eye	a sharp or piercing eye. a sharp or piercing eye. So the Instructor checking the thing out, with that altitude, fixes the person who is being checked out for a clean sheet, you see, with a gimlet eye and says, "Have you ever worked under an assumed name?" -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)
gimme	(colloquial) give me. alteration of give me.
gimmeygahood,jite	(verb) performs an unspecified action a made-up word.
gimmick	an ingenious or novel device or scheme designed to attract attention or increase appeal. (colloquial) anything that tricks or mystifies; deceptive or secret device.
gimmicks	(colloquial) attention-getting devices or features, typically superficial, designed to promote the success of a product, campaign, etc.
gimmigahoojit	a made-up name for a piece of electronics equipment. a made-up word.
gimp	(colloquial) limp; walk in a halting, lame manner. (slang) limp.
gimping	limping, hobbling. If you can go down the street and you see somebody gimping along and you know he's gimping along and he's having an awful time there, and he seems to have a great big bandage on his right foot, you know; an uninformed person looks at him and says, "Somebody has injured his foot." – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61) [Webster's Third New International

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Dictionary]

(slang) limping.

(slang) limping. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991

limping.

gingamaflobets

a made-up word.

Gingerbread Boy, the

a children's story about a boy who is made out of gingerbread. In the story, the gingerbread boy comes across various animals and people, all of whom ask him to stop because he looks so good to eat. He taunts them by saying he can run away from them, and despite their attempts to catch him, he does. He then comes across a sly old fox who, after chasing him for a while, tricks the gingerbread boy into letting him carry the boy across the river. By the time they reach the other side of the river, the fox has convinced the gingerbread boy to ride on his nose and the fox eats him.

ginseng

any of several plants of eastern Asia or North America having an aromatic root used medicinally.

girdling

encompassing, enclosing, encircling.

girls, (just) amongst us

a humorous coined variation of the expression (just) between you and me (or ourselves), meaning in strict confidence between the person speaking and the person (or those persons) listening.

GIs

abbreviation for good indicators, those observable indications that all is going well for a preclear. The pc is bright, happy and winning; pc smiling and happy. And that cleared up and his GIs came in, and now he grasped the whole thing completely and he's a howling success.

abbreviation for good indicators, those observable indications that all is going well for a preclear. The pc is bright, happy and winning; pc smiling and happy.

abbreviation for good indicators; those observable indications that all is going well for a person. The person is bright, happy, winning and smiling.

GITA

abbreviation for Give and Take Processing processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. This process is the

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immediate ancestor of the Remedy of Havingness and was an early Standard Operating Procedure.

abbreviation for Give and Take Processing processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. See also processing in this glossary.

abbreviation for GIVE and TAKE Processing, in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. This process is the immediate ancestor of the Remedy of Havingness and was an early Standard Operating Procedure (a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear, a being who is reasonably stable outside the body and does not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt). See also remedying havingness in this glossary.

git-box also "git-fiddle," a guitar. -Dictionary of American Slang; Webster's Third New International Dictionary

n. same as git-fiddle.

git-fiddle (or git-box) n. a humorous word for a guitar. Originally used by jazz musicians in the 1920s, the term comes from a guitar's resemblance to a fiddle or box. Git (an abbreviation for guitar) comes from gitter, the dialectical pronunciation of guitar.

Give and Take Processing processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. This process is the immediate ancestor of the Remedy of Havingness and was an early Standard Operating Procedure. Abbreviation GITA—GIVE and TAKE Processing.

processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. See also processing in this glossary.

processing in which a long list of key items is used and the preclear is asked to waste, accept and desire these items at will. (Chapter 6, #4)

give the devil his due see DEVIL HIS DUE, GIVE THE.

given if what is mentioned is taken into account.

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giveth	a humorous variation of the word “give,” adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word.
Glade Implants	goals implanted between 40.7 trillion trillion trillion trillion years to 5.9 trillion trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. These implants were given in a glade. See also goal and implant in this glossary.
Glade implants	GPMS in use between 40.7 trillion trillion trillion trillion to 5.9 trillion trillion trillion trillion trillion years ago. These implants were 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. -HCOBs 14 July 1963; 24 July 1963.
gladiator	<p>a man, in ancient Rome, who fought other men or animals in an arena as a public show gladiators were slaves, captives or paid performers. Police brutality and gladiators killing each other for the audience.</p> <p>a man, in ancient Rome, who fought other men or animals in an arena as a public show gladiators were slaves, captives or paid performers.</p>
glaiive	a broadsword.
glare fight	a contest back on the whole track wherein two individuals tried to stare each other down by directing flows of attention units at one another. The winner of the glare fight was the person who got the most attention units out in the least possible time and drove his opponent into apathy.
Glasgow	<p>a seaport in Scotland.</p> <p>a seaport in south central Scotland.</p> <p>a seaport in southwestern Scotland, on the Clyde River.</p>
glass poisoning	a form of poisoning where crushed glass is hidden in food, drinks, etc., of an unsuspecting victim. Symptoms of such poisoning may include burning pains in the stomach with persistent vomiting of blood and can be fatal.
glee	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

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rationality. Also called glee of insanity or glee of irresponsibility.

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. Also called glee of insanity.

glee of insanity

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. Also called glee or glee of irresponsibility.

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. Also simply called glee.

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. Also simply called glee. See also thetan in this glossary.

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 demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality.

≡Scientology 8-8008.

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

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therefore states that he is insane, and acts insane and demonstrates that he cannot possibly harm them as he lacks any further rationality. Also simply called glee. The glee of insanity or something—but you'd actually get an emotional zock, an emotional bing, an emotional snick-wh-e-e-w one way or the other. (Your Case (3 Jan. 60))

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. Also simply called glee. The glee of insanity or something—but you'd actually get an emotional zock, an emotional bing, an emotional snick-wh-e-e-w one way or the other. (Your Case (3 Jan. 60))

glee of insanity 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. Also simply called glee. We call it the glee of insanity. - Union Station - R2- 46 (30 Aug. 55)

Glenco Chemical Company a made-up name for a company.

glib characterized by fluency (a smooth, easy flow) or readiness, but implying lack of thought or of sincerity.

done or spoken in an easy manner, too easy and smooth to be convincing.

showing little thought, preparation or concern.

glibbest speaking in the smoothest, most fluent, most easy manner.

glibly in a readily fluent manner, often thoughtlessly, superficially or insincerely so.

in a smooth, offhand fashion.

in a way that is readily fluent, often thoughtless and insincere.

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Glip, Johannes Q.	a made-up name for a preclear. a made-up name.
gloozle	a made-up word.
Glory hallelujah	an exclamation used to show praise or devotion to God and frequently used in religious songs. Glory is short for Glory to God and is used to express one's devotion to God. Hallelujah is made up of two Hebrew words, hallel meaning a hymn of praise and Jah, which stands for Jehovah (the Lord).
glory, shoot the whole thing to	(slang) kill the whole thing, especially by using explosives or another very violent method. In this use the word glory means heaven or the bliss of heaven. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Glossary compiled by	LRH Technical Research and Compilations Checked against Data Verification and Proofreading files. Changes marked in blue highlights – 26-Feb-2001 addendum to hco pl 13 Sept. 88R, the positioning era glossary of terms LRH Technical Research and Compilations Checked against Data Verification and Proofreading files. Changes marked in blue highlights – 26-Feb-2001 addendum to hco pl 12 Sept. 88R, positioning in pr glossary of terms
glove in hand	in intimate association; in close agreement or cooperation. Variation of hand in glove. See also hand in glove in this glossary.
glove, fist in	very intimately associated; closely together. A variation of hand in glove.
glow (something) right	a coined phrase meaning to make something happen or be successful merely by the magnetism of one's presence rather than by the organizational or preparatory steps necessary to political or personal achievements. Used in a derogatory sense. a coined phrase used derogatorily to mean to make something happen or be successful merely by the magnetism of one's presence rather than by an accurate analysis of the situation or by the organizational steps necessary to personal or political achievements. Glow literally means to burn with an intense heat, particularly without flame. It is used here figuratively to mean to be suffused with radiance, as if intensely heated; to be animated with passion and emotion.

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glug, glug, glug	the sound of flowing liquid. Used as an allusion to a ship sinking, in this lecture.
	the sound of flowing liquid. Used in the lecture as an allusion to a ship sinking.
glumly	in a sad and gloomy manner.
glumping	walking in a glum, sullen or sulky manner.
glut	a supply of certain goods that is greater than the demand.
	fill (a receptacle, channel, pipe, etc.) to excess; choke up; saturate thoroughly with some substance.
glutton	a person with a great capacity for something. The thetan is a glutton. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)
	a person with a great capacity for something.
Glutz, Mamie	a made-up name.
	a made-up name for a person.
	a made-up name for a person. “If I just tell people that you and Mamie Glutz were seen in the tourist cabin...”
	a made-up name for a person. "If I just tell people that you and Mamie Glutz were seen in the tourist cabin..." -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)
glycerin	same as glycerol, a colorless, sweet, syrupy liquid obtained from animal and vegetable oils and fats. Glycerol is used as a solvent, in lotions and ointments, in explosives, and in antifreezes.
GM	abbreviation for General Manager, the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc.
	an abbreviation for General Manager. See also general manager in this glossary.
	an abbreviation for General Motors, one of the largest automobile manufacturers in the world. Founded in 1908 to consolidate a number of motorcar companies, it operates manufacturing and assembly plants throughout the US, Canada and more than fifty other countries.

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an abbreviation for General Manager. See also general manager in this glossary. Any GM that thinks he can hire some efficiency expert and not pay any attention to what's being made efficient is crazy, you see, because he'll eventually get unhappy with him.

abbreviation for General Manager, the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc. Of course, there's always the danger that it's the GM.

abbreviation for General Manager, the executive in charge of the day-to-day operation of a factory, business, etc. Of course, there's always the danger that it's the GM. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

gnat	n. any of several types of very small (about 1/4 inch or 0.6 cm), biting or nonbiting two-winged flies found in most parts of the world. Some gnats feed off the blood of animals or humans and inflict a painful bite. They have a tubelike mouth they use to pierce the skin of their victim and suck their blood. Gnats often group into swarms that make a humming sound. Because of their small size, they are sometimes used as an analogy when describing minute quantities, size and so forth.
gnaw	bite persistently at something hard.
Gnostics	members of any of certain sects of early Christians who claimed to have superior knowledge of spiritual matters, and whose unifying principle was that salvation was to be sought through knowledge rather than faith, ritual or good works.
go button	n. a coined term meaning that thing which generates or causes a desired action or response in a person.
go down (for) the third (or last) time	see DOWN (FOR) THE THIRD (OR LAST) TIME, GO.
go for broke	to risk everything trying to achieve something. [ex - Why not go for broke and set up your own business?] (see Brewer and Longman)
go it alone	do something without help; to assume sole responsibility. (see Brewer)
go of (something), make a	make a success of (something).
go of, make a	(informal) make a success of.
go out of (something), make a	make a success of (something).

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go out of one's way	to take special trouble; to experience inconvenience (in doing something.)
go to hell in a balloon	—see BALLOON, GO TO HELL IN A.
go without saying	if something goes without saying, it is self evident; it is well understood or indisputable. (see Brewer)
go, from the word	(slang) from the very beginning. from the start.
go, to	(colloquial) remaining; still to be completed.
goal-making	creating or establishing the aims, achievements or ends toward which effort is directed.
goal-oppose terminal	the reliable item yielded by the source list (goal-oppose list); the first reliable item found in certain GPM auditing procedures (such as Routine 3M). See source list and RI in this glossary.
goals and gains	<p>in the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session that he cared to mention.</p> <p>the goals and gains a preclear has said he has made in session. In the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session that he cared to mention. These are then written on the Auditor's Report Form.</p> <p>the goals and gains a preclear has said he has made in session. In the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session that he cared to mention. These were then written on the Auditor's Report Form.</p> <p>the goals and gains a preclear has said he has made in session. In</p>

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the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then 9E GLOSSARY ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session that he cared to mention. These were then written on the Auditor's Report Form. Goals and gains, all that sort of thing. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

in the beginning rudiments of a session, a preclear was asked by the auditor what goals he would like to set for that session. Immediately following the end rudiments of that session the auditor would then ask the preclear if he had made any of his goals for the session and whether he had made any other gains in the session that he cared to mention. Goals and gains, all that sort of thing. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

goals check a procedure done at the time of the lecture in which goals found on students, staff or HGC pcs were checked out by a qualified executive or Class IV auditor before being run. See also goal and Goals Assessment in this glossary.

goals plot the pattern of the pc's actual goals. See also goal in this glossary.

the pattern of the pc's goals, as in a chart or diagram. See also goal and GPM in this glossary.

the pattern of the pc's goals, as in a chart or diagram. See also goals and GPM in this glossary.

the pattern of the pc's goals, as in a chart or diagram. See also goal and GPM in this glossary. Complete goals plot from one to forty- two—the lot! –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

the pattern of the pc's goals, as in a chart or diagram. See also goals and GPM in this glossary. You haven't got, actually, finding goals, putting together goals plots, or any of these other more difficult actions which made Level VI almost impossible.

Goals-Problem-Mass a mental mass created by two or more opposed ideas which, being opposed, balanced and unresolved, make a mental energy mass. GPMs are composed of beingnesses that the person has been and has fought, these identities being hung up on the postulate - counter-postulate of a problem. Each GPM is founded on a basic goal. Some cover 2.5 trillion years and some much more, though the last one formed may be only partially formed and cover as little as 60 thousand years. The auditing of goals and Goals-

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Problem-Masses is the subject of numerous processes developed by LRH in the early and mid-1960s in the process of discovering the exact structure of the reactive mind. See also goal in this glossary.

a mental mass created by two or more opposed ideas which, being opposed, balanced and unresolved, make a mental energy mass. Goals-Problem-Masses (GPMs) are composed of beingnesses that the person has been and has fought, these identities being hung up on the postulate - counter-postulate of a problem. Each GPM is founded on a basic goal. Some cover 2.5 trillion years and some much more, though the last one formed may be only partially formed and cover as little as 60 thousand years. The auditing of goals and Goals-Problem-Masses is the subject of numerous processes developed by LRH in the early and mid-1960s in the process of discovering the exact structure of the reactive mind. See also goal in this glossary. Rudiments, Valences Approved April 1991

- go-around an act or instance of going around something, as a circle, course, or traffic pattern, and returning to the starting point. Used figuratively in the lecture.
- goat, get one's to make (one) angry; to annoy or irritate. First recorded in 1912, the origin of this term is uncertain; however, one account suggests that goats were often used as stablemates for high-strung racehorses based on the theory that they had a calming effect on the horses. Gamblers wanting a certain horse to lose would steal the goat just before the race, thus making the horse upset or nervous and throwing off his performance.
- goats' masks an allusion to the masks worn in the ancient Greek theater. Masked singers and actors represented gods, satyrs (any of a number of minor woodland gods, in Greek mythology, with the head and body of a man and the legs, ears and horns of a goat) and other beings.
- gobbledygook (slang) wordy and unclear talk or writing, especially by public officials. Now I want you to say "gobbledygook." –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)
- (informal) nonsense; gibberish.
- (slang) wordy and unclear talk or writing, especially by public officials.
- (informal) nonsense; gibberish. All possible wordings of all

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possible questions is just a gobbledygook. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

(informal) nonsense; meaningless or unintelligible talk or writing. It's just gobbledygook. Looks like bird tracks! ⇐Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

(informal) nonsense; gibberish. You see, we've always had with us this other factor, that just auditing—almost gobbledygook auditing— was quite capable of improving somebody's case. – Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

(informal) nonsense; gibberish. All of this gobbledygook, all of this nonsense, all this stupid justify, justify, justify, they're to blame, they're to blame, they're to blame, they're to blame, they're to blame, I'm the victim, I'm the victim, I'm the victim, I'm the victim. îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

(informal) nonsense; gibberish. All of this gobbledygook, all of this nonsense, all this stupid justify, justify, justify, they're to blame, they're to blame, they're to blame, they're to blame, they're to blame, I'm the victim, I'm the victim, I'm the victim, I'm the victim. ðYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

(informal) nonsense; gibberish. You can use any command. even "gobbledygook

gobbledygookitis	(humorous) a made-up name for a disease. From gobbledygook and -itis, a suffix meaning inflammatory disease or inflammation of (a specified part or organ).
goblins	grotesque sprites or elves that are mischievous or malicious toward people.
go-carts	small, light, low-slung, four-wheeled vehicles, usually powered by a gasoline engine, capable of speeds up to 60 mph (96 km/h), and used for racing or recreation. Used figuratively in this lecture.
God 'elp (help) us	a phrase used to express concern, anxiety, pity, etc., often used as an interjection.
God help	an exclamation of pity for the helpless condition of the persons spoken of. Used humorously in the lecture.
God out of, the living	completely or thoroughly. A variation of the common phrase, beat the living daylights out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar

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constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely.

a coined variation of the phrase the living daylights out of, an expression used to show that something is done completely or thoroughly. Living means very or absolute and daylights refers to consciousness or one's wits. These words are used in such phrases as beat or scare the living daylights out of to exaggerate or intensify how badly someone was beaten (i.e., to the point of unconsciousness) or scared (i.e., out of one's wits).

God, almighty (colloquial) an exclamation used to express strong feeling or excitement.

God, good (colloquial) an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc.

(colloquial) an expression used to show surprise, disbelief, etc. But good God! as far as I know, that leaves some hundred thousand processes! –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

God, honest to (colloquial) an expression used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness.

God, in the name of (informal) an expression of surprise and annoyance used in a question, request or statement. "Well, how in the name of God could they be so cruel as that!" You see?

(colloquial) an exclamation used in questions, requests, etc., to express surprise or annoyance.

(colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance.

(colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.

(colloquial) an expression of surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.

(colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.

(informal) an expression of surprise and annoyance used in a question, request or statement.

(colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. You wonder how in the name of God a

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dentist can stand there pulling teeth day after day after day after day.

1. by or through the power or authority of God. 2. an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.

(colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc. You wonder how in the name of God a dentist can stand there pulling teeth day after day after day after day. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

God, my

an exclamation used to express strong feeling or excitement.

an expression of surprise, shock or dismay.

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay.

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. Used humorously in this lecture.

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. Used humorously in this lecture. All they are is a bunch of holier-than-thou “my Gods” that lived back there sixty years ago and said, “Oh, isn’t it terrible all these children working, working, capitalism, bleeding everybody.” -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. My God, I had a state representative in Arizona one time trying to get plaudits from me on the fact that they had just read into law the Ten Commandments and that was now to be the law of Arizona. ⇐Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. And I thought, “Oh, my God, they’ve even now got a special formula for soda water!” ⇐Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. And I thought, “Oh, my God, they’ve even now got a special formula for soda water!” ⇐Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. My God!

(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. And he says, “My God! My God! What am I doing up here?”

God’s green Earth, under on Earth; in the world; variation of under the sun, moon

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and stars. And it merely had to be harshly brought home to him that nobody under God's green Earth was interested in what he would do as an opposite action, that we were only interested in what was an opposite.

God's Little Acre	a novel written in 1933 by American author Erskine Caldwell (1903–1987). The book deals with the degradation and poverty-stricken conditions of farmers in the rural south. One of the main characters in the story is searching for gold on his property and determines an albino (considered to have special powers) would be able to help him find it. In his search for gold he continually relocates a plot of land he has pledged the income from to the church.
God's sake, for	see SAKE, FOR HEAVEN'S (GOD'S, PETE'S, ETC.).
God-almighty	(colloquial) an exclamation of any strong feeling.
God-awful	extremely objectionable or awful. (informal) extremely dreadful or shocking. (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. (slang) extremely objectionably or awfully. (slang) extremely. (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. I have to commit one God-awful number of overts to keep afloat. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64) (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. Well, you ought to know why it upsets you It upsets you because you knew instinctively all the timeîyou must have known thisîyou were talking to people with a God-awful number of overt acts, who had totally dropped out of responsibility everywhere. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60) (slang) extremely objectionable or awful. Well, you ought to know why it upsets you It upsets you because you knew instinctively all the time²you must have known this²you were talking to people with a God-awful number of overt acts, who had totally dropped out of responsibility everywhere. ²Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)
God-blasted	(informal) goddamned; damned.

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goddamn	<p>(informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation.</p> <p>strongly cursed or damned.</p> <p>(informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. "Well, you goddamn well are going to give up the withhold," you know? -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)</p> <p>(informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. He says, ``And I'm goddamn glad now I didn't! Look what!look what I'd have to be telling you!" îGroup Auditing Session (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(informal) an exclamation of any strong feeling, especially of disgust or irritation. He says, ``And I'm goddamn glad now I didn't! Look what!look what I'd have to be telling you!" ¢Group Auditing Session (2 Jan. 60)</p>
goddamnedest	<p>(slang) an exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like.</p> <p>strongly cursed or damned.</p>
god-'elp-us	<p>a coined expression describing something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.)</p>
God-'elp-us	<p>a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.)</p> <p>a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) You don't ask "in this lifetime",- you dont limit him in time; you hope he'll give you something to at least let you get your teeth into the process and get the process grooved in before youre handling a God-'elp-us engram, but you want from the pc a time of that reduction. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)</p> <p>a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea ``God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.)</p> <p>a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea ``God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) But please call to my attention my own words if I ever, in</p>

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some lapse of God-'elp-us, write a moral code of what being good consists of step A, B, C, D. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea ``God help us!" from its observer. ('elp is a dialectical form of help.) But please call to my attention my own words if I ever, in some lapse of God-'elp-us, write a moral code of what being good consists of step A, B, C, D. ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

Godfrey, holy suffering an expression used to show surprise, anger, etc.

an expression used to show surprise, anger, etc. When you finally get the answer to the question, it goes something like this, you see "Holy suffering Godfrey, I hated his guts!" –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

God-help-us a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us all!" from its observer.

a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer.

a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us all!" from its observer. And a case that is utterly an unauditale, God-help-us, catastrophic bust–with you, with The Book of Remedies with some area of auditing, with somebody able to do something for the case, the case doesn't progress at all–you've still got this one case left, you see. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea "God help us!" from its observer. But way down underneath all the layers of Godhelp-us he intends to get to be OT, that's for sure. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)

a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea ``God help us!" from its observer. Because I frankly, the other night, spent over an hour looking at the words, out of a text written by one of the leading God-help-us psychologist too--of the United States on his definition of perception. --The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)

a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea ``God help us!" from its observer. Because I frankly, the other night, spent over an hour looking at the words, out of a text written by one of the leading God-help-us psychologist too=of

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the United States on his definition of perception. ⇐The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)

- God-help-us-all a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea “God help us all!” from its observer.
- God-help-us's a coined expression describing people which would inspire the plea “God help us!” from their observer.
- a coined expression for something which would inspire the plea “God help us!” from its observer.
- God-knows-what (colloquial) a coined word meaning something only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). From the expression God knows.
- godmother any female who stands with the parents at an infant's baptism, agreeing to assist in the child's religious upbringing if necessary. See also christening in this glossary. And here is Ethel Fredericks, in case you want some real good auditing, she's ... your godmother. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)
- any female who stands with the parents at an infant's baptism, agreeing to assist in the child's religious upbringing if necessary. See also christening in this glossary.
- godo a Spanish word used in South America as a derogatory term for Spaniards, especially during the war of independence between South America and Spain in the early 1800s. The word literally means Gothic, and originally referred to the members of the rich and powerful Germanic tribe that invaded the Spanish peninsula in the fifth century a.d. and ruled until the eighth century.
- godos a Spanish word used in South America as a derogatory term for Spaniards, especially during the war of independence between South America and Spain in the early 1800s. Originally, the word literally meant Gothics, and referred to the members of the rich and powerful German (Gothic) tribe which invaded the Spanish peninsula in the fifth century a.d. and ruled until the eighth century. good roads, good weather communication about things, activities or subjects of which everyone is in favor.
- Spanish nobles; scornful reference to a Spaniard and conservative people.
- n. a Spanish word used in South America as a derogatory term for

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Spaniards, especially during the war of independence between South America and Spain in the early 1800s.

God's creation the Earth. Used figuratively in this lecture.

heaven and earth, both of which, per the Bible, were created by God. This is used in phrases such as all over God's creation or in God's creation, meaning everywhere including heaven and earth.

God's green earth, under (informal) a variation of the phrase under the sun, on Earth, anywhere.

(informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun.

(informal) on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun.

on earth; in the world. A variation of under the sun.

on earth; in the world; variation of under the sun, moon and stars.

(informal) a variation of the phrase under the sun, on Earth, anywhere. He's protecting his bank from you, he's doing everything under God's green earth there. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. Now the only reason under God's green earth that you are in training at this particular moment at these lower levels is they didn't exist when you were trained.

(informal) on Earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun. Policy in the South Pacific for aircraft was never under God's green earth go anywhere near a fighting vessel. =Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

God's sakes, for a mild exclamation of surprise, annoyance, etc. And a bunch of people around me say, "Ron, for God's sakes, what you're going to do to our public presence, letting something like that out." – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

(colloquial) same as for heaven's sakes. See heaven's sakes, for in this glossary. I don't care what else you learn about Scientology, for God's sakes learn that. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests. Say “For God’s sakes, why don’t you understand this stuff?”

goes all out (colloquial) attempts (to do something) with the greatest possible determination.

goes completely to pieces collapses completely.

Gog 1. a variation of the word God, often used in oaths, most commonly used between the 1300s and 1600s. 2. a made-up name for a god.

going concern a project, business, operation, etc., that is successfully launched and functioning smoothly.

a project, business, operation, etc., that is successfully launched and functioning smoothly. But if you’re going to hold it any length of time and so forth, and if you’re actually going to have a going concern, then you’re going to have to have their proper departments underneath those divisions.

going Concern a project, business, operation, etc., that is successfully launched and functioning smoothly.

going off moving; running; working.

goiter an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck. You could tell me about lumbago and goiters and the uncontrollability of cats and politicians, kings and coal heavers, couldn’t you? –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

an enlarged thyroid gland (that gland which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development), often visible as a swelling in the front of the neck.

golblamedest (slang) an exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. It is a euphemism for god damnedest.

m. a coined word meaning most remarkable or incredible. Gol is a term from the mid-1800s for God; blamed is a mild curse like darned or blasted and also comes from the 1800s; -est is a suffix that shows the highest degree or amount of something such as hot, hotter, hottest.

gold balls little golden spheres, sometimes in terrific number in the vicinity

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of the body; same as anchor points. See also anchor points in this glossary. You group audit by making sure that your anchor points—and I mean actual anchor points, gold balls—are sitting back there in the back end of the room; at least two of them, at the back end of the room.

gold lace	n. a band of gold-colored material often used to decorate a uniform, cap, etc., and to indicate rank, as in the army or navy. Figuratively, the term gold lace can be used to refer to someone having a high military rank (due to the amount of lace displayed on their uniforms).
gold panning	separating (gold, etc.) from gravel by washing it in a pan.
gold star mother	n. a member of the American Gold Star Mothers, an organization founded in 1928, consisting of women whose sons and daughters were killed in combat while on active duty in the armed forces. The organization derived its name from the gold star placed on service flags displayed by families and organizations during wartime. A service flag is a white flag with a red border, on which blue or gold stars are placed, with the blue stars indicating the number of family members in the service and the gold stars indicating and honoring those killed in service. The Gold Star Mothers work to perpetuate the memory of those who died in US wars and seek to inspire patriotism in the people of America, as well as instill in them a sense of obligation to their community, state and country. The organization also promotes peace for the US and all other countries. It publishes a bimonthly newsletter called Gold Star Mother and has annual meetings in June or July.
goldang	an expression of surprise, disgust, anger, etc., used to intensify what is being said, usually associated with rural people. It is a milder and more polite way of saying goddamn.
Goldberg, Rube	<p>(1883 - 1970) American cartoonist and sculptor. He was famous for his humorous diagrams of incredibly intricate machines designed to carry out simple tasks. A “Rube Goldberg contraption” is a machine with many apparently extraneous parts, which appears to have been designed by patchwork.</p> <p>(1883 - 1970) American cartoonist known for cartoons of mechanical devices of absurdly unnecessary complexity.</p> <p>original name, Ruben L. Goldberg, 1883-1970; American cartoonist and sculptor, creator of extremely intricate diagrams of contraptions designed to effect relatively simple results. - American Heritage Dictionary</p>

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Reuben (Rube) Lucius Goldberg (1883–1970), American cartoonist who was known for his cartoons and diagrams depicting the inventions of the fictional Professor Lucifer Gorgonzola Butts. In these cartoons Goldberg devised ridiculously complicated and impractical

Goldbergian, Rube	a reference to the contraptions designed and illustrated by famous American cartoonist Reuben (Rube) Lucius Goldberg (1883–1970).
golden age	<p>the period in which a nation, etc., is at its highest state of prosperity, or in which some human art or activity is at its most excellent.</p> <p>the period in which a nation, etc., is at its highest state of prosperity, or in which some human art or activity is at its most excellent. It's like that ancient age in Greece that gave us so many things—the Golden Age of Greece all happened in the lifetime of one man. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p> <p>the period in which a nation, etc., is at its highest state of prosperity, or in which some human art or activity is at its most excellent. ^—Pro TRs Transcript Glossary.</p>
Golden Bough	a comparative study in religion, folklore and magic, written by Scottish scholar and anthropologist James George Frazer (1854–1941). Its opening passages describes an ancient Italian folk custom regarding
golden rules	rules of ethical conduct.
goldenrod	<p>yellow or gold in color; color flash for HCO Division issues, files and despatches. Example, you're going to get HCO files in order, you're told you can't because there are no goldenrod files!</p> <p>yellow or gold in color; color flash for HCO Division issues, files and despatches.</p>
goldfish-bowling	the action of observing or watching (something) publicly.
Goldwater, Barry	(1909 -) American businessman and politician. Born in Phoenix, Arizona, he was a pilot in World War II and Senator for Arizona from 1953 to 1965, and from 1969 until 1987. He was selected as the Republican candidate in the 1964 United States presidential election, running against the incumbent, Lyndon B. Johnson (1908 - 1973), who was a Democrat. Johnson won the election by

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a decisive margin.

(1909@) American businessman and politician. Born in Phoenix, Arizona, he was a pilot in World War II and Senator for Arizona from 1953 to 1965, and from 1969 until 1987. He was selected as the Republican candidate in the 1964 United States presidential election, running against the incumbent, Lyndon B. Johnson (1908@1973), who was a Democrat. Johnson won the election by a decisive margin. Barry Goldwater's getting very interested in this one. ⇐Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

golf of or pertaining to an outdoor game played on a large course with a small, hard ball and a set of clubs, the object being to hit the ball into each of a series of nine or eighteen holes in turn, using the fewest possible strokes.

of or pertaining to an outdoor game played on a large course with a small, hard ball and a set of clubs, the object being to hit the ball into each of a series of nine or eighteen holes in turn, using the fewest possible strokes. It's something like taking a golf pro and say, "How do you handle your club?" -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63) ACADEMY LEVEL 0 LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS

Golgotha the hill near Jerusalem on which Jesus was crucified.

the hill upon which Jesus Christ was crucified, also called Calvary (from Latin calva, meaning skull or bald head). Golgotha (referred to in the Bible) is the Hebrew word for “skull,” and although the hill’s exact location is unknown, it was probably a hill located outside the city walls of Jerusalem, named after its skull shape or from the skulls of executed persons found there.

golly a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God.

an expression used to show one's surprise, disbelief, annoyance, etc.

(colloquial) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like. Golly is a euphemistic alteration of God.

(informal) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement or the like; euphemistic alteration of God.

(informal) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God.

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golly, my	<p>a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God.</p> <p>(informal) a mild exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, puzzlement, pleasure or the like; euphemistic alteration of God.</p>
Gomez	<p>reference to George Gamow (1904-1968), Russian-born American physicist. In 1934, he established permanent residence in the United States and became a professor of theoretical physics at George Washington University. His work in the area of theoretical physics led to several discoveries that contributed to the development of the atomic bomb.</p> <p>a reference to Russian physicist George Gamow (1904–1968). Originally known as Georgy Gamov, he moved to America in 1934 and became a professor of physics at George Washington University, and later at the University of Colorado. He conducted extensive research in nuclear physics and radioactivity and also wrote several books popularizing his theories of physics.</p> <p>reference to George Gamow (1904 -1968), Russian-born American physicist. In 1934, he established permanent residence in the United States and became a professor of theoretical physics at George Washington University. His work in the area of theoretical physics led to several discoveries that contributed to the development of the atomic bomb.</p>
Gómez	<p>Juan Vicente Gómez (1864 - 1936), Venezuelan dictator. He maintained his power by one of the most bloodthirsty and unscrupulous tyrannies in South American history.</p>
gondola	<p>a long, narrow boat with high, pointed ends, used on the canals of Venice in Italy.</p>
gone dog	<p>one of various colloquial phrases that start with “a gone___” and denote someone who is hopelessly done for or in a hopeless situation. A gone goose, a gone beaver, a gone coon, a gone horse and a gone gander are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning.</p>
gone dog (goose, duck, etc.)	<p>n. someone or something that is doomed beyond all hope or saving. Gone here means lost, hopeless, ruined, dead, etc., and can be used with other words, such as dog and goose, to create phrases denoting a person or thing in such a state. These phrases may derive from an eighteenth century expression, a gone coon, having the same meaning. (Coon is a shortened form of raccoon, a small, treeclimbing animal active at night and having a black-</p>

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ringed tail and long yellowish-gray fur, for which it is hunted.)

gone skid	declined or became downgraded; met with failure. A variation of the phrase hit the skids.
Gone with the Wind	an immensely popular motion picture (1939) based on the best-selling novel of the same title (1936) written by American author Margaret Mitchell (1900–1949). The book was an instant success and sold more than eight million copies in forty countries and in 1937 won the Pulitzer Prize (one of a group of annual awards given for excellence in literature, journalism, music, etc.). Set in Georgia during and after the Civil War (1861–1865), the story is about the suffering and devastation of the war and of the romances of its leading character, Scarlett O'Hara. Unscrupulous in her behavior, Scarlett uses and discards men in her effort to win her true love, Ashley, and to rebuild her family estate. She meets her match, however, when gambler and gunrunner Rhett Butler appears. Knowing Scarlett is as ruthless as himself, Butler is immediately attracted to her. After being widowed for the second time she finally marries him, but still openly pursues Ashley. Towards the end of the story she finally realizes her efforts to win Ashley have been futile and turns to Rhett, but it is too late. Rhett, tired of the constant rejection and humiliation, leaves her. At the end of the film she vows to get Rhett back. The motion picture won eleven Academy Awards, held the record for gross earnings for more than twenty years and is considered one of the greatest motion pictures of all time.
gonna	(colloquial) going to. (colloquial) going to. Valences, Circuits, Approved April 1991 (colloquial) going to. So I said, "We won't bother with it now because we're gonna take it... -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
good as gold	very well behaved. having or displaying exemplary behavior; quiet, not causing trouble, usually said of children but also applicable to adults in reference to moral character or virtue. Gold is used as a comparison here due to its pure and superior quality.
good hats	n. people whose behavior conforms to certain standards of ideals, morality and virtue; those without corruption; people free from wickedness and evil.

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good heavens	<p>an exclamation of surprise or protest.</p> <p>(colloquial) an exclamation of surprise or protest.</p> <p>an exclamation of surprise or protest. And you say, "Oh, good heavens! Good heavens." -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) goof.- (1) (slang) a mistake; a blunder. You make a goof like that, dont let him yap or get upset about it, just get in your mid ruds. - Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) (2) a stupid or silly person. "I've got this next goal 'to be a goof -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)</p> <p>an exclamation of surprise or protest. They would say, "Good heavens! Where's this come from because this is true, you know, this is true."</p> <p>(colloquial) an exclamation of surprise or protest. I've just got through amassing too much data on a highly independent of a highly antipathetic bit of the subject I'm studying and so forth, and I say good heavens, what wouldn't I give for some practical right now. Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)</p>
good Lord	<p>(colloquial) an expression showing surprise, disbelief, etc.</p> <p>a variation of the expression good God, an interjection used as an exclamation to express surprise, annoyance, disbelief, etc. The word good is applied to God to connote moral perfection generally or to refer to God's benevolence. It came to be used in exclamations containing the name of God. (Lord is often used as a substitute for the term God.)</p>
good question	<p>a "good question" is one that cannot be easily answered. The phrase usually occurs in the form, "That's a good question."</p>
good Samaritan	<p>a person who pities and helps another or others unselfishly.</p>
good sir	<p>a phrase used in courteous address or respectful reference to a man. Good sir. Good sir. I am searching for one Timothy Jones.</p>
good wagon, fall off of the	<p>cease being good. A variation of the phrase off the wagon, meaning drinking liquor again after having stopped for awhile.</p> <p>a coined expression meaning to stop being good or to quit restraining oneself from doing evil. This is a variation of the phrase off the wagon, which means to begin drinking alcohol again after a period of abstinence; to no longer be under a pledge to abstain from liquor. Off the wagon originated around the late</p>

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nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century and refers to the wagons (called water carts) that would spray water over American dirt roads to keep the dust down. If a person troubled with a dusty throat, wished to have something to drink, but sought to avoid whiskey or other strong beverage, he could be said to be “climbing aboard the water cart” or “on the water wagon.” The phrase off the wagon can also refer to anything about which a person has ceased being moderate.

good word a friendly or favorable utterance; something said on behalf of or in commendation of a person or thing.

Goodgief a made-up name.

a reference to George Ivanovitch Gurdjieff.

a made-up name. Or we see he’s walking around on a squirrel cage, “Wasn’t this actually developed at one time or another by Gurdjieff?” See, or Goodgief or Harold Bell Rightus, or something.

goodie (slang) someone on the side of virtue and decency, in contrast with a villain.

good-o an exclamation expressing satisfaction.

Goodrich □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

goods, delivers the (colloquial) produces the results it is expected to produce.

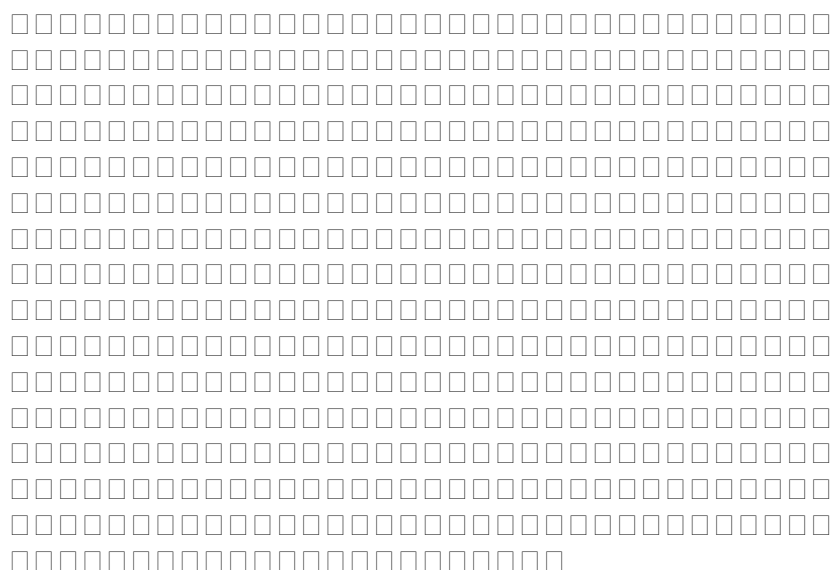
(colloquial) produces the results it is expected to produce. Now, I'm here to help make sure it delivers the goods. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) produces the results it is expected to produce. Now, I'm here to help make sure it delivers the goods. ¢Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

Goodyear 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. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company (named in honor of Charles Goodyear) was founded in 1898, using this process and is the largest tire manufacturing company in existence.

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- goody-goody (colloquial) moral or religious in a self-satisfied, showy way.
- (colloquial) moral or religious in a self-satisfied, showy way.
Some of these decisions sound, um—I want to say, goody-goody. –
TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26
June 63)
- gooey (slang) overly sentimental; sticky and sweet.
- goof a stupid or silly person. Let’s take a poor, innocent little goof who
really must have had something. –Man’s Search and
Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)
- (1) (slang) a mistake; a blunder. (2) a stupid or silly person.
- a stupid or silly person.
- (slang) insane.
- (slang) make a mistake or blunder.
- (slang) stupid or silly.
- (slang) stupid, silly.
- (slang) make a mistake or blunder. Now, even an experienced
auditor– I’ve seen them goof an ARC break something marvelous,
just wrap it around a couple of telegraph poles and leave it there
in a pile of junk. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

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goof off	let one's attention wander.
goof up	(slang) make a mistake or blunder.
goofballing up	(slang) a variation of the term balling up muddling or confusing.
goofed up	made a mistake or blunder. (slang) spoiled or made a mess of; botched; bungled. (slang) spoiled or messy; botched; bungled. (slang) spoiled or messy; botched; bungled. I mean it was always goofed up. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60) (slang) spoiled or messy; botched; bungled. I mean it was always goofed up. ðCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)
goofing	(slang) making mistakes, blundering, failing, etc. (slang) making mistakes, blundering, failing, etc. Regardless of what caused the emergency, supposing the activity just doesn't come out of the emergency, in spite of the fact that they have been labeled State 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're still found to be goofing; the statistic is going down and continues to go down and so forth.
goofing off	(slang) being lazy; not wanting to work seriously; fooling around.
googed	m. a made-up word.
goojagodgets	a made-up word.
goon	(slang) a stupid, foolish or awkward person. What a goon! –Child Scientology (7 July 1957) (slang) a stupid, foolish or awkward person.
goony	(informal) stupid, foolish or awkward.
goose egg	the numeral zero.
goose that laid the golden egga	reference to an ancient fable of a goose that suddenly begins to lay eggs of pure gold. The farmer that owns the goose becomes impatient as the goose only lays one a day. In his greed to become wealthy right away, he cuts the goose open to get all the eggs he thinks must be inside. The eggs, however, had not yet

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turned to gold and his efforts are spoiled—doubly so, in fact, as the goose is dead. Figuratively, to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs means to destroy the chief cause of one's success or profit through greed, stupidity or neglect.

goose-step a straight-legged style of military marching used by the armies of several nations, but associated particularly with the army of Germany under the Nazis. The term is sometimes used to suggest the unthinking loyalty of followers or soldiers.

march in a straight-legged style used by the armies of several nations, but associated particularly with the army of Germany under the Nazis. The term is sometimes used to suggest the unthinking loyalty of followers or soldiers.

goosey (slang) touchy; jumpy; sensitive.

touchy; jumpy; sensitive.

goozlum a made-up word.

gopher any of various burrowing North American rodents having large cheek pouches. A gopher?

a burrowing rodent, about the size of a large rat, with wide cheek pouches. Used in this lecture with no specific meaning.

gorblimey (British slang) an interjection used to express surprise or excitement. And you say, ``Well, what do you know? Hang on, let's see, what was it on that exact tape? Oh, gorblimey! I never heard that before!" -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

a British exclamation used to express surprise, perplexity, contempt, etc. Originating in the 1800s, the word is a variation of the phrase God blind me! which is used as an oath or curse to invoke calamity, evil, etc., upon oneself or another.

gorblimey! (British slang) an interjection used to express surprise or excitement.

Gordian knot, cut the find a quick, bold solution for a perplexing problem from Greek legend which tells of a knot tied by King Gordius that, according to prophecy, would be undone only by the person who was to rule Asia. Alexander the Great, failing to untie it, cut the knot with his sword.

Gordon's Gin brand name of one of the world's best known types of gin originating from England.

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	a brand of gin developed by Alexander Gordon in 1769 in London, England, for his firm Gordon & Co. This gin was later renamed Gordon's London Dry Gin and became known and sold worldwide.
Gorgon	in Greek mythology, a frightful maiden with wings and claws, and serpents instead of hair, who had the power to turn to stone all who met her gaze.
Gorilla Implants	goals implanted about 319 trillion years to 83 trillion trillion years ago. These implants were always given in an amusement park with a mechanical or live gorilla present. See also goal and implant in this glossary.
gosh	<p>an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc.</p> <p>(slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc.</p> <p>(slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc. "Wow! I don't have any worry about Aunt Martha, you know. Gosh!" –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)</p>
gosh, my	(colloquial) an expression of surprise, shock or dismay. Gosh is a euphemism for God.
Goston, Uncle	a made-up name.
got it in for	(informal) wish or mean to harm; have a bitter feeling against.
Gotbucks, Joe	a made-up name for a person with a lot of money.
Gotbucks, Mr. and Mrs.	<p>a made-up name for a couple with a lot of money. And whether he's selling it to Mr. and Mrs. Gotbucks or whether he's selling it to the local studio or he's making a sidewalk exhibit someplace or another, that's immaterial. ¶A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>a made-up name used to refer to people who have large amounts of money. The term "Gotbucks" comes from the word got (to have possession of) and the term buck (a slang term for the American dollar). And whether he's selling it to Mr. and Mrs. Gotbucks or whether he's selling it to the local studio or he's making a sidewalk exhibit someplace or another, that's immaterial. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p>
Gotbucks, Mrs.	a made-up name for a person with a lot of money.

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Gothic alphabet	an alphabet of the Goth people consisting of twenty-seven characters, the majority of which are Greek in origin and are distinguished by large, heavy, rounded characters. The Goths were Germanic people who invaded certain empires in the third, fourth and fifth centuries and founded kingdoms in Italy, France and Spain. The alphabet was created by a bishop to translate the Bible into a language the Goths could read, thus converting the Goths to Christianity, and was used for many hundreds of years following.
Gotrocks, Mrs.	a made-up name for a person. From got, and rocks, a slang term for any precious stone, especially a diamond.
Gott	a German word meaning God.
Gott mit uns	a German phrase meaning "God with us," a motto that was embossed on the uniform belt buckles of German soldiers during World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945).
gourd	<p>a hard-shelled fruit whose dried shell can be used for bowls and other utensils.</p> <p>a hardshelled fruit whose dried shell can be used for bowls and other utensils.</p>
governed	controlled; regulated.
government house	the official residence of a governor.
governor	<p>(British colloquial) a person having authority, especially one's employer or father. Governor is often used in this sense as a term of address, as in "Good morning, governor."</p> <p>(British slang) mister; sir. Used when addressing one's employer, father, etc.</p> <p>the elected head of any state in the United States.</p> <p>the elected head of any state in the United States. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991</p> <p>a sort of a speed-control mechanism. An individual speeds himself up or slows himself down in order to meet various situations in life. (Chapter 5, #38)</p> <p>(British slang) mister; sir. Used when addressing one's employer, father, etc. Well, it's always irritated him, the fact that he has had</p>

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to say, “Good morning, governor,” or something, when the manager came in, you see?

gowed in (slang) intoxicated with a narcotic. Gow is from the Chinese word for “opium.” Used figuratively in this lecture.

gowed-up m. 1. intoxicated or under the influence of (drugs or alcohol). Gowed-up can also be used to refer to a state or condition that is similar in some way to being intoxicated. Gow is Chinese word which means “opium.” 2. a term used to mean stuck.

GPM implant an implanted Goals-Problem-Mass (GPM); an electronic means of overwhelming a thetan with a significance using the mechanics of the actual pattern of living to entrap the thetan and force obedience to behavior patterns. See also GPM and implant in this glossary.

an implanted Goals Problem Mass (GPM); an electronic means of overwhelming a thetan with a significance using the mechanics of the actual pattern of living to entrap the thetan and force obedience to behavior patterns. See also GPM and implant in this glossary. In that earlier GPM, about the only thing that was causing a great deal of difficulty in running it was a supreme ARC break with mEsT, that it would obey people who would do things like this GPM implant - big ARC break with the fact that MEST obeyed that sort of thing-and an ARC .0 139 AC DEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS break with the people for debasing and degrading MEST to such a usage and end. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) guts (colloquial) the basic, inner or deeper parts. Fm not even worrying about what's in the guts of this meter. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) Hamilton, Alexander (1755-1804) American lawyer and statesman. Hamilton was the first US seeretary of the treasury (1789-1795), and he planned and initiated many US financial policies, including federal tax and coinage systems. But if you came almost on the truth, see, and said, 'Alexander Hamilton founded the United States of America and was its first president,' you know, everybody's brains would go kind of creak, creak. - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) hanged, when the last dog has been only when there are no other options remaining. A variation of the expression there are more ways of killing a dog thari by hanging, meaning there is more than one way of achieving your objective. Now, the rule is-you use your meter on these three steps only when the last dog has been hanged. -R2H Fundamen tals (7 Aug. 63) hangs up becomes delayed or suspended in progress. Now, if one line consis tently and continually hangs up, and you cant make it go free, then you

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investigate the living daylights out of what is wrong with that particular line and see if you can find anything wrong with it at all. -Goals List ing (9 Aug. 62) harmonic one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, them 140 selves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. Well, you may be doing it on another harmonic, because a thetan is always capable of investing things with life. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) hashish a drug made from the resin contained in the flowering tops of hemp, chewed or smoked for its intoxicating and euphoric effects. ... that's where you get the word hashish too. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

GR 5–8906	a made-up telephone number. GR is a reference to a telephone exchange, a facility where the telephone lines of an area are connected and phone calls are routed; it also refers to the geographical area (such as a city or neighborhood) serviced by the exchange. In earlier methods of telecommunications, a person would make a phone call by first dialing the numbers corresponding to the first two or three letters of the exchange name, followed by the rest of the phone number. For example, to connect with an exchange beginning with the letters GR, a person would dial the numbers on a telephone corresponding to “GR,” specifically “4” and “7,” and then the rest of the phone number to reach the person he wished to talk to.
grab at the moon	(informal) a reach for something that is difficult or impossible to obtain. see MOON, GRAB AT THE.
grabbing leather	(slang) reaching for one's gun. Leather is in reference to a leather gun holster that is fixed to a belt or saddle or under one's arm. —see LEATHER, GRABBING.
grace of, by	by virtue of, “thanks to.”
Gradation Program	(in 1964 and 1965) the system designating levels of attainment by preclears, laid out in a sequence of advancing steps or grades. The Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart took the place of the existing Gradation Program when it was first issued in May of 1965. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart in this glossary. (in 1964 and 1965) the system designating levels of attainment by

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Grade a series of processes done with the purpose of bringing a person to a particular state of Release. For example, Grade 0 consists of twenty-three processes, each of which is run in sequence to full end result. A person who completes Grade 0 is a Communications Release and has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject. See also process and Release in this glossary.

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grade make the grade succeed or reach the necessary standard. [ex - Nina will never make the grade as a professional tennis player.] H

See Grade Chart in this glossary.

(1) a mark or rating on an examination in a school course, etc., with “A” indicating excellence and “F” indicating failing work. (A “G” grade is used humorously in this sense.)

a degree or rating in a scale classifying according to quality, rank worth, intensity, etc.

any of the divisions in a school curriculum usually equal to one year; most systems in the US include twelve grades after the kindergarten.

a series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose

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of bringing him to a particular state of release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it).

a state of Release, as listed on the Grade Chart. A grade consists of a series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it). For example, Grade Zero consists of twenty-three processes, each of which is run in sequence to full end result. A person who completes Grade Zero is a Communications Release and has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject.

a state of Release, as listed on the Grade Chart. A grade consists of series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it). For example, Grade Zero consists of twenty-three processes, each of which is run in sequence to full end result. A person who completes Grade Zero is a Communications Release and has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject. See also Lower Grades in this glossary.

one of the States of Release, as listed on the Grade Chart. A grade consists of series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing about a particular state of Release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it). For example, Grade Zero consists of twenty-three individual processes, each of which is run in sequence to its proper result. A person who completes Grade Zero has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject and has attained the state of “Communications Release”. See also process and reactive mind in this glossary.

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a series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release.

Grade Chart

the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates.

Great Depression

the great slowdown in the American economy, the worst in the country's history, which began with an enormous decrease in the price of stocks on the stock exchange in October 1929, and lasted through the 1930s. During this time, business, employment and stock market values declined severely and remained at a very low level. Many banks and businesses failed, and millions of people lost their jobs.

the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates, 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 auditing 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. See also Clear in this glossary.

the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and

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grade chart	short for Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. See also Classification and Gradation Chart in this glossary. “Sir, you left out another one The Grade Chart streamlines the route up the Bridge, and is already spreading like wildfire with VGIs.”
grade school	<p>a school of the first six grades (sometimes, first eight grades) where basic subjects are taught; elementary school. Used humorously and figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>of a school of the first six grades (sometimes, first eight grades) where basic subjects are taught.</p>
Grade V	<p>a stage of Release where one receives Power Processes. Also called Power Release. See also Release and Power Process in this glossary in this glossary.</p> <p>a stage of Release where one receives Power Processes. Also called Power Release. See also Release and Power Process in this glossary.</p>
Grade VII	<p>the point on the Grade Chart at the time of this lecture, where a person did the Clearing Course and became a Clear. See also Clearing Course in this glossary.</p> <p>the point on the Grade Chart, at the time of this lecture, where a person did the Clearing Course and became a Clear. See also Clearing Course in this glossary. But that doesn't mean that you</p>

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won't get ARC broke with yourself as the auditor doing Grade VII. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)

grade, make the

(colloquial) do as well as is expected; succeed.

(informal) overcome difficulties; be successful.

(informal) overcome the difficulties; be successful.

(US) overcome difficulties; be successful.

(US) overcome difficulties; be successful. I didn't make the grade on this particular activity ... -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

(informal) overcome the difficulties; be successful. But nobody could quite make the grade. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(informal) overcome the difficulties; be successful. But nobody could quite make the grade. ¢Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

grades

states of Release, as listed on the Grade Chart. A grade consists of series of processes which are run on a person with the purpose of bringing him to a particular state of Release (what occurs when a person separates from his reactive mind or some part of it). For example, Grade Zero consists of twenty-three processes, each of which is run in sequence to full end result. A person who completes Grade Zero is a Communications Release and has gained the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject. This begins some time ago when, with horror, I found out they had lost all of Expanded Lower Grades.

Grades of Release

(a) Expanded

(a) Grade 0 Communications Release-it results in the ability to communicate freely with anyone on any subject; (b) Grade 1 Problems Release-the ability to recognize the source of problems and make them vanish; (c) Grade II Relief Release-relief from the hostilities and sufferings of life; (d) Grade III Freedom Release-freedom from the upsets of the past and ability to face the future; (e) Grade IV Ability Release-moving out of fixed conditions and gaining abilities to do new things; (f) Grade V Power Release-the ability to handle power; (g) Grade VI Whole Track Release-the return of powers to act on own determinism; (h) Grade VII a Grade VII is not a Release Grade. It is a Clear. It results in the ability to be at cause over mental matter, energy, space and time on the first dynamic (survival for self). -Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart (1966). Grade V.

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see Grades of Release in this glossary. gradient scaler a gradual approach to something, taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily surmountable—so that, finally, quite complicated and difficult activities or high states of being can be achieved with relative ease. This principle is applied to both Scientology processing and training. -Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

gradient (or gradient scale)	a gradual approach to something taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily attainable—so that finally, complicated and difficult activities can be achieved with relative ease. The term gradient also applies to each of the steps taken in such an approach.
gradients	the steps in a gradual approach to something taken step by step, level by level, each step or level being, of itself, easily attainable—so that finally, quite complicated and difficult activities can be achieved with relative ease.
grading	making (ground) level or sloping (ground) evenly for a roadway, etc.
graduated scale	(also called a gradient scale) a scale of condition graduated from zero to infinity. On a scale of survival, everything above zero or center would be more and more survival, approaching an infinite survival (immortality), and everything below zero or center would be more and more nonsurvival, approaching an infinite nonsurvival (death). Absolutes are considered to be unobtainable.
graft	<p>the acquisition of money, gain or advantage by dishonest, unfair or illegal means especially through the abuse of one's position or influence in politics, business, etc.</p> <p>the acquisition of money, gain or advantage by dishonest, unfair or illegal means especially through the abuse of one's position or influence in politics, business, etc. Ron's Journal 67 Approved April 1991</p>
Graham, Billy	William Franklin (Billy) Graham (1918 -), American evangelist. He began conducting religious revivals in the 1940s and calls his meetings, which he has held around the world, Crusades for Christ.
grain, against somebody's	(colloquial) in opposition to somebody's temper, inclination or character.
grammar	the way words are organized into speech and writings so as to convey exact thoughts, ideas and meanings amongst people. It is

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essentially a system of agreements as to the relationship of words to bring about meaningful communication.

grammar school elementary school (the first six to eight years of a child's formal education). I spent some months going through grammar school, all on different stations and places. ⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

elementary school (the first six to eight years of a child's formal education). I spent some months going through grammar school, all on different stations and places.

Grand Avenue a possible reference to West Grand Avenue, a street in the city of Phoenix, Arizona.

Grand Canyon a deep gorge of the Colorado River, located in the state of Arizona, southwestern United States.

a deep gorge of the Colorado River, located in the state of Arizona, southwestern United States. It is up to 1 mile deep, 4 - 18 miles wide and more than 200 miles long.

Grand Central Station one of the two major train stations in New York City, New York, US. It takes up one full city block, is multi-storied and has over 600 trains arriving at or leaving it each day.

one of the two major train stations in New York City, New York, US. It takes up one full city block, is multistoried and has over 600 trains arriving at or leaving it each day.

another name for Grand Central Terminal, a very large and well-known railroad terminal built in 1913 and located in New York City, New York, USA. The terminal occupies two levels with 49 tracks and covers about 79 acres. Prior to the rapid growth of air travel in the 1950s, hundreds of thousands of passengers passed through the busy terminal each day. By 1990 it was majorly used by commuters.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg a constitutional monarchy in western Europe and one of the smallest countries of the continent. It is 999 square miles, bordered on the west and north by Belgium, on the east by Germany and on the south by France.

a constitutional monarchy in western Europe and one of the smallest countries of the continent. It is 999 square miles, bordered on the west and north by Belgium, on the east by Germany and on the south by France. It was touch and go for a

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few minutes one time down in Luxembourg whether or not we would be let out of the country or arrested on sight or something of the sort, because we'd insulted the whole Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at one fell swoop with ~~so~~so much so that I even feel guilty sometimes listening to their Radio Luxembourg down there enjoying its program. ~~Organizational~~Operation (15 July 64)

Grand High Thetan a made-up title.

grand pianisingness a coined term meaning “the action, state or an instance of playing a grand piano.”

a humorous coined term referring to the state or condition of being a pianist, particularly one who plays a grand piano (a piano with a frame supported horizontally by three legs).

a coined term meaning “the action, state or an instance of playing a grand piano.” Boy, I tell you, the fellow who starts handling responsibility for his “grand pianisingness” boy, that's a tough word, you know? Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

a coined term meaning “the action, state or an instance of playing a grand piano.” Boy, I tell you, the fellow who starts handling responsibility for his “grand pianisingness” boy, that's a tough word, you know? Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

Grand Temple of Ishtar the followers and worshipers of Ishtar, the chief goddess of Assyria and Babylon. She was also considered as a powerful goddess in the Roman Empire and maintained this position until the advent of Christianity.

Grange, Mr. Harold Edward Grange (1903–1991) American professional football player. Following his notable college football career he started playing professional football in 1925. His reputation and display of skill is credited with popularizing the sport. He retired in the 1930s and later became a sports commentator on radio and television. Among other activities he owned an insurance agency, worked as a sales manager and was involved in real-estate.

granite a hard, coarse-grained rock, much used for buildings and monuments.

grant (someone) beingness let (someone else) be what he is. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness.

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grant beingness be able or willing to let someone else be what he is. Beingness is defined as the assumption of a category of identity. An example of beingness would be one's own name. Another example would be one's profession. Another example would be one's physical characteristics. Each or all of these things could be called one's beingness. Beingness is assumed by oneself or given to oneself, or is attained. For example, in the playing of a game each player has his own beingness. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness. The ability to grant others beingness is one of the highest virtues one can have.

be able or willing to let someone else be what he is. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness. See also beingness in this glossary.

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to let someone else be what he is. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness. As a matter of fact, the stories which are told about him with his compassion for life itself and his ability, you might say, to grant beingness—these are very great.

to give life to or admit the existence of; to grant life to. Granting, meaning giving, handing out, donating, bequeathing, etc. Beingness would be existingness in a form.

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to let someone else be what he is. Listening to what someone has to say and taking care to understand them, being courteous, refraining from needless criticism, expressing admiration or affinity are examples of the actions of someone who can grant others beingness.

granted, take for consider as true, already settled, requiring no special attention, etc., accept as a matter of course.

Granting of Beingness a process which rehabilitates the preclear's ability to grant beingness, which is the action of granting life to someone or something.

grapes short for grapeshot a cluster of small iron balls formerly fired from a cannon. Named for its resemblance to a cluster of grapes.

grapevine a person-to-person method of spreading rumors, gossip, information, etc., by informal or unofficial conversation, letter writing or the like. Now, I know those things got across because I've heard on the grapevine. . . –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

a person-to-person method of spreading gossip or information.

a person-to-person method of spreading rumors, gossip, information, etc., by informal or unofficial conversation, letter writing or the like.

graphic giving a clear and effective picture; vivid.

pertaining to the use of diagrams, graphs or the like.

realistic; vivid.

graphics (motion pictures, television) the titles, credits, subtitles, announcements, etc., shown on the screen before or as part of a film or television program. Stand by graphics.

grapple (with) struggle or try to cope (with). How—how—how can you grapple with this thing at all? Don't you see?

struggle or try to cope (with).

grasp get hold of mentally; understand.

understand; comprehend.

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grass roots	(colloquial) the common or ordinary people, especially as contrasted with the leadership or elite of a political party, social organization, etc.
grasshopper power	n. a made-up name for a small unit of power, based on the strength of a grasshopper.
grave, dig one's own	to cause one's own demise, downfall, destruction, end, etc.; also, to create a damaging or nasty situation for oneself. This phrase originated in the first half of the 20th century and is an allusion to a person literally digging the very hole in which he is going to be buried (his grave).
Gravetye Manor	<p>an old manor house near Saint Hill which houses a country club, hotel and restaurant.</p> <p>an old English manor house in the south of England, near Saint Hill, which houses a hotel and a gourmet restaurant.</p>
graveyard, praying past their own	a coined variation of whistle in the dark, which means to be cheerful or optimistic in a situation that warrants neither; to call up one's courage or optimism in a frightening or difficult situation. This expression comes from people whistling when walking in a dark or scary place, such as a graveyard, to keep up their courage.
gravity bolt	a made-up name for a type of bolt.
gravy boat, riding the	a coined variation of the phrase riding the gravy train, meaning exploiting a job or situation and receiving excessive, unjustified or undeserved advantages or money with little or no effort or exchange. The word gravy has been used since the early 1900s as a slang word for easily, unexpectedly or illicitly obtained money, and riding the gravy train probably originated in railroad slang during the early to mid-1900s when a gravy train or gravy run meant an easy run for the train crew with good pay.
Gray (diesel) engine	a type of ship diesel engine manufactured by the American Gray Marine Motor Company. The Gray diesel was based on the engine developed and built by the American General Motors company and was adapted and equipped for marine use.
Gray, Maisie	a made-up name for a person.
gray, patch of	a reference to one of a series of colors used in printing to check that a proof (and the subsequent prints) is carrying the correct weight of ink and that the printing plate has been correctly exposed. When film is prepared for proofing, a color bar is put on

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the edge of each piece of film. This color bar contains a number of colors including a patch of gray that enables one to see whether all the colors being used in the print job are balanced. If all is in order the patch should appear as a neutral gray; however, if the print carries too much ink the patch will be closer to black.

Gray's Anatomy a leading text on human anatomy, written by Henry Gray in 1856.

a leading textbook on human anatomy, which gives a detailed account of the structure and organization of the human body, contains over 1,200 pages and many hundreds of illustrations describing each part of the body. It was written in the mid-1800s by English anatomist Henry Gray (ca. 1825–1861). It has been updated several times since its first issue and is a standard text for medical students, medical professionals and artists.

Great Amen 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. She searches again for the chord but can't find it, and thinks that perhaps she will hear it again at death. Did you ever hear of the Great Amen? Huh? The Great Amen. It just ended everything; everything quit right at that moment. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

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. She searches again for the chord but can't find it, and thinks that perhaps she will hear it again at death.

Great American Soups a brand name for a line of soups produced by Heinz (a major United States manufacturer of processed foods). In the early 1970s the soup was promoted in an award-winning commercial in which American dancer Ann Miller (1923–) promises her husband something a little different for dinner. She magically transforms her kitchen into an elaborate stage and, accompanied by a twenty-fourpiece orchestra, dozens of sequined chorus girls and a backdrop of twenty-foot water fountains in the tradition of a 1937 Hollywood musical, she dances and sings atop an eight-foot-high (2.4 m) Great American Soups can. The extravaganza took four weeks to shoot and cost over \$125,000 to produce.

Great Beast 666, The reference to Aleister Crowley. The Great Beast was the name he signed himself as. 666 is a reference to the number identified with

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the Antichrist. The Antichrist is a Biblical term often identified with a beast which has 7 heads and 10 horns described in the Old Testament who is supposed to betoken (be a sign of) the end of the world. See also Crowley, Aleister in this glossary.

Great Chinaman of Konigsberg (Koenigsberg), The a reference to German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) who was born and lived in the city of Konigsberg (part of Germany in Kant's time, later a part of Russia). Another German philosopher, Friedrich Nietzsche (1844–1900), referred to Kant as the Great Chinaman of Konigsberg due to the similarities between Kant's views on virtue and duty and those of the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius, who lived around the 5th century B.C.

Great Dane a very large dog with short, smooth hair.

Great Depression a period which began in 1929 and lasted through most of the 1930s. During this time business, employment and stock market values declined severely and remained at a very low level of activity. Many banks and businesses failed, and millions of people lost their jobs.

the great slowdown in the American economy, the worst in the country's history, which began with an enormous decrease in the price of stocks on the stock exchange in October 1929, and lasted through the 1930s. During this time, business, employment and stock market values declined severely and remained at a very low level. Many banks and businesses failed, and millions of people lost their jobs.

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Great Lodge of Egomania a made-up name for a group. Egomania is a condition of thinking, talking or writing too much about oneself to the point that it is a form of mental illness.

Great Plague a severe epidemic of bubonic plague that occurred in London in 1665 and killed about 15 percent of the city's population.

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Great Wall	the Great Wall of China, a stone wall extending for 1500 miles across northern China. Built to defend the Chinese border in ancient times.
Great White Way	the brightly lighted theater district along Broadway, in the Times Square area of New York City.
Greek chorus	in classical Greek drama, a group of costumed actors who commented upon, described or gave insight into the main action of a play through dancing, singing and recitation. Such drama with choruses grew out of primitive religious rituals where groups of people would dress in animal costumes and dance and sing to perform magic or tribal initiation rites. In the sixth century B.C., these dramatic rituals were reorganized as public performances and displayed in Greek festivals.
Greek fire	<p>an incendiary (causing or designed to cause fires) material used in medieval warfare, described as able to burn in water. So he invented gunpowder; before that he invented catapults, Greek fire; before that, why, he invented pebbles and stone axes.</p> <p>an incendiary (causing or designed to cause fires) material used in medieval warfare, described as able to burn in water.</p> <p>a flammable chemical mixture introduced by the Greeks in the seventh century A.D. and used with great effectiveness in warfare. Greek fire, the composition of which is unknown, was said to burn furiously and could not be extinguished with water. It was used to set fire to enemy ships, employed on flaming arrows and in pots that were hurled at an enemy. With the introduction of gunpowder around the thirteenth century and weapons such as the cannon, the use of Greek fire began to decline.</p>
Greek melos, song, and French drama, drama. Example	“The audience was captivated by the mellerdrammer and there was not a dry eye in the house.”
green	<p>immature in age or judgment; untrained; inexperienced. And the green Programer sits there and he works it all out, and he says, "You take this and you take that and then you go to Flag and so forth."</p> <p>untrained; inexperienced. Now, just exactly what I did is what usually happens with a green auditor. – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)</p> <p>(golf) the area of closely cropped grass surrounding each hole on a golf course.</p>

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immature in age or judgment; untrained; inexperienced.

not trained or experienced.

pale and sickly in complexion, as from illness, fear, etc.

(slang) money, especially ready cash.

untrained; inexperienced.

(golf) the area of closely cropped grass surrounding each hole on a golf course. Have you ever seen anybody stand on a golf green, and as the ball is rolling across the green, they go—and try to push it into the hole. –Meter Training (12 July 62)

Green Beach One (Two, etc.) same as Green Beach.

green grass (colloquial) someone who is not experienced in some area or subject. The term comes from the phrase as green as grass, meaning "lacking experience of the world or life." You won't have him there in about twenty-four hours if he's green grass off the street, see what I mean?

green grass off the street a coined phrase meaning someone untrained and without experience in an area. The word green is used to describe anyone inexperienced or untrained in some way, sometimes referred to as green as grass. The phrase off the street implies an average person, the ordinary citizen who has not been trained in a particular subject or skill.

green in the face, until (one) is (colloquial) endlessly or until (one) is tired out without having gained the desired result.

Green, Roddy a made-up name for a preclear.

a made-up name.

greenbacks any piece of US paper money printed in green ink on the back.

any piece of US paper money printed in green ink on the back. Greenbacks in their pockets, you know? -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

Greene Nathanael Greene (1742 - 1786), an American general in the American Revolution See also American Revolution in this glossary.

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greenhorn	an inexperienced person; beginner; novice.
Greenwich hour angle	<p>n. a reference to a system for determining the position of a vessel at sea by determining its relationship to a heavenly body and Greenwich, England. In order to locate things on the surface of the globe, the earth is divided into 360 equal sections by vertical lines called meridians. These meridians are numbered in degrees, starting from Greenwich, England (which is 0), and increasing in number as one travels westward (i.e., 1 degree, 2 degrees, 3 degrees, etc.). Using these meridians, one can measure the angle in degrees of any heavenly body in relation to Greenwich. Further, it has been observed that heavenly bodies moving westward in the sky (due to the earth's rotation), travel at a rate of 15 degrees per hour (360 degrees in 24 hours). Thus the term Greenwich hour angle, as the two (hour and angle) are related because in navigation the calculations can be given in "time" or "degrees." To determine the position of a vessel at sea, one first takes an exact reading of the angle of a heavenly body (say the sun) in relation to the ship and notes the exact time of day where one is. One then looks in a navigation table to find what meridian the sun is located over at that time of day in Greenwich. By knowing where Greenwich is (0 meridian) and by knowing where the sun is in relation to Greenwich and by knowing where the ship is in relation to the sun, one can determine the position of the vessel.</p>
Greenwich Village	<p>a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students.</p> <p>a section of New York City, in lower Manhattan, inhabited and frequented by artists, writers and students. Formerly a village.</p>
gregarious	living in herds or flocks.
Gregg	John Robert Gregg (1867 - 1948), American educator, author and inventor of the Gregg system of shorthand. In 1888 he introduced his shorthand system in England and later brought it to the United States. His system uses symbols to represent sound through the use of short and long strokes, as different from the Pitman system which uses light and shaded strokes. See also Pitman in this glossary.
Gregg Business College	an American business school founded by John Robert Gregg (1867@1948), American educator and inventor. Now, if you wanted to teach a bunch of stenographers how to stenographer—supposing you were running the Gregg Business College or something of the sort. —Methods of Education (25 Oct.

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a reference to Gregg College.

a college in the United States founded by John Robert Gregg (1867@1948), American educator, author and inventor of the Gregg system of shorthand.

Gregg College

a school in Chicago, Illinois, USA, established in 1896 by John Robert Gregg (1867–1948), Irish-born, American educator who invented a popular form of shorthand—a system of rapid writing using symbols and abbreviations in the place of letters, words or phrases. One of the purposes of the college is to train teachers in the Gregg shorthand system and to encourage its use in the schools offering commercial training. Its courses include shorthand, typing, bookkeeping and other secretarial skills. In 1952 the college became part of the Northwestern University of Chicago.

Grey diesel engines

a type of ship diesel engine manufactured by an English company, Grey Marine Diesel.

grief charge

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. See also secondary;

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. Then, there are ballpoints, more than one in case one goes dry, then Kleenex in case your pc hits a grief charge, then hand cream.

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.

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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. -Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

grief, come to	fail or become ruined.
	have trouble; fail.
	suffer disappointment, misfortune or other trouble; fail.
grill, put on the back	(slang) not being actively considered; in reserve; on hold. A variation of the phrase on the back burner which derives from the custom in cooking of placing pots not requiring immediate attention toward the rear of the stove.
Grimm's Fairy-Tales	a collection of fairy tales written in 1812 by German writers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm.
grinding	going over and over and over and over an incident without obtaining an actual erasure (“vanishing” entirely by recountings, at which time it is filed as memory and experience). A Dianetics auditor who puts a pc through an incident four or five times without erasure or appreciable reduction is encountering “grinding.”
grinds to a brake-smoking halt	(informal) slows down and comes to a complete stop.
grip	(slang) short for gripsack; a small bag or satchel for holding clothes, etc. in traveling.
grips, come to	(informal) begin to deal with or gain an understanding of (a problem, situation, etc.).
grist to one's mill	something employed to one's profit or advantage, especially something seemingly unpromising.
gritted teeth	teeth clenched in anger or determination. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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grizzly b'ar	(dialectal) grizzly bear a large, ferocious, brownish, grayish or yellowish bear of western North America, having a shoulder hump and long front claws.
grocery store	a store that sells food and various household supplies.
groggier	more sluggish or dull, as from lack of sleep.
groove	a habitual way of doing something; settled routine. settle into a routine of work, habit, etc. (slang) a settled, dull routine; a rut.
groove (it) up	bring (it) to a condition where something can get done or handled. bring (it) to a condition where something can get done or handled. And I want you to groove it up toward a total expectancy on letters.
groove (something) down	1. a coined term meaning to follow a path, course, etc. (often with the idea of it being the correct, proper or usual one); to go down a similar or the same route or line (as compared to something else). 2. a coined variation of groove(d) (in).
groove out	same as groove(d) (in).
groove up (something)	settle (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc.
groove(d) (in)	1. a coined term used figuratively to mean to put into good or correct condition or form, sometimes through repeated action; to set (someone or something) up to work smoothly and well or within the correct and standard channels or boundaries. This term can also be applied to the action of showing a person how to carry out a certain function, getting somebody fully conversant with something, etc. 2. figuratively, to settle into a fixed routine of work, method of operation, habit, etc. This term alludes to making something fit or be fitted, as into a groove.
groove, in the	doing something very well; near perfection. You needn't do it anymore. I mean, I got it. I'm in the groove. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957) doing something very well; near perfection. into a routine of work, habit, etc. (slang) in good form; working smoothly and well.

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groove, into the	settled into a routine of work, habit, etc.
groove, off the	(slang) out of perfect functioning order. 1. a coined term meaning not relating to the matter at hand; irrelevant or immaterial. 2. a variation of on the groove, with the opposite meaning. (slang) out of perfect functioning order. Now, let's see how we could short-circuit this so we didn't keep getting off the groove. - Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)
groove, right on the	done successfully; from the accurate reproduction of music by a needle set in the groove of a record.
grooved (oneself) in	settled (oneself) into a routine of work, habit, etc.
grooved (something) in	(colloquial) settled (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc. settled (something) into a routine of work, habit, etc. showed how something works so it could get done or handled. showed how something works so it could get done or handled. And if we knitted together our organizational actions and our functions across the world, and we had a good similarity of action, good duplication from organization to organization, and then we grooved this in and put this together very nicely...
grooved down into	settled into (a routine of work, habit, etc.).
grooved in	shown how something works so it can get done or handled. There is no reason under the sun why the HGC cannot deliver Word Clearing, providing they are grooved in. (colloquial) settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. settled into a routine of work, habit, etc. settled into (a routine of work, habit, etc.). shown how something works so it can get done or handled. settled into (a routine of work, habit, etc.). And we've got that period of time—a few months, don't you see, at the least; we've at least got a few months—to get all the organization in shape and everything understood and everything grooved in.

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groozergruffs	a made-up word.
gross divisional statistics	<p>the statistic on which each division of the org is judged as to condition. While the gross divisional statistic (GDS) does not cover all the statistics of a division, it is the primary statistic. See also condition and statistic in this glossary.</p> <p>the statistic on which each division of the org is judged as to condition. While the gross divisional statistic (GDS) does not cover all the statistics of a division, it is the primary statistic. See also condition and statistic in this glossary. @The Executive Council closely watches gross divisional statistics and quickly acts to handle any division of low gross divisional statistic.</p>
grouch	a complaint or grumble.
ground (grind) glass	see GLASS, GROUND (GRIND).
ground glass	(optics) glass that has had its polished surface removed by fine grinding and that is used to diffuse light.
ground, ride (something) into the	(colloquial) do (something) too long or too often; overdo. A variation of the phrase run into the ground.
ground, went to	found (something) after making a search.
groundhog	an animal about two feet long with thick, coarse brown fur which lives in the woods throughout Canada and the northeastern United States. Also known as a woodchuck. A groundhog?
group	(US Air Force) a unit of two or more squadrons (a formation of six or more aircraft.)
group audit	to administer auditing techniques to groups of children or adults. This is done by a group auditor. ⚭The Group Auditors Handbook, Volume I.
Group Auditing	<p>same as Group Processing. See Group Processing in this glossary.</p> <p>Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults. See also auditing in this glossary.</p> <p>Scientology auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults.</p> <p>auditing techniques done on groups that improve a person's alertness and awareness of the environment, as well as his communication.</p>

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Group Auditor's Handbook, Issue One, HASI	reference to the first edition of the Group Auditor's Handbook, published by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International in June 1954. Well, you could do this by running Group Auditor's Handbook, Issue One, HASI, plus Opening Procedure by Duplication.
group processes	<p>auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults by a Group Auditor</p> <p>auditing techniques administered to groups of children or adults by a group auditor.</p> <p>processes used in Group Auditing.</p>
grouper	<p>collapses time track, brings many incidents together. (I have no time, put them all together, it's all up to me all the time, I have to do everything around here, you're all alike, I'll get even with you, solidarity forever!)</p> <p><i>an engramic command which collapses the time track and brings many incidents together. Examples are "I have no time," "Put them all together," "It's all up to me all the time," "I have to do everything around here" and "You're all alike." See also engram, time track and incident in this glossary.</i></p> <p><i>species of command which, literally translated, means that all incidents are in one place on the time track "I'm jammed up," "Everything happens at once," "Everything comes in on me at once," "I'll get even with you," etc.</i></p> <p><i>a species of command which, literally translated, means that all incidents are in one place on the time track "I'm jammed up," "Everything happens at once," "Everything comes in on me at once," "I'll get even with you," etc.</i></p> <p><i>an engramic command which collapses the time track and brings many incidents together. Examples are "I have no time," "Put them all together," "It's all up to me all the time," "I have to do everything around here" and "You're all alike." See also engram, time track and incident in this glossary. All you have to do is figure out your implant—very restimulative—put in a lot of bouncers, groupers and deniers in your phraseology, read it right straight off, let him wake up again.</i></p>
groupere	engramic commands (such as "I have no time," "Put them all together," etc.) which collapse the time track and bring many incidents together.

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groupers	engramic commands (such as “I have no time,” “Put them all together,” etc.) which collapse the time track and bring many incidents together. See also time track in this glossary.
	engramic commands (such as “I have no time,” “Put them all together,” etc.) which collapse the time track (the time span of the individual from conception to present time on which lies the sequence of events of his life) and bring many incidents together.
grovel	humble oneself in a servile or demeaning manner; cringe.
growler	(informal) a pitcher, pail, or other container brought by a customer for beer.
GRU	the Chief Intelligence Directorate of the Soviet General Staff, a military intelligence organization founded in 1920 and functioning as a complement to the KGB. GRU are the initial letters of the three Russian words for this organization. See also KGB in this glossary.
grueling	arduously severe; demanding.
Gruenther, Major General Disgruntled	a humorous reference to Alfred Maximilian Gruenther (1899–1983), United States Army general. He served as a strategist during World War II (1939–1945) and from 1953, until he retired in 1956, he held the post of NATO’s (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) most senior military commander.
Grundig	a large company in Bayern, Germany, that produces communications equipment (such as TV cameras and radios).
Grundig (camera)	a reference to a television camera made by Grundig, a German consumer electronics company.
Guam	an island, belonging to the US, in the western Pacific, east of the Philippines. It is the largest island of the group of Mariana Islands. See also Philippines in this glossary.
Guardian	<p>a former post in charge of legal matters, defense, press and government relations. This post, previously located in the Executive Division of each Scientology organization, no longer exists. (Similar functions are now done by the Office of Special Affairs).</p> <p>a former post in charge of legal matters, defense, press and government relations. This post, previously located in the Executive Division of each Scientology organization, no longer exists. (Similar functions are now done by the Office of Special</p>

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Affairs.) At that moment, the Executive Secretaries, the Secretaries involved, the Section Officers involved, the Guardian, everybody else involved, descend on that point.

guardian angels	angels (supernatural beings to whom are attributed greater than human power, intelligence, etc.) believed by some to protect particular persons from danger or error.
Guayaquil	<p>Santiago de Guayaquil, a seaport in west Ecuador, historically noteworthy as the meeting place of Simon Bolivar ([1783-1830] liberator of South America from Spain) and General Jos^o de San Martⁱⁿ (South American revolutionary leader and protector of Peru), in July 1822. Guayaquil was the only good port for thousands of miles; whoever controlled it, controlled the whole of Ecuador and Great Colombia (inclusive of what is now Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador). Bolivar was determined to have Guayaquil, however, San Martⁱⁿ held the power in Peru and was also pledged to his government to gain Guayaquil. Both men had the common interest of liberation from Spain, however, Bolivar would not assist Peru with San Martⁱⁿ in charge. San Martⁱⁿ thus resigned his post, leaving Bolivar in full command to gain Guayaquil and to liberate Peru.</p> <p>Santiago de Guayaquil, a seaport in west Ecuador, historically noteworthy as the meeting place of Simon Bolivar (liberator of South America from Spain) and General Jos^o de San Martⁱⁿ (South American revolutionary leader and protector of Peru), in July 1822. Guayaquil was the only good port for thousands of miles; whoever controlled it, controlled the whole of Ecuador and Great Colombia (inclusive of what is now Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador). Bolivar was determined to have Guayaquil; however, San Martⁱⁿ held the power in Peru and was also pledged to his government to gain Guayaquil. Both men had the common interest of liberation from Spain, but Bolivar would not assist Peru with San Martⁱⁿ in charge. San Martⁱⁿ thus resigned his post, leaving Bolivar in full command to gain Guayaquil and to liberate Peru.</p> <p>a seaport in west Ecuador, a republic in northwestern South America.</p>
guck	(slang) any sticky, viscous (thick like glue or syrup) substance.
guerrillas	any members of a small defensive force of irregular soldiers, usually volunteers, making surprise raids, especially behind the lines of an invading enemy army.

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guest, be my	<p>a phrase used to answer a request from someone with the meaning, go ahead, you are welcome to do or have something, or please do as you wish. Be my guest can also be used ironically when someone suggests doing something that is not advisable. The origin of the phrase is uncertain.</p> <p>a phrase meaning “you have permission to do what you asked to do.” But go ahead. Be my guest.</p>
guffaw	laugh loudly and coarsely.
gugfrog	a made-up word.
guided missile	a military missile whose course is controlled by radio signals, radar devices, etc.
guidon	the identification flag of a military unit. Used figuratively.
guillotine	<p>an instrument for beheading by means of a heavy blade dropped between two grooved uprights.</p> <p>a machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy blade that slides down between two grooved posts.</p>
Guillotine, Dr.	a reference to French physician Joseph-Ignace Guillotin (1738–1814). A guillotine is a machine used for beheading people, basically consisting of two upright posts which are grooved on the inside so as to guide a weighted blade down onto and through a person’s neck. Due to Guillotin’s efforts, the guillotine was employed in France for capital punishment shortly after the start of the French Revolution (1789–1799). He suggested that the guillotine be used for all executions as he considered it a quick and merciful way to die and the machine subsequently came to bear his name and continued to be used in France until the late twentieth century.
guilt of another hue	<p>a variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color, quite a different matter, question or point.</p> <p>—see HUE, GUILT OF ANOTHER.</p>
guinea pig	literally, a small, fat mammal of the rat family, with short ears and no external tail; guinea pigs are domesticated and used in biological experiments. Figuratively, any person or thing used in an experiment or test.
Guk	A combination of vitamins (E, B, calcium, C, etc.) taken by a preclear to help in auditing. Also “chemical assist.”

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a combination of vitamins (E, B, calcium, C, etc.) taken by a preclear to help in auditing.

a combination of vitamins and minerals taken by a preclear to help in auditing. The formula of Guk is variable but is basically 100 mg. of vitamin B1, 15 gr. of calcium and 500 mg. of vitamin C. ∇ HCOB 27 December 1965; Research and Discovery Series, Volume 4.

Gulf short for Gulf Oil Corporation, an enterprise incorporated in 1922 that engages in all branches of the petroleum industry.

short for the Gulf of Mexico, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Mexico and the US state of Florida.

a reference to the Gulf Oil Corporation, a major American petroleum company. Founded in 1907, the firm developed oil fields in Texas, Louisiana, Mexico and Venezuela. Gulf was the first oil company to enter the consumer gasoline market when, in 1913, it opened a drive-in filling station in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The company continued well into the twentieth century and in the 1980s was acquired by the Chevron Corporation.

gullet, punch down someone's a coined variation of to shove something down someone's throat, meaning to force one to agree, accept or do something that one does not like or want. The term gullet loosely means throat.

gullet, punch it down (one's) (informal) force (one) to do or agree to (something not wanted or liked).

Gulliver in Lilliputia in the story Gulliver's Travels by English writer Jonathan Swift, Gulliver, after a shipwreck, wakes up ashore to find himself fastened to the ground by ropes tied to his hair and body by the six-inch-tall inhabitants of Lilliput. -Editor. GLOSSARY

Gulloby Isles a made-up name for a group of islands.

gum (someone) up (slang) mess (someone) up; throw (someone) into confusion.

gumbo potto gymnastico a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. . . . you promptly said, "Ah, that is 'gumbo potto gymnastico,' ye-e-s, hmmm," you're being a fool, because the situation isn't going to resolve.

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	a made-up term.
	a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case.
gumboot	a rubber boot.
	of a type of rubber boot, usually extending to the calf or knee.
	of a type of rubber boot, usually extending to the calf or knee. When a space opera society moves in a \neg on some kind of a wild, gumboot, down-in-the-barn, milking-the-cow sort of a society or something even wilder than that, something like Australia. \neg Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)
gummed up the works	(slang) ruined; spoiled; threw into confusion.
gumping	v. a coined variation of gimping, meaning walking with a limp or in a halting manner; hobbling.
gumps	a made-up word.
gums, beating my	(slang) talking excessively or ineffectively.
gun	cause to start or gain speed.
	(colloquial) shoot (a person).
	(slang) an important person.
gun (something) up	(slang) set (something) at a high speed, accelerate (something), etc.
	(slang) set (something) at a high speed, accelerate (something), etc. Used figuratively in this lecture.
	figuratively, to cause something to rapidly increase in speed, activity, etc. To gun means to cause a vehicle, aircraft, etc., to accelerate quickly by significantly increasing the supply of fuel to the engine. For example, one could gun a car by heavily depressing the gas pedal.
gun up	(slang) set at a high speed, amplification, etc.
gun, behind the	a coined expression meaning to be late or overdue in accomplishing some task.
gun, hotter than a	a variation of hotter than a two-dollar pistol. See pistol, hot as a in this glossary.

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gun, jumping the	starting before one should. Literally means starting before the starter's gun in a race.
gun, pull every	a coined term meaning to use all possible resources in an attempt to defeat another person or group.
gunned (someone) down	(slang) shot (someone) so as to fell or kill them.
gunned up	(slang) set at a high speed, amplification, etc. 1. armed with or wearing a gun or guns. This is formed from gunned, meaning equipped with a gun or having guns, and up, which in this case has almost no meaning at all except to emphasize the action or to show that the action is done fully. 2. figuratively, to be rapidly increased in speed, power, activity, etc. To gun means to cause a vehicle, aircraft, etc., to accelerate quickly by significantly increasing the supply of fuel to the engine. For example, one could gun a car by heavily depressing the gas pedal.
gunner's mate	an assistant to a gunner (a navy officer in charge of a ship's guns).
gunnery officer	seaman officer specializing in the operation of firing guns. n. an officer in the United States Navy who is in charge of the cannons, ammunition, etc., on a warship. He supervises all gun drills and directs the training of the crew on gunnery (the science of guns and missiles; the operation or firing of them).
gunning for	(slang) trying to get; seeking.
Gunpowder Plot	n. a reference to an unsuccessful plot on November 5, 1605, to kill the King of England and others by blowing up the British Houses of Parliament.
guns, going great	proceeding vigorously, powerfully, unstopably.
gunshot at, take a	variation of the phrase take a shot at, which means “make a try at.” a coined variation of take or have a shot at, meaning to make an attempt at (something). The word shot means a try, especially at doing something considered difficult. The phrase take a shot at originated in the 1700s and alludes to firing a gun at something.
gunwales	the upper edges of the side of a boat or ship. These areas, formerly called the wales, were used to support the guns on the old wooden warships, so became known as the gunwales.

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Gurkha	a member of a people living in the mountains of Nepal, famous as soldiers.
Gus Falls	a made-up name for a city.
guts	(slang) strength or vitality; courage. They have a lot of nerve; they have a lot of guts. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957) (colloquial) the basic, inner or deeper parts. (slang) daring, courage, etc. (slang) strength or vitality; courage. (slang) daring, courage, etc. It takes a little doing and it takes a little guts. iMarriage (2 Jan. 60) (slang) daring, courage, etc. It takes a little doing and it takes a little guts. nMarriage (2 Jan. 60)
guts, hate (one's)	(colloquial) hate (one) very much.
guts, hated (one's)	(colloquial) hated (one) very much.
guts, spilling your	telling everything you know; being totally and lengthily candid. telling everything you know; being totally and lengthily candid. But you'll find out the closer you get to the top in any area or in any organization, the less actual liking you have for the idea of spilling your guts to an auditor. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59) telling everything you know; being totally and lengthily candid. But you'll find out the closer you get to the top in any area or in any organization, the less actual liking you have for the idea of spilling your guts to an auditor. telling everything you know; being totally and lengthily candid. But you'll find out the closer you get to the top in any area or in any organization, the less actual liking you have for the idea of spilling your guts to an auditor.
Gutzbaum	a made-up name.
guy	(slang) a man or boy; fellow; any person. (slang) a man or boy; fellow.

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Guy Fawkes celebration	an event taking place in England on the 5th of November each year commemorating the arrest of Guy Fawkes (1570 - 1606), an English conspirator who, on the 5th of November 1605, took part in a plot to blow up the British Houses of Parliament to kill King James I. The day is celebrated with fireworks, and bonfires burning his effigy.
Guy Fawkes dummy	a reference to the dummy (a model or representation of a human body) representing Guy Fawkes that is traditionally burned in celebration on Guy Fawkes Day, November 5, chiefly in Britain and some other Commonwealth countries.
guys	(slang) men or boys; fellows; persons.
guy-wire tower	a reference to a tall tower (such as one used for radio broadcasting antennas) that is held secure with cables (guys) so that it remains steady and does not fall over.
GW	<p>abbreviation for George Washington University a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the US.</p> <p>abbreviation for George Washington University a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the United States.</p> <p>abbreviation for George Washington University a large university (where L. Ron Hubbard studied engineering during the 1930s) located in Washington, DC, capital of the United States. I said the only one of twelve people in the United States who understood Einstein was in the mathematics department of GW and wrote this up as a very nice article and then explained the Einstein theory in full so everybody understood it. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>an abbreviation for George Washington University, a private university, founded in 1821, in the city of Washington, DC. The university, named after the first president of the United States, George Washington, offers education in a wide variety of subjects. The Columbian College of Arts and Sciences is the university's college offering studies in literature, philosophy, languages, history, etc. Other specialized schools also exist within the university such as the school of government and business administration and the school of engineering and applied sciences (sciences which are used in actual practice or to work out practical problems as opposed to working only in theories). That's what we used to say about it at GW.</p>

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an abbreviation for George Washington University.

gymnastico psichatrico potto squigo a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case. Now, instead of jumping in there with a bunch of pretended knowingness and say he's a "gymnastico psichatrico potto squigo," you see, and "That's what's wrong with the case, see?" with great pomposity and, "Why, he's a 'gymnastico-potto,' you know, and so forth ..."

a made-up term.

a nonsense term for a diagnosis of an insane case.

gypped swindled; cheated.

gyps cheaters; swindlers.

(slang) swindlers; cheaters.

people who use shrewd, unethical business methods; swindlers; cheaters.

gyrations actions of turning round, wheeling or whirling.

H₂SO₄ (chemistry) the chemical formula for sulfuric acid.

the chemical formula for sulfuric acid, a highly corrosive, oily liquid used in the manufacture of soaps, detergents, plastics and explosives. Sulfuric acid is a combination of two hydrogen atoms (H₂), one sulfur atom (S) and four oxygen atoms (O₄).

habitually in a manner often used, seen, done, etc.; usually.

habitué frequent or habitual visitor to a place.

hace calor a Spanish phrase meaning it is hot, used in reference to the weather. Hace is used with certain nouns to make statements about the weather and in this case means "to be." Calor means "heat."

Hacker Frederick J. Hacker, an American psychiatrist who attacked Dianetics in 1950.

Frederick J. Hacker (1914–1989), an Austrian psychiatrist who worked at the Menninger clinic in Topeka, Kansas, USA. In the late 1940s he established his own clinic in California where he

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“treated” film actor Robert Walker (1918–1951). In 1951, Walker was given a powerful barbiturate while under Hacker’s care and went into shock and died.

Hackton short for Black Hackton, the individual who made man, the Earth, the heavens, etc., according to the Apache Indians.

had it, has (colloquial) has suffered or is about to suffer the loss of one's life, effectiveness, chance to do or get something, etc.

Hades unfroze, since a humorous variation of the phrase until hell freezes over, meaning “forever,” this being considered unlikely to ever happen. In Greek mythology Hades is a name for the land of the dead and is often used as a substitute for hell.

hades, hasn't got a chance in (colloquial) has no chance at all. Hades, in Greek mythology, is the home of the dead, beneath the earth. It is used colloquially to mean hell.

Hadocol a medicine used in the 1950s which acted as a stimulant.

haggle argue in an attempt to come to terms.

Hahneken reference to Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (1755 - 1843), German physician known as the founder of homeopathy. In 1790, he performed some experiments and came to the conclusion that the symptoms produced by a drug on the healthy body were similar to the diseased condition it was known to cure. This confirmed the old medical proverb “Like cures like,” and Hahnemann based his system of medicine upon this law.

a reference to Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (1755–1843), German physician and founder of homeopathy—a system of treating diseases by giving a person drugs in minute doses that would produce in a healthy person symptoms similar to those of the disease. Hahnemann published the book Principles of Rational Medicine in

Haig & Haig a brand of Scotch whiskey (liquor).

a famous brand of Scotch whiskey (liquor). The Haig family tradition of Scotch-making began in the 1600s when the Haigs set up a still (distillery for making alcohol) near their home in Scotland. Originally producing scotch for their own consumption, local business grew and gradually the Haig distilleries expanded. By the twentieth century, Haig Scotch was being sold internationally.

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- hail fellow well met a spiritedly sociable person; jolly companion. The expression comes from an old greeting “Hail fellow,” and “well-met” (used as a salutation or part of a salutation) and hence signifying familiarity or comradeship, as to be hail fellow well met with everyone.
- hair (almost) stand on end (informal) the hair on one's head (almost) rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror.
- hair down, take (one's) (slang) a variation of the phrase let (one's) hair down, be very informal, relaxed or free in behavior.
- hair has been standing on end, (one's) the hair on (one's) head has been rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture. And I actually \neg my hair's been standing on end. \neg Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
- the hair on (one's) head has been rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in the lecture.
- the hair on (one's) head has been rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in the lecture. Theater organists, circus organists, guys like this, you know? And I actually \neg my hair's been standing on end. \neg Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
- hair of the dog that bit him see DOG THAT BIT HIM, HAIR OF THE.
- hair on end (informal) the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror.
- (informal) the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. And you would have stood there with your hair on end wondering what the devil I was doing. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)
- hair on end, stands (one's) (informal) the hair on (one's) head rises stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror.
- hair stand on end, feel his figuratively, to be horrified or filled with terror. This phrase first appeared in the 1500s and alludes to the goose pimples (goose bumps) which, prompted by fear, cause the hairs around them to stand up. Centuries later this led to the term “hair-raising,” a synonym for terrifying.
- hair stand on end, makes (one's) (informal) causes (one) to become very much frightened or horrified, with the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a result.

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(informal) causes (one) to become very much frightened or horrified, with the hair on one's head rising stiffly upwards as a result. That makes your hair stand on end. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64) hangover, a severe headache or other unpleasant aftereffects from drinking too much alcohol. "I got this awM hangover and rm having an awM time in this session," and so on and so on and so on. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

- hair standing on end struck or filled with horror,terrified. Literally it means that something is so terrifying or shocking that the hair on one's body stands up straight, similar to how a cat's hair stands up when stricken with terror. This saying appears in the Bible, ``Fear and trembling seized me . . . and the hair on my body stood on end." Centuries later this led to the word ``hair-raising," a synonym for terrifying. Example ``His hair stood on end when he saw the car speeding toward him out of control." And I actually-my hair's been standing on end.
- hair was standing on end the hair on one's head was rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture. I saw Mary Sue do that, and frankly her hair was standing on end. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)
- the hair on one's head was rising stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- hair will stand on end the hair on one's head will rise stiffly upwards as a sign or result of great fright or horror. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- hair, fry their a coined variation of curl one's hair, meaning to shock or appall or cause someone to be filled with fright or horror; to amaze. The
- hair, taking down my (informal) speaking candidly or frankly; removing or reducing restraints. A variation of the informal phrase letting one's hair down.
- hair's breadth a very short distance or small amount (used to indicate how close something is to something else).
- hair-trigger easily activated or set off; reacting immediately to the slightest provocation or cause. And it is so hair-trigger, it is so exact that if you allow yourself much consideration of this— reasonability and so forth—why, you'll come a cropper as an Ethics Officer.

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easily activated or set off; reacting immediately to the slightest provocation or cause.

Haiti republic occupying the west third of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies (the group of islands lying between southeast North America and northern South America, enclosing the Caribbean Sea).

a country occupying the western portion of the Island of Hispaniola, West Indies.

Half Decayed Flowers club a made-up name for a club.

half-acks half-acknowledgments encouragements to a person to continue talking.

short for half-acknowledges; encourages the person to continue talking by giving half an acknowledgment.

half-baked Foolish, stupid; not well thought through. [ex - That's just another one of his half-baked ideas.] (see Brewer)

(informal) not thought out or studied thoroughly; not worth considering or accepting.

half-baked up deficient in intellect; silly, half-witted.

half-cocked, went off acted or spoke impulsively or thoughtlessly.

half-seas over (slang) drunk; intoxicated; inebriated. The expression literally comes from the condition of a ship stranded on a reef or rock when the seas break over her deck. In this condition she is unable to take any action to ease her situation. 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.

well on the way; pretty far gone. Literally comes from the condition of a ship stranded on a reef or rock when the seas break over her deck. In this condition she is usually unable to take any action to ease her situation. 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. Used figuratively in this lecture.

Halifax, from Hell to a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as "go to Halifax." Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and

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vagabonds' "prayer" that goes "From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us." It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado.

Halifax, from here to a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in north central England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as "go to Halifax." Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' "prayer" that goes "From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us." It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado.

a coined expression meaning all over or everywhere. Historically, Halifax was (and is) a town in northcentral England whose name came to be a euphemism for hell in such phrases as "go to Halifax." Also, the name appears in an old beggars' and vagabonds' "prayer" that goes "From Hull, Hell and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us." It is said that Hull (a seaport in England) was to be avoided because the beggars had little chance of getting anything there without doing hard labor for it, and Halifax because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without further ado.

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Hall, Admiral William R. Hall (1870–1943) director of British Naval Intelligence during World War I (1914–1918).

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Hamilton Watch Company an American watch company founded in 1892 and which, over the years came to symbolize innovation, precision and excellence in fine timepieces. The company became part of a Swiss watch conglomerate and by the end of the twentieth century was selling watches in 68 countries.

Hamlet a tragedy by William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period. The play is about a young prince who avenges the murder of his father. Act 1, Scene 3, as quoted by LRH, has the following passage in it / “Neither a borrower, nor a lender be; / For loan oft loses both itself and friend. / And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. / This above all to thine own self be true, / And it must follow, as the night the day, / Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

hero of the play Hamlet, a tragedy (first printed 1603) by William Shakespeare. Hamlet is a young prince who avenges the murder of his father.

the hero of the play Hamlet, a tragedy (first printed 1603) by William Shakespeare. Hamlet is a young prince who avenges the murder of his father.

a tragedy play written by English writer William Shakespeare.

the hero of a play of the same name by English writer William Shakespeare (1564@1616).

hammer the part of a gun, released by pulling the trigger, that strikes against the firing pin (the part of a firearm that explodes the charge that forces the ammunition out of the gun barrel).

the part of the firing mechanism of a gun that is released by the trigger so that it strikes the percussion cap (small paper or metal container holding a charge that explodes when struck) of a cartridge or pushes the firing pin and explodes the charge.

hammer and sickle the Communist emblem of the Soviet Union, consisting of a hammer (representing industrial workers) with its handle across the blade of a sickle (representing agricultural workers) and a star above.

the emblem of Communist parties in some countries, consisting of a sickle (symbolizing peasants) placed across a hammer (symbolizing workers).

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hammer and tongs with all one's might; very vigorously. Do you know that your Validation Committee is working hammer and tongs, and they wanted to issue a new certificate on validation. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

(informal) with all one's might; very vigorous. And then carry this subject of study out through, not on a dilettante, but on a professional, hammer and tongs basis, you see? ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

using all one's might; very vigorously. 'We's also a preclear of mine and you two guys go at it hammer and tongs and fix yourselves up, huh, and I'll supervise the thing.' -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

(informal) with great vigor, energy, determination and sometimes violence. Tongs are a tool used by blacksmiths to take a hot metal object, such as a horseshoe, out of a fire. The object is then held on an anvil (iron or steel block) while it is struck vigorously and repeatedly with a hammer to shape it. The expression "hammer and tongs" figuratively describes something being done with a similar intensity to this action. If you never made one more auditor, if we just took the auditors we had at this particular moment and everybody audited hammer and tongs, seven-and-a-half hours a day for the next ten years or something like that, you add it up and you compare it to the world's population and you get a drop in the bucket. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

(colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorously.

(colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorous.

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m. with great vigor, energy, determination, etc. A hammer and tongs are the principal tools used by a blacksmith. Tongs are used to take a hot metal object, such as a horseshoe, out of a fire. The object is then held on an anvil and struck vigorously and repeatedly with a hammer to shape it. The expression hammer and tongs figuratively describes something being done with a similar intensity to this action.

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(colloquial) with all one's might; very vigorous. And then carry this subject of study out through, not on a dilettante, but on a professional, hammer and tongs basis, you see? ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

hammer-pound	hard work, toil; persistent and laborious action.
Hammett, Dash	Samuel Dashiell Hammett (1894 - 1961), famous American writer of detective stories and movie scripts. Samuel Dashiell Hammett (1894 - 1961), famous American writer of detective stories and movie scripts
Hammurabi, law of	reference to a Babylonian legal code of the eighteenth century b.c. or earlier, instituted by Babylonian king Hammurabi. It dealt with criminal and civil matters and was noted for its cruel and swift penalties. For example if a man knocked out the eye of another man, he could lose his own eye as punishment.
hamper, drop out of the	present itself (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.).
hamper, fall (drop, roll, shake, etc.) out of the	a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to appear, be presented as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.; come to be realized. A hamper is literally a wicker basket or container in which things are carried or kept.
hamper, falling out of the	presenting itself (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.).
hamper, falls out of the	presents itself (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.).
hamper, fell out of this	presented itself (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.).
hamper, shaken out of the	(informal) presented (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.).
hand	the cards held by a player in one round of a card game. the single part of a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.
hand in glove	(slang) in close association or partnership. You get how security plays hand in glove with this, 'Vant play a game' and how it could be very dangerous to a society? -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55) in intimate association; in close agreement or cooperation.

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(slang) in close association or partnership.

very close or friendly; working together; in very close agreement or cooperation, especially for bad purposes.

very intimately associated.

very intimately associated; closely together.

very intimately associated; close together.

in intimate association with or in close relation with; naturally suiting one another. Originally worded hand and glove, and dating back in literary usage to 1678, the phrase suggests such intimacy as the relationship of a glove to a hand.

very intimately associated; closely together. Knowledge and control and responsibility all go hand in glove. *î*Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

very intimately associated; closely together. Knowledge and control and responsibility all go hand in glove. *²*Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

Hand Mimicry

the name of training drill Training 5. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. But I was teaching these people Comm Course you know, Dear Alice, Acknowledgment, Repetitive Question, Pc Origination, Hand Mimicry. . . –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

Training Routine 5, a drill to educate a student that verbal commands are not entirely necessary, to make the student physically telegraph an intention, and to show the student the necessity of having a preclear obey commands. In the drill, the student says nothing, but gets the coach to duplicate hand motions which he makes. It uses the same basic procedure as the auditing process by the same name, but is done as a drill to improve the student auditor's ability to audit.

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hand over fist	steadily, rapidly [ex - He is making money hand over fist.] (colloquial) making steady and continual advances. (informal) substantially; considerably.
hand pass	n. a reference to the action of moving one's hands over the surface of or around the vicinity of something or someone. Such gestures are commonly seen when someone is performing magic tricks, conjuring, etc., or is attempting to hypnotize a person.
hand, at every	at every side; all around. on all sides; in every direction.
hand, bear a	a nautical term meaning to give help to someone in need; to join in and assist in some situation or circumstance. Bear here means to render or give. Hand as used here means help as well as cooperation or participation.
Hand, Give Me That	a process in Scientology which demonstrates to the pc that control of his body is possible. And Anton was talking last night about running Give Me That Hand on a dog. a process in Scientology which demonstrates to the pc that control of his body is possible.
hand, in	under control.
hand, on the one	from one point of view.
hand, on the other	from the opposed point of view.
hand, out of	(informal) suddenly, quickly without examination of possible truth or merit; without any consideration. out of control.
hand, sleight of	skill with the hands, especially in confusing or deceiving onlookers, as in doing magic tricks.
hand, takes in	deals with.

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hand, tip (one's)	reveal or disclose one's plans or intentions accidentally or inadvertently. This phrase dates from the early 1900s and is probably an allusion to a card player accidentally tilting or tipping his hand (the cards held by or dealt to a player), allowing other players to see his cards. The other players, now having knowledge of his cards, can take appropriate actions against him, such as not betting (if his hand is good)
hand, to	within reach; near; close.
handbook	a reference to Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.
Handbook for Preclears	<p>a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. Book Auditor processes would include ... Fifteen Acts of Scientology, the Handbook for Preclears. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. For further information, see the bibliography of this book. (Chapter 2, #6)</p> <p>a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. (Chapter 5, #31)</p> <p>a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears.</p> <p>a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1951 to fill the need for an advanced personal workbook for auditors and preclears. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.</p>
handed in (one's) chips (slang) died.	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 to the banker in exchange for cash.
hand-laid	m. (of paper) made by hand with a special process that creates a pattern of evenly spaced, parallel lines on the paper. The basic process used to make such paper is more than 2,000 years old. It consists of taking raw material (such as straw, leaves or bark), placing it in a large vat and pounding it with a heavy tool to separate the material into fibers. The fibers are suspended in water and a mold of wire mesh is dipped into the fiber-water mixture. The fibers cling to the mesh in a thin layer and form a wet sheet of paper with a ribbed pattern. Once dry, the final paper

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receives no special finish or coating, as some papers do, and retains the pattern created by the wire mesh.

handle finish off, complete, end cycle on.

(verb) to finish off, complete, end cycle on.

Handle (as a step from the Dissemination Drill) If the person is wide open to Scientology and reaching, this step can be omitted as there is nothing to handle. Handle is to handle any attacks, antagonism, challenge or hostility that the individual might express towards you and/or Scientology. Definition of “handle ” to control, direct. “Handle” implies directing an acquired skill to the accomplishment of immediate ends.

handling (noun) that action taken on anything so that it needs no further care or attention from anyone. By “handle” is meant to finish off, complete, end cycle on. Weak handling like half-done targets creates repeating emergencies.

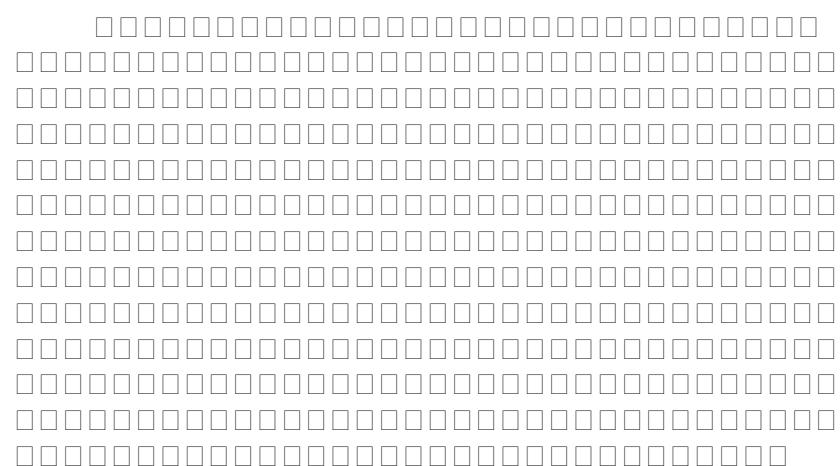
hands dirty, get your (his, etc.) see DIRTY, GET YOUR (HIS, ETC.) HANDS.

hands, on (one's) under (one's) care or management; as (one's) responsibility.

hands, taken (one's) lives in their hands (informal) risked death.

hands, taking (one's) life in (one's) (informal) facing great danger or taking a great risk.

Handy Andy



handy-jim-dandy (slang) very wonderful; very good.

hang back hesitate to proceed.

hang of it (slang) the knack of it; the particular skill of it.

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hang of, get the	to learn the special method of handling, using or doing something; to acquire the ability or skill to execute something, or to become familiar with the workings of a tool, machine, etc. Hang here means the precise manner or method of doing or using something.
hang one with	(informal) fix (something) on one.
hang something around one's neck	see NECK, HANG SOMETHING AROUND ONE'S.
hang up	become stuck, blocked or impeded. cause or encounter delay; suspend or slow the progress of. get stuck. (slang) become a source of annoyance, difficulty or burden; become an impediment; snag. stick, be blocked or impeded. stick, be blocked or impeded. So this, in actual fact, stays there as a little basic incomprehension of nomenclature and that'll hang up on the track and he will develop an automatic comm lag around this word ``lock." ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
hang-dog	downcast; intimidated.
hanged, when the last dog has been	(colloquial) 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 your objective. only 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 your objective.
hang-fire	delayed fire. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a "hang-fire" or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in this demonstration in reference to a facsimile which should have been discharging but wasn't. a delayed firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a "hang-fire" or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture.

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delayed firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a "hang-fire" or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture.

delayed fire. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a "hang-fire" 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. And at the same time you would pick up all the hang-fire cleared cases. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

delayed fire. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a "hang-fire" or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in this demonstration in reference to a facsimile which should have been discharging but wasn't. There was something wrong with the hang-fire on that thing, wasn't there? -- Demo of an Assist

hanging around loitering; lingering around.

hanging by the boards see BOARDS, HANGING BY THE.

hanging fire delaying firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a "hang-fire" 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. My commission had been hanging fire since the end of World War H. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

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	lecture.
	failing in an expected result. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a “hang-fire” or delayed fire if it then goes off late.
hangs fire	delays firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a “hang-fire” or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture.
hangs up	becomes a source of annoyance, difficulty or burden; becomes an impediment; snags. becomes delayed or suspended in progress. becomes stuck, blocked or impeded. gets stuck.
hangy	rather, or somewhat, stuck. sticky; blocked; impeded.
Hans, Oscar	a made-up name.
Hansel or Gretel	either of the two main characters of the fairy tale “Hansel and Gretel,” the story of brother and sister who are abandoned in the woods and become lost. Tired and weary, the children fall asleep on the soft leaves in the forest and while sleeping they are covered with leaves by a witch’s cat who is trying to save them from the wicked witch. After waking, the children wander in the woods searching for a way home, when they come across a house made of gingerbread and sugar. They
happy as a bird	very happy. Variation of the phrase happy as a lark. very happy. Variation of the phrase happy as a lark which originated in Nebraska, US in the early 1920s. It is based on the simple fact that larks spend almost all of their time eating and singing and are easily pleased. see BIRD, HAPPY AS A. very happy. Variation of the phrase happy as a lark. You should be able to -a good auditor should be able to put a pc in-session, put all of his rudiments in, make the pc happy as a bird, get a lot of things done and so forth. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

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happy as a lark	see LARK, HAPPY AS A.
happy as clambakes	<p>a variation of happy as a clam at high tide, very happy, which comes 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 being gathered for food. A clambake is a picnic at which clams steamed or baked with chicken, corn, etc., are served.</p> <p>a variation of happy as a clam at high tide, very happy, which comes 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 being gathered for food. A clambake is a picnic at which clams steamed or baked with chicken, corn, etc., are served. You want another word, and this will clarify it to you and this will clarify it to the pc and everybody will be as happy as clambakes. -The Missed Missed Withhold (1 Nov. 62)</p>
happy as jay birds	one of various colloquial phrases that start with “happy as” and denote that one is very happy. Happy as a lark and happy as the day is long are other examples of these phrases which all have the same meaning.
happy medium	n. a midway point between two extremes; a middle course of action. This expression, first recorded in 1778, was earlier known as the golden mean. The concept of the mean is of ancient origin and refers to that which in some way occupies a middle position among various things or between two extremes, as in mathematics where the mean of two numbers would be one-half of their sum.
harangue	scold or address with a long or intense verbal attack.
harbor	a sheltered part of a body of water deep enough to provide anchorage or docking facilities for ships.
harbor master	an official who supervises operations in a harbor area and administers its rules.
hard drugs	(colloquial) potent, illegal drugs such as heroin, cocaine, etc., that usually lead to physical or psychological dependency.
hard knocks	hardships, sufferings or misfortunes. Hard means harsh or cruel, difficult to endure or bear. A knock is a sharp, heavy blow or stroke, as with a fist, hammer, etc.; used figuratively, it means a setback or misfortune. Hard knocks is often used in the expression the school of hard knocks, which means the practical experience of life, including hardship and disappointment

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(considered as a means of education or instruction as in learning from one's mistakes). It originated in the nineteenth century when only a privileged few received advanced education, but many people rose through the ranks of industry to considerable achievement without formal study.

hard left rudder	a command and maneuver executed by turning the wheel as far to the left as it will go which, in turn, causes the rudder to move to the extreme left. This causes the stern of the vessel to move to the right (starboard side) and the bow to move to the left (port side).
hard radiation	a name given to radiation with a high frequency which tends to be more penetrating than radiation of lower frequency.
hard-and-shut	m. a coined variation and combination of hard and fast, meaning rigidly established and adhered to, fixed or unalterable; and open and shut, meaning simple and clear, direct or straightforward.
hard-boiled	(colloquial) not affected by sentiment, pity, etc.; tough; callous. marked by a direct, clear-headed approach; realistic; practical.
hard-bound	m. a possible variation of iron-bound, meaning unyielding, rigid and inflexible, used in reference to rules, standards, customs, etc. This term is an allusion to something being as hard, rigid, sturdy or strong as an item bound together with iron, such as a wooden bucket that has strips of solid iron around it to keep the wood from splitting apart.
hard-nosed	(informal) uncompromising; shrewd and practical.
hard-water	of or concerning hard water, which is water containing mineral salts that prevent soap from lathering freely and cause a hard coating to form inside kettles, water tanks, etc.
hardy	capable of enduring fatigue, hardship, exposure, etc.; sturdy; strong.
Hardy, Thomas	(1840@1928) English novelist and poet, author of over ten novels and seven volumes of poetry. His view of life was one in which he saw man as subject to forces he could neither understand nor control. You could fill your whole university through courses of ``The Work of Thomas Hardy." ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) (1840--1928) English novelist and poet who was one of the most widely read writers during the reign of Queen Victoria in England (1837~--1901). In most of his writings he portrayed men as

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helpless victims of power or fate, which he viewed as an indifferent and unconscious force that does not distinguish between good and evil. Hardy believed the results of fate's impulses are almost always disastrous, considered that human life was inevitably tragic and criticized the optimism of the age in which he lived. You could fill your whole university through courses of The Work of Thomas Hardy. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

(1840 - 1928) English novelist and poet.

(1840 - 1928) English novelist and poet, author of over ten novels and seven volumes of poetry. His view of life was one in which he saw man as subject to forces he could neither understand nor control.

(1840–1928) English novelist and poet and one of the most widely read Victorian authors. His stories were published in serial form with each melodramatic installment ending in such a way as to sustain the reader's interest until the next episode appeared. His works portray man as a helpless victim of power or fate, which Hardy viewed as an indifferent and unconscious force that does not distinguish between good and evil. He considered that human life was inevitably tragic and he criticized the optimism of the age in which he lived.

(1840@1928) English novelist and poet, author of over ten novels and seven volumes of poetry. His view of life was one in which he saw man as subject to forces he could neither understand nor control. You could fill your whole university through courses of the work of Thomas Hardy. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

hare a swift mammal related to the rabbit, with long ears, soft fur, a split upper lip, a short tail, and long, powerful hind legs. A hare?

a swift mammal related to the rabbit, with long ears, soft fur, a split upper lip, a short tail, and long, powerful hind legs.

Hargroves, Private a reference to the main character (played by American actor Robert Walker [1914 - 1951]) in the 1943 movie "See Here, Private Hargrove."

a reference to the main character, Private Hargrove, in the 1944 movie See Here, Private Hargrove, played by American actor Robert Walker (1914–1951). Taking place during World War II (1939– 1945), the movie is a comedy about Hargrove, a new recruit learning how to survive in the United States Army during

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the war, while driving his commanders crazy. The film was successful and was followed with a

harken listen; give heed or attend to what is said.

Harley short for Harley-Davidson.

Harley Street a famous street in central London, England, associated with and occupied chiefly by specialists in the medical profession, particularly physicians and surgeons. He worked with his tools, he was a team, and we now are part of the team of healers, whether we have a brass plate hanging up on Harley Street ...

a street of central London, England, notably occupied by the offices of prominent members of the medical profession.

a famous street in central London, England, associated with and occupied chiefly by specialists in the medical profession, particularly physicians and surgeons. Harley Street can also be used to refer to specialists of the medical profession in general.

harlot a prostitute.

harmonic one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny.

one of two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different, yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. Now, there is that fellow on a harmonic, you might say, below that same level, who imagines many wrong things.

one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. We look down the harmonic scale and we discover that everything a thetan becomes is a harmonic on his natural state of being, to which he seem to object. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

one of two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or

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qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. (Chapter 7, #1)

one of two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny. (Chapter 4, #3)

one of two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. 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. -The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

act in the manner of a harmonic, one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny.

form or exist in harmonics two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny.

one of two or more manifestations or actions which are themselves different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities. For example, laughing because one was embarrassed would be a lower harmonic of laughing because something was funny.

harmony

a combination of parts into a pleasing or orderly whole; congruity.

a pleasing combination of the elements that form a whole.

harp

a musical instrument consisting of an upright triangular frame on which a series of strings are played by plucking with the fingers. A harp?

harp at (someone)

talk to (someone) very much or too much.

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harridan	a scolding, vicious woman; hag; shrew.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx	a clothing store founded in Chicago, Illinois, USA, in 1872 that designed, manufactured and sold men's and women's apparel. After more than 100 years of operation, the company became a subsidiary of the Hartmarx Corporation which operated more than 600 specialty and apparel stores, as well as almost 200 outlet-type stores in the US.
Hartrampf's Vocabulary	the title of a book of synonyms.
Harun al-Rashid	(763 - 809) a powerful caliph (supreme ruler) of Baghdad. Legend relates how he walked in disguise through the city to seek adventure and learn the grievances of his subjects.
Harvard	<p>short for Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. And I took a professional writing class at Harvard one time, and put them into paralysis. ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)</p> <p>the oldest university in the United States, established in 1636 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a city next to Boston. Considered one of the premier universities in the world and a major center of international research and education, Harvard is made up of Harvard College (for men) and Radcliffe College (for women) as well as ten professional schools in various specialties such as law and medicine. Its library is the largest and most comprehensive university library in the world. And I took the-a professional writing class at Harvard one time, and put them into paralysis.</p> <p>a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States.</p> <p>Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts.</p> <p>Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Hah-varrd is the Bostonian pronunciation.</p> <p>short for Harvard University, a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States.</p> <p>the British name for the AT-6 series of airplanes.</p> <p>of or characteristic of Harvard University, a private university</p>

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founded in 1636, located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is primarily a university for men, but women are admitted.

a private university at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Founded in 1636, it is the oldest college in the United States. It was the short story class of Harvard.

Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States; located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. And I took the \neg a professional writing class at Harvard one time, and put them into paralysis. \neg Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

Harvard Business Review an. American bimonthly business journal, published by the Harvard Business School. Written for an upper level management public, it presents analysis of management problems and practice in all fields of management and administration.

Harvard

Business

Review

Harvey, William (1578 - 1657) English physician and anatomist, discoverer of the mechanics of blood circulation.

HAS Course short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course a beginning course in Scientology at the time of the lecture. It consisted of training drills on communication and control. For some reason or other, nobody really had courage enough, I suppose, in these national councils to say, "But, Ron, uh-heh, HAS Course, you know, only gets two pounds, huh-huh, in our area or in perhaps Los Angeles."

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short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course a beginning course in Scientology at the time of the lecture. It consisted of training drills on communication and control.

short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course a beginning course in Scientology that consisted of training drills on communication and control.

short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a beginning course in Scientology at the time of the lecture. It consisted of training drills on communication and control.

short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a course in elementary communication and control. Consists of training drills on communication and to put the student at cause over the environment. There are no prerequisites. The graduate is awarded the certificate of Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist.

short for Hubbard Apprentice Scientologist Course, a beginning course in Scientology at the time of the lecture. It consisted of training drills on communication and control. And the definition of that is simply somebody who has originated individually to the organization or has taken at least an HAS Course.

has two primary functions 1) to work for the improvement of motoring conditions generally, and 2) to render direct personal services to its members, such as bringing about better roads, fair and equitable taxation of motor vehicles, adequate marking of highways, sufficient parking facilities, etc.

hash a chopped mixture of cooked meat and vegetables, usually baked or browned.

a mess, jumble or muddle.

hash, make a hash or soup out of ruin or spoil (something).

hashed up muddled or messed up.

hashshashin referring to the Assassins, a secret order of religious fanatics founded in Iran by the Persian al-Hasan ibn-al-Sabbah (died 1124), also known as the "Old Man of the Mountains." (From Arabic hashshashzn, which literally means "addicts of the drug hashish.")

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- HASI Clinical Center an early organization (1954 - 55) operated by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (HASI) that demonstrated to the public by a series of solved cases that Scientology worked. It acted as a public dissemination line. See also HASI in this glossary.
- hasp n. a clasp or catch for fastening two parts of a garment together, the covers of a book, etc. For example, a hasp that fastens a cape at the neck, or the hasp of a cuff link that passes through the button holes and holds the two sides of a cuff together.
- hassle (colloquial) a heated argument.
- (colloquial) a heated argument. This guy is saying, "Well, and so forth, and we had this big-big hassle at this party and I-this-my wife bawled me out, and everybody bawled me out and so forth. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
- Hastings, Battle of a battle in southeastern England in 1066. Invaders from the French province of Normandy, led by William the Conqueror, defeated English forces under King Harold. William declared himself king, thus bringing about the Norman Conquest (the overthrow of the English government which strengthened the power of the king and brought a great number of French influences to the English language and English institutions).
- a battle that occurred in 1066 in the city of Hastings, located in southeastern England. It was the decisive battle in William the Conqueror's conquest of England.
- hat (slang) the title and work of a post in an organization. It is taken from the fact that in many professions such as railroading the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. For example, a train crew has a conductor who wears a conductor's hat—he has charge of the passengers and collects fares. To hat someone is to train him on the functions and specialties of his post, and when a person is fully trained to do these he is said to be hatted.
- slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job.
- (slang) the title and work of a post in an organization. It is taken from the fact that in many professions such as railroading the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. For example, a train crew has a conductor who wears a conductor's hat—he has charge of the passengers and collects fares.

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a Scientology slang term for a particular job or area of responsibility, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a specific job or function in a Scientology organization.

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a specialized duty in a group or an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a post, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. (All of you have to wear a Registrar's hat at one time or another.) -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post.

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specialized duties in a group or an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a position in a Scientology organization, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job.

the title and work of a post (job), taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post.

the title and work of a post (job), taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job.

a slang term for the title and work of a post in an organization. It comes from the fact that jobs are often distinguished by a type of hat worn on the head by a person, such as fireman, policeman, railroad conductor, sailor, etc. Hence the term hat.

specialized duties in a group or an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a post, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. Well, where you're living in a world where nearly everything is off post, everything is trying to force you to wear its hat. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such

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as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. - Hat checksheets may be authorized locally per HCO PL 30 Sept. 70, CHECK SHEET FORMAT.)

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slang for the title and work of a post in an organization. It is taken from the fact that in many professions such as railroading the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. For example, a train crew has a conductor who wears a conductor's hat—he has charge of the passengers and collects fares. To hat someone is to train him on the functions and specialties of his post, and when a person is fully trained to do these he is said to be hatted.

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packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. -[Distribution at top of issue] Assoc/Org Sec Hat

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a Scientology slang term for a particular job, taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a job in a Scientology organization.

hat (E-Meter, list, etc.), I will eat my a phrase spoken when someone is so sure or certain of what he is saying or of his position on some matter that he would be willing to eat a totally indigestible object, such as his own hat, should he be proved wrong.

hat!, my an exclamation showing disagreement with or surprise at a statement, remark, etc., just made. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

hat, fall out of the a coined phrase meaning to suddenly appear or show up by surprise. This phrase alludes to the magician's trick of spontaneously producing unexpected objects (especially live rabbits) from an empty hat.

hat, pick one out of the a variation of pull out of a hat, produce easily and at will, as if by magic.

hat, pulls (it) out of the (informal) gets (it) as if by magic; invents (it); imagines (it).

hat, pulls (something) out of the (informal) gets (something) as if by magic; invents or imagines (something).

hat, take (something) out of your (informal) get (something) as if by magic; invent; imagine.

hat, talk through one's (his, my, etc.) to speak carelessly, without foundation or real knowledge; to say things that are incorrect or just plain nonsense; to exaggerate or be boastful. This phrase first appeared in print in 1888; however, its origin is uncertain.

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hat, talking through mymaking irresponsible or foolish statements.

hat, talking through their talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams.

hatch (slang) the throat as used for drinking.

the cover over a hatchway which is an opening in the deck leading to the interior of a ship, for loading or unloading things into or from a ship.

(slang) the throat as used for drinking. One germ, down the hatch, see? \mp Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)

hate (one's) guts strongly dislike (one).

hatful (hat full)2 n. a very small number of something. The origin of this term is unknown.

Hat-in-the-Ring car a reference to the cars produced by the Rickenbacker Motor Company of Detroit, Michigan, USA, which was founded in the early 1920s by American race car driver, automobile manufacturer and ace fighter pilot, Edward Rickenbacker (1890–1973). Hat-in-the-Ring refers to the emblem he used on his cars, which was literally a hat with a ring around it—the same insignia used for his squadron of fighter planes of World War I (1914–1918), which were famous for their success in battle.

hats the titles and work of posts (jobs), taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post. To hat someone is to train him on the functions and specialties of his post, and when a person is fully trained to do these he is said to be hatted. “I just ache to get hold of an infantry company and put all their hats on as to what they’re supposed to do and train them so that they can control MEST, so the officers can handle men and the men can handle weapons, and so they can communicate with one another and so that they could engage upon their individual activities as they were supposed to.” – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

slang for the title and work of posts (positions, jobs or duties) in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. The term hat is also used to describe the write-ups, checksheets and packs that outline the purposes, know-how and

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duties of a post. It exists in folders and packs and is trained in on the person on the post.

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slang for the titles and work of posts in an organization. It comes from the fact that jobs are often distinguished by the type of hat worn, such as a fireman, policeman, railroad conductor, sailor, etc. Hence the term hat. See also post in this glossary. ⚡HCO PL 1 July 1965; HCO PL 13 September 1970.

specialized duties in an organization. Hat is slang for the title and work of a post in a Scientology organization; taken from the fact that in many professions, such as railroading, the type of hat worn is the badge of the job. (Appendix B, #2)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| hats off to, take our | uncover our heads as a mark of reverence. Used figuratively in this lecture. |
| hats, hold your | (slang) get ready to hear something shocking or amazing. A variation of hang on to your hats. |
| hats, talking in (through) their | talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams. They're talking in their hats. They're talking through their hats. - E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62) |
| hats, talking in their | (informal) talking without real knowledge, saying things that are incorrect or foolish. A variation of the phrase talking through one's hat. |
- talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams.

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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talking nonsense; indulging in fanciful dreams. They're talking in their hats. They're talking through their hats. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) GLOSSARY

hatter, mad as a quite mad. (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 zany, a condition once known as the hatter's shakes.)

hatting the action of training, or the training given to a person so that he or she can produce the products of his or her post. See also hat in this glossary. Listen to these words . . . hatting

the action of training, or the training given to a person so that he or she can produce the products of his or her post. See also hat in this glossary.

the action of training, or the training given to a person so that he or she can produce the products of his or her post (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).

the action of training, or the training given to a person so that he or she can produce the products of his or her post.

the training given to a person so that he or she can successfully perform the functions and produce the products of a specific job, duty or activity. See also hat in this glossary.

haul off prepare to deal a blow. I

(colloquial) draw the arm (or foot) back before hitting (or kicking).

hauling coals to Newcastle see NEWCASTLE, CARRYING (OR HAULING, SHOVELING, ETC.) COALS TO (INTO).

haunts (chiefly Midland and Southern US and North England) a ghost.

places frequently visited.

hausfrau (German) a housewife.

(German) a housewife. And then all of a sudden start taking up

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``hausfrau" and this sort of thing with him. ¶Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

have be able to touch or permeate or to direct the disposition of. See also havingness in this glossary.

have (or got) dirty hands see DIRTY HANDS, HAVE (OR GOT).

have a ball —see BALL, HAVE A.

have a time see TIME, HAVE A.

have his cake and eat it too have both when one must choose one of two things.

have rocks in one's head —see ROCKS IN ONE'S HEAD, HAVE.

having stepped on some toes, I now tromp see TROMP, HAVING STEPPED ON SOME TOES, I NOW.

havingness the feeling that one owns or possesses; it can also be described as the concept of being able to reach or not being prevented from reaching.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. [Definition of 8-C] the name of a Scientology process which gives the preclear reality on the environment, control in following directions and havingness.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. See also conditions of existence.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. But the subject itself embraces life and the subject of the subject is life livingness, actingness, doingness, beingness and havingness. —Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. (Chapter 4, #2)

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the concept of owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. So, actually this is-this is completely aside from the ramifications of havingness and other factors that would be involved in this-that first step is just to get somebody there.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. ((Glossary only, not in footnote)) Havingness is mass occupying the same space as the preclear. Over his total experience the preclear has become accustomed to having or identifying himself with considerable mass, both in the form of physical universe matter and in the form of energy masses such as facsimiles. Until the thetan has rehabilitated his considerations that he can create mass at will, the loss of any mass causes discomfort and lessened awareness. When havingness is remedied by having the preclear bring in masses these symptoms disappear.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. Havingness also refers to various processes which increase the preclear's havingness.

the third condition of existence. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, positioning, taking charge of objects, energies or spaces. A product is always something someone can HAVE. People often think a BE or a DO is a product. See also be, do and product in this glossary.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness is meant owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. ∓Lectures of 29 March 1962; 14 August 1963; 13 December 1966; Scientology The Fundamentals of Thought.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge

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of objects, energies and spaces. (Chapter 7, #5)

the concept of owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. And close that out, and then we just get a can squeeze test, run any havingness that we have to run if the can squeeze test was less than the beginning of the session, and simply ask him, “Is there anything you want to say before we end the session?” -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

the concept of owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. - ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

owning, possessing, 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.

the concept of being able to reach. By havingness we mean owning, possessing, being capable of commanding, taking charge of objects, energies and spaces. Specific processes exist in Scientology to help a preclear increase his havingness, and these are appropriately called Havingness Processes.

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Havingness and Confront Process a process which utilizes a Havingness command and a Confront command. For example, Havingness “Look around here and find something you could have.” Confront “What could you confront?” “What would you rather not confront?”

Havingness Process any of a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to increase the preclear’s ARC with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment. And there’s a Havingness Process in there which says “Objective Havingness.” –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

any of a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to increase the preclear's ARC with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment.

any of a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to

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increase the preclear's affinity, reality and communication with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment.

any of a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to increase the preclear's ARC with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment. All right. What's your Havingness Process? -- Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe

Havingness Processes	a number of Scientology auditing processes designed to increase the preclear's affinity, reality and communication with the environment, and to increase his ability to reach and get him stabilized in his environment.
havoc, cry	sound an alarm. Used figuratively.
hawk, watching (something) like a	(informal) watching (something) very closely, especially in order to catch it doing something, to put a stop to something, etc.
hawsepipes	iron or steel pipes in the bow of a vessel through which an anchor cable passes.
hay fever	an allergy caused by the pollen of ragweed and certain other plants, characterized by sneezing, a running nose and itching of the nose, throat and eyes.
hay, make	(informal) profit from or take advantage of something while one has the chance, especially to have a good time while one can.
hayfoot, strawfoot	a humorous reference to an alleged method used during the mid-1800s to teach new army recruits from the farms of the northern United States how to march. As many such men did not know their left foot from their right, army instructors tied hay (cut, dried grass used as feed for animals) to their left foot and straw (cut, dried stalks of grain, such as wheat, also used as animal feed) to their right foot, shouting the marching commands "Hayfoot! Strawfoot!" rather than "Left foot! Right foot!" As these farmers well knew the difference between hay and straw they were thus able to do the drill.
haymow	a pile of hay, especially one stored in a barn.
hayrick	a haystack. a large heap of hay; haystack.

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haystack, a needle in a a very small article amidst a mass of other things.

Hayward, Susan (1918-1975) a leading American film star from the late 30s to the 60s. She acted in over 58 movies. And do you know that some pcs won't believe you and – well, Susan Hayward, for instance, hated me like poison for a long while, years, until one night I was in a particularly vicious mood. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)

(1918 - 1975) a leading American film star from the late 30s to the 60s. She acted in over 58 movies.

(1918–1975) an American actress of the mid-twentieth century. After a number of minor film roles she gradually became a star. She had a husky voice, red hair and often played in aggressive roles, becoming known for her portrayals of a fallen woman struggling to make a comeback. Some of her films include The Snows of Kilimanjaro (1952), The Conqueror (1955) and Valley Of The Dolls (1967).

haywire (slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. Now, what is going haywire with it?

(slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. See, a lot of things haywire about this. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

(slang) out of control; disordered; crazy.

(slang) out of order; confused.

(slang) out of control; disordered; crazy. And the point of the V is haywire; we get a dub-in, see? -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

hazardings guesses.

statements, conjectures, etc., offered with the possibility of facing criticism, disapproval, failure or the like.

H-bomb marchers reference to demonstrators against the use of nuclear weapons. They held demonstrations and marches in many countries, including the United States. During 1961 there were repeated demonstrations in England, specifically against the stationing of United States missile submarines at British bases.

H-bombs abbreviation for hydrogen bombs, very destructive types of bombs whose enormous force comes from the energy given off when atoms of a heavy form of hydrogen are fused with each

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other under the extraordinarily intense heat and pressure created by the explosion of atomic fission units within the bombs. See also atomic fission; atomic fusion in this glossary.

HCA manual

a manual which was used by students on the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualified an auditor to deliver certain types of auditing to preclears. Now, the negative side, is today the official Union Station as far as you're concerned and will be that way in the next HCA manual and the other is a peculiar test Union Station, see, negative side. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

a manual which was used by students on the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course, an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning which qualified an auditor to deliver certain types of auditing to preclears.

HCO

an abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office the division of a Scientology organization (Division 1) which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice amongst 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 this division. Now, Secretarial Executive Director is an issued by air letter or wire or cable or telex which is simply issued to HCO.

Hubbard Communications Office.

abbreviation of Hubbard Communications Office, the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications 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 this division.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. HCO is the division of a Church of Scientology organization which hires personnel, assigns posts and gets staff hatted, routes incoming and outgoing communications, and maintains ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area.

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abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. See also ethics in this glossary.

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abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. At the time of the lecture HCO was 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 this division. It is now the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientogists on staff in the area.

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abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. See Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary. - [Distribution at top of issue] HCO POLICY LETTER

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office, the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications 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 this division. Well, the missing line there was Val Doc—valuable documents—you see, the line to valuable documents, definition of valuable documents, what are valuable documents, mimeograph publications missing, HCO Area Secretaries were missing, HCOs were missing.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Of flee

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. We have got no further now that HCO. And HCO is a double-barreled-department division, and it's the only one there is.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. HCO is the division of a Church of Scientology organization which hires personnel, assigns posts and gets staff hatted, routes incoming and outgoing communications and maintains ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. [Definition of HCOB] ...
abbreviation for HCO Bulletin.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. The original

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purpose of HCO was to be the office of L. Ron Hubbard. At the time HCO was LRH's personal office in any area. It handled and expedited his communication lines; prepared or handled the preparation of all manuscripts and other to-be-published material of Scientology; kept, used and cared for LRH's office equipment; assisted the organizations of Scientology and their people and set a good example of efficiency to organizations. An HCO Office acted as a stable terminal to the organization in any given area so as to provide immediate administrative assistance to L. Ron Hubbard when in that area, and communications from operations to him and communications from him when he was not in the area. Today HCO is a division of a Scientology organization responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. The pc in this particular case has been carrying the HCO load of the congress and all the attendant randomness that goes on with Ron appearing on the scene and having to take care of things far away and getting the strategy plotted and so forth. -- Demo of an Assist

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. Three really, stuff that has no business with Registration, which simply goes to Reception for distribution, such as HCO, business mail, that sort of thing.

Hubbard Communications Office. See Hubbard Communications Office.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. See Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary. -[Distribution at top of issue] HCO POLICY LETTER

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office. See Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary. @[Distribution at top of issue] HCO POLICY LETTER

HCO

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office, the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. So, you're fond of believing that the org would be established and formed and would run all right from HCO.

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HCO 10 percent ten percent of the income of an organization paid to HCO Worldwide (the Scientology Management Control Center at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture, established at Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex in 1959) for administrative expenses and to help cover the costs of research, compilation and issuance of Scientology materials.

HCO Area Secretary (Division I) the person in charge of HCO in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also Hubbard Communications Office.

the staff member in a Scientology organization who is in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office. See also HCO in this glossary.

the head of the Hubbard Communications Office in a Church of Scientology organization.

the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization. See also HCO in this glossary.

the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary.

the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization. See also HCO in this glossary. Well, the missing line there was Val Doc—valuable documents—you see, the line to valuable documents, definition of valuable documents, what are valuable documents, mimeograph publications missing, HCO Area Secretaries were missing, HCOs were missing.

the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary. @HCO AREA SECRETARY=Coordinates and gets done the promotional functions of Division 1.

HCO Communicator See Communicator in this glossary.

the staff post at the time of the lecture (1958) in charge of the HCO comm system which had the purpose “to speed and receive the comm particles of HCO to help get the work done.”

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the staff post at the time of the lecture in charge of the HCO communications system which had the purpose "to speed and receive the comm particles of HCO to help get the work done." See also HCO in this glossary.

the staff post at the time of the lecture in charge of the HCO communications system which had the purpose "to speed and receive the comm particles of HCO to help get the work done." See also HCO in this glossary. So that communications function runs through there, so there's a person called an HCO Communicator who handles this sort of thing and then there is the Book Department, and so forth.

the staff post at the time of the lecture (1958) in charge of the HCO comm system which had the purpose "to speed and receive the comm particles of HCO to help get the work done." Now, an HCO Communicator is the only pattern we have, at this time, of somebody who moves lines.

HCO Division

see Hubbard Communications Office.

see Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary.

see Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary. Scientolgoy Organization System

HCO Exam

an examination on the materials the student has studied and is supposed to know. This was done by HCO at the time of this lecture. See also HCO in this glossary.

an examination on the materials the student has studied and is supposed to know. This was done by the Hubbard Communications Office at the time of the lecture. See also Hubbard Communications Office in this glossary... hand a copy of this bulletin to the auditor and make him or her study it and take an HCO Exam on it. -The Missed Missed Withhold (1 Nov. 62)

HCO Executive Letter

a type of issue written by L. Ron Hubbard between 1964 and 1966, before he retired from the post of Executive Director International. HCO Executive Letters contained direct executive orders or requests for reports or data or news or merely information.

a type of issue written by L. Ron Hubbard between 1964 and 1966, contained direct executive orders or requests for reports or data or news or merely information.

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a type of issue written by L. Ron Hubbard between 1964 and 1966, contained direct executive orders or requests for reports or data or news or merely information. @An HCO Executive Letter can compliment a portion of an org or an org and wipe out the ethics files of the portion of an org or the org complimented.

HCO Executive Secretary the executive in charge of the functions of the first three divisions of a Scientology organization Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (Hubbard Communications Office) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division).

the executive in charge of the functions of the first three divisions of a Church of Scientology organization Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (Hubbard Communications Office) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division).

the person in charge of the functions of the first three divisions Division 7 (Executive Division), Division 1 (HCO) and Division 2 (Dissemination Division). See also the org board in the appendix of this book.

HCO PL Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also hat and HCO in this glossary.

HCO portion the divisions of a Scientology organization overseen by the HCO Executive Secretary. See also HCO Executive Secretary in this glossary.

HCO Secretaries HCO Area Secretaries (Division 1) the persons in charge of HCOs in organizations and who are responsible for ensuring the organizations are manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also HCO in this glossary.

HCO Secretary short for HCO Area Secretary the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in a Scientology organization. See also HCO in this glossary. And I—right now, as I say, I've got a desk covered with the most incredible figures, which are the most incredible departures from anything ever reported before,

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you ever saw, because I sent the HCO Secretary this morning in every org in the world down to Accounts to ask Accounts, “What is on the invoices of 1964?”

the staff member in a Scientology organization who is in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office. See also HCO in this glossary.

former name for the post that is now called the HCO Area Secretary. See also HCO Area Secretary in this glossary.

short for HCO Area Secretary the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office. See also HCO in this glossary.

short for HCO Area Secretary the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in an organization who is responsible for ensuring the organization is manned with productive and ethical staff members. See also HCO in this glossary.

short for HCO Area Secretary the person in charge of the Hubbard Communications Office in a Scientology organization. See also HCO in this glossary.

short for Hubbard Communications Office Secretary, the person in charge of HCO. See also HCO in this glossary.

the person in charge of HCO (Hubbard Communications Office), the division of a Scientology organization responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. At the time of this lecture HCO was a separate company operating as the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology. It was incorporated into Scientology organizations in 1965.

the person in charge of HCO. See also HCO in this glossary.

HCO WW

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide. See also HCO and Worldwide in this glossary.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide. See also HCO Worldwide in this glossary.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide, the Scientology worldwide (international) management control center, established at Saint Hill in 1959. This function was

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subsequently taken over by the Sea Organization (an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology whose membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services). See also HCO and Saint Hill in this glossary.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide, the Scientology worldwide (international) management control center, established at Saint Hill (in East Grinstead) in 1959. This function was subsequently taken over by the Sea Organization (an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology whose membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services). See also East Grinstead in this glossary.

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abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Worldwide, the Scientology worldwide (international) management control center, established at Saint Hill (in East Grinstead) in 1959. This function was subsequently taken over by the Sea Organization (an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology whose membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services). See also East Grinstead in this glossary. There are two reasons for this one is the HCO WW's headquarters, of course, is a very beautiful old manor house, and has to a large degree dominated the politics and so forth of the area for centuries. 2Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

HCO WW form short for HCO Worldwide Security form.

HCOB Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin, a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of a Scientology organization. They are issued in red ink

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on white paper, consecutive by date. I would expect people to know the auditing commands verbatim, but ``How do you apply this? HCOB blankety-blank date," you know, and the examiner said-he didn't say, ``What's in this bulletin?" see-he said, ``How do you apply this bulletin?" You just read it.

abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically cancelled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date.

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an abbreviation for Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin. See bulletin in this glossary.

Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin a technical issue written by L. Ron Hubbard only. An HCOB is valid from first issue unless specifically canceled. All data for auditing and courses is contained in HCOBs. These outline the product of the organization. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date.

abbreviation for HCO Bulletin, a technical issue written by L.

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Ron Hubbard. Data for auditing and courses is contained in HCO Bulletins. They are issued in red ink on white paper, consecutive by date, and are valid from the first issue unless specifically cancelled. Can you read and understand an HCOB?

HCOB C/S Series 25 short for HCO Bulletin of 5 Mar. 71, Case Supervisor Series 25, THE FANTASTIC NEW HGC LINE, the issue which lays out at what point a second HGC is to be set up. C/S is the abbreviation for Case Supervisor and the C/S Series is a series of HCO Bulletins giving key technology for the Case Supervisor. See also Case Supervisor and HGC in this glossary.

short for HCO Bulletin of 5 Mar. 71, Case Supervisor Series 25, THE FANTASTIC NEW HGC LINE, the issue which lays out at what point a second HGC is to be set up. C/S is the abbreviation for Case Supervisor and the C/S Series is a series of HCO Bulletins giving key technology for the Case Supervisor. See also Case Supervisor and HGC in this glossary. @[Org board] HCOB C/S Series 25

HCOB thirty March) HCOB 30 March short for HCOB 30 March 72, PRIMARY CORRECTION RUNDOWN, FIRST CRAMMING CORRECTION. This is now issued as HCOB 30 March 72 Revised, THE PRIMARY CORRECTION RUNDOWN REVISED.

HDA abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor a person who has been trained on the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course, a course which, in the middle and late 1950s, trained an auditor in the handling of Dianetics techniques and procedures. Today it is a basic course which trains one to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. And there's hardly an HDA or an HCA that wasn't a Book Auditor before he was a certified auditor. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor a person who has been trained on the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course, a course which, in the middle and late 1950s, trained an auditor in the handling of Dianetics techniques and procedures. Today it is a basic course which trains one to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard.

abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor pertaining to a person who has been trained on the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course, a course which, in the middle and late 1950s, trained an auditor in

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the handling of Dianetics techniques and procedures. Today it is a basic course which trains one to deliver auditing as described in *Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health* by L. Ron Hubbard.

abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor, a person who has been trained to deliver auditing as described in *Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health*.

an abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor, a person who has been trained to deliver auditing as described in *Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health*.

abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetics Auditor, a person who has been trained to deliver auditing as described in *Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health*. Is there not even an old-fashioned HDA here?

HDC abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Counselor a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course, a course available at the time of this lecture which taught about the human mind, mental image pictures, the time track, locks, secondaries and engrams. Its graduates gained the ability to restore or bring others to complete health and happiness.

HDF Hubbard Dianetics Foundation. See Department of the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation.

HDG abbreviation for Hubbard Dianetic Graduate, a Dianetics Auditor (a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course) who was also trained to supervise the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course. See also Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course in this glossary.

Hubbard Dianetic Graduate. In 1969, a Dianetics auditor (a graduate of the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course) who was also trained to supervise the Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course.

he who dies by the sword lives by the Bible humorous twist of the Biblical phrase “All those who take the sword will perish by the sword,” (Matthew 26 52).

head above water To keep one’s head above water is to avoid insolvency; to avoid being overwhelmed by one’s tasks or commitments.

head against a wall, banging one’s trying very hard or laboring at achieving something with little hope for success or with no progress or result. This phrase alludes to a physical expression of frustration.

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head in, beat one's

literally, to violently and repeatedly pound someone on the head so as to dent it in. Figuratively, beat one's head in is used as a coined variation of beat one's brains out, meaning to think very hard in order to understand something; to labor strenuously with the mind.

head nor tails out of (something), make (informal) understand (something); make some sense of (something).

head off, knocking (someone's) **head off** (slang) giving a beating to or thrashing (someone).
Used figuratively in this lecture.

head off, take (your, their, etc.) a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to kill someone; to have an intense or staggering impact upon. Literally it means to remove someone's head.

head screen n. a small stiff screen used in photography, often when taking portraits to lessen the light falling on a part of the person being photographed. It is usually 10 by 15 inches (25.4 x 38.1 cm) big and is placed between the light and the subject to restrain the light from hitting the side of the face and ear, thus allowing one to de-emphasize these areas as needed.

head, (do something) standing on one's head figuratively, to do something very easily and without any effort. This expression alludes to the assumption that anything that can be done while literally standing on one's head (supported by the head and usually both arms with legs and feet in the air) could not be a very difficult task for the person to perform.

head, fall on (one's) (colloquial) a variation of fall on (one's) face. See face, fall on (one's) in this glossary.

(colloquial) fail to be successful. A variation of fall flat on (one's) face.

(colloquial) fail to be successful. A variation of fall flat on one's face.

head, give (one) his let one do as he likes. The fellow would come in, he'd be interested in something, and therefore the headmaster would give him his head, that's all. ∇ Education Point of Agreement (30 Oct. 56)

head, has got rocks in (one's) (slang) is stupid or foolish.

head, knocked in the (slang) criticized severely; dispraised.

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head, lift its (their, his, etc.)	figuratively, to make an appearance or emergence, as after being out of sight; feel renewed pride, self-respect, etc.; to regain courage or energy.
head, over (one's)	(informal) beyond (one's) comprehension, ability or resources.
head, over your	beyond your comprehension, ability or resources.
head, raised its ugly	showed itself publically; appeared. A variation of the phrase showed its head. showed itself publically; appeared. Variation of the phrase showed its head. showed itself publicly; appeared. A variation of the phrase showed its head.
head, soft in the	(informal) foolish; silly; not in one's right senses. (slang) weak; idle or lazy; foolish. foolish, silly or feeble-minded; mentally lacking or deficient in firmness, reality, judgement, etc. Soft means deficient in or lacking hardness. The head is thought of as the seat of understanding, thought or intellect. Thus the phrase soft in the head is used figuratively to describe someone whose intellect, intelligence or mental ability is not firm, solid, etc. Although the origin of this phrase is uncertain, its first recorded use was in 1775.
head, throw (one) in over his	(slang) make (one) certain to fail or meet with disaster.
headin' fo'	(dialect) heading for.
headliner	n. a chief performer or star whose name appears prominently on a marquee or in a program, advertisement or bill; the main attraction. Literally, it means one whose name appears in a headline. A headline is a heading at the top of a newspaper story especially on the front page. It usually appears in large type and is devised to give essential information about, or to summarize and interest readers in the story that follows.
headlines	lines, usually in larger type, at the top of a newspaper article, giving a short statement of its contents. The headlines of today are the obituaries of tomorrow. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

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lines, usually in larger type, at the top of a newspaper article, giving a short statement of its contents.

head-on	in a direct manner; headlong. But still you can analyze it head-on on the basis of communication, you see, and it'll fall into that category. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
head-on	in a direct manner; headlong. with the head or front foremost.
heads, fall on their	(colloquial) fail to be successful. A variation of fall flat on one's face.
heads, go right over their	(slang) make it too difficult for them to understand. (slang) make it too difficult for them to understand. Or you can go too high with this material very quickly—you know, just go right over their heads like you do with a pc . . .
heads, open their	to speak or speak out; to communicate what one is thinking. Head here refers to the mouth. The origin of this phrase is unknown; however, head has been used in this sense since at least the mid-1800s.
heads, over their	(slang) beyond one's comprehension, ability or resources. (slang) beyond their comprehension, ability or resources.
heads, take their (heads) off	a coined phrase meaning produce a shocking sensation. produce a shocking sensation.
headscreen	(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. And then you're busy in the very next lesson studying a completely disrelated field of the same subject, "Make sure that you adjust the headscreen." =Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64) [ILLO OF A HEADSCREEN] a stiff rectangular frame used in photography, often when taking portraits, to soften the light falling on the person being photographed. It is usually 10 by 15 inches big and is most often covered with a black cotton fabric. It is placed approximately 15 to 20 inches above the person's head and restrains the light from hitting the side of the face and the ear and thus allows one to de-emphasize them as needed. And then you're busy in the very next

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lesson studying a completely disrelated field of the same subject,
"Make sure that you adjust the headscreens."

a small opaque or translucent panel, usually mounted on a portable boom stand, used to shade selected areas of the subject to obtain a desired lighting effect or to protect the camera from light that could cause flare or light fog.

Health and Education and Welfare a former department of the US government (1953 - 1979) that administered federal programs dealing with health, education, welfare and income security.

Health Form short for Dianetic Health Form. This was a form used prior to the development of NED to get data from the preclear about pains, sensations and psychosomatic illnesses, for the purpose of finding items to run with R3R. It has since been replaced by HCOB 24 June 78RA, NED Series 5RA, ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT SHEET.

heap (slang) an old or run-down car.

heap savvy v. a coined term meaning to understand well or thoroughly. This phrase is formed from an informal use of the word heap, meaning much, and savvy, meaning to know, understand. Originally, savvy came from pidgin English after the Spanish *saber* used "you know." Pidgin is loosely, any broken or simplified form of a language, particularly when used for communication between people of different languages.

hear of me from Adam, didn't see ADAM, DIDN'T HEAR OF ME FROM.

hearse, back up the (figurative) 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.

a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to imply possible misfortune, death, etc. A hearse is a vehicle used to transport deceased people to their places of burial.

Hearst chain the chain of newspapers and magazines started by William Randolph Hearst (1863 - 1951), US publisher. It is noted for journalism that exploits, distorts and exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers.

heart and soul the essential part.

heart in, (one) didn't have much of (one's) (informal) (one) didn't or couldn't give his complete attention or interest to.

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heart in, not have one's (his, etc.)	to not be involved or committed deeply to something; to not give, or not be able to give, one's complete interest or attention to some endeavor, job, activity, etc. Heart is used here to mean the source of one's energy, enthusiasm, etc.
heart was in the right place	(colloquial) nature was kind or loving.
heart, at	(informal) in reality; fundamentally; basically.
heart, break (one's)	(informal) become very sad.
heart, take	have more courage or confidence; cheer up.
heartbeat	n. the vital or essential core or center of something; the driving impulse behind something. This word alludes to the heartbeats of a body that keep the blood flowing throughout and thus keep the body alive.
heat	(slang) pressure or coercion.
heat exhaustion	a condition characterized by faintness, rapid pulse, nausea, profuse sweating, cool skin and collapse, caused by prolonged exposure to heat accompanied by loss of adequate fluid and salt from the body.
heat of the moment, in the	Something done in the heat of the moment is done impulsively, without pausing to think.
Heath, Edward	(1916--) British politician and leader of the Conservative Party from 1970 to 1974. From 1963 to 1964 he was president of the Board of Trade (a branch of the British government responsible for the supervision of all matters concerning the regulation and promotion of industry and business). Heath was elected the head of the Conservative Party in 1965 and became the Prime Minister of England in 1970, serving until 1974. See also Conservative in this glossary. There's somebody drew up the profiles of Home and Heath and whatever its name is--Mr. George something-anyway, drew him up and printed our personality analysis in The Guardian, and plotted these boys on our personality analysis, somewhat alter-ised. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
heatstroke	a disturbance of the temperature-regulating mechanisms of the body caused by overexposure to excessive heat, resulting in fever, hot and dry skin and rapid pulse, sometimes progressing to delirium and coma.
Heatter, Gabriel	(1890–1972), an American news commentator and journalist during the mid-1900s. Originally a newspaper reporter, Heatter

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became a radio commentator in the 1930s and broadcast the news to millions of Americans each weekday evening for many years. He became a foreign correspondent during World War II (1939–1945) and retired from broadcasting in 1960.

heave-ho	(informal) an ejection, rejection or dismissal. From the 16th century sailors' cry of heave and ho when hauling.
heaven sakes	(colloquial) an expression of impatient annoyance or surprise.
heaven(s), thank	an expression used to indicate one's joy, relief or thankfulness, particularly after one has been saved from something unpleasant.
heaven, in the name of	(colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.
heaven's sake, for	see SAKE, FOR HEAVEN'S (GOD'S, PETE'S, ETC.).
heavens	<p>(colloquial) an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like. Heavens no! The clinic doesn't object to people getting well!</p> <p>an expression of surprise, protest, etc.</p> <p>(colloquial) an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like.</p> <p>(colloquial) an expression of disappointment, disbelief, weariness, frustration, annoyance or the like. Not Flag trained—heavens no!</p>
heavens on earth	<p>an exclamation of surprise or protest.</p> <p>a coined variation of heaven and earth, an exclamation used to show surprise, disbelief, protest, horror, etc.</p>
heavens, the	the space surrounding or seeming to overarch the Earth, in which the sun, moon and stars appear.
Heaviside layer	a layer of the ionosphere about 50 to 90 miles above the Earth's surface which reflects radio waves. Named after Oliver Heaviside (1850 - 1925), English physicist who suggested the probable existence of this region. See also ionosphere in this glossary.
heavy facsimiles	experiences, complete with all perceptions, emotions, thoughts and efforts, occupying precise places in space and moments in time. They can be operations, injury, terms of heavy physical exertion or even death. They are composed of the preclear's own effort and the effort of the environment. They used to be known

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as engrams. In view of the fact that they have been found to be stored elsewhere than in the cells, the term heavy facsimiles has now come into use. (Chapter 2, #8)

experiences, complete with all perceptions, emotions, thoughts and efforts, occupying precise places in space and moments in time. They can be operations, injury, terms of heavy physical exertion or even death. They are composed of the preclear's own effort and the effort of the environment. They used to be known as engrams. In view of the fact that they have been found to be stored elsewhere than in the cells, the term heavy facsimiles has now come into use.

heavy Hussars	LRH def. actually, it [heavy hussar] comes [from] the strategic fact that in battle of olden days, why, when the infantry was busy folding up, why, they would usually have some heavy hussars in reserve and they were horsemen who were very heavily armored. And they would hit the enemy in the flank and roll it up and take the pressure off the lines. [LRH Notes, 27 Feb 1974]
heavy weather	problems; obstacles; difficulty. a figurative phrase meaning troubles, obstacles, difficulties, etc., that arise. Literally heavy here means overcast and dark skies, perhaps with rain, gloomy clouds, etc. It can also refer to the turbulence, great force or intensity of a sea that is running with high waves that may make the normal operations on a ship very difficult. Thus, if one is facing trouble, obstacles, difficulties, etc., he could figuratively be said to be in "heavy weather."
heck	interjection, used as a mild expression of annoyance, rejection, disgust, etc.
heck of a	(colloquial) very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc. euphemism for hell of a. See also hell of a in this glossary. same as hell of a. See hell of a in this glossary.
heck of a note	(slang) something unusual or surprising. (slang) something unusual or surprising. Heck is a euphemism for hell.
heck of it, the	(slang) the worst part of something. A variation of the hell of it. (slang) the worst part of something. A variation of the hell of it.

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Sweep through a village, knock down any existing armies, and the heck of it is, is cavalry can't fight cavalry.

Heck was a pup, since “since the devil was young”; since long ago.

“since the devil was young”; since long ago

"since the devil was young"; since long ago.

“since the devil was young”; since long ago. And that’s been policy since Heck was a pup.

heck was a pup, till (slang) for a long time. And you really bog me down with responsibility, and so forth, because I figure if I made an error, you'd go along till heck was a pup before you'd ever turn it up. – Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

(slang) for a long time.

heck with, to (informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something. Heck is a euphemism for hell.

heck, the (informal) an intensifier used to express surprise, anger, impatience, etc. Heck is a euphemism for hell.

hectare a unit of land or a surface equal to 10,000 square meters or 2,471 acres.

hectic characterized by intense agitation, excitement, confused and rapid movement, etc.

hectograph of or pertaining to a process for making copies of a document, from paper having a prepared gelatin surface to which the original writing has been transferred.

of or pertaining to a process for making copies of a document, from paper having a prepared gelatin surface to which the original writing has been transferred. And he had a little hectograph book, and people keep getting copies of this book and reprinting it for themselves and giving it to their friends.

hedge hide behind words; refuse to commit oneself or give a direct answer.

hedgerow a row of bushes or trees forming a hedge. Used figuratively to mean a barrier.

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heed	careful attention; notice; observation. pay close attention to; take careful notice of.
hee-hee	a representation of laughter expressing derision or imitating a foolish giggle, etc.
heels up, turn one's	to die. To turn up one's heels refers to the position of the heels when a body is flat on its back in death.
heels, be on/at somebody's heels	to be following closely behind someone, especially in order to catch or attack them. [ex - The police were at his heels.] Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned, No one is angrier than a woman who has been rejected in love. This proverb is adapted from a line in the play, The Mourning Bride, by William Congreve, an English author of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.
heels, dig in one's	to resist by taking a firm, unyielding position; to show great determination over something, particularly one's wishes or decisions, opinions, attitudes, etc. Literally this phrase means to drive in one's heels deeply or to resist a pulling or pushing force.
heels, last kickup of the	the final enthusiastic action or activity one engages in. This is a coined variation of kick up one's heels, meaning to have a lively, energetically good time.
heels, set somebody back on his	to surprise or astonish someone. The origin of this phrase is unknown.
Heidelberg	the oldest university in Germany. It was founded in 1386 and is named for the city in which it is located.
heil	(German) hail, short for "heil Hitler," a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1934.
Heil	a German word meaning hail or long live, used as an exclamation of greeting, salutation or acclamation. It was especially used during the period of Hitler's Nazi regime and was compulsory between Nazi Party members. It also became legally obligatory as a common greeting in Germany.
heil Hitler	(German) hail Hitler a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1934. Often used derisively of one adopting dictatorial methods or attempting dictatorial policies. See also Hitler in this glossary.

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(German) hail Hitler a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1933. Often used derisively of one adopting dictatorial methods or policies. See also Hitler, Adolf in this glossary.

(German) hail Hitler a familiar salutation to Adolf Hitler when he acceded to supreme power in Germany in 1933. Often used derisively of one adopting dictatorial methods or policies. See also Hitler in this glossary.

Heinlein	Robert Anson Heinlein (1907 - 1988), US science fiction writer.
Heisenberg, Werner	(1901 - 1976) German atomic physicist who won the Nobel prize in 1932 for his work in quantum mechanics (the mechanics of atoms, molecules and other physical systems that are subject to the principle of uncertainty). The principle of uncertainty was formulated by Heisenberg in 1927. According to this principle, accurate measurement of one of two related, observable quantities, as position and momentum or energy and time, produces uncertainties in the measurement of the other.
Helatrobos implant	<p>one of a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble.</p> <p>one of a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble. You're running a Helatrobos implant, you see, and "Say, I don't-I don't think that's true." -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)</p>
Helatrobos implants	<p>a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos (an interplanetary nation) civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a</p> <p>a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago and 52 trillion years ago by the Helatrobos (an interplanetary nation) civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble.</p> <p>a series of implants given between 38.2 trillion years ago to 52</p>

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trillion years ago by the Helatrobis civilization. These implants were preceded by blanketing a planet with radioactive clouds and, after a time, capturing beings by pulling them up into the sky by means of a beam or by trapping them in a bubble. -HCOB 24 July 1963; Lecture of 23 May 1963.

Helen	a staff member at the Philadelphia foundation at the time of this lecture.
Helen of Troy	an epic film produced in 1955 that depicts the tale of the famed Helen, the woman responsible for the Trojan War (a war between Greece and Troy—an ancient city in NW Asia Minor). The young Trojan prince, Paris, is swept overboard a ship during a storm and is found by Helen on a Greek shore. Unaware that she is the Queen of Sparta (ancient city in Greece), he falls in love with her and she with him. Helen's husband plots Paris' death, however, he escapes back to Troy taking Helen with him and a war ensues.
helicopterly	literally, in a manner like that of a helicopter (a kind of aircraft which can move in any direction or be kept hovering by large rotary blades mounted horizontally). Used figuratively in this lecture.
hell	any place or state of torment or misery. a place or state of wickedness, suffering or misery. (informal) not so, untrue; an interjection indicating the speaker's lack of belief in what he heard.
hell (with), play	to confuse or upset (something); alter for the worse; make some sort of trouble (for); damage.
hell and gone, to	(slang) very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. to a very great distance or amount. We're going to have to resort to such mechanisms as dodged prices, you know, reservations way up to hell and gone—this sort of thing. to a very great amount. We're going to have to resort to such mechanisms as dodged prices, you know, reservations way up to hell and gone-this sort of thing. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65) to a very great amount. We're going to have to resort to such mechanisms as dodged prices, you know, reservations way up to hell and gone—this sort of thing.

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(slang) very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. Run a few more of the same command and you get something else, and so forth, and you find him way back, to hell and gone down the track someplace, you know, and he's been stuck in something or other. 1Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

(slang) very far from any given place, especially without probability of returning or being returned. Run a few more of the same command and you get something else, and so forth, and you find him way back, to hell and gone down the track someplace, you know, and he's been stuck in something or other. 2Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

hell and gone, way to (slang) very far from any given place.

hell and Maria and mischief, give someone a coined variation and intensification of give someone hell, meaning to severely reprimand or scold. Hell here refers to verbal rebuke or censure, Maria is the Spanish name for the Virgin Mary and is sometimes used in exclamations or oaths, and mischief means trouble.

hell break loose, all (colloquial) everything become completely confused, noisy, etc.

hell broke loose, all (colloquial) everything became completely confused, noisy, etc.

(colloquial) everything became completely confused, noisy, etc. In fact, all hell broke loose.

hell freezes over (colloquial) forever.

hell froze over, till (colloquial) forever.

hell hath no fury reference to the saying hell hath no fury like a woman scorned, meaning ``no one has more wrath than a woman whose love has been rejected, or who has been treated with indignant contempt." The saying comes from a line in the play The Mourning Bride (1697), by English author William Congreve (1670@1729). The full line is ``Heav'n has no rage, like love to hatred turn'd, nor Hell a fury, like a woman scorn'd."

hell hath no fury like . . . 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.

hell hath no fury... see HELL HATH NO FURY LIKE A WOMAN SCORNE.

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- hell in a balloon, going to (slang) deteriorating badly and rapidly. A variation of the phrase go to hell in a hand basket (or a bucket).
- hell is breaking loose, all (colloquial) everything is becoming completely confused, noisy, etc.
- hell knocked out of him, having (colloquial) being hit or treated very violently.
- hell of a note (slang) something amazing, disgusting, surprising, etc.
- hell of a, a (colloquial) very much of a; a very great, good, bad, etc.
very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc.
- hell of an (slang) very remarkable, awful, admirable, distressing, etc.
- hell or high water, come (informal) no matter what happens; whatever may come.
- hell out of (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely.
- hell out of, knock literally, to pound heavily, thrash, beat up a person or thing, etc. This term can also be used figuratively. The origin is unknown.
- hell out of, knock the (informal) a variation of the phrase beat the hell out of, defeat or thrash thoroughly.
- hell out of, knocks the defeat someone, thwart or ruin. I postulate these things and get all messed up, and so on, and so on, and then all this energy mass is still around and its automatic solutions to everything, and it knocks hell out of me, see?

figuratively to bash or bang around. I postulate these things and get all messed up, and so on, and so on, and then all this energy mass is still around and its automatic solutions to everything, and it knocks hell out of me, see? -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)

figuratively to bash or bang around. I postulate these things and get all messed up, and so on, and so on, and then all this energy mass is still around and its automatic solutions to everything, and it knocks hell out of me, see?
- hell out of, the (informal) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the hell out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly,” this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely.

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hell raised	(colloquial) an uproar; a violent objection. Variation of raise hell. (colloquial) caused noisy trouble or fighting; shown one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. (colloquial) an uproar; a violent objection. Variation of raise hell. Now you're going to have hell raised, because you're going to have him stuck in incidents. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)
hell results, all	(informal) a variation of the phrase all hell breaks loose everything becomes completely confused, noisy, etc.
Hell to pay	serious trouble or dire consequences. [ex - There will be hell to pay if we let this problem go unhandled any longer.]
hell with it	(informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something.
hell with that, to	(informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of something.
hell with you, the	(informal) an exclamation expressing disgusted rejection of someone.
hell would have broken loose, all	(slang) things would have become very turbulent, dangerous, noisy, etc.
hell, as	an intensifier meaning very or extremely. (slang) an intensifier meaning very or extremely.
hell, goes to	(colloquial) becomes an extremely disagreeable, unsettling or punishing condition. You get any variation on it your needle will stick, tone arm goes up, everything goes to hell. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) (colloquial) becomes an extremely disagreeable, unsettling or punishing condition. (colloquial) becomes utterly ruined. (colloquial) degenerates quickly and decisively. degenerates quickly and decisively. A short form of goes to hell in a handbasket. degenerates quickly and decisively. Variant form of goes to hell in a handbasket.

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hell, going to	(colloquial) degenerating quickly and decisively. A variation of going to hell in a handbasket. Let us say that he has become a waiter in a hotel having been at one time a general in the Russian army and things get very confusing and the head waiter starts bawling him out and everybody starts going to hell around him. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55) (colloquial) becoming utterly ruined. (colloquial) degenerating quickly and decisively. A variation of going to hell in a handbasket. (colloquial) degenerating quickly and decisively.
hell, gone to	(colloquial) utterly ruined.
hell, heaven and everything else, turn over	a coined variation of the phrase move heaven and earth to do something, meaning to do everything conceivable or to make a great effort to get something done. This phrase dates back to the eighteenth century and although the origin is uncertain, it alludes to literally moving heaven (the expanse of space surrounding the earth) and earth, an action which would take immense effort.
hell, how in the	however. An expression often showing surprise or annoyance.
hell, madder than	(informal) a variation of the phrase mad as a hornet, in a fighting mood; very angry.
hell, only hope in	(colloquial) the only hope or chance at all.
hell, raised	(slang) created an uproar. And the professor, who was a pretty good bloke, he came back and got me off the rostrum and walking out with me and so forth, and he said, ``Well, you sure raised hell with that." ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64) (informal) created a disturbance; made a commotion. And the professor, who was a pretty good bloke, he came back and got me off the rostrum and walking out with me and so forth, and he said, ``Well, you sure raised hell with that." (colloquial) caused noisy trouble or fighting; showed one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. (colloquial) caused noisy trouble or fighting; showed one's disapproval of someone or something very loudly, etc. And the

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professor, who was a pretty good bloke, he came back and got me off the rostrum and walking out with me and so forth, and he said, ``Well, you sure raised hell with that." ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

hell, raises	(slang) creates an uproar.
hell, shot to	(colloquial) in a state of ruin or collapse. (colloquial) utterly ruined.
hell, sure as	(colloquial) without any doubt; certainly (used to emphasize the truth of a statement, one's belief in one's own opinion, etc.).
hell, what the	(informal) an expression used to show lack of concern or worry, indifference, abandonment, surrender, etc. (informal) whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance). (slang) whatever (an expression used to show surprise or annoyance). (slang) whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance). whatever (used to introduce emphatic questions, often showing surprise or annoyance).
Hellespont	previous name of Dardanelles, a narrow strait (3/4 to 4 miles wide) between Europe and Turkey joining the Aegean Sea with the Marmara Sea (a sea in northwest Turkey).
hellfire-and-brimstone	promising damnation and punishment; raising visions of fire and brimstone, as the fire of hell.
helling around	going around in a noisy and often immoral way; carousing.
hell's bells	(slang) an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. You find out, well, hell's bells, you've been auditing them for twenty hours and they've not been willing to talk to you about a blessed thing. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64) (interjection) an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. (slang) an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc. (interjection) an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc.

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Hell's bells! Go open the window! Say, "You feel better now?" -
Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

(interjection) an exclamation of impatience, anger, emphasis, etc.
Why, hell's bells, he doesn't even know what he's talking about. -
The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

hell's going to break loose, all(colloquial) everything is going to become completely
confused, noisy, etc.

helm the handle or wheel by which a ship is steered.

helm hard down, put her the action of turning, as far as possible, the helm of a ship
so that the rudder moves in the same direction the wind is coming
from. The helm controls the direction of a ship's movement. To
put the helm down causes the ship to turn toward the point from
which the wind blows. To move the helm hard means to move it
sharply and as far as possible in some direction. The word helm
comes from the Old Norwegian word hjalm, which means handle.

helmsman the person who steers a ship.

Help a process that lets the pc as-is (cause to vanish or cease to exist,
accomplished by viewing something exactly as it is, without any
distortions or lies) his failures to help as well as his denials of
help.

a process that lets the pc as-is his failures to help as well as his
denials of help. See also as-is in this glossary.

a process that lets the preclear as-is his failures to help as well as
his denials of help. See also as-is in this glossary.

a process that lets the preclear as-is his failures to help as well as
his denials of help. See also as-ises in this glossary.

helter-skelter haste or confusion; disorder.

Hemery, Peter a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.

former staff member during the 1950s and 1960s.

hemmed in confined or restrained.

hemming and hawing making sounds as if one is clearing the throat, or groping around
in speech, while searching for the right words.

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hemorrhage	bleed heavily, as from a broken blood vessel. heavy bleeding, as from a broken blood vessel. the escape of large quantities of blood from a blood vessel; heavy bleeding. --Webster's New World Student Edition (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
hems and haws	makes sounds as if one is clearing the throat, or gropes around in speech, while searching for the right words.
hen-bite	a humorous, made-up name for a hen disease. You—you forgot, the thing that caused the emergency, and that sort of thing, was because hen-bite got loose amongst the hens and they all died. a humorous made-up name for a disease or other affliction that kills hens. The term is possibly a variation of henbane, a poisonous plant which has sticky, hairy leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, and is especially destructive to chickens. a humorous, made-up name for a hen disease. a made-up name for a disease. n. a made-up word for a disease. a humorous, made-up name for a hen disease. You—you forgot, the thing that caused the emergency, and that sort of thing, was because hen-bite got loose amongst the hens and they all died.
hence	(archaic) from the place; from here; away. Parson “Get thee hence, Satan!”
henchmen	dishonest and ruthless subordinates, especially, criminals.
Henri	a made-up name for a person.
Henry the VIII	(1491 - 1547) a king of England in the early sixteenth century. With the support of his parliament he established himself as the head of the Christian Church in England, in place of the Pope, after the Pope refused to allow his marriage with Catherine of Aragon to be dissolved. See also Catherine of Aragon in this glossary.
hens, leading order of	a variation of the phrase pecking order, a sequence of authority in an organization or social order. From a dominance heirarchy seen, especially in domestic poultry, that is maintained by one bird

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pecking another of lower status.

a variation of the phrase pecking order, a sequence of authority in an organization or social order. From a dominance hierarchy seen, especially in domestic poultry, that is maintained by one bird pecking another of lower status.

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. From the feeding habits of certain birds (the stronger ones feed before allowing the weaker ones to do so). Variation of the phrase the pecking order.

hep to it, got	a coined phrase meaning to have become informed or intimately knowledgeable about something. The origin of this phrase is unknown.
hep to, got	(informal) a variation of got hip to became informed or knowledgeable about. Well, I finally got hep to it, and did a bit of organ work and designing and that sort of thing . . . ⌘Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
hepped on	made aware of. (slang) enthusiastic about. (slang) enthusiastic about. Some people accuse me of being hepped or sold occasionally on the idea that this organization has hasîScientology organizations have been bird-dogged by some political group. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60) (slang) enthusiastic about. Some people accuse me of being hepped or sold occasionally on the idea that this organization has Scientology organizations have been bird-dogged by some political group. Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)
Hepsibah, Mrs.	a made-up name for a preclear. a made-up name.
herald	(formerly) a royal or official messenger, especially one representing a monarch in an ambassadorial capacity during wartime.

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Herald Express	<p>the name of a daily Los Angeles newspaper founded in 1931.</p> <p>the name of a daily Los Angeles newspaper, founded in 1931 and published until 1962. The term herald means a person or thing that proclaims, one who brings or announces news for another and is often used in the title of newspapers. Express means something done at high-speed or sent rapidly.</p>
Herald-Tribune	<p>the name of a former major, daily newspaper, with international distribution, founded in 1924 in New York, USA, and published until 1963 when it disappeared into a merger with other major newspaper chains. At the same time the Paris Herald Tribune enjoyed success as the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune.</p>
Herbie	<p>a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture.</p> <p>the name of a Course Supervisor at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.</p> <p>the name of a Course Supervisor at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. And Herbie says that the auditors can't get any Sec Checking done in running Routine 1 because it's taking them two and three hours to clear the rudiments. - Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)</p>
Herculean	<p>having enormous strength, courage or size.</p>
hereafter	<p>a life or existence after death; the future beyond mortal existence.</p>
herein	<p>in this writing.</p>
-Here's an actual example in which a senior executive had to interfere because of a pc spin	<p>A Case Supervisor told Instructor A to have Auditor B run Process X on Preclear C.</p>
heretic	<p>a person who holds a belief that is different from the accepted belief of his church, school, profession, etc.</p>
heritage	<p>something handed down from one's ancestors or the past, as a characteristic, a culture, tradition, etc.</p>
Hermitage House	<p>a publishing firm in New York City, New York, USA, founded in 1947 by editor and publisher Arthur Ceppos (1910–1997). In</p> <p>the name of a United States publishing firm; the first publisher of Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health. Hermitage</p>

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House, may I help you?

heroes in blue	a humorous reference to the police, alluding to the blue uniforms many police forces wear.
heroin	a white, crystalline, narcotic powder, derived from morphine, formerly used as a painkiller and sedative; manufacture and importation of heroin is controlled by federal law in the US because of the danger of addiction. The word is derived from the Greek word hero allegedly because of the feelings of power and euphoria which it stimulates.
Herr Devil	"Mr. Devil." Herr is the conventional German title of respect and term of address for a man, corresponding to Mr. or in direct address to sir.
Herr Doktor	(German) a title of address for a doctor. German officer "Herr Doktor Freud, der Kaiser this patient has sent over yet to your clinic." (German) a title of address for a doctor.
Herr Hitler	Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. Herr is a German title corresponding to Mister or Sir.
herring	a small, silvery food fish of northern seas that is canned as a sardine.
herring effect	n. LRH def. the mobs of people are sufficiently numerous today to cause a "herring effect." No one herring is given any attention by the rest of the herrings. PRO attempts to break out of this inattention by being a more startling herring. But if overdone, the rest of the herrings believe one is a shark. [HCO PL 12 Nov. 69]
Hersey, John	(1914–1993) American novelist and journalist who wrote a variety of fiction and nonfiction works. He is well known for his article, later published in book form, Hiroshima (1946), which gives a factual and detailed report on the first city to be destroyed by an atomic bomb. The book concentrates on six survivors and details what they witnessed and their experiences. The bombing occurred during World War II (1939–1945) on August 6, 1945 when the first atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima in Japan. The bomb took the lives of 75,000 to 80,000 people and destroyed 60,000 to 90,000 buildings. Its blast covered four square miles and many of those who survived were maimed,

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burned or suffered from radiation sickness.

HersheyHertzHoneywell

The image displays a large grid of small squares, resembling a dot grid paper. The grid is composed of 20 columns and 20 rows of squares. The top row and the bottom row are slightly offset from the main grid, creating a header and a footer. The header row consists of 20 squares, and the footer row consists of 10 squares. The main grid is 18 rows high and 20 columns wide. The squares are arranged in a uniform pattern, with a small gap between the header and the main grid, and between the main grid and the footer.

Herter, Christian

(1895 - 1966) American diplomat; secretary of state (1959 - 1961).

(1895@1966) American diplomat; secretary of state
(1959@1961). For instance, I wonder if you know that all the
United States Government down here (Christian Herter and the
rest of them) Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

(1895@1966) American diplomat; secretary of state
(1959@1961). For instance, I wonder if you know that all the
United States Government down here (Christian Herter and the
rest of them) . . . Responsibility (1 Jan. 60/

Hessian

a German soldier of Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783).

a German soldier of Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War (1775@1783). And I was simply an observer from the Elector of Saxony's government to tell him whether or not he

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should send Hessians over. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

a German soldier of Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War (1775@1783). And I was simply an observer from the Elector of Saxony's government to tell him whether or not he should send Hessians over. ¢Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

Hessian regiment a unit of German soldiers from Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War. See also Revolutionary War in this glossary. Iet we had some Hessian regiments over here during the Revolutionary War who had an entirely different philosophy, not because life was horrible at all. - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

a unit of German soldiers from Hesse (a state in Germany) hired by England to fight against the Americans during the American Revolutionary War. See also Revolutionary War in this glossary.

heuristic based on experimentation, evaluation or trial-and-error methods.

HEW abbreviation for Health, Education and Welfare. See Health and Education and Welfare in this glossary.

hexed bewitched; practiced on by witchcraft.

Hexogomy n. a made-up word.

H-factor abbreviation for hope factor.

HGC Hubbard Guidance Center.

abbreviation of Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, the department of a Church of Scientology organization where auditing is delivered to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears. And where you dont get auditing done in some HGC or something like that where youre supervising auditing, you watch it ... -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

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abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. You see, if there's nobody to audit all these cases in the Academy, how the hell are they ever going to get audited? And you don't have an Academy at all, you have an HGC. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center that part of a Scientology org (Division 4, Department 12) which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center that part of a Scientology org which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. See also preclear in this glossary.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears.

Hubbard Guidance Center (Division 4, Department 12) that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. -
[Distribution at top of issue] HGCs

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. Well, the guy who's right there in the HGC

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doing the technical work, who's in the—what would be the Department of Estimation—guy just looks at this boy, and says, "Well, that's it."

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. . . . staff auditor goes out and he looks at the purpose of the—on the org board of a—the HGC.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that branch of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. =HCOB 12 April 1972.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, the department of a Church of Scientology organization where auditing is delivered to preclears. And the auditor at that moment would have exercised any HGC auditor's prerogative which is simply not to audit the pc.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. See also preclear in this glossary. So the existing philosophy in the HGC at this time is "I'll tell you anything you want to know about any case you want to talk about, but it's your job to raise the aptitude curve, and to raise that IQ."

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. The only processing we're responsible for is the processing in the HGC.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. -
[Distribution at top of issue] HGCs

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center that part of a Scientology org (Division 4, Department 12) which delivers auditing to preclears. @[Distribution at top of issue] HGCs

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. It's an old HGC phenomenon The fellow comes in and he says, "Sh, I umm-mmmm-mmmm-mmm . . ." Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. It's an

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old HGC phenomenon The fellow comes in and he says, ``Sh, I umm-mmmm-mmmm-mmm . . ." »Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that part of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. Narconon and HGCs still use TRs for that purpose.

abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center.

HGC abbreviation for Hubbard Guidance Center, that department of the Technical Division of a Scientology church which delivers auditing to preclears. It is not patching up some case that has been messed up by the HGC! I'm passing you this hat the Finder of Lost Tech.

hiccups quick, involuntary inhalations. Used figuratively to describe a motion of the needle on an E-Meter.

Hickok, "Wild Bill" (1837 - 1876), a frontier settler and United States marshal of the nineteenth century, known for his pursuit of some of the worst outlaws of the old West.

Hickstead Garage a garage (commercial establishment that sells petrol, oil and similar products and frequently undertakes automobile repair), located in Hickstead, a small village near Saint Hill, England. It was owned and operated for a short time in the 1960s by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists Ltd.

hidden standard a problem a person thinks must be resolved before auditing can be seen to have worked. It is a standard by which a person judges Scientology or auditing or auditors.

a problem a person thinks must be resolved before auditing can be seen to have worked. 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 pc.

hidden standards problems a person thinks must be resolved before auditing can be seen to have worked. 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 pc.

problems a person thinks must be resolved before auditing can be

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seen to have worked. They are standards by which to judge Scientology or auditing or auditors. -HCOB 8 November 1965.

Higgenbottem

a made-up name.

high C

a sound having a high pitch. C refers to one of the notes in the musical scale. And you'll all of a sudden have somebody in the group who is at high C and going higher.

a musical tone of a relatively high frequency—1760 vibrations per second. See also tone in this glossary.

a pitch having a relatively high frequency.

a pitch having a relatively high frequency. Used figuratively in the lecture.

like a pitch having a relatively high frequency. Used figuratively in the lecture.

a pitch having a relatively high frequency. You can have that pc screaming at high C in the middle of a session, apparently all ARC broke, chewing you out like mad, and you're saying not, "Oh, well, I'm sorry we got into it." -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)

high crime

in the Scientology Ethics Codes, the most serious type of offense, consisting of publicly departing Scientology or committing suppressive acts.

in the Scientology Justice Codes, the most serious type of offense, consisting of publicly departing Scientology or committing suppressive acts.

an action or omission undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. But similarly-let me make this point again-it is a high crime to shut off an automaticity because he wont be able to get it again. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)

an action or omission undertaken knowingly to suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists.

an action or omission undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists.

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high crimes	<p>suppressive acts; actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists.</p> <p>actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists.</p> <p>suppressive acts; actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists.</p> <p>actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. -Therefore actions which neglect or violate this policy letter are HIGH CRIMES resulting in Comm Evs on ADMINISTRATORS and EXECUTIVES.</p> <p>actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. @Therefore actions which neglect or violate this policy letter are HIGH CRIMES resulting in Comm Evs on ADMINISTRATORS and EXECUTIVES.</p>
high dudgeon, in (a)	<p>in an angry or furiously resentful fit; with an irate illfeeling due to some offense. High is used here with the meaning of intense or great. Dudgeon is a feeling of anger, resentment or ill humor. Dudgeon is also the name of a type of fine-grained wood, possibly maple, that was used in medieval times for making knife handles and dagger hilts, and hence, a dagger having such a handle. Although uncertain, the original use of the phrase may have been an allusion to such a dagger. In the 1500s–1600s when the phrase was current, if offended, one sometimes resorted to drawing a dagger to avenge himself or maintain his honor.</p>
high express rifle	<p>a rifle which fires bullets at very high velocity.</p>
high gear	<p>(colloquial) high speed or efficiency An organization was formed at that time of a number of people and as long as I could keep my personality in high gear, why, I could dominate it, but organizationally it was not under my control. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)</p> <p>a state of maximum activity, energy or force. Now probably, just to get off in high gear here—so the taxi cabs won't run up too big a bill out there this evening . . . —Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)</p> <p>(colloquial) high speed or efficiency.</p> <p>top speed; full activity.</p>

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a state of maximum speed or intense energy, activity, etc. This phrase is an allusion to the gears of an automobile which allow it to operate at varying rates of speed. When a vehicle is in high gear, it operates within its highest rates of travel, where in low gear it moves much more slowly.

high heaven, screaming to (slang) screaming very strongly.

high heaven, to very strongly; fervently.

high priest (informal) a person in a high position of power or influence; a leader.

High Priests (informal) persons in high positions of power or influence, especially those who are revered as preeminent authorities or interpreters.

(informal) persons in high positions of power or influence, especially those who are revered as preeminent authorities or interpreters.

(informal) persons in high positions of power or influence; leaders.

(informal) persons in high positions of power or influence; leaders. @So the ogre which might eat us up is not the government or the High Priests.

high scale positioned high on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. If the pc is very odd indeed, very low scale or very high scale, he may only interpret this as a lie. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

positioned high on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

high school (US) a secondary school attended after the elementary school.

(US) of or pertaining to a secondary school attended after the elementary school. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(US) a secondary school attended after the elementary school. And they probably could be licked by any little batch of high-school kids on the same game, who were welded together by policy.

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High School Indoctrination	a precise drill with the purpose of training the student auditor to never be stopped by a preclear, to train him to run fine 8-C in any circumstances and to teach him to handle rebellious people. It is now known as Training Routine 7 (TR 7). See also 8-C in this glossary.
high station	n. an elevated position of rank, station, eminence, etc.
High Street	the main street in East Grinstead. a reference to the main street in the town of East Grinstead, Sussex, England.
high tone	of or concerning individuals who are high on the Tone Scale. They think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. of or concerning individuals who are high on the Tone Scale. They think wholly into the future. They are extroverted toward their environment. They clearly observe the environment with full perception unclouded by undistinguished fears about the environment. They think very little about themselves but operate automatically in their own interests. They enjoy existence. Their calculations are swift and accurate. They are very self-confident. They know they know and do not even bother to assert that they know. They control their environment. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.
high, wide and handsome	a phrase meaning successfully, masterfully, triumphantly. Its origin is unknown.
highball	a railroad signal meaning “go ahead.” From the early railroad signal device consisting of a large white ball hung from a pole. The ball was lowered to indicate “stop” and raised to show that the way was clear ahead.
highlight	a light or brilliantly lighted area, as in a painting or photograph. “You've burned out all of the highlights.” —Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

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highly connected	having important or powerful social or professional relationships.
high-tone	positioned high on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary If you read what appears in the modern newspaper, you will not find a high-tone preclear talking. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)
high-tone	positioned high on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.
highway department	a state department responsible for the supervision of a designated system of highways.
Hill 101	a made-up military designation, as for a specific location (in this instance a hill) in an area of combat.
hill of beans	(slang) something of little significance, importance, or benefit; insignificant, inconsequential. (slang) something of little significance, importance or benefit; something inconsequential. (slang) something of little significance, importance, or benefit; something inconsequential. see BEANS, HILL OF. (slang) something of little significance, importance, or benefit; insignificant, inconsequential. You don't have to compartment the question any more to amount to a hill of beans. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62) (slang) something of little significance, importance, or benefit; insignificant, inconsequential. You don't have to compartment the question any more to amount to a hill of beans. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
hill of beans, are not going to amount to a	(slang) are going to be something of little significance, importance, or benefit; are going to be insignificant, inconsequential.
hill of beans, doesn't amount to a	(slang) is something of little significance, importance, or benefit; is insignificant, inconsequential.
hill of beans, don't amount to a	(slang) are something of little significance, importance, or benefit; are insignificant, inconsequential. (slang) are things of little significance, importance, or benefit; are

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insignificant, inconsequential.

(slang) be something of little significance, importance, or benefit;
be insignificant, inconsequential.

(slang) is something of little significance, importance, or benefit;
is insignificant or inconsequential.

hills, go over the (slang) be gone; become absent.

hilt, to the thoroughly; entirely.

Hinckley John Warnock Hinckley (1955–), attempted assassin of United States President, Ronald Reagan. In 1981 as the President was leaving a hotel in Washington D.C., Hinckley, a psychiatric patient, who was in the crowd, fired several shots, wounding the president and two others. Per report at the time, Hinckley had planned the shooting in order to impress an actress whom he was obsessed with. He was tried and found not guilty of the crime by reason of insanity. His violent attack was later attributed to the psychiatric drug Valium, which he had been taking while receiving treatment, prior to the assassination attempt.

hindside to backwards.

Hindu trinity Hindu representation of the three manifestations of the Supreme Being—Brahma, Vishnu and Siva—each with a specific cosmic function Brahma was associated with creation; Vishnu was associated with preservation and renewal; and Siva with destruction and disintegration.

a reference to the three great gods in Hinduism Brahma, the creator of the universe; Vishnu, the preserver of the universe and Shiva, the destroyer of the universe. These three gods are considered as aspects of one absolute God called Brahman.

Hinduism a religious and social system, especially in India, with belief in reincarnation, worship of several gods, and the caste system as a basis of society. See also caste system in this glossary.

hint a slight indication of a fact, wish, etc.; indirect suggestion or piece of advice; intimation.

hip short for hip flask, a flask for alcoholic liquor usually curved to carry in a hip pocket.

short for hip flask, a flask for alcoholic liquor usually curved to carry in a hip pocket. And the driver had been kind of nerved up

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just before the race, so a buddy of his had slipped him a couple, you know? A couple off the hip.

hip flask	n. a small container for carrying liquor, so-called because it is carried in the hip pocket of one's pants, and is slightly rounded so as to comfortably lay against the curve of the hip.
hippie	(slang) any of the young people of the 1960s who, in their alienation from conventional society, turned variously to mysticism, psychedelic drugs, communal living, avant-garde (of an ultramodern or experimental style) arts, etc.
hip-pocket	m. 1. mobile or portable; easily available or accessible. Literally, a hip-pocket is that pocket located at the back of one's pants (trousers) in which an item, such as a wallet, or money, can be carried for easy access.
Hippocratic oath	a code of ethics governing the profession and sworn to by physicians upon taking a doctor's degree. The oath relates particularly to the inviolability of secrecy concerning any communication made by a patient in the course of consultation. From Hippocrates (460? - 370? b.c.), Greek physician, known as "the father of medicine."
Hiroshima	<p>a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on August 6, 1945.</p> <p>a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on 6 August 1945.</p> <p>a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on 6 August 1945. See also A-bomb in this glossary.</p> <p>a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare on August 6, 1945.</p> <p>a seaport in southwest Japan; site of the first military use of the atomic bomb on 6 August 1945.</p> <p>a seaport in southwest Japan; site of the first military use of the atomic bomb on 6 August 1945.</p> <p>port city on the island of Honshu, Japan. Near the end of World War II, on 6 August 1945, the US Army Air Force dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, destroying 4.4 square miles of the city, killing between 70,000 and 80,000 people and injuring</p>

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70,000 more. “Well, it was probably a good thing that the atom bomb hit Hiroshima because now they’ve been able to...”

a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on 6 August 1945. See also A-bomb in this glossary. And the fellow, of course, who^{as} I've told you in another congress^{dropped} the A-bomb on Hiroshima, is in a Texas mental institution right now, totally convinced the Japs are after him. ^YYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on 6 August 1945. See also A-bomb in this glossary. And the fellow, of course, who^{as} I've told you in another congress^{dropped} the A-bomb on Hiroshima, is in a Texas mental institution right now, totally convinced the Japs are after him. ^YYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

a Japanese city on which the United States dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on August 6, 1945. [^]~~⌘~~Origin of Aberration glossary Hiroshima, Japan

his servants to “Bind him hand and foot, and take him away, and cast him into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. For many are called, but few are chosen.”

Hispano-Suiza an expensive, high-class, European-made car.

any of various luxury and sports cars manufactured in France and Spain from the early to mid-1900s by the Spanish firm of the same name. The firm Hispano-Suiza first began in 1904 in Barcelona making luxury cars. In 1911 a factory was opened in France which was soon to become the Hispano-Suiza manufacturing plant and which was in operation until the 1940s.

HISTORY Original WTSO glossary reviewed and upgraded CJ 19.8.98
Definitions of post titles and SO vessels legal checked by Jeanne Gavigan in OSA Int, and changes made on her recommendations on some definitions. Definitions for words that were defined in later glossaries such as Ethics book and Study Tapes upgraded to match later approved definitions. All definitions which have been revised or upgraded are marked with . WELCOME TO THE SEA
ORG LECTURES GLOSSARY To assist in the understanding of these lectures, words most likely to be misunderstood have been defined in this glossary. The definitions used in this glossary only give the meaning that the word has as it is used in the lecture. This glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary.

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History of Man	a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952. It is a look at the evolutionary background and history of the human race containing a coldblooded and factual account of your last sixty trillion years.
History Page	<p>The Dynamic Principles of Existence Excerpt glossary Spell check MCF 23 Jan. 2000</p> <p>Dynamic Principles of Existence Glossary Compiled for excerpt MCF 18 Dec. 99 Revised MCF 31 Dec. 99 Spell check MCF 31 Dec. 99 Revised to full glossary for tape MCF 21 Jan. 2000 Coded MCF 27 Jan. 2000</p> <p>Compiled April 2001 Verif of context (that it is the correct occurrence where possible) 4 May 01 formatted & spl chk 4 May 01 GLOSSARY To assist in your understanding of these lectures, hard-to-find terms and other words with which you may not be familiar are included in this glossary. An example of usage from the lectures is included at the end of each definition. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the lectures; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary.</p>
HISTORY PAGE	<p>file transferred over from the OEC gloss for this tape from typesetting on 22 July 93 edited</p> <p>Defined DG Rejected Dir Tech Materials 7.5.92 Resubmitted DG 12.5.92 Rejected 13.5.92 Resubmitted DG 13.5.92 Rejected 14.5.92 Resubmitted DG 14.5.92 Approved Dir Tech Materials QC RTC 14.5.92 Reviewed by VA 22.5.98 for TU MS GLOSSARY To assist in your understanding of these lectures, hard-to-find terms and other words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. An example of usage from the lectures is included at the end of each definition. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the lectures; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary.</p> <p>Defined DG 21.5.92 Approved 9.6.92 GLOSSARY To assist in your understanding of these lectures, hard-to-find terms and other words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. An example of usage from the lectures is included at the end of each definition. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the lectures; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary.</p>

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histrionic	excessively dramatic or emotional; affected. excessively dramatic or emotional; affected. Oh, I tell you the amount of disappointment which I can get into my voice is histrionic. - Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)
hit	a successful stroke, performance or production; success. The franchise also would take up HCOBs and so on, but the policy letters were quite a hit. a successful stroke, performance or production; success. (figurative) come on; meet with; get to; reach or find. (slang) given severe ethics or justice action (such as being comm eved, removed from post, etc.)
hit a bump	see BUMP, HIT A.
hit it off	To get along well with someone you have just met.
hit or miss	(informal) by chance; at random. something haphazard or random. (informal) by chance; at random. You don't have to solve this thing by hit or miss, hunt and punch; let's get both of them checked over.
hitch your wagon to a star	aim high; follow a great ambition or purpose.
Hitler	Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. Well-known, even stellar, examples of such a personality are, of course, Napoleon and Hitler. Adolf Hitler (1889@1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Rising to power in Germany in the early 1930s, Hitler fortified his position through murder of real or imagined opponents, and maintained police-state control over the population. He made pacts with Italy and the Soviet Union, and annexed or seized several European countries (including Austria and Czechoslovakia), before starting World War II with his invasion of Poland in 1939. Hitler attempted to create a ``master race" in Germany, and led a campaign of hatred and slaughter

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against the Jews, based on propaganda that they would contaminate the German race, which resulted in the deaths of millions of Jews. Hitler and Germany were finally defeated in World War II by the joint strength of Russia, Britain and the USA. When he found that he had lost, Hitler committed suicide.

Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people.

Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. See also World War II in this glossary.

Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. See also Nazi Germany in this glossary.

Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. See also war in this glossary.

Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. In rising to power in Germany, he fortified his position through murder of real or imagined opponents and maintained police-state control over the population. He led Germany into World War II resulting in its nearly total destruction.

Adolf Hitler (1889@1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. In rising to power in Germany, he fortified his position through murder of real or imagined opponents and maintained police-state control over the population. He led Germany into World War II, resulting in its nearly total destruction.

Adolf Hitler (1889@1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. In rising to power in Germany, he fortified his position through the murder of real or imagined opponents and maintained police-state control over the population. He led Germany into World War II, resulting in its nearly total destruction.

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Adolf Hitler (1889@1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. The British no more would have let ~~⌘~~knocked off that war with Hitler than anything, see? ~~⌘~~Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people. He was doing a rehearsal for Hitler or somebody.

Hitler Youth an organization set up by Hitler to win the loyalty of future generations. All German boys and girls had to join it. They marched, exercised, learned Nazi beliefs and worked on farms. The Nazis taught children to spy on anyone suspected of opposing Hitler, even their own parents. See also Hitler and Nazi in this glossary.

Hitlerian of or in the character of Adolf Hitler, dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people.

relating to or resembling Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people.

relating to or resembling Adolf Hitler. See also Hitler in this glossary.

Hitlerize a coined word from (Adolf) Hitler and -ize act in a specified way. Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945), dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's military advances contributed to starting World War II. He is known for killing millions of Jewish people in the belief that they would contaminate the German people.

hitting the tea see TEA, HITTING THE.

Hittite any of an ancient people of Asia Minor and Syria (1700 - 700 b.c.).

a member of an ancient people living in Syria and Anatolia (later

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known as Turkey). The origin of the Hittites is unknown; however, they invaded Anatolia around 1900 B.C. and imposed their culture, language and rule on the earlier inhabitants. In 1600 B.C., the Hittites began conquering cities in the region, one by one, in order to create a single nation. They extended their power further across eastern Anatolia and into Syria and became the chief cultural force in western Asia from 1400 to 1200 B.C. Following this, several invading forces split the Hittite kingdom into small independent states and these subsequently collapsed under the force of another conquering invasion.

hiya (interjection) a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting.

(interjection) a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. Hiya. 1Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(interjection) a shortened form of how are you? used as a word of greeting. Hiya. 2Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

hob, play to make trouble; to cause confusion or disruption. Hob is a British term for an elf or goblin.

cause mischief; make trouble; cause an upset; cause confusion or disruption or havoc.

cause mischief; make trouble; cause an upset; cause confusion or disruption or havoc. And a condition of Power Change merely means the old boss and the new boss. That can play hob.

hob, played hob with did mischief or harm to.

hobbled tied the feet together to hamper the movement of (a person, horse, etc.).

Hobbs Barracks the name of army barracks near East Grinstead at the time of the lecture.

the name of a barracks (one or more buildings for lodging soldiers), formerly used by the British Army and located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England.

hobby horses pet ideas or projects.

hobby therapy n. a reference to a “therapy,” as used in psychiatry, consisting of having a patient take up a hobby (an activity or interest that is not a main occupation but is pursued for relaxation, pleasure, etc.,

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such as arts and crafts), in an attempt to get him to expend his “energies” along constructive lines.

hobby, riding a (favorite) being excessively devoted to one’s favorite pastime or subject. You think I am riding a favorite hobby, but I am not. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

being excessively devoted to one's favorite pastime or subject.

hobbyhorse, riding a (informal) concerning oneself excessively with a pet theory, notion or activity. Now, I'm not riding a hobbyhorse in my own resentments, but I will tell you this brief anecdote. ⌘Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

(informal) concerning oneself excessively with a favorite theory, notion or activity. From hobbyhorse, a child's toy consisting of a stick with a horse's head at one end and straddled in a pretense of riding. It will be buried somewhere in the notes, because it's not emphasized, and then he's-you're given the wrong reason for the recovery and that makes it very hard to relocate what was going on in this particular thing, and we're not riding a hobbyhorse trying to apply Scientology to it. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

to be (excessively) devoted to a favorite or cherished interest, pastime, subject, etc. The phrase comes from a child’s toy imitating a horse’s head placed on a stick which children pretend to ride like a real horse. (Hobby is another term for a small horse.) In the seventeenth century the habit of children riding their hobbyhorse to the abandonment of other toys became extended to men being fixated on or obsessed with some subject or action to the exclusion of others.

hobitats a made-up word.

hobo a person who wanders about and lives by begging or doing odd jobs; tramp.

Hobson-Jobson a term which 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. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or to corrupt a word or expression in any way. You Hobson-Jobson the question over to be a broader scope, don't you see? –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

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a term which 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. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression.

a term which comes from “O Hasan, O Husain!” (ritual cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, grandsons of Mohammed who were killed in battle). British troops in India heard these words and called it Hobson-Jobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. Used loosely in the lecture in reference to rephrasing a Security Check to fit a different situation.

a term which 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. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or to corrupt a word or expression in any way.

the action of taking a word or phrase in one language and modifying it to be similar in sound or structure to the general pattern of another language. Hobson-Jobson also means a word or phrase formed in this manner. Hobson-Jobson itself comes from “O Hasan, O Husain!” a customary cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, the grandsons of the Muslim prophet Mohammed (the founder of Islam, born in Mecca circa 570–632, believed by Muslims to be the last prophet of God). Husan and Husain were both killed in battle fighting for the Muslim religion. In the late 1800s, British troops who were stationed in India heard these words being cried out by Indian natives and they altered it over to “Hobson-Jobson” in English. This term is also used to generally refer to the changing of any word or phrase from one meaning or spelling into another.

a term which 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 HobsonJobson. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression.

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a term which 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. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. And that announces conditions, but of course, if you Hobson-Jobson this around, when somebody comes in, what does he tell you about? He tells you about conditions. He tells you about his conditions, or he tells you about the conditions of the world. He's always got a condition in mind.

a term which 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. The word has come to mean a corruption of a foreign expression translated into English, or any corruption of a word or expression. An "authority on painting" has been Hobson-Jobsoned over into somebody who can criticize a picture. ¶ Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

hobson-jobsoned

corrupted or altered (used in reference to words or expressions). To hobson-jobson is to take a word or phrase in one language and modify it to be similar in sound or structure to the general pattern of another language. A hobson-jobson is a word or phrase formed in this manner. For example, the Spanish word cucaracha has become cockroach in English and the English term riding coat has become redingote in French. "Hobson-Jobson" is itself an example of this and comes from "O Hasan, O Husain!" a customary cry of mourning for Hasan and Husain, the grandsons of the Muslim prophet Mohammed. (A Muslim is a follower of the religion Islam. Islam means "submission to the will of God." Muslims worship Allah-the Arabic name for God-the same God of the Jews and Christians. The fundamental belief of Islam is there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. [Mohammed is the founder of Islam, born in Mecca circa 570--632, capital city of Saudi Arabia, and is believed by Muslims to be the last prophet of God]). Muslims follow the teachings of a sacred book called the Koran, and believe that the teachings in the Koran are God's words as revealed to Mohammed by God. Hasan and Husain were both killed in battle fighting for the Muslim religion. In the late 1800s, British troops who were stationed in India heard these words being cried out by Indian natives and they altered it over to "Hobson-Jobson" in English. An "authority on painting" has been hobson-jobsoned over into somebody who can criticize a picture.

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hock	(slang) pawn (give as security, as in exchange for a loan; pledge).
hod	a receptacle for carrying or holding coal.
Hoe-Face	a made-up name for a criminal character in the comic strip Dick Tracy. Dedicated to the eradication of the crime in his city, Tracy is an incorruptible plain-clothed police detective. His enemies all possess faces as repulsive as their character, such as, the skin-blemished Wormy, Mrs. Pruneface and Flyface.
hog Latin	a humorous variation of pig Latin; a jargon code following one simple rule each pig Latin word is formed by moving the first letter to the end of the word and adding the letters ay. Examples dog becomes ogday and catcher becomes atcher cay.
hog silly, gone	(slang) a variation of the phrase gone hog-wild acted audaciously and unrestrainedly.
hogwash	(colloquial) useless or insincere talk, writing, etc. Originally a term for swill (garbage, table scraps, etc., mixed with liquid) fed to pigs or hogs.
Hohenzollern, Kaiser Wilhelm	William II (1859 - 1941), emperor of Germany from 1888 to 1918. (Kaiser is German for “emperor.”) Through inept handling of his power and authority as emperor, he helped cause the circumstances leading to World War I and thereby the deaths of millions of men on the battlefields.
hold	drink (liquor) without showing its effects. drink (liquor) without showing its effects. They choose people because their ties match the Managing Director's wife's piano scarf, you know? Or would—that they hold good liquor.
hold good (or true)	v. to be or continue to be valid; to prove true or applicable over time. Hold is used here to mean maintain (a condition, situation, course of action, etc.) over time.
hold his own	succeed in holding his position.
hold the fort	keep things in operation; remain on duty, etc. keep things in operation.
hold water	to bear close inspection; to be thoroughly sound and consistent, as a vessel that hold water is sound. In this sense it is mostly used negatively, as, “His statement will not hold water,” meaning that on examination it proved faulty.

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hold your hat	<p>(colloquial) hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast).</p> <p>(colloquial) hold on; don't let go. From the phrase hold on to you hat, as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast).</p> <p>(colloquial) hold on; don't let go. From the phrase hold on to your hat, as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast.</p> <p>see HAT, HOLD YOUR.</p> <p>(colloquial) hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast)</p> <p>(informal) hold on!; don't let go! (as said by the driver of a car or other vehicle when he is about to go very fast). ...because—hold your hat—it gives the cycle of raw meat to OT.</p>
holder	<p>Holds preclear at a point on the track. (Stay here, don't leave me, hold on to this, don't let go, keep quiet, take this it'll make you feel better.)</p> <p><i>an action phrase which holds the preclear at a point on the track. (Stay here, don't leave me, hold on to this, don't let go, keep quiet, take this, it'll make you feel better.) (Chapter 12, #4)</i></p> <p><i>an action phrase which holds preclear at a point on the track. (Stay here, don't leave me, hold on to this, don't let go, keep quiet, take this it'll make you feel better.)</i></p> <p><i>an engramic command which makes an individual remain in an engram. Examples are "Stay here," "Sit right there and think about it," "Come back and sit down," "I can't go," "I mustn't leave," etc. See also engram in this glossary.</i></p> <p><i>any engram command which makes an individual remain in an engram knowingly or unknowingly. These include such things as "Stay here," "Sit right there and think about it," "Come back and sit down," "I can't go," "I mustn't leave," etc.</i></p> <p><i>an engramic command which makes an individual remain in an engram. Examples are "Stay here," "Sit right there and think about it," "Come back and sit down," "I can't go," "I mustn't leave," etc. See also engram in this glossary.</i></p>

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Holder	any engram coraanand which makes an individual remain in an engram knowingly or unknowingly. These include such things as "Stay here," "Sit right there and think about it," "Come back and sit down," "I can't go," "I mustn't leave," etc. See also engram.
holder-backer	a coined word for something which holds something back. a coined word for something which holds something back. The greatest holder-backer of intentions is the person himself - Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)
holding action	a preliminary action taken to arrest a decline or to bring about some positive result on an immediate basis, while more strategic or longer range plans or actions are being carried out.
holding forth	talking at great length.
holds	action phrases which hold a preclear at a point on the track. (Stay here, don't leave me, hold on to this, don't let go, keep quiet, take this it'll make you feel better.)
holistic	of holistic medicine, an approach to medicine that emphasizes treating the person as a whole, with special attention to the interconnections of the mind and body and of the systems within the body. Holistic medicine stresses the patient's role in health care through such means as sound diet and regular exercise, conventional medicine and chiropractic. [Name on screen] Walker Holistic Clinic
holk	a hollow or cavity.
Holland & Holland	a British gun and rifle manufacturer, founded in 1835 in London, England, and known for manufacturing high-quality hunting rifles, including those large enough to kill such animals as elephants and rhinoceroses.
Holland Park Avenue	a street in London, England, once the location of the first Hubbard Association of Scientologists (HASI). During the early 1950s the HASI grew to such an extent that by late-1955 it moved its headquarters to larger premises.
Hollywood and Vine	a major intersection in Hollywood, California. a famous intersection of two streets, Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street, located in the heart of Hollywood, California, USA, and once the location of major motion picture studios. The streets have also become well known for the Walk of Fame (opened in 1958) which consists of bronze stars embedded in the sidewalk of

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the boulevards to commemorate and immortalize well-known personalities in the world of entertainment.

an intersection of two major streets in Hollywood, California, the center of the American motion-picture industry.

Hollywood Boulevard a famous thoroughfare in Hollywood, California, USA, traditionally considered as a symbol for Hollywood itself. Its theatres, historical buildings and Walk of Fame are known worldwide. The Walk of Fame (opened in 1958) consists of bronze stars embedded in the sidewalk of the boulevard to commemorate and immortalize wellknown personalities in the world of entertainment.

holster a leather case for a pistol, fixed to a belt or saddle or under an arm.

holy cats an interjection showing astonishment, emphasis, etc.

(slang) an exclamation of surprise, wonder, dismay, admiration, etc.

(slang) an expression of surprise, wonder or confusion.

(slang) an interjection showing astonishment, emphasis, etc.

holy God (colloquial) an exclamation used to express surprise, disbelief, etc.

Holy Joe Anderson a reference to Kevin Anderson.

Holy Roller a religious denomination that expresses religious emotion by shouting and moving about during services of worship.

Holy Roman Empire a major political institution in Europe that lasted from the ninth to the nineteenth centuries. It was loosely organized and modeled somewhat on the ancient Roman Empire. It included great amounts of territory in the central and western parts of Europe. See also Roman Empire in this glossary.

a major political institution in Europe that lasted from the ninth to the nineteenth centuries. It was loosely organized and modeled somewhat on the ancient Roman Empire and was a revival of the Roman Empire in the West. The campaigns of the first emperor, Charlemagne, were crusades against pagans for the protection and unity of Christendom and the advancement of Christianity. See also Roman Empire in this glossary.

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- Holy, suffering Christ! (slang) an exclamation of anger, surprise, astonishment, or consternation.
- hombre (slang) a man or fellow. But where a fellow is absolutely a dedicated hombre—where this bird gets up in the morning and crosses his heart and takes the hilt of his tie pin and presents it to his forehead and before the mirror, on how he's going to get even today—he's solving a problem. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)
- (slang) a man or fellow.
- Home Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home (1903--1995), British politician and prime minister of Great Britain from October 1963 to October 1964. There's somebody drew up the profiles of Home and Heath and whatever its name is—Mr. George something—anyway, drew him up and printed our personality analysis in The Guardian, and plotted these boys on our personality analysis, somewhat alter-ised. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
- Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home (1903 -), Conservative Party Leader in England and prime minister (1963 - 1964).
- Sir Alec Douglas-Home (pronounced Hyoom) (1903–1995), British politician and prime minister from 1963 to 1964. Prior to being elected prime minister, Home held a series of governmental positions. During his brief time in office, he failed to effectively handle England's economic problems and as a result was defeated in the election of October 1964.
- Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home (1903@), Conservative Party Leader in England and prime minister (1963@1964). There's somebody drew up the profiles of Home and Heath and whatever its name is ⚡A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
- home base (baseball) the block or slab beside which a player stands to bat the ball, and to which he must return, after getting on base, in order to score. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- home plate (baseball) the block or slab beside which a player stands to bat the ball, and to which he must return in order to score, after successfully running around the three other bases that are laid out in a diamond shape. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- home plate, fast curve back toa coined term meaning an unexpected path back to the main matter or idea at hand. This is an allusion to the game of baseball in which a player (called the pitcher) throws a ball past a member of the opposite team who tries to hit it with a bat. To make it

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difficult for the batter, the pitcher can throw the ball so that it “curves,” and does not follow a normal or expected course. Home plate is a fivesided white rubber slab on the ground where the batter stands to hit the ball.

home run (baseball) a hit that allows the batter to touch all bases and score a run. See also baseball in this glossary.

Home Sweet Home popular English song which first appeared in the opera Clari, the Maid of Milan (1823). The words were by John Howard Payne (an American), and the music by Sir Henry Bishop.

home universe the universe a thetan made for himself.

the universe a thetan made for himself. See also thetan in this glossary.

homebody a person mainly concerned with affairs of the home, or one who prefers to stay at home. 'And there I was, a good homebody, and I was sitting there doing everything I was supposed to do, you see, and so forth.' -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

a person mainly concerned with affairs of the home, or one who prefers to stay at home.

homing pigeon a pigeon trained to find its way home from distant places.

Homo novis a name for a person, who through auditing, ceases to respond like Homo sapiens and has fantastic capability to learn and act. (HCOB 28 June 65) This follows the scientific tradition of giving Latin names to scientific classifications. Homo is “man.” Novis is “new.” (see Tech Dictionary; see Brewer under New Latin)

literally, new man, from the Latin Homo, man, and novus, new.

literally, new man, from the Latin Homo, man, and novus, new. But there is an entirely different channel today to a state of Clear and control, or whatever else you want to have it, or Homo novis, or anything else. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

Homoiousian a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence of Jesus the Son is similar to, but not identical with that of God the Father.

homonyme words having the same pronunciation, but different meanings. Meat and meet ar~ homonvms.

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Homoousian	a church party of the 4th century a.d. that maintained that the essence or substance of God the Father and Jesus the Son is the same.
honest to Pete	<p>(colloquial) a variation of honest to God truthfully (used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness).</p> <p>(colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Pete is a euphemism for God.</p> <p>really, truly or genuinely; variation of</p> <p>variation of honest to goodness or honest to God, meaning really, truly or genuinely.</p> <p>(colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Pete is a euphemism for God. Well, we didn't do it because it was on the rocks and it was the easiest look at anything you ever took, and honest to Pete, we almost had each other's heads there for a week or so. ¶Marriage (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used to emphasize one's sincerity or truthfulness. Pete is a euphemism for God. Well, we didn't do it because it was on the rocks and it was the easiest look at anything you ever took, and honest to Pete, we almost had each other's heads there for a week or so. ¶Marriage (2 Jan. 60)</p>
honest-to-Pete	<p>a variation of honest-to-God. See honest-to-God in this glossary. Honest-to-Pete, he could do this probably for the next century without ever getting his point across. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)</p> <p>a variation of honest-to-God. See honest-to-God in this glossary.</p> <p>(colloquial) a variation of honest to God, really, truly or genuinely; used in mild exclamation and usually expressing exasperation or annoyance. Pete is a euphemism for God. Honest-to-Pete, he could do this probably for the next century without ever getting his point across.</p> <p>(colloquial) a variation of honest to God, meaning really, truly or genuinely; used as a mild exclamation. Pete is a euphemism for God. Honest-to-Pete, he could do this probably for the next century without ever getting his point across. -Briefing of Review</p>

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Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

(colloquial) a variation of honest to God, meaning really, truly or genuinely; used as a mild exclamation. Pete is a euphemism for God. Honest-to-Pete, he could do this probably for the next century without ever getting his point across.

honesty	the state or quality of being honest, especially being honorable and refraining from lying, cheating or stealing-, being truthful, trustworthy or upright.
honey, a	something of especially high quality, degree of excellence, etc. -Random House College Dictionary.
Honeywell	reference to Honeywell, Inc., a major American corporation which produces a variety of electronic equipment, including computers, thermostats, systems for automated industries, and guidance systems for planes and missiles. Honeywell entered the computer business in the mid-1950s and in 1970 greatly expanded its computer production by buying General Electric's computer operation. It competed against the leading computer company, IBM, by positioning Honeywell as the logical alternative. The company promoted itself as "The Other Computer Company" and IBM as "Mr. Big." In 1991 Honeywell went out of the computer business and used its digital computer technology in its traditional field of activity of automated controls.
Hong Kong	an island located on the south coast of China. It is the home of a world-famous tailoring industry.
honor	honesty, fairness or integrity in one's beliefs and actions.
hoble-goobles second differential of the integral zim	a made-up name for a process.
hoods	(slang) hoodlums; wild lawless persons, often members of a gang of criminals. (slang) short for hoodlums. Wild, lawless persons, often members of a gang of criminals.
hook	(golf) a hit ball that follows a path which curves away to the left of a right-handed player or to the right from a left-handed player. Used figuratively in this lecture. (golf) hit a ball in a path that curves away to the left of a right-handed player or to the right from a left-handed player. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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- hook and ladder company a unit of firefighters who use a fire engine that carries long ladders, hooks for tearing down ceilings and other equipment.
- hook one into the woods hit a golfball so that it curves away to the left from a right-handed player (or to the right from a left-handed player) into the woods. See also golf in this glossary.
- hit a golfball so that it curves away to the left from a right-handed player (or to the right from a left-handed player) into the woods. See also golf in this glossary. And then expect to drop the mashie and the niblick and hook one into the woods for a day or two.
-Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)
- hook, line and shoe buckles a humorous variation of the phrase hook, line and sinker, meaning completely, totally, entirely. Hook, line and sinker is often used in the phrase to swallow something hook, line and sinker, as in to believe or accept completely and alludes to a fish that swallows not only the baited hook, but the sinker (a weight for sinking a fishing line or net below the water's surface) and some of the fishing line as well.
- hooked it up got married.
- (slang) got married.
- (slang) got married. We went down to Oklahoma and hooked it up about eight years ago. 1Marriage (2 Jan. 60)
- (slang) got married. We went down to Oklahoma and hooked it up about eight years ago. 2Marriage (2 Jan. 60)
- Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton (1817–1911) English botanist, who, after making several explorations throughout the world, co-authored Genera Plantarum, a worldwide study of the distribution of plants. Between 1865 and 1885 Hooker was the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, a leading botanical institution located near London. He was one of the first to show the value of applying evolutionary theory to botany, particularly in the field of plant geography. As a friend and confidant of Charles Darwin (known for his theory of evolution), Hooker exerted his influence to get Darwin's theories on species development published.
- hooking addicting to a narcotic drug.
- Hooklerville a made-up name for a town.
- hooks, on (one's) own (colloquial) by (oneself), without help from others.

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hoolagaroo	a made-up word.
Hoopee, Homer	the lead character in a comic strip of the same name, created by American cartoonist Fred Locher (1887–1943). First appearing in the 1930s, the comic strip took Hoopee on a diverse series of adventures which typically included such things as going to Hollywood, being shipwrecked, discovering buried treasure, suffering from amnesia and starting his own detective agency. Other characters in the comic included Hoopee's good-looking wife Helen, and his hefty mother-in-law. In 1943 Locher was stricken with pneumonia and died at the age of 56. The strip was continued by another but ended in the early 1950s.
Hoopgala, Dr.	a made-up name.
hoosegow	(slang) a jail. (slang) a jail or guardhouse. n. a prison or jail. Hoosegow is derived from the Spanish word <i>juzgado</i> for court. It is said to have first been used by American cowboys in the mid-1800s who often pronounced Spanish words as they sounded to the cowboys.
hootch dance	a dance done by a belly dancer, a woman who performs an erotic oriental dance involving abdominal contortions.
Hoot-n-holler	a made-up name for a place.
Hoover, Herbert	(1874 - 1964) a political leader of the twentieth century who was US president from 1929 to 1933. He had been in office only a few months when the Great Depression (the great slowdown in the American economy from 1929 to the early 1940s) began. In the late 1940s, he was head of a commission to make the federal government more efficient. political leader of the twentieth century, who was US president from 1929 to 1933. He had been in office only a few months when the Great Depression (the great slowdown in the American economy from 1929 to the early 1940s) began. In the late 1940s, he was head of a commission to make the federal government more efficient.
hop	(slang) a narcotic drug; especially opium. (slang) narcotic drugs, especially opium. Used humorously in this lecture.

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Hopeka Indians	a made-up name of an Indian tribe.
hophead	(slang) a drug addict. (slang) a narcotics addict, especially an opium addict. Hop is slang for opium. (slang) a narcotics addict, especially an opium addict. Hop is slang for opium. She got onto drugs after that and became a hophead.
Hopkins, Harry	(1890 - 1946) American public official. He was an intimate friend and close adviser of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. See also FDR in this glossary. (1890–1946) American public official and secretary of the Department of Commerce (the US government department which administers and promotes domestic and foreign trade) from 1938 to 1940. Hopkins was an intimate friend and close adviser of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945) during World War II (1939–1945). Throughout the war years he made several trips for the president to London and Moscow to discuss US assistance and military strategy and he accompanied the president to all major wartime conferences.
hopped up	(slang) made very exciting; deliberately intensified.
hopper, (fall) out of thea	thea coined phrase meaning to appear or come to be realized. The term hopper refers to an imagined location into which proposed plans, actions, ideas, etc., are put. This phrase likely comes from a cone-shaped receptacle (called a hopper due to its hopping action to shake grain out when in operation) used in a mill where loose grain is temporarily stored before being ground. The grain is filled through the top of the hopper and later shaken out through the bottom.
hopping it up	creating excitement.
Horace	Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65 - 8 b.c.), Roman lyric poet and satirist.
horizon, sail off into the wide blue	disappear suddenly or unexpectedly, leaving no indication of where one has gone. Used figuratively in this lecture. a coined variation of the phrase into the blue meaning into the far distance; also, into the unknown. The word blue here refers to the

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sky or atmosphere and horizon is the line or circle seen at a distance that forms the apparent boundary between the earth and sky. Thus, to sail off into the wide blue horizon is to go off to distant regions or places unknown.

- hormone a substance formed in some organ of the body, as the adrenal glands, pituitary, etc., and carried to another organ or tissue, where it has a specific effect. Certain hormones control growth, sexual activity, etc., and are often prepared synthetically.
- Horn and Hardart's a restaurant in New York City; Horn and Hardart is the name of a company which owned and operated automats, restaurants in which customers get food from small compartments with doors opened by putting coins into slots.
- horn of the giants a reference to a drinking vessel made from an animal's horn which Thor, the god of thunder in Norse (Scandinavian) mythology, used in a drinking contest with giants. In the myth, Thor traveled to the land of the giants where he was challenged by their king to prove his legendary abilities. One of the contests Thor chose to partake in was a drinking contest. He was presented with a large horn and was told that a good drinker could empty the horn in one go, though most men take two, and the most puny drinker could do it in three. Thor took a long, deep drink without taking a breath; but when he set the horn down and looked inside, the liquid hadn't diminished. He took another long drink, and then a third. To his shame, the level of liquid was only slightly lower and thus he failed in this contest. Later, the king of the giants admitted to Thor that he had deceived him. The tip of the drinking horn had been placed in the ocean and Thor's great gulps had, to the king's amazement, actually lowered the level of the sea.
- (Norse mythology) a horn from which Thor drank as part of a drinking contest. To his shame, he was unable to empty the horn in three draughts (swallows), only lowering its level to just below the rim. As later came to be revealed, however, the horn had its tip in the ocean, so that his great gulps had actually lowered the level of the sea.
- horn, blow one's own steam or sound one's own see BLOW ONE'S OWN STEAM OR SOUND ONE'S OWN HORN.
- hornblende see ``Anamorphic schists are often found most closely blended with hornblende" in this glossary.
- see ``Anamorphic schists are often found most closely blended

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with hornblende" in this glossary. That's data, you know? It's wild data, you know? ``Anamorphic schists are often found most closely blended with hornblende." -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

a dark-green to black mineral.

See "Anamorphic schists are often found most closely blended with hornblende" in this glossary.

n. a common type of mineral which is black, greenish-black or brown in color and a constituent of many rocks. It is found most often in shiny, column-shaped chunks, but it can also be found in the shape of needles or tiny grains and has no particular commercial value. The name comes from German horn, meaning horn, and blenden, which means to deceive, because hornblende has sometimes been mistaken for other types of rock.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Horner | Jack Horner, a person who had his certificates removed in 1960 for out-ethics and being connected to a decertified person. |
| Horner," which reads | "Little Jack Horner, Sat in the corner, Eating his Christmas pie; He stuck in his thumb, And pulled out a plum, And cried, 'What a bright boy am I.'" |
| Horney | <p>Karen Horney (1885---1952), an influential German-born American psychiatrist who was trained in Berlin and then came to the United States where she helped establish the Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis (which reflected her own and others' disaffection with traditional theories of Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis). Opposing Freud's basic theory (that an individual's behavior is influenced by unconscious impulses, drives and instincts originating in childhood and thus shaping the person into adulthood), she believed that a primary condition for later problems in life was that a child feels ``isolated and helpless in a potentially hostile world" and the various strategies a child adopts to cope with this anxiety can eventually become persistent and lead to personality disorders. She also believed that a person's personality is influenced by social conditions and the environment, and emphasized this point in her books. You want to take one of Horney's books, or something like that, on psychoanalism and to read it to a party sometime.</p> <p>a person following the philosophy of Karen Horney (1885 - 1952), a German-born American psychiatrist who founded the American Institute of Psychoanalysis.</p> |

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Karen Horney (1885 - 1952), German-born American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She was the founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis and the author of several books on psychiatry and psychology.

Karen Horney (1885@1952), German-born American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She was the founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis and the author of several books on psychiatry and psychology. They practice things like Horney and other squirrel offbeat things and so forth. ⇐Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

Horney, Karen	(1885 - 1952) American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. Founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis. Author of several books on psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Born in Germany.
	(1885 - 1952) German-born American psychiatrist connected to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She was the founder of the American Institute for Psychoanalysis and the author of several books on psychiatry and psychology.
horn-rim	having rims made of horn or plastic colored to look like horn.
horn-spinned rectacles	a humorous alteration of horn-rimmed spectacles.
	n. a humorous coined variation of horn-rim spectacles.
horse (one) rides, a	a subject or pastime that (one) has excessive devotion to. A variation of the phrase ride a hobby-horse.
	(colloquial) a subject or pastime that (one) has excessive devotion to. A variation of the phrase ride a hobbyhorse.
horse around	fool around; get into mischief.
horse biscuit	n. a term used in some regions of the United States for a dried piece of horse manure. This is called a horse biscuit because it resembles the shape of a type of small, round, baked bread called a "biscuit."
horse it around	shove or push (it) around. Used figuratively in this lecture.
horse needle	n. same as horse syringe.
horse of a different hue	quite a different matter, question or point. A variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color.

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horse of another hue	<p>quite a different matter, question or point. A variation of the phrase a horse of another (or a different) color.</p> <p>an entirely different matter. -Webster's New World Dictionary.</p>
horse syringe	<p>a large hypodermic needle used to inject a fluid into a horse.</p> <p>n. a coined term for an extremely large hypodermic syringe. Hypodermic means under the skin (hypo under and derm the skin). A hypodermic syringe consists of a hollow cylinder that is filled with medication, and a plunger that when pushed down forces the medication through a hollow needle (pressed under the skin) and into the subject receiving the shot. Horse, as used here, means unusually large.</p>
horse them up	<p>(from nautical usage) make them the target of unfair or cruel haze and harassment such as with unnecessary tasks.</p>
horsefeathers	<p>an exclamation of disbelief, rejection, contempt, etc., used especially in the 1920s.</p>
Horsehead (Nebula)	<p>a dark nebula shaped somewhat like the head of a horse. A nebula is a cloud of dust particles and gases in space and a dark nebula is one which appears as an irregularly shaped dark patch as it is obscuring light from a nearby star or other nebula behind it.</p>
horse's head, get away from that	<p>(informal) don't make a mistake in judgment; don't support a losing cause. A variation of back the wrong horse.</p> <p>a coined phrase meaning do not make a mistake in judgment; don't support a losing cause or choose wrongly. This is possibly a variation of back the wrong horse, meaning to show</p> <p>(informal) do not make a mistake in judgment; don't support a losing cause or choose wrongly. This is possibly a variation of back the wrong horse, meaning "to show one's support for the wrong cause, the side that loses, etc." Example "He backed the wrong horse in the election and ended up losing his job in the government." This phrase comes from horse racing wherein if someone "backed the wrong horse" he wagered money on a horse that ended up losing. This phrase dates from the late 1600s and is widely applied to various situations, such as elections, wherein the outcome of who will win or succeed is uncertain. Get away from that horse's head because that goes nowhere! ¹Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(informal) do not make a mistake in judgment; don't support a</p>

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losing cause or choose wrongly. This is possibly a variation of back the wrong horse, meaning "to show one's support for the wrong cause, the side that loses, etc." Example "He backed the wrong horse in the election and ended up losing his job in the government." This phrase comes from horse racing wherein if someone "backed the wrong horse" he wagered money on a horse that ended up losing. This phrase dates from the late 1600s and is widely applied to various situations, such as elections, wherein the outcome of who will win or succeed is uncertain. Get away from that horse's head because that goes nowhere! ♫Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

horse's manger, out of the a variation of from the horse's mouth, from the original or a trustworthy source. This expression comes from horse racing. Scientists have stated that the most certain evidence of the age of a horse is by examination of its teeth, especially those of the lower jaw. Thus, no matter what an owner may say of the horse's age, by an examination of its lower jaw an experienced person can get his information at first hand, straight from the horse's mouth.

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horseshoe nail, the battle that was lost all for the loss of a see BATTLE THAT WAS LOST ALL FOR THE LOSS OF A HORSESHOE NAIL, THE.

horsetail fly (swatter) n. same as horsetail switch.

hosing down a reference to a "treatment" used in psychiatry where cold and hot

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sprays at high pressures are applied to the body of a patient from a hose.

hot and cold running operating in all conditions and circumstances.

operating in all conditions and circumstances. Used humorously in this lecture.

m. for all conditions and circumstances, an abundance of. This possibly alludes to the luxury of having both hot and cold running water in a hotel, home, etc.

hot and heavy (informal) strongly; vigorously; emphatically. You've probably heard something of this, but I've just been getting it hot and heavy over the lines because I was working out to find out where Quentin could go to school ¶A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(informal) in an intense manner. You've probably heard something of this, but I've just been getting it hot and heavy over the lines because I was working out to find out where Quentin could go to school and what he had to do to figure out some various things, so of course, typically me, I just got in touch with everybody on this subject and got the gen down. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(Informal) in an intense, vehement or passionate manner.

(informal) in an intense, vehement or passionate manner.

(informal) in an intense, vehement or passionate manner. You've probably heard something of this, but I've just been getting it hot and heavy over the lines because I was working out to find out where Quentin could go to school ¶A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

Hot Boy Mind Biscuit Company a made-up name for a company.

hot brain 1. a coined term used figuratively to refer to a brain that has become overheated due to great mental activity, strain, thinking, worry, etc. 2. a coined term for an extremely intelligent person.

hot dope (slang) extremely exciting, interesting, sensational or scandalous information, data or news.

hot potato, drop (something) like a (slang) divest or get rid of (something) very quickly.

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hot seat	<p>(informal) an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like. Used humorously in this lecture.</p> <p>(informal) an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like.</p> <p>(informal) an uncomfortable situation or position; an unpleasant or difficult duty, office or the like. You'll be on this hot seat. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)</p>
Hot Shoppe	<p>one of a chain of American restaurants, founded in the late 1920s in Washington, DC. Starting as a root beer stand, the company began to sell hot Mexican food to boost profits (as their soft drinks did not sell well in winter), and soon became Hot Shoppes, Incorporated. By the 1960s the restaurant had expanded to a chain of more than forty Hot Shoppes.</p>
hot water, to be in	<p>to be in trouble.</p>
hotbed	<p>place or environment favoring rapid growth or spread, especially of something disliked or unwanted.</p>
Hotchkiss	<p>Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss (1826 - 85), American inventor and ordnance maker. Invented and produced a kind of rapid-firing naval gun. These guns, which were made for one-, three- and six-pound projectiles, were first made for the US Navy and later became part of the standard armament of most of the world's navies. These so-called Hotchkiss guns were later supplanted by other guns of larger caliber.</p> <p>Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss (1826 - 1885), American inventor and ordnance maker. He invented a number of improvements in ammunition, rifles, machine guns, naval guns and artillery. His developments of artillery and artillery ammunition expanded to the point where, in 1882, he organized the B.B. Hotchkiss Company, armsmakers, with headquarters in the United States and branch factories in England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy, manufacturing ordnance and ammunition of many types. Even after his death, his company continued to produce high-quality guns and ammunition.</p>
hotchpotch	<p>(British) hodgepodge; jumbled mixture; mess.</p>
hotspot	<p>(informal) any area or place of known danger, intrigue, dissension (disagreement or, especially, violent quarreling), or instability.</p>

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Hottentots	<p>a people of South Africa and southwest Africa, whose principal occupation is tending cattle and curing (preparing and preserving) hides. They have a pale reddish yellow complexion and are about five feet in height. Hottentots were the earliest known inhabitants of what is now South Africa. The Hottentots speak a unique language, considered to be independent from all other languages and families of language. Its most distinctive feature is the clicks that occur at the beginning of over 75 percent of the words, made by pressing the tongue against the teeth or the sides of the upper jaw, or by doubling the tongue backward, and in all cases following it with an explosive noise. These clicks make it nearly impossible for a European or English-speaking person to imitate the language accurately. In fact, the name Hottentot means ``stutterer" or ``stammerer" and was applied to these people by the early Dutch because of the clicking speech. And that is so rarefied that when I first heard those boys talking, and so forth, I wot-notted anything they were saying, you know? It was just like listening to the Hottentots jabbering about the next feast of roebuck-I didn't have a clue.</p> <p>members of a south African and southwest African people having a yellowish, brown or brownish gray skin.</p>
hot-water bottle	<p>a container for holding hot water, usually made of rubber. It is used in the treatment of certain ailments, chiefly to relieve pain.</p> <p>n. a container that narrows at the neck to an opening and which is usually made of rubber. It has a plug or cork in one end instead of a cap. It is filled with hot water and used to warm a bed or is placed on the body in order to treat or relieve various ailments (such as a stomachache or backache) by applying heat to the area.</p>
hound	<p>hunt or chase with or as with hounds; chase or follow continually; nag.</p>
houris	<p>beautiful virgins provided in Paradise for all faithful Muslims.</p> <p>(Islam) beautiful virgins provided in paradise for all faithful Moslems.</p>
House	<p>short for House of Representatives, which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). See also Senate in this glossary. Youll get oddball things against which you could protest if you cared to, such as a recent bill that passed through the House and Senate which says in its text that psychiatry cures 75 percent of the people who come to it and</p>

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therefore should be given millions. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

short for House of Representatives, the lower branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws, which start out as bills, for the country). See also bill in this glossary.

short for House of Representatives, which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state).

short for House of Representatives, which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). See also Senate in this glossary.

house agency

n. an advertising agency owned or controlled by a company, corporation, etc., established primarily to save money for the company and give it full control over its advertising. A house agency's functions include the creation, planning and production of advertisements and commercials, as well as research services and media selection and purchase.

A 10x10 grid of empty square boxes for writing answers.

house agencyIndustrial Marketing

Advertising Age's
Business
Marketing.

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house in order, getting (one's)making sure that (one's) affairs are under control and that there is nothing wrong.

house of cards any flimsy structure, plan, etc. Derived from a game in which one uses cards to build a house. Now, we just add to this little house of cards just a little more steeply. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

any flimsy structure, plan, etc. Derived from a game in which one uses cards to build a house.

any flimsy structure, plan, etc. Derived from a game in which one uses playing cards to build a house.

any flimsy structure, plan, etc. From a game in which one uses playing cards to build a house.

n. something that is thought of as insubstantial, fragile or insecure, and in constant danger of collapse or failure, as an unstable or potentially unsound action, system, plan, etc. A house of cards is literally a house that is made of playing cards, such as those made by children in play. In such a house the cards are placed on their edges and by leaning the cards against each other and balancing them, walls can be formed. Cards are then laid across the walls to form floors and so on. These structures are not usually very stable and one bump can bring the whole creation down.

House of Representatives a legislative (having the power to make laws) assembly which, with the Senate, makes up the United States Congress (the national lawmaking body of the United States, consisting of members from each state). See also Senate in this glossary.

housetops, to the high a coined variation of to high heaven.

Houston a city in southeast Texas state, United States.

a city in southeast Texas, USA.

a city in southeast Texas state, United States. Yeah, it was a green

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snake. Oh, yeah. Yeah. There was one. Yeah. Houston Zoo.
-Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

Houston, Texas	a city in southeast Texas, USA.
how come?	What is the reason for that? Why?
How to Win Friends and Influence People	a “self-improvement” book written in 1936 by American author and lecturer Dale Carnegie (1888–1955).
how’s tricks? (how are tricks?)	a phrase meaning “How are things going?”, “How is life?” or “How are you getting on?” This is normally used when meeting a friend one has not seen for quite a while. The use of the phrase dates from the early 1900s but its origin is unknown.
Howe	Sir William Howe (1729 - 1814), an English army officer who commanded the British at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. See also Bunker Hill, battle of in this glossary.
Howes	reference to Ron Howes, a squirrel who headed a short-lived squirrel group in the early 1950s. Howes was jailed and the group dispersed soon after it was formed.
howling	(slang) great.
how's tricks	(slang) How are you? How are things going for you?
Hoyle, according to	according to the rules or authority; correctly. Edmond Hoyle (1672 - 1769) was an English authority and writer on card games. in accord with the accepted system, procedure or strict rules governing some activity; in conformity with the highest authority on something. Hoyle is the last name of Edmond Hoyle (1672–1769), English writer on the subject of indoor games, especially card games, and their rules. Hoyle came to be regarded as an authority on card games and the phrase “according to Hoyle” meant according to the rules as laid out by him. according to the rules or authority; correctly. Edmond Hoyle (1672-1769) was an English authority and writer on card games. He might grump for a minute, you know, and say, "Well, it's not according to Hoyle, you know?" -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)
HPA	abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor, a graduate of the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course, an auditor’s course to attain professional certification in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor Course. HPA, as a title, now refers to Class III Auditors. ... they’re going

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to look up and they're going to see a great big sign up there, "so-and-so, HPA, Consulting Scientologist."

abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively.

abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor Course, the Commonwealth equivalent of the Hubbard Certified Auditor Course in the United States. See also HCA in this glossary. Now, it may start back someplace in HCA, see, or HPA class and one day, why, somebody jumped up and he said, "Well, that's a lock," and the individual, you know, he said, "Well, you see, that's not important, because it's just a lock, you see?"

abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor, a graduate of the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. See also HPA Course in this glossary.

abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor.

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of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor Course, the Commonwealth equivalent of the Hubbard Certified Auditor Course in the United States. See also HCA in this glossary.

abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. You have some HPA student sometime saying, "Well, but he was angry the same way for three different commands, so therefore the process was flat." -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

abbreviation for Hubbard Professional Auditor, the British equivalent to the Hubbard Certified Auditor. See also HCA in this glossary. ⇐HCO Technical Bulletin 12 September 1956.

abbreviation for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. What, for the HPA?

HPA Course

Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively.

short for Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively.

short for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At the time of this lecture, this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. See also Central

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Organization in this glossary.

Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor (HCA) Course. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively. PC . . . I went on and took the course, and uh . . . conned him again into giving me the HPA Course without paying for it. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles

HPA/HCA abbreviations for the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course and Hubbard Certified Auditor Course. This course (called HPA in Great Britain and HCA, its equivalent, elsewhere) was at one time the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization. HCA and HPA, as titles, now refer to Class II and Class III Auditors respectively.

HPAs graduates of the Hubbard Professional Auditor Course. At one time this was the course which an auditor did to attain professional certification in a Central Organization in Great Britain. Its equivalent elsewhere was called the Hubbard Certified Auditor Course. HPA, as a title, now refers to Class III Auditors. See also HCAs in this glossary.

HQS Course short for Hubbard Qualified Auditor Course at the time of the lecture. A graduate of this course was expected to have the ability to study Scientology or anything else, run 8-C, run repetitive processes, audit within the framework of the Auditor's Code and be able to tell someone what Scientology is all about. See also 8-C, repetitive process and Auditor's Code in this glossary.

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HSS abbreviation for Hubbard Senior Scientologist, a graduate of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

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- HSST abbreviation for Hubbard Scientist of Standard Tech, a Class VIII Case Supervisor. See also Case Supervisor in this glossary. He was already an HSST.
- abbreviation for Hubbard Scientist of Standard Tech, a Class VIII Case Supervisor. See also Case Supervisor in this glossary.
- abbreviation for Hubbard Specialist of Standard Tech, a Class VIII Case Supervisor.
- Hub rink organ a giant Wurlitzer pipe organ located in the Hub skating rink in Chicago. See also Wurlitzer in this glossary.
- huba-hubung a made-up word.
- Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (HASI) the general membership group of the church at the time of this book. It was open to individuals who used Scientology procedures to improve themselves and others. It has since been replaced as a membership group by the International Association Of Scientologists (IAS). At the time this book was written, the HASI also handled the publication of materials, provided professional training and processing services and additionally functioned as a research and investigation unit.
- Hubbard Chart of Human Evaluation a chart by which one can precisely evaluate human behavior and predict what a person will do. It displays the various characteristics that exist at different levels of the Tone Scale.
- a chart organized in very early 1951 by L. Ron Hubbard. It has various columns and gives behavior characteristics. It is plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC; a very good chart to use in order to predict people. (For further information on this chart, read Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.) humbuggery
pretense; sham. impedance something that obstructs or hinders.
- Hubbard Communications Office (Division 1) the division of a Scientology org which is responsible for the hiring of personnel routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area.
- the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and out- going communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientolo- gists on staff and in the area.
- (Division 1) the division of a Scientology org which is respon-

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sible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area.

(Division 1) the division of a Scientology organization which is 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.

the division of a Scientology organization (Division 1) which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications 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 this division. See also ethics and justice in this glossary.

the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area.

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the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and outgoing communications and upholding the ethics codes of the Church among Scientologists on staff and in the area. It was originally a separate company that was the worldwide communications network for Dianetics and Scientology and became incorporated into Scientology organizations in 1965. See also ethics in this

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glossary.

during the time of the lecture, the Hubbard Communications Office was the office whose purpose was to do broad dissemination and drive business in on the Central Organizations by any means within its power. It was in charge of (a) technology and its proper performance, and (b) promotion of Scientology widely by books and ideas and creating communication lines. Abbreviation HCO. See also Central Organization in this glossary. ¶HCO PL 28 October 1960.

the division of a Scientology church which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, routing of incoming and outgoing communications and maintaining ethics and justice among Scientologists on staff and in the area. It is called the “Hubbard Communications Office” because its main functions were originally part of L. Ron Hubbard’s office in the early days of Scientology.

the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for the hiring of personnel, forwarding of incoming and out going communications 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 this division. See also ethics and justice in this glossary. -[Heading at top of issue] HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

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Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. An HCO PL, regardless of date or age, forms the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. An HCO PL is

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signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also hat.

Hubbard Dianetic Auditor (HDA) a person who has completed auditor training specializing in Dianetics theory and application in the Phoenix Certification Course in late 1954. Today, an HDA is a person who completes the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course.

Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology. For any newcomer in the audience, these talks are sponsored by the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation and Hubbard Association of Scientologists International, and they concern answers on the subject of human behavior and the resolution of some of the problems of human behavior.

the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology.

the first organization of Dianetics in the United States; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas.

the first organization of Dianetics in the United States, established in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950.

the first organization of Dianetics in the US; established in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950. It was later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas as the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation.

the first organization of Dianetics in the US; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas.

the first organization of Dianetics in the US; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas. Actually, the Ford Foundation was founded at exactly the same day-did you know this?-of the first Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation for exactly the same purposes to discover the basics of human life and the mind. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)

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purposes to discover the basics of human life and the mind.
-E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

the first organization of Dianetics in the United States; the first one of which was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas. The Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation still exists. Dianetics still exists.

Hubbard Dianetics Seminar a basic Dianetics service which gives a person the knowledge that something can be done about the reactive mind and actual experience in handling the reactive mind, both as an auditor and a preclear. See also reactive mind.

Hubbard Key to Life Course a Scientology course which covers L. Ron Hubbard's fundamental breakthroughs on language and communication. 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.

a course which teaches someone to become a literate Scientologist who can express himself easily and clearly, both verbally and in writing and can fully understand the communication he receives from others.

a course which consists of a series of steps that strip away the reasons why a person cannot comprehend what he reads, writes and hears and why others cannot understand him. The name comes from the fact that if one could truly comprehend what he read and heard and could make himself understood by others, all of life would be open to him. The product of the course 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.

Hubbard Professional Auditor (HPA) the British equivalent to the Hubbard Certified Auditor. See also Hubbard Certified Auditor in this glossary.

Hubbard Qualified Scientologist Course a basic course which teaches what Scientology is, shows how one can increase his ability to face and control situations in life and provides one with data about how to deal with people better and increase his understanding of them.

Hubbard Solo NOTs Auditing Course NOTs stands for New Era Dianetics for OTs. This course covers the materials necessary to be able to audit Solo NOTs, New OT VI. See also Solo NOTs in this glossary.

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Hubbard, Elbert	see Elbert, Uncle in this glossary.
hubbub	noisy commotion; uproar. _~ tumult; uproar.
hubby	(colloquial) a husband. (informal) husband.
Hudsmith, Phil	an English Scientologist living near Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. a Scientologist and photographer in England during the 1960s.
Hudson Bay Post 62	a made-up designation for a post or trading station in the unsettled areas of Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company began in Canada in 1670, operating a fur trade monopoly and settlements in the then-unsettled Hudson Bay area and later extending their domain through the remote areas of Canada from Atlantic to Pacific.
hue and cry	an excited mass protest, alarm or outcry of any kind. general outcry of alarm or demand.
hue, _____ of another	see HORSE OF ANOTHER (OR DIFFERENT) HUE (OR COLOR).
hula skirt	a skirt made of long stems of grass bound to a waistband, worn typically by a Hawaiian hula dancer. a skirt made of long stems of grass bound to a waistband, worn typically by a Hawaiian hula dancer. We probably would have found a little bit of an underlying experience of some kind or another, we'd find a failure to understand something or other and when we got all of this up, he would no longer be dancing around in the streets in a hula skirt saying, ``Ug-gooola-boola-bua." ≡Clearing, What It Is (3 Sept. 64)
humahilatude	a made-up word.
human body	a carbon-oxygen engine built of complex electronic ridges around the genetic entity which animates it.
human soul	the preclear.
humanitarian	a person concerned with human welfare and the reduction of suffering.

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having concern for or helping to improve the welfare and happiness of people.

Humanitarian Society a made-up name for a society.

humble pie, eat (slang) admit that one is wrong or say that one is sorry for something that one has said or done. ... you have to eat humble pie, you see, to begin this subject at all.

(slang) admit that one is wrong or say that one is sorry for something that one has said or done.

humbleness the condition or state of having or showing a consciousness of one's defects or shortcomings.

humbuggery pretense; sham.

humdrum (informal) lacking variety; dull; monotonous; boring.

Hume David Hume (1711@1776), Scottish philosopher and historian known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. That's the influence of Locke and Hume, you see? ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

David Hume (1711 - 76), Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas.

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David Hume (1711-1776), Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. Who was it?

David Hume (1111-1776), Scottish philosopher and historian. Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. Who was it? Hegel or Hume, or ... Hegel, I think it was. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

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David Hume (1711-76), Scottish philosopher and historian.
-Webster's New World Dictionary.

David Hume (1711@1776), Scottish philosopher and historian.
Hume was known for his skepticism. He maintained that all knowledge was based on either the impressions of the senses or the logical relations of ideas. That's the influence of Locke and Hume, you see? ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

humility	<p>the condition or quality of being humble; modest opinion or estimate of one's own importance, rank.</p> <p>the condition or quality of being humble; modest opinion or estimate of one's own importance, rank. Now, we weren't asking him to dive into humility; we were trying to build him up. And this he had hidden even from himself. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p>
humongous	<p>m. LRH def. a mispronunciation of the clumsy dictionary word "hugeous" which nobody can say. It means super-enormousgargantuan- omnipotent. It is American slang and follows a pattern prevalent amongst Mississippi steamboat men to exaggeratedly mispronounce polysyllables [words having several, usually more than three, syllables] for the purpose of description and emphasis, which they picked up from expatriate English supereducated Renaissance men, offloaded to America. [LRH Notes 28 Nov. 1978]</p>
hump, over that	<p>(colloquial) over the worst or most difficult part.</p> <p>(colloquial) over the worst or most difficult part. Oh, you're getting^ggot over that little hump there, some of you, huh? ^gGroup Auditing Session (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(colloquial) over the worst or most difficult part. Oh, you're getting^ggot over that little hump there, some of you, huh? ^gGroup Auditing Session (2 Jan. 60)</p>
hump, over this	<p>over this worst or most difficult part.</p>
Humpty Dumpty	<p>an egg in an old nursery rhyme, represented by a short, squat person, who fell from a wall and broke into pieces. The entire rhyme is / "Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall, / Humpty Dumpty had a great fall; / All the King's horses and all the King's men / Couldn't put Humpty together again."</p>

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Huna	a psychological and religious practice supposedly discovered by Max Freedom Long (1898–1971). Based on his research into an ancient Hawaiian religion, Long is said to have found a method of “healing” that was a mixture of psychology and religion. He said it was “magic,” named it Huna (a Hawaiian word meaning secret), and advocated it as a method to “treat” problems of the body and mind.
Hundred Years' War	a war between France and England that lasted from the middle of the fourteenth century to the middle of the fifteenth. The kings of England invaded France, trying to claim the throne. Toward the end of the war, Joan of Arc ([c. 1412 - 1431] French military leader) helped rally the French, who finally drove the English out.
hundred-and-eighty-degree	completely opposite. From geometry, where the turn or angle of the circumference (the bounding line) of a circle is measured by a unit called a degree. There are 360 degrees in the circumference of a circle. 180 degrees is half of that. Why are these scientists getting more stupid? Because they're going on an hundred-and-eightydegree vector -wrong. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
hung	doubtful or undecided; hesitant. And this is where you, auditor, can really get hung you don't remember what you did. –CCH. Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957) doubtful or undecided; hesitant. stuck; blocked; impeded. stuck.
hung fire	delayed firing. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a “hang-fire” or delayed fire if it then goes off late. Used figuratively in the lecture. failed in an expected result. After the trigger is pulled, a gun sometimes doesn't go off. This is called a “hang-fire” or delayed fire if it then goes off late.
hung up	(slang) addicted or committed (to); obsessed (by); stuck; blocked; impeded. suspended in movement or action; stopped.
hung up (on)	(slang) baffled, frustrated, stymied, etc. (by).

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hung with (something) (informal) fixed with (something); left in possession of (something).

hung, drawn and quartered reference to the death penalty given to a criminal (prior to the fifteenth century) for a major crime. The sentence consisted of the criminal being drawn behind a horse to the site of execution, hung by the neck until dead and then having his head cut off and his body chopped into four pieces (quartered), which were then put on spikes in a public place as an example. In later times, the sentence was changed to only briefly hanging the victim, having him disemboweled (drawn) while still alive and then beheaded and quartered.

a reference to the death penalty given to a criminal in England (prior to the fifteenth century) for a major crime, such as high treason (treason against a sovereign or state). The sentence has slight variations but basically consisted of dragging the criminal behind a horse to the site of execution, hanging him briefly, disemboweling him (drawing), beheading him and then chopping the body into four pieces (quartering), and putting the parts on spikes in public places to serve as an example. Used figuratively it means one is subjected to dire penalty.

Hungarian refugee quota a reference to the number of Hungarian refugees allowed to enter the United States in a given year. The US government, each year, permits a certain number of refugees and immigrants to enter the country. In the mid-1950s, 37,000 Hungarian refugees fled to the United States, following a revolution in Hungary. At that time, the US government had assigned immigrant quotas by nationality. In the mid- 1960s, laws changed and quotas were no longer based on nationality, but were split up into quotas for people from the Western and Eastern Hemisphere. In 1978 this changed again and was no longer split at all, but rather was a single quota for the total number of immigrants entering the US, from anywhere in the world.

Hungarian thing a reference to the revolution that broke out in October 1956 in Budapest, Hungary, when bands of students and workers rebelled against the Communist government. The country was briefly controlled by the rebels until Russian tanks rolled in and crushed the revolution. A new Communist government was then set up.

a reference to the 1956 anti-Soviet uprising in Hungary. Following World War II (1939–1945) a Communist regime was established in Hungary. However, the Hungarians protested the presence of the Soviet troops and in 1956 violence erupted when Hungarian police fired shots into a crowd during a peaceful

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student demonstration in Budapest. The students were demonstrating against the Soviet troops and in support of a Polish revolt earlier that same year. As a result, fighting broke out across the nation and a national revolt ensued. While the revolt was suppressed by the Soviets within a few weeks, the events of 1956 were said to have had a profound effect upon Communism outside the Soviet bloc.

a reference to the revolution that broke out in October 1956 in Budapest, Hungary, when bands of students and workers rebelled against the communist government. The country was briefly controlled by the rebels until Russian tanks rolled in and crushed the revolution. A new communist government was then set up. Start agitating for the Russians to give up Vienna, you see, or-after the Hungarian thing, and so forth. -See Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)

Hungary a country in central Europe. It came under Communist control in the late 1940s, but revolted against the Soviet Union in 1956. The uprising was suppressed by Soviet troops.

hunk (colloquial) a piece; a lump.
(informal) a large or clumsy piece.

hunt and punch (informal) a variation of hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(informal) a variation of hunt and peck, to use a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(informal) done as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in the lecture.

(informal) done as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger.

picking out typewriter keys by sight, usually with one or two fingers; not memorizing the keys. A variation of hunt and peck.

v. a coined variation of hunt and peck, which is typing by searching out each individual key and then striking it, usually using only one or two fingers. Hunt and punch is also used

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figuratively to describe an action similar to this method of typing in which one searches and picks things out. Hunt and peck first appeared in print in the early to mid-1900s and alludes to the movement of birds, such as chickens, when they are feeding.

(informal) in a random manner; a variation of the phrase hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by looking at the keyboard and using random fingering to strike the keys. You don't have to solve this thing by hit or miss, hunt and punch; let's get both of them checked over.

(informal) a variation of hunt and peck, to use a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture. Hunt and punch around. ⇐Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

(informal) in a random manner; a variation of the phrase hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by looking at the keyboard and using random fingering to seek out and strike the keys. You don't have to solve this thing by hit or miss, hunt and punch; let's get both of them checked over. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

(informal) in a random manner; a variation of the phrase hunt and peck, a crude method of typewriting done by looking at the keyboard and using random fingering to seek out and strike the keys. You don't have to solve this thing by hit or miss, hunt and punch; let's get both of them checked over.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| hunt club | n. a type of club organized around fox hunting, the sport of pursuing a fox either on horseback or on foot, accompanied by foxhounds. Subscriber fees and membership dues pay for the cost of keeping the hounds and other such expenses. The clubs generally have committees who look after details of management and organization of the club. |
| hunt-and-punchy | (informal) as if hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in the lecture. |
| hunter caps that have a bill... | a reference to a type of hat worn by hunters, having a bill (visor) on the front and the back, and ear flaps that can be tied under the chin or on top of the hat. This type of hat was made famous by the well-known fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes. |
| Hunter, Edward | (1902 - 1978) American writer. Among the books he wrote were Brainwashing in Red China (1953) and Brainwashing (1956). |

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	(1902–1978) American journalist and author best-known for his books on brainwashing (a term reportedly originated by him),
hunting and punching	(informal) a variation of hunting and pecking, a crude method of typewriting done by searching out each individual letter and striking it with an index finger. Used figuratively in this lecture.
hurrah's nest	a confused or disorderly mass; a state of confusion or disorder. state of utmost confusion; a mess. n. a condition or state of utmost disorder or confusion; a chaotic heap or mess, specifically, a disorderly tangle of debris obstructing a stream or trail. The origin and meaning of the term hurrah here is unknown.
Hurrying Angel, The	a novel of the sea, written in 1935 by English author and poet John Masfield (1878–1967). The story tells of Dick Pomfret (an eighteen-year-old apprentice), and his fight for survival when the ship, The Hurrying Angel, under the command of an experienced but tyrannical captain, given to drink, encounters a cyclone at sea. Dick finally has to take control of the ship. The ship loses two of her three masts, officers are overboard or out of action and the captain is grievously injured. However, the ship survives the cyclone with the hero, Dick, acclaimed and his professional future secured.
hurt me	an old saying, often used by children, as a defense against an attack of name-calling (such as calling one stupid or a crybaby). It is intended to inform another that the bad names or foul words directed at the person will do him (the one on the receiving end) no harm at all. The origin of this saying is unknown, but variations of it have been in use as far back as the 1400s.
husky	a dog of any of several breeds for pulling sleds in the Arctic.
Hustler, Tom	(1934–) an English-born photographer who became interested in photography as a teen while serving in the army in the Far East. Upon his return to England, Hustler worked unsuccessfully in the Stock Exchange for two years until he decided to make photography his profession. As a self-taught struggling amateur, in 1957 he joined Dorothy Wilding (a well-known photographer of society portraiture and royalty) as a “student partner.” After six months, Wilding’s business had ceased to be profitable and at the age of 23, Hustler purchased it and took on her clients. Learning from various experts, he soon became well known and began

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photographing members of the Royal family, taking official wedding pictures, shooting theatrical shots for stage plays and taking glamour shots. He also published the book, *How I Photograph People*, giving a detailed account of his methods and techniques.

Huxley, Aldous	(1894 - 1963), an English author of the twentieth century best known for his novel <i>Brave New World</i> . See also <i>Brave New World</i> in this glossary.
Hwang Po	reference to Hwang Ho, a river in northern China, about 2,900 miles long. "I made the Hwang Po, the Ganges and my waters fall directly over Zambezi Falls." -The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55) reference to the Hwang Ho, a river in northern China, about 2,900 miles long.
hyacinth	a plant of the lily family, widely cultivated for its cylindrical cluster of fragrant flowers in a variety of colors.
hyacinth, buy white	see "WHEN YOU HAVE TWO LOAVES OF BREAD, SELL ONE OF THEM AND BUY WHITE HYACINTH FOR THY SOUL'S SAKE."
Hyde, Mr.	a character in the novel <i>The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> , written in 1886 by Scottish novelist Robert Louis Stevenson (1850– 1894).
hydraulic rams	devices by which the energy of descending water is utilized to raise a part of the water to a height greater than that of the source.
hydroelectric	m. of, relating to or used in the production of electricity through the power of moving water (hydro- means water and electric means producing electricity). In one method of producing electricity, water is stored at a high elevation, as by a dam, and is released down a pipe or tunnel to a lower elevation. The falling water hits the blades of a wheel and causes it to rotate, thus spinning a shaft that drives a generator to produce electricity. producing or having to do with the production of electricity by water power or by the friction of water or steam.
hydrogen dehydrogize,	make a coined expression in reference to removing or separating out hydrogen (a colorless, odorless, tasteless, gaseous element), which creates an explosion of vast violence. A play on the words hydrogen and dehydrogenate (to remove hydrogen from something).

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Hydrographic Office	<p>a bureau of the U.S. Navy Department which is concerned with navigation and the mapping of the world's oceans.</p> <p>at the time of this lecture, the US government office which practiced hydrography, the science of measuring, describing and charting seas, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water, with special reference to their use for navigation and commerce. This name of this office has since been changed to Oceanographic Office.</p> <p>the US government office, at the time of this lecture, which practiced hydrography, the science of measuring, describing and charting seas, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water, with special reference to their use for navigation and commerce. The name of this office has since been changed to Oceanographic Office.</p> <p>the US government office, at the time of this lecture, which practiced hydrography, the science of measuring, describing and charting seas, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water, with special reference to their use for navigation and commerce. The name of this office has since been changed to Oceanographic Office. Because you read in there—you read in there, “The charts are put out by the Hydrographic Office; they are twenty-one and a half inches by twenty-four and a half inches.</p>
hydrophobic	<p>a made-up word. But a PA system always—I don’t care what kind of a PA system, whether it’s a stereophonic or hydrophobic sound, will always depersonalize the Group Auditor or the speaker.</p>
Hymn to the Dawn Child	<p>a reference to a sacred Hindu hymn that contained the concept that first there is birth, then there is growth, followed by decay and finally death.</p> <p>one of the Vedic hymns which honors the goddess of the dawn and poetically conveys the concept of the dawn becoming the day, becoming the night and out of nothingness a progressive development into a new nothingness. And this is contained in, I think, the Hymn to the Dawn Child, variously captioned and translated by Western translators.</p>
hyoscine	<p>same as scopolamine, an alkaloid used in medicine as a sedative, hypnotic and sometimes with other drugs to relieve pain.</p> <p>n. same as scopolamine.</p>
hyperbole	<p>deliberate and obvious exaggeration used for effect.</p>

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hyperboloid	(geometry) an alteration of hyperboloid, a three-dimensional geometric solid.
hyperdynes	<p>a made-up technical word. Well, let's all get real smart and let's figure out what the thyroid has to do with the hyperdynes and exactly how that crisscrosses the wobbleguffs—only these are all nonexistent things.</p> <p>a made-up technical word.</p>
hypertension	abnormally high blood pressure, or a disease of which this is the chief sign.
hypnosis	<p>a trancelike condition usually induced for the purpose of implanting suggestions.</p> <p>the practice of putting a person into a trance for the purpose of planting suggestions. Hypnosis reduces self-determinism by entering the commands of another below the awareness level of an individual's mind. Also called hypnotism.</p>
hypnotist	<p>a person who practices hypnotism, the act 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 awareness level of an individual's mind.</p> <p>a person who practices the act 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 awareness level of an individual's mind.</p>
hypnotized bird	a reference to the state of mesmerism some animals go into when confronted by a snake. While it is sometimes believed that snakes hypnotize their prey, the state actually occurs from curiosity or fear, not hypnotism.
hypochondriac	<p>a person having hypochondria. See also hypochondria in this glossary.</p> <p>a person suffering from hypochondria, abnormal anxiety over one's health, often with imaginary illnesses and severe melancholy.</p> <p>a person who continually shows unnecessary anxiety about his health.</p> <p>a person who imagines that he is ill when he is not.</p>

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hypothecate	hypothesize; assume; suppose.
hypothyroid	of or relating to a disorder resulting from deficient activity of the thyroid gland, characterized by a retarded rate of metabolism and resulting sluggishness, puffiness, etc.
hysterical	(psychiatry) of or characteristic of hysteria, a psychiatric condition variously characterized by emotional excitability, excessive anxiety, sensory and motor disturbances, or the unconscious simulation of organic disorders, such as blindness, deafness, etc.
hysterical deafness, blindness	the first, "hysterical" blindness, means the patient is afraid to see; "hysterical" deafness means he is afraid to hear.
	the first, "hysterical" blindness, means the patient is afraid to see; "hysterical" deafness means he is afraid to hear.
I and I	Interview and Invoice.
I Will Arise Societies	a made-up name for societies.
I/C	In-Charge.
	abbreviation for in-charge.
	abbreviation for in-charge. @A staff member who privately sells org prospect lists to a squirrel, the I/C who lets the org get ripped off for some personal favor, are actionable, of course, under criminal law.
i_Better Dead Clublt	a made-up name. 62
i~	-Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
I'll say!	(informal) yes, indeed. (Oxford American Dictionary)
I'm coming, I'm coming, for my head is bending low	I hear those gentle voices calling 'Old Black Joe.'” Joe was the name of a servant in Jane McDowell's household before she became Foster's wife.
i9Auld Lang Syneld	a traditional Scottish song, customarily sung on New Year™s Eve; the title literally means i%¾old long since.lò
iatrogenic	means illness 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 surgeons.

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IBM card	<p>a piece of cardboard used in a former system of data storage and retrieval, produced by the International Business Machines Corporation, one of the largest computer manufacturers in the world. The information was stored in special codes consisting of various patterns of holes or notches punched in the card. The card could be fed into a machine which was able to read the pattern and thus retrieve the stored information.</p> <p>a type of paper card that may have information recorded on it by means of punched holes, and which may be read by a computer. IBM refers to International Business Machines Corporation, a US business machine and computer manufacturer.</p>
ibn-Batuta	<p>(1304–ca. 1377) a famous Arabian traveler of the Middle Ages and a contemporary of Marco Polo. Ibn-Batuta spent the 24 years from 1325 to 1349 traveling 75,000 miles through North Africa, southern Spain, the Middle East, East Africa, Central Asia, India, Southeast Asia and crossing the Sahara Desert to West Africa. After his return to Morocco in 1349, he dictated an account of his travels. The resulting work has long been considered a valuable source of past historical, economic and social data, particularly about India and the Middle East. But we discover that Tamerlane had in his court an Arabian known as ibn-Batuta who had just completed a series of books about his journeyings and travels throughout Europe and Africa and Asia.</p>
ice ages	<p>periods in the history of the Earth when large glaciers covered much of the surface of the continents.</p>
ice cream sodas	<p>drinks made with soda water (water charged under pressure with carbon dioxide gas), flavoring, such as fruit or other syrups, and ice cream.</p>
ice machine, pumping up the	<p>a humorous reference to using a manual pump on an ice machine to raise the system's pressure and thus increase its efficiency. An ice machine is a refrigeration unit that artificially makes ice.</p>
iceman	<p>a person who sells or delivers ice.</p>
ICI	<p>abbreviation for Imperial Chemical Industries, a British corporation founded in 1926 which, at that time, produced many products, such as chemicals, dyes, explosives, fertilizers and paint. ICI's headquarters is in London, England and today it produces an even wider range of chemical products and has over 500 subordinate and associated companies throughout the United Kingdom and Europe. Well, you'd-just a crudest possible use-you</p>

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see something that is painted with ICI Best House Paint, as represented of having been painted in 1510, you know that's wrong, because they didn't make peanut-oil-emulsion paint in I mean, that's crude, see? -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

abbreviation for Imperial Chemical Industries, a major British chemical manufacturer. Well, you'd just a crudest possible use you see something that is painted with ICI Best House Paint, as represented of having been painted in 1510, you know that's wrong, because they didn't make peanut-oil-emulsion paint in A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

an abbreviation for Imperial Chemical Industries, a British corporation founded in 1926 which produced a variety of products, such as paints, chemicals, dyes, explosives and fertilizers. By the late twentieth century ICI was producing an even wider range of chemical products with more than five hundred subordinate and associated companies throughout the United Kingdom, Europe and other countries.

abbreviation for Imperial Chemical Industries, a major British chemical manufacturer.

abbreviation for Imperial Chemical Industries, a major British chemical manufacturer. Well, you'd just a crudest possible use you see something that is painted with ICI best house paint, as represented of having been painted in 1510, you know that's wrong, because they didn't make peanut-oil-emulsion paint in A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

icky-dicky

a made up term.

(colloquial) humorous variation of itty-bitty, very small; tiny.

ICS

abbreviation for International Correspondence School a school that gives courses of instruction by mail, sending lessons and examinations to a student periodically, and correcting and grading the returned answers.

ICS Institute

a reference to the International Correspondence School, one of the first private correspondence schools of the United States, established in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the late 1800s. (A correspondence school is one that provides instruction by mail.) ICS grew out of a course in coal mining, offered by the editor of a mining journal, and expanded over the years to become one of the world's largest correspondence schools, offering education in

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many different subjects, including accounting, computers, finance, various engineering fields and electronics.

ID card	short for identification card. A card or document that serves to identify a person.
ideal scene	<p>a statement or concept of how a scene (area or product) ought to be. If one doesn't know the ideal scene or situation then one is not likely to observe non-ideal points in it. Most errors in observation are made because one has no ideal for the scene or no familiarity with it.</p> <p>a statement or concept of how a scene (area or product) ought to be. If one doesn't know the ideal scene or situation then one is not likely to observe non-ideal points in it. Most errors in observation are made because one has no ideal for the scene or no familiarity with it. Full data on ideal scenes is contained in Management Series, Volume One by L. Ron Hubbard.</p> <p>how something ought to be. The entire concept of an ideal scene is a clean statement of its purpose.</p>
ideals	<p>high principles or aims.</p> <p>goals or principles, especially those of a noble character.</p>
idee fixe	(French) a fixed idea; obsession. Now, he is insane on that one subject at first, and then he can get another idee fixe and become insane on another subject.
identify	<p>be unable to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance. All brainwashing is, is getting a person to identify beyond reason. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>be unable to evaluate differences in time, location, form, composition or importance.</p>
ideologies	systematic schemes of ideas, usually relating to politics or society or to the conduct of a class or group, and regarded as justifying actions, especially those that are held implicitly or adopted as a whole and maintained regardless of the course of events.
idiom	a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be understood from the ordinary meanings of the words.
idiosyncrasies	structural or behavioral characteristics peculiar to certain individuals, groups, etc.

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Idlewild	previous name of the John F. Kennedy International Airport, located in Long Island, New York. It is one of the world's busiest airports.
idols	images or other material objects representing a deity to which religious worship is addressed.
ids	(psychoanalysis) plural of id, a term in psychoanalysis meaning “the dark, inaccessible part of the personality.” Id is the Latin word for “it.”
ieu-	psychosomatic psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body;
if'n	a dialectic pronunciation of if, chiefly heard in the southern United States.
if'n	(dialect) if.
Iglutes	a made-up name for a tribe. made-up name for a tribe.
ignition system	the system that sets fire to a mixture of gases in the cylinders of a gasoline engine.
igualdad	(Spanish) equality.
II	See SOP 8 in this glossary. If you were absolutely sure that by doing such and so a technique on a Black V would eventually unblack him and make him into a IV and then a III and then a II, even if it were going to take you thirty hours of hard work to do that, you could sit there and be very calm about it, couldn't you? see Grades of Release in this glossary. a case at Step II Negative Exteriorizing of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G “Procedures for Theta Clearing” in the appendix of this volume.
IIb	see Class IIb in this glossary. But those of you who had just come up to the nervous state of newly created IIb didn't measure up this well. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)
lieked	overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest.
III	See SOP 8 in this glossary. If you were absolutely sure that by doing such and so a technique on a Black V would eventually

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unblack him and make him into a IV and then a III and then a II, even if it were going to take you thirty hours of hard work to do that, you could sit there and be very calm about it, couldn't you?

a case at Step III By Orientation of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G "Procedures for Theta Clearing" in the appendix of this volume.

Ike	nickname of Dwight D. Eisenhower. See Eisenhower in this glossary.
ilk	class; kind; sort.
Illinois	a state in the Midwestern United States.
illuminated	enlightened, as with knowledge.
illuminated	decorated (a manuscript, book, etc.) with colors and gold or silver, as was often done in the Middle Ages. Rather amusing when you look over the extraordinary efforts, the huge universities, the enormous monasteries, and the great gigantic illuminated tomes which have been written just to avoid answering the question of, where is he and what is he going to do?
	decorated (a manuscript, book, etc.) with colors and gold or silver, as was often done in the Middle Ages.
illustrious	very distinguished; deservedly famous.
Im.	preclear.
imbibed	taken into the mind and kept, as ideas, principles, etc.
immediate and serious threat to	what is actually there. Fortunately,
immediate family	n. a term generally applied to one's parents, wife or husband, children, and sisters and brothers.
immersed	involved deeply; absorbed.
immeshed	enmeshed; entangled.
Immigration Office	short for Immigration and Naturalization Service, an agency of the US Department of Justice, created in 1891. It is empowered to administer the federal laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and to the naturalization (admitting to citizenship) of aliens lawfully residing in the United States. See

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also aliens in this glossary. The British people should take up a collection and buy this office back, and that's the aliens office, and-the aliens office of Great Britain-and they've taken their cue from the Immigration Office of the Department of Injustice and they're pretty ornery. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

short for Immigration and Naturalization Service, an agency of the US Department of Justice, created in 1891. It is empowered to administer the Federal laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and to the naturalization (admitting to citizenship) of aliens lawfully residing in the United States. See also aliens in this glossary.

immobilized	prevented from movement.
imp	a small demon.
impair	make worse, less, weaker, etc.; damage; reduce.
imparting	communicating; telling.
impede	hinder; obstruct.
impeded	stood in the way of; hindered; obstructed.
impeding	hindering; resisting.
imperialism	the policy and practice of forming and maintaining an empire in seeking to control raw materials and world markets by the conquest of other countries, the establishment of colonies, etc.
imperils	puts in danger.
impervious	incapable of being injured, damaged or made weak.
Impervium	a reference to Impervious, a trade name for a type of paint produced in England in the mid-1900s.
impinge	make an impression; have an effect or impact.
impingee	strikes, hits or dashes (upon or against).
impingement	the action of making an impression; having an effect or impact. the act of driving in.
implant	an enforced command or series of commands installed in an individual's reactive mind below his awareness level to cause him

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to read or behave in a prearranged way without his "knowing it.
See also readive mind.

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." When encountering an implant in session, the needle can go still.

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."—HCOB ~1 11 April 1982. ~ 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." See also reactive mind in this glossary. You just take some electronic shock waves and some implants and kick them and destroy all their self-determinism . . . and you've got a human being. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

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.” (Chapter 5, #26)

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 ‘Inowing it.” You know that you can have him find or not find and then not-know about each one of those implants and they go zing, ping, crash, boom! -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-Néw Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

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 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.” See also reactive mind in this glossary.

install an enforced command or series of commands in the

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reactive mind below the awareness level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his “knowing it.” Somebody has man down to a criminal level where he has to implant people to get anything done. See also reactive mind in this glossary.

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.” See also reactive mind in this glossary. And on the other hand, it doesn't take very long to make an implant with Black Dianetics; it just doesn't take long.

implant GPM an implanted Goals Problem Mass; an electronic means of overwhelming a thetan with a significance using the mechanics of the actual pattern of living to entrap the thetan and force obedience to behavior patterns. And then the implant GPMs interact one against the other, so if he gets the idea to stay, then he feels he has to move. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)

an implanted Goals Problem Mass; an electronic means of overwhelming a thetan with a significance using the mechanics of the actual pattern of living to entrap the thetan and force obedience to behavior patterns.

implanter one who implants. An implant is 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."

a person who gives implants (enforced commands 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”).

one who administers an implant, 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.”

one who implants. An implant is 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.”

implanters those who give implants (enforced commands or series of commands installed in the reactive mind below the awareness

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	level of the individual to cause him to react or behave in a prearranged way without his “knowing it.”)
implants	<p>enforced commands 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.”</p> <p>enforced commands 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.” See also reactive mind in this glossary.</p> <p>enforced commands 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." -HCOB 11 April 1982.</p>
implicate	to show to have a connection with a crime, fault, etc.; involve. NONE OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS OR PLACES IN THIS FILM HAVE BEEN CHANGED SO AS TO IMPLICATE THE GUILTY
implication	something implied, indicated indirectly, hinted or suggested.
implode	collapse 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.
imponderable	anything that cannot be conclusively determined or explained.
import	importance.
imposes	inflicts; lays as a burden.
	lays on or sets as something to be borne, endured, obeyed, fulfilled, paid, etc.
imposition	<p>a burden imposed unfairly.</p> <p>act of imposing (setting as something to be endured, obeyed, fulfilled, paid etc) by or as if by authority. A burden imposed unfairly.</p>
impregnable	unshakeable; unyielding; firm.
Impressionists	a group of 19th century French painters in Paris who attempted to convey in painting the impression gained from the direct

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observation of nature. Concerned principally with the study of light and its refractions, they used short brush strokes of bright colors in immediate juxtaposition (put side by side or close together) to represent the effect of light on objects. Their style was a rebellion against the accepted schools of painting of their day, and for an entire generation their work was generally ignored or ridiculed.

improvident

failing to provide for future needs, lacking an anticipatory or future perception of things.

lacking foresight; not looking ahead; not careful in providing for the future; not thrifty.

impulse

a surge of electrical current in one direction. See also current in this glossary.

(physiology) a stimulus passed on by a muscle or nerve, which causes or prevents activity.

in absentia

(Latin) although not present. Literally it means "in absence."

(Latin) in absence.

(Latin) although not present. Literally it means "in absence." Don't do it in absentia! got the idea? if you really want to keep their marriage together. Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

(Latin) although not present. Literally it means "in absence." Don't do it in absentia! got the idea? if you really want to keep their marriage together. Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

in bad

(colloquial) out of favor, unpopular, in difficulty, in trouble.

out of favor, unpopular, in difficulty, in trouble.

in broad daylight

If you say something happens in broad daylight, you are expressing your surprise that it happens during the day...rather than at night. (see Collins)

in clear

m. written or transmitted in ordinary language, not in code or cipher, said especially of official documents such as those sent by diplomats. The term is a direct translation of the French en clair (literally meaning in clear) and has been used since the end of the nineteenth century.

in cold blood

deliberately; ruthlessly.

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in for it	(slang) about to suffer trouble, attack, etc. If you mention the subject or if anybody-foolishly-you permit anybody to introduce you as a Dianeticist or a Scientologist, youre in for it! -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
	(slang) about to suffer trouble, attack, etc.
in hand	under control.
in its early days publishing the first article on Dianetics, Dianetics	The Evolution of a Science in the May 1950 issue of Astounding.
in kind	in proper or good condition.
in lieu	instead of; in place of.
in lieu of	in place of; instead of.
in session	the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as preclear “willing to talk to the auditor and is interested in his own case.”
in spite of	despite; in disregard of.
	regardless of.
in that	since; because.
in the Bible	“Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye. 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.le
in the Bible which reads	“Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of
in the name of common sense(colloquial) an expression used to show surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.	
	(colloquial) a phrase used to express surprise or annoyance in questions, requests, etc.
inaccessible	an inaccessible case; one who is bound and determined to stay sick, who won’t talk to you, will have nothing to do with being healed in any way. (Chapter 6, #9)
	an inaccessible case; one who is bound and determined to stay sick, who won’t talk to you, will have nothing to do with being healed in any way.

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inane	lacking sense or meaning; foolish; silly.
incandescent	glowing or white with heat.
incarceration	imprisonment; confinement.
Incas	members of any of the dominant groups of South American Indian peoples who established an empire in Peru prior to the Spanish conquest.
incept	n. an abbreviated form of the word inception, meaning the beginning or initiation of something or the action of entering upon some stage of existence or undertaking.
incipiate	v. a made-up word.
inciting	urging to action; stirring up; rousing.
inclinations	tendencies.
include	The Blazed Trail (1902), The Riverman (1908) and Rules of the Game (1909).
includes the Keeper of Tech and	charge of the functions of Division
includes the lines	<p>“The boy stood on the burning deck, Whence all but he had fled; ... The flames rolled on; he would not go Without his father’s word; ... There came a burst of thunder sound; The boy—oh! where was he?”</p> <p>“Lead, kindly Light, amid th’ encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on; The night is dark, and I am far from home; Lead Thou me on. Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see The distant scene; one step enough for me.”</p>
includes these lines	<p>“’Tis the last rose of summer, Left blooming alone; All her lovely companions Are faded and gone. No flower of her kindred, No rosebud is nigh, To reflect back her blushes, Or give sigh for sigh.”</p>
including	a) the Cuban missile crisis—the Soviet Union installed missiles in Cuba and United States President Kennedy blockaded the area until an agreement was reached and the missiles were removed, b) atomic bomb testing, c) the space race between the Soviet Union and the United States and d) the rift between the Soviet Union and China (who opposed peaceful coexistence policies).
including Shakespeare. Example	“The salesman played fast and loose with his

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customers and soon lost their business.”

incognito	with true identity unrevealed or disguised; under an assumed name, rank, etc.
Income Tax Bureau	a bureau of the government responsible for the assessment and collection of federal taxes. It collects most of its revenues through income tax.
incompetent	(law) being unable or legally unqualified to perform a specified act or acts or to be held legally responsible for such action.
inconstant	unsteady in affections or loyalties; fickle.
incontrovertible	not open to question or dispute; indisputable.
inculcated	implanted by repeated statement or admonition; taught persistently and earnestly.
incumbent upon	resting upon as a duty or obligation.
incursion	a running, bringing or entering in or into, with vigorous, forceful or determined effort. aggressive invasion into another's territory or domain.
indebted	owing gratitude, as for a favor received. owing gratitude (the condition of being grateful for some favor; thankfulness), as for a favor received. To what are we indebted to this, shall we say, intrusion into our daily and, shall we say, necessary affairs?
Independence Day	same as Fourth of July. See Fourth of July in this glossary. You know, Independence Day is a great day. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957) same as Fourth of July. See Fourth of July in this glossary.
index error	the discrepancy (difference) between a true and a recorded reading, especially that of a sextant (an instrument which measures the angular distance between objects). It is normally given as plus or minus, according to whether the observed reading must be increased or decreased. the discrepancy between a true and a recorded reading, especially that of a sextant (an instrument which measures the angular distance between objects). The index error is normally given as

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plus or minus, according to whether the observed reading must be increased or decreased.

the discrepancy between a true and a recorded reading, especially that of a sextant (an instrument which measures the angular distance between objects). The index error is normally given as plus or minus, according to whether the observed reading must be increased or decreased. “You always know the index error of your sextant.”

Index of Forbidden Books a list of books considered dangerous to Roman Catholic faith and morals, first published by the Roman Catholic Church in 496 A.D. It was titled *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (Index of Forbidden Books) in 1559. The penalty assigned to Catholics for possessing, reading or selling any of the books appearing in this index was excommunication. This was based on the principle that Catholics should be forbidden, as a natural part of ethics, to read anything they know may endanger their faith or moral life. The last edition of the index appeared in 1948 and in 1966 the church announced that no new editions would be published and the existing list was no longer binding. The penalty of excommunication was also lifted and the index was relegated to the status of a historic document.

indexes things that point out or show; signs, tokens or indications.

India a country in south Asia. In August and September 1965, India and neighboring Pakistan were at war with each other over Kashmir, a territory situated between the two countries which both claimed jurisdiction over.

a country in South Asia of which the main religions are Hinduism, Muslim, Christianity and Sikhism.

India paper a thin, tough paper, used chiefly for Bibles, prayer books, etc.

Indian clubs metal or wooden clubs shaped like large bottles, swung singly or in pairs for exercising the arms.

Indian Ocean Summer a reference to a line painted on a ship's hull indicating how heavily it may be loaded when scheduled to travel in the Indian Ocean during the summer. Such a line indicates the safe levels to which a ship may be loaded under different conditions of weather and types of sea. For example, a ship floats higher or lower depending on what type of water it is in, i.e., fresh water, salt water, water in the winter, summer, etc. Based on this and the structure and strength of the ship, designations are made to ensure

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the ship travels safely.

one of the deepest depths possible to which a cargo ship may be loaded and its hull immersed in water. Summer is the name of the Plimsoll mark on the side of a ship indicating a legally allowed depth (one of the deepest). It is called Indian Ocean Summer as laws regulating how much cargo a ship can carry have been known to not be well enforced in the Indian Ocean and thus Plimsoll marks have been falsified in order to carry more cargo and make more money. See also Plimsoll mark in this glossary.

indian swamp root oil a coined variation of snake(root) oil which refers to any of various preparations sold by peddlers posing as scientists, doctors, or the like, as an all-purpose cure-all, but with little, if any, medical value.

Indian Swamp Root Oil a coined variation of snake(root) oil which refers to any of various preparations sold by peddlers posing as scientists, doctors, or the like, as an all-purpose cure-all, but with little, if any, medical value. Snakeroot is the common name for several different flowering plants whose roots supposedly looked like snakes or were used to treat snakebites. Swamp root is an archaic word for whisky.

made-up name for a particular brand of “snake oil,” a liquid concoction of questionable medical value sold as an all-purpose curative.

Indianapolis US warship which fought in World War II. The Indianapolis was a cruiser, which is a large, fast ship having armor protection as well as large guns for war. This ship was built and launched in the 1930s and was used against the Japanese in World War II. In the war, she escorted other ships and with her large guns, was used to attack positions on land. In 1945, the Indianapolis was used to transport components for the first atomic bombs to a US base on an island in the western Pacific Ocean. On July 30, 1945, after leaving this island, the Indianapolis was attacked by a Japanese submarine and sunk. The Indianapolis was the last major US warship sunk in World War II. Well, of course, it's very nice to know all these cautions, but what did the captain of the Indianapolis . . .

a United States warship that was in service during World War II (1939–1945). Launched in the 1930s the ship carried several guns and was used against the Japanese during the war. In 1945, the Indianapolis was used to transport components for the first atomic bombs to a US base at Tinian (an island in the western Pacific

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Ocean). On July 30, 1945, it was attacked by two Japanese submarine torpedoes and sank within two minutes. No SOS was sent. It was the last major US warship sunk in World War II. Only 318 of the 1,199 crew survived and the ship's Captain, Charles B. McVay, III, was found guilty by a court martial of hazarding his ship's safety by failing to follow a zigzag course to avoid enemy fire. However, he was restored to active duty without punishment.

Indians members of any of the peoples living in America when Europeans first came there. Also called American Indian.

indicators those manifestations in a person or group that indicate whether it is doing well or poorly, signal an approaching change, or show that the auditing process has reached the desired end point.

conditions or circumstances arising during an action which indicate whether the action is running well or badly. A bad condition not getting any better or not lessening, or the person having losses would be bad indicators. A bad condition getting better or becoming less present would be a good indicator. Good indicators also include such things as fast progress, person happy, having wins, etc.

conditions or circumstances arising during an action which indicate whether the action is running well or badly. A bad condition not getting any better or not lessening, or the person having losses would be bad indicators. A bad condition getting better or becoming less present would be a good indicator. Good indicators also include such things as fast progress, person happy, having wins, etc.

those manifestations in a person or group that whether it is doing well or poorly, signal an approaching change, or show that the auditing process has reached the desired end point.

indict charge with an offense or crime; accuse.

indigestible unbearable; unendurable.

indigo a deep violet-blue dye.

indistinctnesses instances of not having been heard or perceived clearly.

individuality the sum of the characteristics or qualities that set one person or thing apart from others; individual character.

individuate separate oneself from someone, a group, etc., and withdraw from involvement with it.

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	separate oneself from someone, a group, etc., and withdraw from involvement with it.
	withdraw into only self and out of groups.
	become withdrawn from groups and into only self.
individuates	withdraws out of a group and into only self. The mechanics of individuation are first, communication into, and then refusal to communicate into.
	forms (something) into individual or distinct parts.
indoctrinated	instructed in a doctrine, principle, ideology, etc.
	instructed; taught.
indolence	the quality or state of disliking or avoiding work; idleness; laziness.
	laziness; idleness.
Indonesia	a republic and archipelago (a group of many islands) in southeast Asia comprising over 13,000 islands between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
indubitably	in such a way that cannot be doubted; unquestionably.
inductive	of or relating to induction, a way of reasoning using known facts to produce general laws.
	of or using induction, logical reasoning that a general law exists because particular cases that seem to be examples of it exist.
inductive reasoning	logic using specific instances to predict general principles. Example You need 30 minutes to get ready for work each day; your ride leaves at 8 30 a.m., therefore you need to get up at 8 00 a.m. in order to get to work on time.
indulgence	the act of giving in to; letting oneself have, use or do.
Industrial Marketing	an American trade magazine on business marketing, founded in 1916 and later renamed Advertising Age's Business Marketing. Toward the end of the twentieth century it had a circulation of close to 50,000 and covered such topics as marketing news, strategies and tactics, public relations and new promotional ideas, and various problems encountered in advertising.

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Industrial Marketing□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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industrialists	persons who own or are engaged in managing industrial businesses.
inept	<p>lacking skill or aptitude for a particular task or assignment; awkward; clumsy.</p> <p>awkward or clumsy; incompetent.</p>
ineptly	in a manner which lacks reason or judgment. inertia a tendency to remain in a fixed condition without change; disinclination to move or act. inexorable unyielding; unalterable. infra one of the invisible rays of color just beyond the red end of the visible range of light. inherent existing as an essential ingredient or characteristic. insidious intended to entrap or outwit. integrate to bring together or incorporate (parts) into a whole.
ineptness	<p>a state of being unskilled for a particular task.</p> <p>lack of skill or aptitude for a particular task or assignment; awkwardness; clumsiness.</p>
inertia	<p>Every material object continues in its state of rest, or uniform motion in a straight line, unless it is compelled to change that state by forces impressed</p> <p>a tendency to remain in a fixed condition without change; disinclination to move or act.</p> <p>a fixed condition without change; disinclination to move or act.</p> <p>momentum.</p> <p>(physics) the tendency of matter to remain at rest if at rest, or, if moving, to keep moving in the same direction, unless affected by some outside force.</p> <p>(physics) the tendency of matter to stay at rest, or to keep on moving in the same direction, unless acted on by an outside force.</p>

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inestimable	too large or too great to be estimated or appreciated.
inevitably	unavoidably, certainly.
inexplicably	in a manner that cannot be explained, understood or accounted for.
inextricably	in a way incapable of being disentangled, undone, loosed or solved.
infame	n. an obsolete word meaning widespread bad repute; fame or notoriety for badness or evil of any kind; public reproach or disgrace. very bad reputation; notoriety; disgrace; dishonor.
infamous	having a very bad reputation; notorious.
infantry company	military unit that fights on foot, in modern times typically with rifles, machine guns, grenades, etc., as weapons. I was talking to somebody the other day and he says, “You know,” he said, “I just ache to get hold of an infantry company and put all their hats on as to what they’re supposed to do and train them so that they can control MEST so the officers can handle men and the men can handle weapons, and so they can communicate with one another and so that they could engage upon their individual activities as they were supposed to.” – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957) military unit that fights on foot, in modern times typically with rifles, machine guns, grenades, etc., as weapons.
Infantry, 137th	a regiment of the United States Army organized in Kansas in 1879 as the Kansas Volunteer Militia. It evolved into the Kansas National Guard and was renamed 137th Infantry in October 1917. During World War I, this regiment fought in a number of regions of France and during World War II in France and central Europe.
infantrymen	a group of soldiers trained and equipped to fight chiefly on foot.
infects	spreads feelings, ideas, etc., of a good or bad kind to (others).
infernal regions	areas of hell or the ancient mythological world of the dead.
inferred	hinted; implied; suggested.
infiltrusions	n. a made-up word.

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infinity	<p>anything infinite; endless or unlimited space, time, distance, quantity, etc.</p> <p>an indefinitely large number or amount.</p> <p>(mathematics) infinite distance or an infinitely distant part of space.</p>
infirm	<p>feeble or weak in body and in health, especially because of age; ailing.</p>
infirmity	<p>physical weakness or ailment.</p>
inflow	<p>cause (something) to proceed inward toward oneself; receive.</p> <p>the act of flowing in or something that flows in, such as a received communication, money, etc.</p>
info pack	<p>information pack or packet.</p>
Informer, The	<p>a 1935 movie based on the 1925 novel by Liam O'Flaherty (1896@1984, Irish author). It takes place during the Irish Rebellion against Great Britain in 1922. I remember a famous movie Victor McLaglen paid=played in, that showed a beautiful rendition of this. It was The Informer.</p> <p>a film made in 1935, based on the 1925 novel by Irish author Liam O'Flaherty (1896@1984). The story takes place in 1922 during the Irish Rebellion, and deals with a man (played by Victor McLaglen) who betrays a colleague to the police in order to collect a reward.</p> <p>an award-winning movie made in 1935, based on a 1925 novel of the same name by Irish author, Liam O'Flaherty (1896–1984). The story takes place in 1922 in Dublin, Ireland, during a rebellion and deals with a man, Gypo (played by British actor Victor McLaglen [1886–1959]), who betrays a colleague to police for money. After spending the money recklessly, he is brought before a court of inquiry. Suffering from a breakdown, he hides with his girlfriend, who unwittingly betrays him. Mortally wounded, he drags himself to a church to die.</p> <p>1935 movie based on the 1925 novel by Liam O'Flaherty (1896 - 1984, Irish author). It takes place during the Irish Rebellion from Great Britain in 1922.</p> <p>a 1935 movie based on the 1925 novel by Liam O'Flaherty (1896</p>

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- 1984, Irish author). It takes place during the Irish Rebellion from Great Britain in 1922.

a 1935 movie based on the 1925 novel by Liam O'Flaherty (1896-1984, Irish author). It takes place during the Irish Rebellion from Great Britain in 1922. I remember a famous movie Victor McLaglen played in, that showed a beautiful rendition of this. It was The Informer.

infra short for infrared, rays of light that are just beyond red in the color spectrum.

short for infrared, rays of light that are just beyond red in the color spectrum. So we'd have to know where we were on this, pale pink up- here to this deep, deep infra of some sort.

infused filled (with a quality, feeling, etc.); imbued; inspired.

ing is the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called processing. See also process in this glossary. Or all of a sudden, you'll be sitting there innocently, all willing to process everybody and this guy will walk in and he'll say, "I need some auditing." -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

ing to run'so head-on into a GPM that you're going to have to shift to 3N 1

ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS ", in order to carry out that particular GPM, and then shift back to 2H. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63) 2.2 the numerical designation for an unnamed tone between 2.0 (antagonism) and 2.4 (monotony) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. Well actually, the band between about 0.75 on the Tone Scale, and about 0.2-pardon me, 2.2 (in that band right in there), my God! -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) 2.3 the numerical designation for an unnamed tone between 2.0 (antagonism) and 2.4 (monotony) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. And you would be able to run Opening Procedure of 8-C until he finally hit about 2.3 on the Tone Scale or 2.5. . . - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) 2.5 the numerical designation for boredom on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. And you would be able to run Opening Procedure of 8-C until he finally hit about 2.3 on the Tone Scale or 2.5. . . - Two Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) universe the totality of all the things that exist. And the moment they occupy the same spot-no ridge, no energy, no space, no universe. -Two Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) up and started up (accompanied by a

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subsequent action). Missed a goal, back in the session; you know, one of these skitter-scatter sorts of reviews of putting things back together again, re-dating and that sort of thing, and just up and missed a goal. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24

Ingersoll	<p>Robert Green Ingersoll (1833 - 1899), American lawyer and writer. He was well known as an orator, lecturer, and religious controversialist, being best known for his attacks on the Bible.</p> <p>Robert Green Ingersoll (1833@1899), American lawyer and writer. He was well known as an orator, lecturer, and religious controversialist, being best known for his attacks on the Bible. I think one of the best commentaries on this⇧Mark Twain did some very interesting commentaries on it⇧and I think Ingersoll was the great atheist. ⇧Organizational Operation (15 July 64)</p>
ingratiate	make acceptable.
ingression	<p>the action of going in or entering (something); invasion.</p> <p>the action of going in or entering; entrance; invasion.</p> <p>the act of going in or entering.</p>
inherently	in itself or oneself; by its or one's nature.
Inhibit Scale	same as CDEI Scale. See also CDEI Scale in this glossary.
initiated	brought into practice or use; introduced; started.
initiative	the characteristic of originating new ideas or methods; ability to think and act without being urged; enterprise.
injunction	command; order; admonition.
Injuns	(US colloquial) Indians (inhabitants of North America and South America before the arrival of white settlers from Europe).
injustice	<p>failure to administer existing law; an unknown penalty of some kind, or being penalized for unknown or nonexistent crimes.</p> <p>wrong accusation and unjust punishment.</p>
inkapedis	n. a made-up word.
inkblot test	(psychology) a psychological test which uses a standard series of ten inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. Also called a Rorschach

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because it was devised by Herman Rorschach (1884–1922), a Swiss psychiatrist. The worst tests are those that have to be interpreted by the operator—the inkblot test.

inkstone	a stone containing iron sulphate used in making ink. When lampblack (a fine soot) is mixed with gum on the inkstone, iron sulphate is imparted into the mixture. The more iron sulphate contained in the ink the less it fades.
innate	existing naturally rather than acquired; that seems to have been in one from birth.
innocuous	<p>not controversial or offensive; dull and uninspiring. And you start to run Then and Now Solids today on the most innocuous, skeptical person that you ever saw at all . . . – Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p> <p>not controversial, offensive or stimulating; dull and uninspiring.</p> <p>not controversial or offensive; dull and uninspiring.</p> <p>that does not injure or harm; harmless.</p>
innovation	the action of bringing in (something new) the first time; the introduction of novelties; the alteration of what is established by the introduction of new elements or forms.
innumerable	too many to count; very many; countless.
innurnerable	too numerous to be counted; very many; countless.
inositol	<p>a B vitamin related to control of cholesterol level. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #5</p> <p>a vitamin found in high concentrations in the human brain, stomach, kidney, spleen and liver; related to control of cholesterol level; reported to have mild inhibitory effect on cancer.</p>
inpost	a humorously coined word from outpost with no particular meaning in this lecture.
input	the power or energy supplied to a machine or other system.
Inquisition of Spain	a court established by the Roman Catholic Church in the thirteenth century to try cases of heresy and other offenses against the church. Persons convicted could be handed over to the civil authorities for punishment, including execution. It was most active in Spain, especially under Tomás de Torquemada; its

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officials sometimes gained confessions through torture. It did not cease operation in the Spanish Empire until the nineteenth century. See also Torquemada in this glossary.

inroads, making	beginning to have an effect upon something.
ins and outs	different parts; details. It has more ins and outs and ramifications. ⇌Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)
inscan	a step of Lock Scanning wherein the auditor has the preclear scan his feeling of things coming into him from the environment, the environment putting in things to him. It addresses the energy manifestations that were in the incident as they flowed in toward the preclear.
in-session	<p>the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as preclear "interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor."</p> <p>in the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as "interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor."</p> <p>the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as preclear "interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor."</p> <p>the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as preclear "interested in own case and willing to talk to the auditor." You see, the pc is already interested in own case so the pc is in-session. -- Demo of an Assist</p> <p>the condition necessary for successful auditing, defined as preclear "willing to talk to the auditor and interested in own case."</p>
inshallah	if Allah (God) wills it.
inside out, turn	figuratively, to thoroughly and carefully examine or search something. Literally this phrase means to reverse the position of something, so as to expose the interior or inside.
insidiously	in a slow or not easily apparent manner; in a manner more dangerous than seems evident.
insouciant	indifferent; calm and untroubled; free from concern.
inspection arms	a position in military drill in which the missile chamber of a weapon is open for inspection.

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- Inspections Officer the post in the Department of Inspections and Reports of a Scientology organization responsible for inspecting the status of various projects and orders, and reporting on this, via his own seniors in HCO, to the secretary of the division concerned. The Inspections Officer also inspects conditions enforcement, justice actions, promotional actions and reports of things that shouldn't be.
- the post in the Department of Inspections and Reports of a Church of Scientology organization which inspects the status of various projects and orders, and reports on this to the head of the area concerned. The Inspections Officer also inspects conditions formula application, justice actions, promotional actions and reports of things that shouldn't be.
- Inspector General Network the network within Religious Technology Center that has the purpose to police in and get held the correct form of the organization internationally, insist that proper command channels exist and are used and police them in as a necessity to oversee correct use of Dianetics and Scientology trademarks and service marks (thus preventing outside interference from damaging their value). Copies of the results of such queries should be sent to the Inspector General Network.
- the network within Religious Technology Center that has the purpose to police in and get held the correct form of the organization internationally, insist that proper command channels exist and are used and police them in as a necessity to oversee correct use of Dianetics and Scientology trademarks and service marks (thus preventing outside interference from damaging their value).
- the network within Religious Technology Center that has the purpose to police in and get held the correct form of the organization internationally, insist that proper command channels exist and are used and police them in as a necessity to oversee correct use of Dianetics and Scientology trademarks and service marks (thus preventing outside interference from damaging their value). See also Religious Technology Center (RTC) in this glossary.
- the network within Religious Technology Center that has the purpose to police in and get held the correct form of the organization internationally, insist that proper command channels exist and are used and police them in as a necessity to oversee correct use of Dianetics and Scientology trademarks and service marks (thus preventing outside interference from damaging their

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value). See also Religious Technology Center (RTC) in this glossary. @[Org board] RTC Inspector General Network

instant read	that reaction of the needle which occurs at the precise end of any major thought voiced by the auditor. ``Now, what time span is there in an instant read?" -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)
instanter	immediately; at once.
instilled	pervaded or inspired (with opinions, feelings, habits, etc.).
institutional cases	people who have been committed to a public or private institution for the insane.
institutions	established laws, customs or practices. places of confinement, as mental asylums.
Instructor's Code	the set of principles, or rules, for the conduct of an Instructor. Now known as the Supervisor's Code. This code is given in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. Let me tell you that if you were to read the Instructor's Code, and then read the Auditor's Code you would know the difference. – How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
Instructor's Code	the set of principles, or rules, for the conduct of an Instructor. Now known as the Supervisor's Code. This code is given in the book Scientology 0-8 by L. Ron Hubbard. the set of principles, or rules, for the conduct of an Instructor. Now known as the Supervisor's Code. This code is given in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. See also Supervisor in this glossary. the set of principles, or rules, for the conduct of an Instructor. Now known as the Supervisor's Code. This code is given in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. See also Supervisor in this glossary. @Failure to follow the Instructor's Code resulting in disturbed students.
insulated	in an isolated condition or situation; segregated.
insulin	short for insulin shock, a state of coma 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.

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Int	short for interiorization the action of going in; a thetan becoming interiorized in a body. An analogy would be stepping through a doorway into a room or getting into an automobile. To correct a preclear's Int would be to correct the preclear's ability to be further audited after he has gone exterior.
Int)	a unit which is responsible for authorizing and verifying programs and issues from Scientology management to ensure that they follow Church policy. -Employing after I Sept. 1970 any checksheet for any course not authorized by myself or the Authority, Verification and Correction Unit International (AVC
integral	essential; necessary for completeness. necessary for completeness; essential. necessary for completeness; essential. -Webster's New World Dictionary.
integrating	putting or bringing (parts) together into a whole; unifying.
intelligence	the ability to perceive, pose and resolve problems. Intelligence and the urge to survive (the dynamic) are both necessary to continued existence. The quantity of each varies from individual to individual and group to group. The dynamics are inhibited by engrams which block their flow of theta, or life force, and disperse it. Intelligence is also inhibited by engrams, which enter false or improperly graded data into the analytical mind. <i>the ability to perceive, pose and resolve problems.</i> <i>of or pertaining to the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy.</i> <i>the ability to perceive, pose and resolve problems. Intelligence and the urge to survive (the dynamic) are both necessary to continued. The quantity of each varies from individual to individual and group to group. The dynamics are inhibited by engrams which block their flow of theta, or life force, and disperse it. Intelligence is also inhibited by engrams, which enter false or improperly graded data into the analytical mind.</i>
Intelligence	referring to the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. where L. Ron Hubbard had previously worked when in the service. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation of

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information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy.

Intelligence Quotient	a test designed to measure the relative intellectual capacity of a person. Intelligence quotient (IQ) ratings are a measure of an individual's capacity for learning something new; they are a scale based upon how old in years a person has become compared to how “old” he is mentally. Now, your next test is Intelligence Quotient.
Intensive Procedure	standard operating procedure of 1954, being a sequence of steps to be taken by an auditor for the resolution of all cases. The goal of Intensive Procedure is to bring about a complete tolerance and comfort on the part of the preclear for the physical universe, his exteriorization and general rehabilitation.
intention	<p>something that one wishes to do or intends to do. Intention is an impulse toward something; an idea that one is going to accomplish something. It's intentional, which means one means to do it.</p> <p>something that one wishes to do. It is an impulse toward something, an idea that one is going to accomplish something. It is intentional, which means one means to do it.</p> <p>something that one wishes to do. It is an impulse toward something, an idea that one is going to accomplish something. It is intentional, which means one means to do it. (Chapter 2, #6)</p> <p>an idea that one is going to accomplish—do—something; it is positive direction of an idea. An intention is not words, nor is it dependent upon words.</p> <p>thing that one wishes to do or intends to do. Intentions are impulses toward something. Intention is the backbone of communication.</p>
interaction	action upon or influence (of two or more things) on each other.
interaction, law of	n. a reference to one of the three laws of motion formulated by English scientist and mathematician, Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727).
intercontinental ballistic missile	a missile that is propelled to a high speed and may be guided for a part of its flight, but is a free-falling object as it approaches its target. It is able to travel from one continent to another. At this present instant, Scientology could undoubtedly

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close terminals with the (quote) “US government” (unquote), but it’d have to do it in this fashion You would have to get hold of some of the scientists who are designing intercontinental ballistic missiles and smarten them up so they could do a better job. – Third Dynamic and Communication – High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

a missile that is propelled to a high speed and may be guided for a part of its flight, but is a free-falling object as it approaches its target. It is able to travel from one continent to another.

interdependent dependent on each other.

interesante m. a Spanish word meaning interesting.

(Spanish) interesting.

interested party a person, plaintiff or defendant, called before a Committee of Evidence for whom penalties may be recommended or decisions awarded by the committee.

a person, plaintiff or defendant, called before a Committee of Evidence for whom penalties may be recommended or decisions awarded by the Committee.

interests, shift of, 150 Ninth Act, 171

interference static, unwanted signals, etc., producing a distortion of sounds or images and preventing good reception.

interference for, running (football) clearing the way for the person carrying the ball by obstructing the opposing tacklers (who are trying to stop the ball carrier). Used figuratively in this film. You’re actually just running interference for the Reg.

interim an interval of time between one event, process or period, and another.

occurring in an interval of time between one event, process or period and another.

describes something that is intended to be temporary until something more permanent is established.

occurring in an interval of time between one event, process or period and another. Now, right now you’re riding the hobbyhorse of the interim read, the prior and interim read. -E-Meter Data

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Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

the period of time in between; meantime.

Interiorization Rundown a remedy designed to permit the pc to be further audited after he has gone exterior. There isn't an Interiorization Rundown that has gone wrong, that hasn't gone wrong because of 1962 technology.

a remedy designed to permit the pc to be further audited after he has gone exterior.

interiorize go into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly.

opposite of exteriorize. In this context, interiorize means to be in valence while running incidents; be in the valence he was in when the engram occurred and get a view of the scene as he saw it at the time. See also exteriorization and valence in this glossary.

interiorized having gone into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly. This was actually quite an astonishing and adventurous thing to do as I've already mentioned and so forth, is all of a sudden pick up an analogous field of practice and study, in order to study that, in order to find something about study, so that you're not interiorized on your own subject, don't you see?

having gone into something too fixedly and become part of it too fixedly.

in a condition of having gone into something and become a part of it too fixedly.

went into something too fixedly, and became part of it too fixedly.

interlock the condition of being interwoven or interlaced with something.

intermediate being, situated or acting between two points.

Internal Ravening a humorous reference to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (later known as the Internal Revenue Service).

a humorous alteration of Internal Revenue, 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.

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Internal Revenue	<p>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. And don't think the Internal Revenue doesn't depend on this exclusively. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 individual and corporate income tax.</p>
International Board	<p>the board that controlled Scientology in the mid 1960s. The functions performed by this board are now handled by Church of Scientology International.</p> <p>the board that controlled Scientology in the mid 1960s. The functions performed by this board are now handled by Church of Scientology International. @Following illegal orders or illegal local policies or alter-is, knowing them to be different or contradictory to those issued by the International Board.</p>
international code	<p>a system of communicating at sea using differently colored flags and pendants. The code was first used in 1817 and was based on Captain F. Marryat's fifteen-flag system. It has been revised and augmented numerous times since, but has now largely given way to radio communication.</p>
International Federation	<p>a reference to the International Weightlifting Federation, an organization founded in 1905 that organizes the sport of weightlifting on a worldwide basis. The IWF's activities include conducting weightlifting events, supervising international competitions, setting rules and verifying world records.</p>
International Hubbard	<p>Ecclesiastical League of Pastors (I HELP) a religious nonprofit corporation. It ensures the standard application of L. Ron Hubbard's technology by field auditors and individual ministers in the field all over the world. See also field auditors in this glossary.</p>

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a religious nonprofit corporation. It ensures the standard application of L. Ron Hubbard's technology by field auditors and individual ministers in the field all over the world. See also field auditors in this glossary. @Sees that missions are properly licensed with Scientology Missions International (SMI) and that field auditors are licensed with International Hubbard Ecclesiastical League of Pastors (I HELP).

International Semaphore an international system of signaling which indicates the letters of the alphabet by the positions in which flags are held by the transmitter.

an international system of signaling which indicates the letters of the alphabet by the positions in which flags are held by the transmitter. There's another one called International Semaphore.

International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation (ITT) an American telecommunications company, established in 1920 initially in the Caribbean. The company expanded internationally and soon became a major telecommunications manufacturer. Throughout the mid-1900s, ITT, as it was most commonly known, acquired more than 250 other companies, including hotels, insurance companies and Caesars World, Inc. (a casino operations company). In 1995 the corporation divided into three separate companies; one consisting of insurance companies, one of hotels and buildings and one of electronics and automotive parts companies.

interns advanced graduates or recent graduates in a professional field who are getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker. A course graduate becomes a professional in the subject of the theory course he has just completed by interning.

internship a period served as an intern after the completion of a theory course. It is how a course graduate becomes a professional in the subject of the theory course he has just completed. The word intern or interne means "an advanced graduate or a recent graduate in a professional field who is getting practical experience under the supervision of an experienced worker"

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Interpol

abbreviation for International Criminal Police Organization; a private, quasi-police organization that is not subject to direction, review or authority of any government. Located in Lyon, France, it has over 150 member countries (with Interpol offices within the governments of each member country). Mr. President, we in Interpol have conclusive evidence that Scientologists object to our running drugs!

abbreviation for International Criminal Police Organization; a private, quasi-police organization that is not subject to direction, review or authority of any government. Located in Lyon, France, it has over 150 member countries (with Interpol offices within the governments of each member country).

interpolations	insertions of statements, remarks, etc. between or among others.
interposes	puts in as an interruption.
interspersed	scattered among other things; put here and there or at intervals.
intervene	come between as an influencing force, as in order to modify, settle or hinder some action, argument, etc.
intimated	hinted; indirectly suggested.
intimately	fundamentally; essentially.

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intimidated	made timid or afraid.
into the teeth of	(informal) so as to face or confront; straight into or against. (informal) so as to face or confront; straight into or against. But the main point is, is here we are going dead against and dead into the teeth of the former political system.
intricacies	elaborate details; involved matters, proceedings, etc.
intriguing	exciting interest or curiosity; fascinating.
introvert	look in on oneself.
introverted	looking in on oneself. directed (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself directed (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself. directing (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself. directing (one's interest, mind or attention) upon oneself Pc is so introverted that it's painful for him to extrovert his attention, and he can only extrovert his attention on a broad via. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
intuitive	perceived by, resulting from or involving intuition direct perception of the truth, fact, etc., independent of any reasoning process; immediate apprehension.
invader	of or pertaining to an invader force an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by thought people (people who do things by thought rather than electronics), and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control this area. There are five invader forces active and one aborning (being born or created). of or pertaining to an invader force an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by thought people (people who do things by thought rather than electronics), and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control this area.
invader groups	an electronics people which lands on a planet inhabited by thought people (people who do things by thought rather than electronics), and then starts setting up various kinds of traps and doing all sorts of things in order to control this area. There are

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	five invader forces active and one aborning (being born or created).
invalidated	<p>made to feel worthless as a result of someone refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something one considers to be fact.</p> <p>made to feel worthless as a result of someone refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something one considers to be fact. Used humorously in this lecture.</p> <p>refuted, degraded, discredited or denied.</p>
invalidation	<p>refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying some-thing someone else considers to be fact.</p> <p>the action of nullifying; refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be a fact. Invalidation is a statement, action or inference that makes another appear wrong.</p> <p>refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact. (Chapter 5, #59)</p> <p>a refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be a fact.</p> <p>refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact.</p> <p>(noun) a refuting or degrading or discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be a fact.</p> <p>refuting, degrading, discrediting or denying something someone else considers to be fact.</p>
inveigled	enticed, lured or ensnared by flattery or artful talk or inducements.
inverse	<p>inverted; reversed in order or relation; directly opposite.</p> <p>(of a proportion) containing quantities of which an increase in one results in a decrease in another. A quantity is said to be in inverse proportion to another quantity if it increases as the other decreases, or vice versa.</p>
inversion	a change to the direct opposite; a reverse in the order, position, direction, etc., of If a person has a great deal of obsessiveness

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about solids, or if he has gone on the inversion, if he has dropped down a few scales and he no longer can have anything, somebody comes along and they hand him a ten-dollar bill and he'll say, "Oh, I couldn't have that." –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

a change to the direct opposite; a reverse in the order, position, direction, etc., of.

acute awareness of self.

a situation in which something should go one way but it goes the other. A backward situation.

a switch to an opposite obsessive consideration such as from compulsion to inhibition. There may be many inversions on any consideration, each leading further from self-determinism.

invert	turn or change to the opposite or the contrary, as in nature, bearing, or effect.
inverts	turns or changes to the opposite or the contrary, as in nature, bearing, or effect.
investing	surrounding with military forces so as to prevent approach or escape; besieging.
invictus	m. a Latin word meaning unconquered. This is a possible reference to the poem Invictus. See also Invictus.
invidious	likely to arouse ill will or resentment; giving offense because unfair or unjust. -World Book Dictionary. NEW ERA DIANETICS COURSE LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS ironmonger a dealer in iron or hardware. -Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition. isms doctrines, theories, systems, etc., especially those whose names end in -ism. -Webster's New World Dictionary. isness an apparency of existence brought about by the continuous alteration of an as-isness. This is called, when agreed upon, reality. [As-isness the condition of immediate creation without persistence.] -Axioms and Logics. itsaing when the pc replies to an auditing question, the pc is saying "It is a . . . " and that is itsaing. -HCOB 5 February 1966 11. IV see Grades of Release in this glossary. jerry-rigged a humorous combination of the phrases jerry-built and jury rigged. Both phrases suggest something which is makeshift, temporary or impermanent. -Editor. Kabob a made-up name for a civilization. -Editor. keyed (you) in brought about a key-in, the first moment an earlier engram is restimulated. -HCOB 15 May 1963. keyed-out released

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or separated from the reactive mind or some portion of it.
-Scientology Abridged Dictionary. keystone that one of a number of associated parts or things that supports or holds together the others; the main part or principle. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

invigilator	(British) one who watches students during an examination.
inviolate	unviolated; sacred or unbroken. Throughout the whole history of religion, the confidences of the confessional have been held inviolate. not violated; kept sacred or unbroken, not violated; kept sacred or unbroken. unviolated; sacred or unbroken.
invisible field	some part of a mental image picture where the preclear is looking at blackness or invisibility. It is part of some lock, secondary or engram that is black or invisible.
invoke	call for the help or protection of.
Inyokern	a town in eastern California, USA, located about 115 miles (185 km) north of Los Angeles. It is the location of a naval weaponry research center. a town in eastern California. Location of a naval ordnance (military weapons of all kinds with their equipment, ammunition, etc.) research station.
iodine 131	a radioactive form of iodine, used especially in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid function, in internal radiation therapy and as a tracer. See also tracer in this glossary.
logjam	(US) an obstacle formed by the accumulation of many items to deal with. From the literal sense of an obstacle formed by logs jamming together in a stream.
ion	an electrically charged atom or group of atoms formed by the loss or gain of one or more electrons. A positive ion is created by electron loss, and a negative ion is created by electron gain. PART ONE, CHAPTER 8, #2 an electrically charged atom or group of atoms formed by the loss or gain of one or more electrons. A positive ion is created by electron loss, and a negative ion is created by electron gain.

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	an electrically charged atom or group of atoms formed by the loss or gain of one or more electrons. A positive ion is created by electron loss, and a negative ion is created by electron gain. See also electron in this glossary.
ionosphere	<p>the outer part of the earth's atmosphere. It begins at an altitude of about twenty-five miles. It is made up of layers of gases that have been ionized (changed into groups of atoms that have electrical charge).</p> <p>the outer part of the Earth's atmosphere, beginning at an altitude of about 25 miles and extending to the highest parts of the atmosphere.</p> <p>the outer part of the earth's atmosphere which begins at an altitude of about twenty-five miles. It is made up of layers of gases that have been ionized (changed into groups of atoms that have electrical charge).</p>
iota	<p>a very small part or quantity; bit. . . . using nothing but Tone 40, present time, using the Comm Course responses, not varying one iota off the line anywhere. . . . –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a very small quantity.</p> <p>a very small part or quantity; bit.</p>
I'ourh Assist	an assist action which reestablishes communication with injured or ill body parts. It brings the person's attention to the injured or affected body areas. This is done by repetitively touching the ill or injured person's body and putting him into communication with the injury. His communication with it brings about recovery. The technique is based on the principle that the way to remedy anything is to put somebody into communication with it.
Iowa	a north central state of the US; its chief products are agricultural.
irascible	easily provoked to anger; very irritable.
Ird-	etc. release (verb) the act of taking the perceptions or effort or effec
Irish mail	a toy handcar for children that has three or four wheels, steered by the feet resting on the front axle and propelled by a handle that is pushed forwards and back to cause the back wheels to turn and move the car forward. The origin of this term is unknown.

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a three-wheeled or four-wheeled toy vehicle activated by a hand lever somewhat on the principle of a manually operated railway handcar.

Irish Republican Army a secret organization in Ireland that originally fought for Irish independence from Britain. In 1922, after a civil war, the island was divided into Northern Ireland, which remained united with Britain, and the Irish Free State (now called the Republic of Ireland), under its own rule. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) then took as its goal the uniting of the entire island under the Republic. Though it was declared illegal in 1936, the IRA has continued its activities in pursuit of this goal.

an underground Irish nationalist organization founded to work for Irish independence from Great Britain; declared illegal by the Irish government in 1936.

a secret organization in Ireland that originally fought for Irish independence from Britain. After the 1921 division of Ireland into Northern Ireland, which remained united with Britain, and the Irish Free State, now called the Republic of Ireland, the IRA took as its goal the uniting of the entire island under the Republic. The IRA continues to pursue this goal; membership, however, is illegal in the Republic.

an underground Irish nationalist organization founded to work for Irish independence from Great Britain; declared illegal by the Irish government in 1936. And he's paid a huge sum of money for turning in one of his fellow Irish Republican Army soldiers.

Irish-American War a made-up name for a war.

iron (golf) any one of a set of numbered clubs with metal heads having various lofts (slopes of the faces); specifically, the number 2 iron with little loft for hitting the ball relatively long distances, the number 5 iron with medium loft and the number 9 iron with much loft for hitting the ball relatively short distances.

iron curtainism a state or condition like the iron curtain the division between the communist nations of eastern Europe (the Eastern Bloc) and the noncommunist nations of western Europe. The term refers to the isolation that the Soviet Union imposes on its satellites in the Eastern Bloc, and to the repressive measures of many Eastern Bloc governments. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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iron maiden	a medieval torture instrument, fashioned as a box in the shape of a woman, large enough to hold a human being, and studded with sharp spikes on the inside.
iron plate	the heavy sheets or plates of iron which make up the side of a ship.
ironbound	hard; rigid; unyielding; inflexible.
ironed out	(informal) smoothed out; eliminated.
ironsides	a strong person with great power of endurance or resistance.
irradiated	exposed to radiation.
irrationally	in a manner characterized by the inability to get right answers from data.
irregular	<p>a soldier or combatant not of a regular military force, such as a guerrilla or "freedom fighter."</p> <p>a soldier or combatant not of a regular military force, such as a guerrilla or "freedom fighter."</p>
irregular verbs	verbs which change their form to show tenses in different ways than usual. For instance, the past tense is usually shown by adding d or ed to a word, so that the past form of "stay" is "stayed." An irregular verb, however, shows the past by changing in some other way. For example, the past form of "sing" is "sang." Other languages have similar situations, and German is noted for its numerous and unpatterned irregular verbs.
irreligion	an indifference or hostility to religion.
Irrevelancia	a made-up name for a location, coined from the word irrelevant meaning not to the point; off the subject.
IRS	<p>abbreviation for 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.</p> <p>abbreviation for Internal Revenue Service. See also Internal Revenue in this glossary.</p>
is a childish word for "sleep" or "bed.") The nursery rhyme goes as follows "Rock-a-bye, baby, on the tree top; When the wind blows, the cradle will	

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rock; When the bough [a large or main branch of a tree] breaks,
the cradle will fall, And down will come baby, cradle and all!”

is the Greek letter Theta (Θ), which organization and contains

Isabella Isabella I (1451@1504), queen of Castile (a region and former kingdom in northern and central Spain) and wife of Ferdinand V (1452@ 1516), who was king of various Spanish regions in the late 1400s and early 1500s. In about 1480 Ferdinand and Isabella instituted the Inquisition in Spain, putting it under royal control. See also Spanish Inquisition in this glossary.

Isabella I (1451@1504), queen of Castile (a region and former kingdom in northern and central Spain) and wife of Ferdinand V (1452@1516), king of various Spanish regions in the late 1400s and early 1500s. In 1480, Ferdinand and Isabella instituted the Inquisition in Spain, putting it under royal control. See also Spanish Inquisition in this glossary.

Isis (Egyptian religion) the goddess of fertility and motherhood. She was represented as human in form though frequently described as wearing the horns of a cow. Horus, the god of day, was her son. See also Horus in this glossary.

Iskander of the Two Horns a name given to Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.), king of Macedonia (an ancient kingdom in southern Europe, corresponding to northern present-day Greece, southwest Bulgaria, and the Republic of Macedonia). The name came from the two ram horns that he wore as a headdress. The horns were a symbol of the god of life, Ammon, who had a human figure with the horns of a ram sprouting from his head. At the age of 20, after having proved his prowess as a leader in battle, Alexander was placed on the throne by the commanders of his army. He then went on to conquer most of what was then considered the civilized world. At the height of his power, he controlled the lands extending from Greece to India.

Island of Sandal see SANDAL, ISLAND OF.

Ism a doctrine, theory, system, etc., especially one whose name ends in -ism.

isms doctrines, theories, systems, etc., especially those whose names end in -ism.

Israelites “And the princes said, Let them live; but let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water....” This was in reference to a people whom the Israelites decided not to kill, but made into servants

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instead.

issue	food or rations distributed to a number of officers or enlisted soldiers, or to a military unit.
issue brandy	n. a reference to an alcoholic beverage that, according to long custom, British sailors received on a daily basis. Issue here refers to an item or amount of something that is distributed as food, rations, clothing, etc., to a military unit.
issues	<p>technical bulletins, policy' letters, executive directives and other types of mimeographed Scientology items are broadly called issues. "An issue" would refer to a single bulletin, policy letter, etc. See also Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin; Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter; mimeo. J</p> <p>technical bulletins, policy' letters, executive directives and other types of mimeographed Scientology items are broadly called issues. "An issue" would refer to a single bulletin, policy letter, etc. See also Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin; Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter; mimeo. J justification explaining away wrongnesses Most explanations of conduct no matter how farfetched, seem perfectly right to the person making them since he or she is only asserting self-rightness and other-wrongness. K</p>
It ends with the lines	This is the way the world ends This is the way the world ends This is the way the world ends Not with a bang but a whimper.
it's doing these two things rather instinctively	It lets the fellow have the stable data he's got but if he doesn't like them he can have others.
Italian Renaissance	the revival of art, literature and learning in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, beginning in Italy and gradually spreading to other countries in Europe.
italics	<p>a style of printing where the letters lean to the right, used variously, as to emphasize words, indicate foreign words, set off book titles, etc.</p> <p>a style of printing where the letters lean to the right, used variously, as to emphasize words, indicate foreign words, set off book titles, etc. This is an example of italics. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>letters that slant to the right. These are italics.</p>
itchy-fingered	m. a coined term meaning very eager to do something or

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impatient to get one's hands on, especially when being prevented from doing so. Itching of various bodily parts has long been thought to indicate different cravings.

(colloquial) made eager (to do something) especially when prevented from doing it.

items things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing. See also listing in this glossary. So, what happens with Cramming? A guy goes in, he's told that he must not list more items past the BD FIN item, and he is told by the C/S that he mustn't list any additional items past this, and that he must immediately go to Cramming and is something or other, something or other, and he's flunked and so on.

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things, people, ideas, significances, purposes, etc., given by a preclear to an auditor while listing. See also listing in this glossary.

itsa a coined term for the action of a preclear saying ``It is a" to an auditor. In auditing an auditor guides. He gives the preclear something to answer. When the preclear answers, the preclear has said ``It is a" and that is itsa. ``What the auditor says to the pc causes a reaction in the pc which then expresses itself on the meter. This is true of both TA position and needle reads. Auditor Whatsa? Pc Itsa! Auditor Whatsa?"

a coined term for the action of a preclear saying ``It is a" in answer to an auditor. In auditing, an auditor guides. He gives the preclear something to answer. When the preclear answers, the preclear has said ``It is a" and that is itsa. The preclear is 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. That's the test, because under similar circumstances, you ARC break a pc on itsa-oh, you get the comparison; very simple.

a coined term, which is the action of a preclear saying "It is a ..." in answer to an auditor. In auditing an auditor guides. He gives the preclear something to answer. When the preclear answers, the preclear has said "It is a ..." and that is itsa. The preclear is 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

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environment. “We’ve got assists; and we’ve got R2C, which is discussion by lists.” For instance, Fred here prepared a list one time, lists of discussion. You know, just questions. “And Listen Style auditing and itsa.” And that’s what that whole level consists of, see, and that’s a pretty full level at that.

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a coined word, coming from the phrase “It is a . . .”

the action of saying “It's a this” or “It's a that.”

the action of saying “It's a this” or “it's a that.”

the action of saying "It's a this" or "It's a that." Second we got into itsa, we got into trouble, man! -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb . 64)

ITV	abbreviation for Independent Television, an alliance of 15 independently owned and operated British television stations that was founded in 1956 as a rival operation to the British Broadcasting Corporation.
IV	See SOP 8 in this glossary. If you were absolutely sure that by doing such and so a technique on a Black V would eventually unblack him and make him into a IV and then a III and then a II, even if it were going to take you thirty hours of hard work to do that, you could sit there and be very calm about it, couldn't you?
Ivan the Terrible	Ivan IV (1530 - 1584), first czar of Russia (1547 - 1584). He struggled constantly with the nobles of Russia and became famous for his brutality toward his enemies.

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-ivity (-ivities)	a suffix used to form nouns expressing a specific property, quality, character or tendency, as indicated by the initial element of the word.
Ivory Soap	a trademark for a brand of soap first manufactured in the United States in 1879 by the Procter & Gamble Company (a major American manufacturer of cleansers, soaps and other various household products). When chemically analyzed, the soap was found to have very few impurities—only 56/100 of one percent. The owners flipped this statistic around into the positive statement “99 and 44/100% Pure” which became its advertising slogan.
ivory tower	<p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. In Scientology organizations, the C/S's office is called the ivory tower because it has been found that a Case Supervisor is most successful when he supervises cases in seclusion. Welcome to the ivory tower.</p> <p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs.</p> <p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. And you would never have studied this in any ivory tower. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)</p> <p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. A term coined by a French literary critic of the early nineteenth century who thought of it as applicable to the aerie of a poet, a place where he could retire from a world, a retreat.</p> <p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. A term coined by a French literary critic of the early nineteenth century who thought of it as applicable to the aerie (a house, castle or the like, placed high on a rock or mountainside) of a poet, a place where he could retire from a world, a retreat.</p> <p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. There are no theories quite as towering as the theories of one who has spent his life in an ivory tower. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p> <p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. - Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p> <p>a place or situation remote from worldly or practical affairs. A term coined by a French literary critic of the early nineteenth century who thought of it as applicable to the aerie (a house,</p>

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castle or the like, placed high on a rock or mountainside) of a poet, a place where he could retire from a world, a retreat. But if you look over that and a few other little things, you see that I am not the philosopher in the ivory tower Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

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ivory tower, live in an To lead an impractical existence removed from the pressures and troubles of everyday life. [ex - Like most college professors, Rasponi lives in an ivory tower.] J

ivory-tower remote from worldly or practical affairs.

I-Will-Arise Church a made-up name for a church.

I-Will-Arise Holy Rollers a made-up name for a religious sect. Holy Rollers are members of a religious sect that express religious emotion by shouting and moving about during services of worship.

izzard reference to nazard a type of subsidiary organ stop which combines with the sound of a basic stop to produce a different tone quality. See also stop in this glossary. So he's even done away with all of the izzards and piccolos and diapasons and nothing says anything, you know? There it is.

(1) (archaic) the letter Z. Therefore I picked up this subject of photography, one because it was available, two because I had some interest in it—but took a full, blasting, exclamation point, professional course on this from the word "izzard" straight on through. —A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) (2) reference to nazard a type of subsidiary organ stop which combines with the sound of a basic stop to produce a different tone quality. See also stop in this glossary. So he's even done away with all of the izzards and piccolos and diapasons and nothing says anything, you know? —Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

a made-up designation for a year. Izzard is an archaic word for the letter Z. Follow it down to the year izzard, but don't follow it into the R6 bank. —Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

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n. a coined variation of nazard, which in an organ, is a set of pipes used to produce sounds higher than the main notes being played in a musical piece. An organ's sound is made through pipes which are arranged into sets, each with its own different tones and qualities. The purpose of the nazard is not to be heard as a sound by itself but only to be added to another sound and together combine to produce a unique tone quality.

a made-up designation for a year. Izzard is an archaic word for the letter Z.

J. C. Penney
one of America's largest retailers, operating more than 1,140 department stores across the US, Puerto Rico and Mexico. First established in 1902 as a single store by James Cash Penney, under the name the Golden Rule Store, Penney opened more stores creating a chain. The name changed in 1913 by which time the chain consisted of 34 stores with sales exceeding \$2 million. By the mid-1900s, the chain had nationwide recognition and had expanded its product line to include appliances, sporting goods, home furnishings, garden centers, automotive care, etc.

ja
(German) yes. German officer "Dr. Sigmund Freud?" Freud "Ja!"
(German) yes.

Jabberwocky
the name of a fantastic, imaginary creature created by English writer and mathematician Lewis Carroll (1832–1898) in his book Through the Looking-Glass (1871), the sequel to Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865). In the book, the Jabberwocky is the subject of a poem of the same name and is a dragon-like monster with flaming eyes, large claws and teeth. One of the

a nonsense poem by Lewis Carroll.

jack
a playing card with the picture of a page or servant on it.
(electricity) a device into which a plug is inserted to make electric contact.

tool or machine for lifting or pushing up heavy weights a short distance.

jack box
an enclosing, protective case or housing for a jack, a connecting device in an electrical circuit for the insertion of plugs.

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jack rabbit	any of various large hares of western North America, having very long hind legs and long ears.
Jack the Ripper	<p>the name of an unidentified murderer of at least seven women, all prostitutes, in the East End of London, England, between August and November 1888. The murders constitute one of the most notorious unsolved mysteries of English crime. In each murder, the victim's throat was slashed and the body mutilated in a manner that suggested the murderer had considerable knowledge of human anatomy. The police received taunting notes from a person calling himself "Jack the Ripper" and put great effort into identifying and capturing the killer, all to no avail. A sizable literature has grown up about Jack the Ripper and one of the theories advanced as to the murderer's identity was that he was a doctor.</p> <p>nickname of an unknown criminal, to whom is attributed a series of gruesome murders in the east end of London (1888 - 89).</p>
JACK THE RIPPER - DATA	Look for data on Jack the Ripper in HCOB 15/9/81, "The Criminal Mind".
Jack, little boy	a reference to former United States president, John F. Kennedy (1917–1963). (Kennedy's family called him "Jack.")
jackal	any of several nocturnal wild dogs of Asia and Africa, that scavenge or hunt in packs.
jack-in-a-box	a toy consisting of a box from which a little figure on a spring jumps up when the lid is lifted.
jacklegged	(informal) lacking professional scruples; unethical.
jackpot, hit a	<p>(informal) achieved sensational success; had sudden luck.</p> <p>(informal) achieve sensational success; have sudden luck.</p> <p>(informal) achieve sensational success; have sudden luck. Yes, it is very interesting to hit a jackpot. iOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(informal) achieve sensational success; have sudden luck. Yes, it is very interesting to hit a jackpot. zOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p>
jackpot, strike the	<p>(informal) experience great success or sudden good fortune. And then all of a sudden, why, strike the jackpot. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)</p> <p>(informal) experience great success or sudden good fortune.</p>

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jackpots	highest successes or rewards. From the phrase hit the jackpot attain the highest success or reward. Often referred to when one has received money from a slot machine (a gambling device having a lever that is pulled to spin disks and turn up symbols, various combinations of which determine the results).
Jackson boiler	a small tank which supplied hot water for making tea and coffee in the galley on the Flag Ship Apollo, at the time of this lecture. Jackson was the brand name of the boiler.
Jackson, Andy	<p>Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), US general; 7th president of the US (1829-1837). While president, he vetoed the bill to recharter the bank of the United States, a demonstration of his opposition to monopoly and the centralization of governmental power. And the government sometimes comes off of it, as in the days of Andy Jackson and other times, but the point is that this system of money whereby somebody else had to be the author of the money than the US government in spite of what the Constitution says, was simply the introduction of a number of vias into the line so nobody could trace the ownership of money. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)</p> <p>Andrew Jackson (1767 - 1845), US general; 7th president of the US (1829 - 1837). While president, he vetoed the bill to recharter the bank of the United States, a demonstration of his opposition to monopoly and the centralization of governmental power.</p>
Jag	short for Jaguar, the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England.
Jaguar	<p>the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured at the time of this lecture by Jaguar Cars Limited, based in Coventry, England. ... they're going to be driving to work in their Jaguar ...</p> <p>a brand name for any of the various high-quality sports cars and luxury sedans first manufactured in Coventry, England in 1936 by SS Cars Limited (later renamed Jaguar Cars Limited). The company was best known for its high performance sports cars.</p> <p>a car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, a British car manufacturer based in Coventry, England.</p> <p>the brand name of a British car manufactured by Jaquar Limited, based in Coventry, England.</p> <p>the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England.</p>

	the brand name of a high-quality British car manufactured by Jaguar Limited, based in Coventry, England. You don't drive a Jaguar very, very fast, see \neg you don't drive a Jaguar fast into the southeast. \neg Organizational Operation (15 July 64)
Jaguar Mark VIII	a model of Jaguar sedan produced by Jaguar Cars Limited in the 1950s.
jailbird	a person who is or has been confined in jail; convict or ex-convict.
Jainism	a Hindu religion founded in the 6th century b.c.; it teaches that all life is sacred and that one can gain salvation by knowledge, faith and right living.
Jaipur, Maharaja of	a reference to Sawai Man Singh II (1911–1970), the last ruler of the city of Jaipur in India, who saw the city's transition from a princely state to a secular one. During the 1950s Singh lived at Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, England, with his third wife.
jam	(colloquial) a difficult situation; predicament.
James, Harry	(1916–1983) American trumpeter and bandleader, a prominent figure in big bands of the 1930s and 1940s. He learned to play the trumpet at an early age and at 12 led a circus band. In 1937, James became a famous member of the Benny Goodman orchestra (a leading American jazz band of the 1930s and 1940s). In 1939 he formed his own band which became a sensation in 1941 with the release of the song "You Made Me Love You." In addition to appearing in several films, including Two Girls and a Sailor (1944) and Do You Love Me? (1946), James continued as a bandleader the rest of his life.
James, William	(1842 - 1910) American philosopher and psychologist. He taught first psychology and then philosophy at Harvard University and wrote the book Principles of Psychology in 1890.
Jamestown Flood	a possible reference to a disastrous flood which occurred in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, USA. In May of 1889, after heavy rains, a dam on the Conemaugh River gave way and released a wall of water about 75 feet high (23 m) and 1/2 mile wide (.81 km) on Johnstown. By the time the water hit the town it was traveling at approximately 50 miles (80.5 km) an hour, causing
jam-up	a mass of things crowded together so that they cannot move freely.

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a mass of things crowded together so that they cannot move freely. See, it—really, it's the booby-trapped purpose fixed up so it won't work, or it's a backwards purpose so the guy can't have a good purpose, see, which is then—caused a jam-up of subpurposes (locks, you see), which has caused a mess-up of his courses or policies or decisions in life, which has then recorded the catastrophes which have ensued for having done so, and those are the engrams, of course.

Jan

a staff member at the time of the lecture

a student at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. Jan got real busy, Dick got real busy, and man, they really whipped you up some Security Checks. -See Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)

a student at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.

a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture

Jan Smuts Airport

an international airport near Johannesburg, South Africa, officially opened in 1953. It is named after South African general and statesman, Jan Christiaan Smuts (1870–1950), who was prime minister of South Africa from 1919–1924 and 1939–1948.

the largest airport in and the international airport of South Africa, located about 30 minutes from Johannesburg. It is named after Jan Smuts (1870 - 1950), prime minister of South Africa (1919 - 1924, 1939 - 1948).

janglesome

argumentative or quarrelsome.

Janssen, Davidkiss of the hops

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kiss

hop

Kleenex -

Jap short for Japanese.

Japanese sign pen a felt-tipped marking pen or marker that is used for such things as drawings, lettering, large charts, artwork, etc. Originating in Japan, the first such pens were made from bamboo with a felt tip. The first commercial marking pens, however, were not put on the market until the mid-1960s, and were commonly used for drawing charts, addressing boxes, making temporary signs and so on.

Japanese sign pens felt tipped marking pens. The first commercial marking pens were made by the Japanese in the mid 1960s.

felt tipped marking pens. The first commercial marking pens were made by the Japanese in the mid 1960s. And I—I tell you since I got home, I have worn out more ballpoints and Japanese sign pens than you can shake a stick at.

Japanese system of pulse counting by pressure see Chinese system of pulse counting in this glossary. All you're going to do is read your tone arm, see? But giving you this other in total, painful detail, ``You sit there and you audit with your fingers on their pulse," you see, and now give you the whole rundown of the Japanese or Chinese system of pulse counting by pressure because that's the more complex system. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

jarring discordant; conflicting; clashing.

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jasper	n. a slang term for a fellow or a man, usually used derogatorily or contemptuously, especially in reference to a rustic, unsophisticated simpleton, or a simple, awkward country person. This meaning originated in America around 1900 and is a special use of the proper name “Jasper.”
jaundosis-lumbosis of the limburger	a made-up name for a disease of a made-up body part.
Java	the main island of Indonesia, under consistent Dutch rule from 1816 until the Japanese occupation in 1942, during World War II.
jaw, drop one’s	a coined phrase used to show that someone is reacting (or has reacted) to something with great surprise. The allusion is to a person who, upon hearing or seeing something very surprising, has his mouth fall wide
jawing	(slang) reproving; talking repeatedly in a way which expresses disapproval of someone or something.
jawohl	a German word meaning yes, indeed, certainly, exactly, etc. (German) yes, indeed. (German) yes.
jaz ne vem	a Slovenian phrase meaning “I don’t know.” Jaz means I, ne means not and vem means know.
jazaboos	a made-up word.
jc;rest~	(Crest)
je vois	a French phrase meaning “I see.” Je means “I” and vois is a form of the verb voir meaning “to see.”
Jeans, Sir James	(1877 - 1946) British astrophysicist. His work on radiation, stellar formation, the solar system and theory of gases constitutes a major contribution to the advancement of scientific knowledge. He combined pure research, however, with speculation on questions of an ultimate nature, once asserting that the universe consisted of pure thought and gave evidence of having been designed by a mathematical thinker. (1877 - 1946) English astrophysicist and author. He combined pure research with speculation on questions of an ultimate nature, once asserting that the universe consisted of pure thought and

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gave evidence of it having been designed by a mathematical thinker.

jeers	mocking cries or remarks; sarcastic or derisive comments.
Jeff	a C/S at the time of this lecture.
Jeffersonian	pertaining to or advocating the political principles and doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, especially those stressing minimum control by the central government, the inalienable rights of the individual and the superiority of an agrarian economy and rural society.
Jekyll, Dr.	a character in the novel <i>The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> , written in 1866 by Scottish novelist Robert Louis Stevenson (1850– 1894) and based on an actual case history of a businessman who led a burglar gang at night. In this story, Dr. Jekyll is a philanthropic, well-liked physician who develops an interest in the dualism of personality. Experimenting with drugs, he succeeds in separating the good and evil sides of his own nature, the latter being intermittently personified as Mr. Hyde. He uses the drug a number of times; however, he eventually cannot control his transformations, and as the evil, repulsive Mr. Hyde he commits a murder. In order to eliminate this evil character Dr. Jekyll commits suicide. The phrase Jekyll and Hyde is used figuratively to describe a person who alternates between two extremely different personalities, usually one that is charming and good and the other evil and repulsive.
Jellinek, George	a public Scientologist at the time of the lecture.
Jenner, Mr.	the estate bricklayer at Saint Hill Manor at the time of the lecture.
jeopardized	put in great danger or peril; risked loss, damage or failure of; endangered.
Jericho, the gates of	a figurative reference to Jericho, a city in west Jordan, whose impenetrable walls, according to the Bible, tumbled down miraculously when trumpets were sounded.
jerk	(slang) persons regarded as disagreeable or contemptible, especially as the result of foolish or mean behavior. Jerks! I say “the jerks” because they led me astray, and I don’t like people who fool me. – Child Scientology (7 July 1957) (slang) persons regarded as disagreeable or contemptible, especially as the result of foolish or mean behavior.
jerkwater	insignificant and out-of-the-way. An early American term for a

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small train on a branch railway; also a small town of little consequence, something of trifling importance. The term comes from water being “jerked” (i.e., drawn) by the bucketful into steam trains in need of replenishing their supply. So this individual became an instructor in mechanical engineering at a small university, some jerkwater university—University of California.

(informal) a small or unimportant town. Originally a term for a small train on a branch railway. In such out of the way situations, water was “jerked” (i.e., drawn) by the bucketful into steam trains in need of replenishing their supply.

insignificant and out-of-the-way. An early American term for a small train on a branch railway; also a small township of little consequence, something of trifling importance. In such out of the way situations, water was “jerked” (i.e., drawn) by the bucketful into steam trains in need of replenishing their supply.

jerry-built

built cheaply and flimsily.

jerry-rig

n. a variation of jury-rig, which means any temporary or makeshift arrangement of machinery, etc. Jury-rig was originally a nautical term and was used in reference to any contrivance designed to replace an essential missing piece of gear, such as sails or a mast.

(colloquial) something contrived or developed in a haphazard, insubstantial fashion.

jerry-rigged

(colloquial) careless; not neat.

(colloquial) contrived or developed in a haphazard, insubstantial fashion.

(colloquial) contrived or developed in a haphazard, unsubstantial fashion.

Jersey

one of the islands in the English Channel.

the largest of the Channel Islands. It is the southernmost island of the group and lies off the west coast of the Normandy peninsula in the British Channel. Jersey has an area of 43 square miles.

a British island in the English Channel largest of the Channel Islands.

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Jervis Crack	<p>a made-up term.</p> <p>a made-up name. With footnotes "Refer to Jervis Crack, page 39, " you see? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>a made-up name.</p> <p>a made-up name. With footnotes "Refer to Jervis Crack, page 39," you see? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p>
Jesuits	<p>members of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as its primary means of propagating their beliefs.</p> <p>members of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus) founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. Mainly a missionary order, the Jesuits used education as their primary means of propagating their beliefs</p>
jet propulsion	<p>propulsion by engines that give forward thrust by sending out a high-speed jet (a stream of water, gas, etc., shot out from a small opening) of gasses, etc., at the back.</p>
jettisoned	<p>thrown off as an obstacle or burden; discarded.</p>
jibbering	<p>speaking rapidly and inarticulately; chattering unintelligibly. And the auditor will stand there practically jibbering. -See Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)</p> <p>speaking rapidly and inarticulately; chattering unintelligibly.</p>
jibe	<p>[NOTE this did not make it into the final printed copy of this transcript for whatever reason. Uncertain if it was approved. ML, JJ] (informal) be in harmony; fit; agree.</p> <p>to change the sail from one side of the boat to the other when changing course with the wind coming from behind the sailboat. When this is done under control it is a routine and safe maneuver. However, due to careless steering or inattention to wind shifts a sail can accidentally jibe and swing the sail over with such force that the mast may snap off or the vessel be capsized.</p>
jigsaw puzzle	<p>a puzzle consisting of a picture that has been cut up into irregularly shaped pieces, which must be put together again to reform the picture.</p>

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a puzzle consisting of a picture that has been cut up into irregularly shaped pieces, which must be put together again to re-form the picture. It's a new piece of the jigsaw puzzle which has fitted into place and made citizens out of most of the center pieces. . . -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

Jim	See Elliot in this glossary.
Jiminy God	a mild exclamation or oath. Jiminy is believed to be a form of the exclamation “Jesus Christ.”
Jimmie the Cob	a made-up name. a made-up name for a criminal. Cob is British dialect for “leader; chief.”
jingles	verses or tunes that have obvious, easy rhythm, simple rhymes, etc. The “Dianetics Jingles” have been published in Technical Bulletins Volume I and as an appendix to The Route to Infinity lecture series transcripts. verses or tunes that have obvious, easy rhythm, simple rhymes, etc. The “Dianetics Jingles” have been published as an appendix to The Route to Infinity lecture series transcripts.
Jinx, Joe	a made-up name for a person.
jive talking	speaking in a specialized language, formerly associated with African Americans, or by jazz musicians and their followers. The origin of the term jive is unknown but it was a regional form of American English first associated with Harlem, New York, USA. It came to prominence in the 1930s when a type of jazz known as “swing” was very popular. In the language of jive, for example, the musicians in an orchestra were referred to as “cats” and “to dig” something was to understand or comprehend it. By extension, the word jive is also used in referring to a special language peculiar to a particular trade,
Job	the central character in the Book of Job, an ancient Indian work, later incorporated into the Bible. In this story, Job endures much suffering but does not lose his faith in God.
Joburg	a security check list used Scientology; called the “Joburg” because it was developed in Johannesburg, South Africa. See also security check in this glossary. You can see that you could audit-auditing by list has to do with cleaning up each question, after all that's the Joburg and that's these things and you just read the question until it's clean.

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a Confessional list in Scientology. It is called the “Joburg” because it was developed in Johannesburg, South Africa.

short for Johannesburg, South Africa.

short for Johannesburg, South Africa. See also Johannesburg in this glossary.

short for Johannesburg; the Scientology organization in the city of Johannesburg in the Transvaal (province in the northeastern part of South Africa).

jockey to direct or maneuver skillfully or cleverly, as for an advantage or to achieve an aim. This probably comes from the sport of horse racing wherein the rider, known as a “jockey,” directs his horse to win the race.

direct or maneuver by cleverness or skill.

direct or maneuver by cleverness or skill. And you just jockey those two factors the statistic bettering, the statistic worsening.

jocular given to, characterized by, intended for or suited to joking or jesting.

joking; humorous; full of fun.

Joe Aloysius Suppressive a made-up name for a person.

Joe Btfsplk a character in the American comic strip Li'l Abner, drawn by cartoonist Al Capp (1909–1979). The strip ran from 1934 to 1977 and made fun of modern society and politics, centering around a country boy named Li'l Abner Yokum and his family in the rustic town of Dogpatch, USA. Joe Btfsplk was the world's worst jinx (a person or thing that seems to bring bad luck) and was portrayed with a small black cloud hanging over him. Wherever he went, trouble and misfortune followed.

Joe Jinx made-up name.

Joey a made-up name.

jogged gave a slight push or shake to; nudged.

joggy m. a coined term describing something that tends to jerk back and forth.

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John Q. Jones	a made-up name for an auditor.
John, King	(1167 - 1216) King of England (1199 - 1216) who was forced to sign the Magna Carta, a list of rights and privileges for the English people. It established the principles that the king could not levy taxes without consent of his legislature or parliament, and that no free man in England could be deprived of liberty or property except through a trial or other legal process.
Johnny and Frankie	a reference to the song “Frankie and Johnny.” Written in the mid-1800s, the song became extremely popular and appeared in more than 200 variations. It tells the story of the lovers Frankie and Johnny—Johnny was unfaithful to Frankie, so she tracked him down and killed him. In some renditions she is sent to the jailhouse for life; in others she is hanged. Each
Johnny Come Lately	<p>a made-up name for a play. A Johnny-come-lately is a late or recent arrival or participant, a newcomer as compared to someone more seasoned. It originated in the early nineteenth century in the British navy as Johnny Newcomer, referring to a seaman new to a ship, and was later changed to Johnny-come-lately in the United States.</p> <p>a made-up name for a play. A Johnny-come-lately is a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned.</p> <p>a made-up name for a play. A Johnny-come-lately is a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. And he says, “The play Johnny Come Lately shouldn't have come at all.” Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a made-up name for a play. A Johnny-come-lately is a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. And he says, “The play Johnny Come Lately shouldn't have come at all.” Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)</p>
Johnny to the root	<p>a coined term meaning insistent, determined, etc. Johnny is a familiar term of address for a man or a boy. The word root is often used in phrases indicating thoroughness or totality and may allude to the fact that if one goes down to the root (such as of a tree or plant), one is including the entirety of something down to the very bottom or base.</p> <p>(colloquial) a variation of puppy to the root. See puppy to the root in this glossary.</p>

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Johnny-come-lately	like a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. We find somebody, a big organization, rather Johnny-come-lately in the religious field - new, brassy new, it's only a couple of thousand years old-the Roman religious government which succeeded the regime of Caligula. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
Johnny-come-lately	<p>a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned. That's a Johnny-come-lately subject, isn't it? ⌘A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>a late arrival or participant; newcomer.</p> <p>a newcomer or latecomer, especially a recent adherent to a cause or fashion.</p> <p>a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned.</p> <p>late arrival or participant; newcomer.</p> <p>like a recently arrived person or thing, especially as compared with the more seasoned.</p> <p>a newcomer or latecomer, especially a recent adherent to a cause or fashion. You talk about a dedex⌘most any Johnny-come-lately would look at you with his eyes⌘`What's that?" you know? ⌘Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)</p>
Johnny-on-the-spot	<p>(informal) a person who is on hand to perform a service, seize an opportunity, deal with an emergency, etc.</p> <p>(informal) like a person who is on hand to perform a service, seize an opportunity, deal with an emergency, etc.</p>
Johns Hopkins	<p>short for Johns Hopkins University, a university in Baltimore, Maryland, established in 1876. It runs a large hospital which does extensive medical research.</p> <p>short for Johns Hopkins University a university in Baltimore, Maryland, established in 1876. It offers degrees in engineering and medicine.</p>
Johnson	reference to Albert Sidney Johnston (1803 - 1862), a Confederate general in the US Civil War. Johnston was killed during an attack against General Grant. See also Grant in this glossary.

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Johnson Temperament Analysis (Profile)	a personality analysis test, originally published in 1941, which consists of a series of questions designed to measure personality traits. The test has taken various forms, but generally gives a profile of such things as how energetic, relaxed, assured, self-directed, etc., a person is, graded either on a number scale or on a scale of Excellent,
Johnson, Artie	Arthur F. Johnson, professor of engineering at George Washington University in Washington, DC, USA. LRH studied engineering under him in the early 1930s while attending the university. Johnson was also the faculty representative on the university's Glider Club, of which LRH was the president. Arthur F. Johnson, a professor of engineering at George Washington University under whom L. Ron Hubbard studied in the early 1930s.
Johnson, Mr.	Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908 - 1973), United States president from 1963 to 1969.
Johnson, Nunnally	(1897–1977) American screenwriter, director and producer. Originally a journalist and writer of short stories, he moved to Hollywood in 1932 and became one of the most productive and respected screenwriters of his day. He was known for his literate and skillfully constructed scripts; among them are such film classics as Jesse James (1939) and The Grapes of Wrath (1940). By 1967 he had written, or assisted in writing, scripts for more than sixty movies.
Johnson, President	Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908 - 1973), United States president from 1963 to 1969.
Johnson's Restaurants	a reference to Howard Johnson's restaurant chain.
Johnston	Albert Sidney Johnston (1803 - 1862), American Confederate general. See also Confederate and Union in this glossary.
joint	any house, building, etc. (slang) any house, building, etc.
Joint Chiefs of Staff	a high-level military advisory board in the Department of Defense, composed of high-ranking representatives of the army, navy, air force and marines. The Joint Chiefs are responsible for formulating military policy and recommending action regarding issues of national security and international relations.

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joint position	<p>The recall of bodily attitudes.</p> <p><i>the recall of bodily attitudes.</i></p>
jokers	<p>(slang) persons, fellows, etc., especially ones deserving contempt, as because of being foolish, inept, disagreeable, etc.</p>
jolly	<p>(British informal) extremely; very. But if you took a person who was up here on the upper, what we consider Scientology, bands and you made him suffer, he jolly well wouldn't have a case gain.</p> <p>(British informal) extremely; very.</p> <p>(British informal) extremely; very He'll jolly well do as he's told.</p> <p>(British informal) very.</p> <p>(colloquial) enjoyable; pleasant.</p> <p>(British informal) extremely; very. And it's a consistent drop One week, we don't pay any attention to it; two weeks, we start paying an attention to; three weeks, why, and then we jolly well pay an attention to it.</p>
jolly well	<p>(chiefly British) most certainly, often used to add emphasis. The phrase is also used to show agreement with what has just been said or suggested. Example ``Jolly well then, I shall go along also."</p> <p>(chiefly British) most certainly. The phrase is often used to add emphasis or to show agreement with what has just been said or suggested. Example ``You'd jolly well better do as he says."</p> <p>(chiefly British) most certainly, often used to add emphasis. If your observation of a tree is indirect, you'd better jolly well understand about that tree pretty confounded well.</p> <p>(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well. If your observation of a tree is indirect, you'd better jolly well understand about that tree pretty confounded well.</p> <p>≡Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p> <p>(informal) a variation of damn well. See damn well in this glossary. And he jolly well must have answered that question to his satisfaction. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)</p> <p>a chiefly British term meaning most certainly; used to add</p>

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emphasis particularly when one is angry or annoyed.

(informal) a variation of damn well. See damn well in this glossary.

(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well.

(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well. He has finally gotten his bank and his past and his various factors of beingness and aberration stacked up to a point where he can be jolly well killed. †Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(informal) certainly or without doubt; emphatically. A variation of damn well. He has finally gotten his bank and his past and his various factors of beingness and aberration stacked up to a point where he can be jolly well killed. ‡Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

jolly-o

(colloquial) short for jollification, a thrill of enjoyment or excitement. And it's just a jolly-o, billy-o, around the corners. – Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

(British colloquial) short for jollification; a thrill of enjoyment or excitement.

(colloquial) short for jollification, a thrill of enjoyment or excitement.

a thrill of enjoyment or excitement. And it's just a jolly-o, billy-o, around the corners.

a thrill of enjoyment or excitement. And it's just a jolly-o, billy-o, around the corners. -Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

Jolson, Al

(1886–1950) Russian-born American singer, actor and entertainer who rose to stardom in the early 1900s on the New York stage. Jolson rapidly became one of America's most popular entertainers and was well known for his performances in minstrel shows (comic variety shows in which a group of entertainers with their faces painted black presented jokes, songs, dances, and comic skits). In 1927 he starred in his trademark blackface makeup in the Jazz Singer, the world's first sound motion picture.

Jonah

a person or thing whose presence is supposed to bring bad luck. From Jonah, an Israelite whom God had called to be a prophet but

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who refused to accept his mission and left on a sea voyage instead. Per the Old Testament God then raised a great storm as a sign of his anger with Jonah. The sailors, realizing that Jonah's disobedience had caused the storm, threw him overboard in an attempt to save their ship.

Jones, Dr. made-up name.

Jones, George a made-up name for a person.

Jones, Mr. a farmer who lived next door to Saint Hill on an adjacent property, at the time of these lectures. Mr. Jones had cattle on his farm that often invaded the Saint Hill grounds and ruined the grass.

a made-up name.

Jordan, crossed the gone into a dangerous and hard-to-handle area. A reference to crossing the River Jordan, a river in northern Israel, flowing south through the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea. It has been the site of much conflict over territorial boundaries and religious beliefs from biblical times to the present.

Josibelle a made-up name.

journal a periodical or magazine, especially one published for a special group, learned society or profession.

Jove, (spring, leaping, etc.) full-armed from the brain of a humorous reference to the birth of Minerva, Roman goddess of wisdom and war who is said to have sprung fully-grown from the forehead of her father, Jove, king of the gods in ancient Roman mythology.

Jove, by a mild oath or exclamation used in showing surprise, approval, agreement, anger, etc. The word by is used in oaths or earnest appeals (as to a higher force) with the meaning, “in the presence of” or “with the witness of.” Usually the “being” or thing appealed to follows the word. In Roman mythology Jove was ruler of the universe and king of all gods. The custom of using a god’s name in such a manner dates back many centuries to the Romans and Greeks.

Jove, full-armed (we will) spring from the brain of a reference to the fable from Roman mythology of the origin of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, arts, industries and prudent warfare, who was said to have sprung, full-grown and dressed in armor, from the forehead of Jove, her father.

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Jow, Dr.	a made-up name for a doctor.
joy and happiness would be	the application of the subject. New
joy ride	(colloquial) an automobile ride merely for pleasure, often with reckless speed and, sometimes, in a stolen car.
JTA	an abbreviation for Johnson Temperament Analysis (Profile).
Jub-bub	a made-up name.
jub-jub monster	<p>the made-up name of a monster.</p> <p>the made-up name of a monster. We way, “Everybody who looks northeast by north, up through that pass up there, is apt to see the jub-jub monster,” and nobody could tolerate that, and so nobody ever looks in that direction. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p> <p>the made-up name of a monster. - Check on “What” Questions and Havingness Probe</p>
Jub-Jub monster	a made-up name for a monster.
Judaism	the Jewish religion, based on a belief in one God and on the laws and teachings of the Bible and the writings which form the Jewish civil and religious law.
Judicial Dianetics	covers the field of judgment within the society and amongst the societies of man. Of necessity it embraces jurisprudence (science or philosophy of law) and its codes and establishes precision definitions and equations for the establishment of equity. It is the science of judgment.
judo sensitive	a reference to parts of the body which are sensitive or vulnerable and are noted as targets in the martial art of judo. Judo is a sport of Japanese origin that makes use of a weaponless system of self-defense. There are several vulnerable points in the human body, such as inside of the wrists, points on the neck, and others. In judo, one of the methods employed to overcome an opponent is to apply pressure to these sensitive parts, generally by blows with the hand. The word judo means “the gentle way” in Japanese.
Judy O'Grady, the colonel's lady	an allusion to the lines / “For the Colonel's Lady an' Judy O'Grady / Are sisters under their skins!” / from a poem The Ladies by English writer Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936).

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juggle	<p>a state or condition of things being kept moving or tossed back and forth.</p> <p>use trickery on to deceive or cheat.</p>
juice	<p>(U.S. slang) electricity. . _</p> <p>(colloquial) energy; vitality.</p> <p>(slang) electricity.</p> <p>(slang) electricity; current and voltage.</p> <p>(slang) power; electricity; current and voltage.</p>
juice, turned on the	<p>(slang) increased the effort, pressure, activity, etc. A variation of the phrase turned on the heat.</p>
juicin’	<p>v. a term for milking, as in milking a cow. Milk from a cow is sometimes called cow juice, and thus juicin’ is getting milk from a cow. Juicin’ is an informal contraction of the word juicing.</p>
juicy	<p>very profitable, appealing, interesting or satisfying. Washington Post has four or five psychologists on staff just to make sure that their murders are juicy enough. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p> <p>very profitable, appealing, interesting or satisfying.</p>
juju	<p>a spirit or god, worshiped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshiped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. There are hakims and sad apples and Sufis and bug-jumps and jujus and AMA doctors, and bums and tramps amongst the witchcraft and so on, medicine men amongst the Indians, all this sort of thing. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)</p> <p>a spirit or god worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which, it was supposed, the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. Now, I should imagine, these poor blokes in practically every therapy from Aesculapian, the witch doctor, the juju, anybody under the sun, has run across the overrun-release phenomena. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)</p> <p>a spirit or god worshipped by some West African tribes. The word</p>

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a spirit or god, worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them.

system of supernatural or magical observances connected with the African tribal religion of some West African people. The juju witch doctors are said to be able to cast out demons and rid the patient of disease or the effects of a curse. Now, I should imagine, these poor blokes in practically every therapy from Aesculapian, the witch doctor, the juju, anybody under the sun, has run across the overrun-release phenomena.

a spirit or god, worshipped by some West African tribes. The word was originally applied to objects which it was supposed the natives worshipped, and was transferred from the objects themselves to the spirits or gods who dwelt in them. Of course, when I speak to somebody who speaks of the juju-type witch doctor of Africa, I don't make much communication because those boys have long gone the same route that the tribes went down there, that say it's good to lie and steal, see. ⚡Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

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jujube

the edible, datelike fruit of any of several related types of trees or shrubs which grow in warm climates. Do you like jujubes?

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Julia	a staff member in the United States at the time of the lecture. As a matter of fact, Julia was the one who made this observation. - Wrong Target, See Check (29 June 61) a staff member in the United States at the time of the lecture.
Julius Caesar	(100 b.c.@44 b.c.) Roman general and statesman. As military leader and later dictator, Caesar expanded Rome's boundaries, conquering Gaul (an ancient region consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium) and invading Britain.
jump	an abrupt change of level either upward or downward.
jump down someone's throat	To answer or respond sharply or angrily. [ex - It's fine if you don't agree with me, but you don't have to jump down my throat.]
jump the gun, to	To anticipate; to start before the proper time, usually with a view to gaining an advantage. The reference is to a runner in a race who starts just before the gun is fired. (The gunshot is the signal to start the race.)
jump to conclusions	see CONCLUSIONS, JUMP TO.
jumping	undergoing a sudden and pronounced increase.
jumps, put (one) over the	put (one) through various tests of endurance and ability. An allusion to a steeplechase, in which a rider takes his horse through a course containing various obstacles to be jumped over.
jumps, see which way the cat see	CAT JUMPS, SEE WHICH WAY THE.
Jung	Carl Gustav Jung (1875@1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist; one of the main psychiatric authorities of his time. He differed from Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and held that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate adjustment than by unearthing childhood fixations and conflicts. He divided all men into two classes—introverts and extroverts. See also Freud in this glossary. Jung, I think it was. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66) Carl Gustav (1875 - 1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. He differed with Freud in regarding the libido (energy or driving force) as a will to live rather than a manifestation of the sex instinct, and holding that a neurosis is to be understood more by analysis of the patient's present problem and inadequate

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Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist who advanced a theory regarding people reacting to situations in a similar manner to their ancestors. And say, "Well, why is it that you didn't know that one of the primary branches of psychoanalysis and so forth—that of Professor Jung-believed implicitly in returns to druidism. See, we're not being new at all." -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

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Jung, Professor

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Carl Gustav Jung (1875–1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. He believed that man, besides conscious feelings and thought, also has thoughts and memories which are unknown to him, but inherited from his ancestors. Jungian analysis claims to achieve harmony between and bring people in contact with the unconscious as expressed in dreams or imagination, believing this makes the person become a “complete personality.” Jung laid tremendous stress on Druidism and wrote a great deal about it. See also Freud, Papa and Druid in this glossary. And say, “Well, why is it that you didn’t know that one of the primary branches of psychoanalysis and so forth—that of Professor Jung—believed implicitly in returns to druidism. See, we’re not being new at all.”

Jungian

of or characterized by the theories of Carl Gustav Jung. See also Jung, Professor in this glossary.

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referring to the theories of Carl Gustav Jung (1875–1961), Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. See Jung, Professor in this glossary. She was in Jungian analysis, by the way, and couldn’t find it in having been a Druid.

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junio	the Spanish word for the month of June.
Junior cases	cases which have the characteristic of sharing the same name as a parent. Let's say the father's name was George and the preclear's name was George; the engram bank takes George to mean George and that is identity thought deluxe. Mother says, "I hate George!" "That means Junior," says the engram, though Mother meant Father.
junk	(verb) to cast aside as junk; discard as no longer of use; scrap.
junk shop	n. a store which deals in miscellaneous, cheap secondhand articles, or a shop in which miscellaneous second-hand or discarded articles are sold.
junking	(slang) throwing away as worthless; discarding.
Jupiterian year	the amount of time it takes the planet Jupiter (the largest of the planets) to revolve one orbit around the sun. Jupiter is 5.2 times farther from the Sun than the Earth and it takes the equivalent of 11.86 Earth years for it to make one revolution around the Sun.
jurisprudence	the science or philosophy of law. And you get this fascinating, oh, you get penal systems and you get reformatories and you get laws and you get courts and you get jurisprudence and so on. – Definition of Control (4 July 1957) a system of laws. a system or body of law; a legal system. the science or philosophy of law. the study of law or of a particular part of law.
jurors	those in a group of people sworn to hear the evidence and inquire into the facts in a law case, and to give a decision in accordance with their findings.
just what the doctor ordered	precisely what is needed K
justice	the action taken on an individual by the group when he fails to take appropriate ethics actions himself. (1) moral rightness; equity. (2) honor, fairness. (3) good reason. (4) fair handling due reward or treatment. (5) the administration

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and procedure of the law. Justice is the action taken on the individual by the group when he fails to take these actions himself. It is used when the individual's own out-ethics and destructive behavior begin to impinge too heavily on others. When an individual fails to apply ethics to himself and follow the moral codes, the society takes justice action against him. Justice would be used until a person's own ethics render him fit company for his fellows.

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Justice Department

the department of the US federal government charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of federal laws. It includes the

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Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Justice of the Peace	in some states in the US, a magistrate with jurisdiction over a small district or part of a county, authorized to decide minor cases, commit persons to trial in a higher court, perform marriages, etc.
justifies	shows to be just or right; gives a good reason for; defends.
justify	(verb) to give a justification for one's actions.
Justinian	<p>(a.d. 483 - 565) emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire (a surviving portion of the earlier Roman Empire) from 527 until his death. He was known chiefly for his codification of Roman law and construction of many churches, one of which, St. Sophia at Constantinople, is considered one of the wonders of the world.</p> <p>(a.d. 483 - 565) Roman emperor from 527 until his death. He was known chiefly for his codification of Roman law and construction of many churches, one of which, St. Sophia at Constantinople, is considered one of the wonders of the world.</p>
jute mill	n. a building equipped with machinery for processing jute, a long, soft, shiny fiber from a plant of the same name. In processing jute, the fiber is run between heavy rollers and softened with water and oil. It is then shredded, combed and twisted into a coarse yarn.
Jutes	members of any of several early Germanic tribes in Jutland (peninsula in Northern Europe, forming the mainland of Denmark). They were involved in the conquest of Britain during the 5th century a.d.
juvenile delinquency	behavior by minors (juveniles) of not more than a specified age, usually eighteen years, that is antisocial or in violation of the law.
juvenile delinquents	boys or girls under eighteen (sixteen in some areas) years of age who cannot be controlled by parental authority and commit antisocial or criminal acts, as vandalism or violence.
JX299	a telex designation from 1961.
K rations	an emergency field ration for US armed forces when other food or rations are not available. The "K" stands for Ancel Keys (born 1904), American physiologist.
Ka-bob civilization	a made-up name for a civilization.

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kabutniks a made-up word for a currency.

Kahoona Kapuna Kapunas a made-up name.

Kaiser, Henry J. Henry John Kaiser (1882 - 1967), American industrialist and founder of a number of industrial corporations including Kaiser Aluminum, one of the largest aluminum-processing organizations in the world. He sat on the board of directors of Bank of America. Its president, Amadeo Giannini, was one of the few bankers to contribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt's (1882 - 1945) election as US president. During World War II, Kaiser was introduced to President Roosevelt by Giannini. Although Kaiser's company had never built a ship before he met Roosevelt, his industries received contracts for building 35% of US ship tonnage during World War II.

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Kali the Hindu goddess of death and destruction. Her idol is black, besmeared with blood; she has red eyes, four arms, matted hair, huge fang-like teeth and a protruding tongue that drips with blood. She wears a necklace of skulls, earrings of corpses and is girdled with serpents. So any time they omit doing a now-I'm-supposed-to, they consider themselves in trouble because that's against the mores of the society of thuggees, with Kali herself ready to take them apart as they step into the underworld, you see. -See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

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the Hindu goddess of death and destruction. She is depicted as

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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. The thugs, who terrorized many parts of India until they were suppressed by the British in the nineteenth century, practiced a ritual of robbery by deceit and strangulation in the name of Kali. In India, on the darkest night of November, goats are slain as sacrifices to her. See also thuggee in this glossary.

Kangarooland	<p>a humorous reference to Australia (kangaroos are native to this country).</p> <p>a humorous reference to Australia. Kangaroos are native to Australia.</p>
Kansas	<p>a state in central United States.</p> <p>a state in the central part of the United States.</p> <p>a state in the central United States, a large part of which is prairie (a large area of level or slightly rolling grasslands).</p> <p>a state in the central United States, a large part of which is prairie (a large area of level or slightly rolling grasslands). It is the United States' leading producer of wheat and also produces corn. Its climate is characterized by seasonal extremes in temperatures, blizzards, tornadoes and severe thunderstorms.</p> <p>a state in the central United States.</p> <p>a state in central United States. I had a green tornado one time in Kansas -never been back since. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p>
Kansas, Middle East	<p>a made-up name for a location. Kansas is a state in the central United States known for its many small towns. See also Middle East in this glossary.</p>
Kansas, University of	<p>see UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.</p>
Kant	<p>Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man’s knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and “truth beyond human experience.” (Chapter 3, #4)</p> <p>Immanuel Kant (1724--1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge, and form a</p>

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division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and ``truth beyond human experience." So a study of not-knowingness has been approached by philosophy by two philosophers—notably two philosophers one is Kant and the other one is Spencer. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

Immanuel Kant (1724@1804), German philosopher. He sought to determine laws and the limits of man's knowledge and form a division between what he considered knowable or common knowledge and ``truth beyond human experience." So, a study of not-knowingness has been approached by philosophy by two philosophers—notably two philosophers one is Kant and the other one is Spencer. =Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

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Kantian

referring to the ideas or beliefs of Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), German philosopher.

of or having to do with Immanuel Kant. See also Kant in this glossary.

of or having to do with Immanuel Kant. See also Kant in this glossary. And that is a rifle shot straight into Kantian reason.

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Kanzarkansas	a humorously made-up name for a state, coined from two American states, Kansas and Arkansas.
kaputniks	made-up name for a currency.
Karo	a brand name for a type of corn syrup introduced in 1902 by the United States Corn Products Refining Company of New York and Chicago (later named CPC International and then Bestfoods).
karo tree	<p>a shrub or small tree of New Zealand.</p> <p>a tall (30 ft) tree-like shrub grown in California, US, where it is drought resistant.</p>
Katzenjammer Avenue	a made-up name for a street.
Katzenjammer Kids process	a made-up name.
Kaye, Sammy	<p>(1910–1987) American big-band leader of the swing era. (Swing is a type of Big Band jazz music characterized by large bands playing a smooth but compelling rhythmic beat, and which is often danced to.) Born Samuel Zarnocay, he changed his name to Sammy Kaye which became part of his slogan, Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye. His career spanned fifty years during which he sold millions of records, appeared on radio, hosted numerous television shows and appeared in movies. He became famous for his “So You Want to Lead a Band” series, a contest in which he would invite members of the audience to conduct his band, with the winner receiving a Sammy Kaye baton.</p> <p>(1913 - 1987) the leader of a famous American jazz band. He hosted his own TV show in the 50s called “Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye.”</p>
KC	abbreviation for Kansas City. See Kansas City in this glossary.
Keaton	<p>Roy Keaton (1905–1989), a pressman (reporter) for the American Medical Association in the 1960s.</p> <p>a pressman for the American Medical Association at the time of this lecture. Along with Oliver Field he created bad publicity for Scientology. See also Field and AMA in this glossary.</p> <p>a pressman for the American Medical Association at the time of this lecture. Along with Oliver Field he created bad publicity for Scientology. See also Field and American Medical Association in this glossary.</p>

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Keaton, Buster	(1895 - 1966) American film actor. He worked mainly in silent comedies and is considered one of the greatest comedians of the American silent films.
keel	<p>a strong piece or beam of wood or metal center of the bottom of a ship or boat. The keel is the main support of a ship and the whole frame or hull is attached to it. Also, a fin or flat-shaped piece that is attached lengthwise to the bottom of a sailboat and hangs down into the water. The keel keeps the sailboat upright so it will not tip over and prevents it from being blown sideways by the wind.</p> <p>literally, the chief timber or steel piece along the entire length of the bottom of a ship or boat; figuratively, anything like a ship's keel in position, appearance, etc.</p> <p>the chief timber or steel piece extending along the entire length of the bottom of a boat or ship and supporting the frame it sometimes protrudes beneath the hull.</p>
Keeler Institute	1. a reference to the Keeler Polygraph School, a school established by American psychologist and criminologist Leonard Keeler (1903–1949), to teach techniques for using polygraphs (popularly known as lie detectors).
Keeley	<p>1. Leslie Keeley (1834–1900), American physician who established an institute for the treatment of alcoholics in Dwight, Illinois, in 1879, which lasted into the 1960s. Keeley considered alcoholism a disease and invented a “treatment” called the Gold Cure for Drunkenness, consisting of injections of a chemical compound containing gold. Within ten years Keeley had become a millionaire from selling his “gold cure” and Keeley institutes opened in every US state and in many foreign countries. 2. a reference to Leonarde Keeler.</p> <p>Leslie E. Keeley (1832 - 1900), American physician; originator of Keeley treatment for alcoholics and drug addicts.</p> <p>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.</p>
keep	the strongest, innermost part or central tower of a medieval castle.
keep one’s hand in	to maintain one’s skill by practice.
keep one’s skirts clean	see SKIRTS CLEAN, KEEP ONE’S.

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keep one's weather eye out be on the alert, stay on guard.

Keeper of Tech short for Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge, 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.

short for Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge, the post in the Executive Division of a Church of Scientology organization responsible for having the knowledge of Scientology technology and policy readily available and getting it known and used. The purpose of the Keeper of Tech is to establish tech and policy in orgs fully and accurately and keep it there.

short for Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge a post in a Scientology organization whose purpose is to help LRH establish tech and policy in orgs fully and accurately and in full use and keep it there. This post also has the responsibility of preventing refunds and repayments and ensuring requests for refunds and repayments are handled standardly and promptly when they do occur. See also refund and repayment in this glossary.

Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge (KOT) the executive in a Scientology organization who ensures that the technology and policy of L. Ron Hubbard is readily available, known to and used by staff and who sees that staff and executives are properly corrected in matters of non-use or misuse.

keeping their noses clean behaving themselves; avoiding trouble or scandal.

keeping, in the continuing; going on; persevering or persisting. If you dont JI think false attitudes arent in the keeping, the most popular textbook on 1 i ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS the handling of your fellow human being is Dale Carnegie. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

keeps (one's) hand in keeps up one's skill; keeps in practice.

keeps me eye open to be on the lookout; be watchful; dialect form of keep my eyes open.

kee-ripes a humorous variation and intensification of cripes, an exclamation of annoyance, disgust, astonishment, etc., used as an oath. The “kee” is a vocal elongation of the “c” in the word cripes. Cripes is an alteration and less offensive substitution for the word Christ.

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(colloquial) a humorous variation of cripes, a mild oath or an exclamation of astonishment.

(slang) an emphasizing of the word cripes (an exclamation of annoyance, disgust).

Kelland, Clarence Budington (1881–1964) American newspaperman and author. Kelland started his career as a newspaper reporter, later writing books for juveniles and becoming the editor of *The American Boy*, a popular magazine for young boys (1899–1941). He is well known for creating the fictitious character Scattergood Baines, who appeared in a series of humorous novels and short stories. His other works include *Archibald the Great* (1943), *No Escape* (1952), and *Mister Deeds Goes to Town* (1936), which was made into a successful movie.

Kelly, Lawrence OD a reference to Lawrence I. O’Kelly (1913– ?), American educator who wrote the book *An Introduction to Psychopathology* (the study of mental disorders).

Kelvin of the Kelvin scale, the standard temperature scale in scientific work proposed by English physicist William Thomson, 1st Baron, Kelvin (1824 - 1907). A degree on the Kelvin scale is the same size as a degree on the Celsius scale, but the Kelvin scale starts at absolute zero instead of at the freezing point of water. Thus on the Kelvin scale, absolute zero is zero degrees, ice melts at about 273 degrees and water boils at about 373 degrees.

Kelvin Fathometer a reference to a Fathometer, a trademark for a device developed in the early 1900s which is used on ships to measure the depth of the water beneath the hull to avoid shallow areas or detect underwater objects. It works by sending a sound from the bottom of the ship to the ocean floor and measuring the time it takes for the sound’s echo to return to the ship. Knowing how long it takes for sound to travel in water, one can calculate how deep the bottom is. Kelvin refers to Irish physicist Lord Kelvin (1824–1907) who invented an earlier device for detecting a water’s depth, in 1872, consisting of a weighted wire attached to a drum on the deck of a ship. Fathometer comes from fathom, a measurement of depth, and meter, an instrument for measuring.

Kelvinators a reference to the appliances produced by Kelvinator International Company, an American company founded in 1916 in Detroit, Michigan. It was among the very first to introduce electric refrigeration to the United States. The company produced and sold a wide variety of appliances such as dishwashers, electric ranges and air conditioners; however, it was most well known for

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its refrigerators and freezers. Then you get advertisements for Kelvinators ...

a reference to the appliances produced by Kelvinator International Company, an American company founded in 1916 in Detroit, Michigan. It was among the very first to introduce electric refrigeration to the United States. Using television advertising to promote its products, the company produced and sold a wide variety of appliances such as dishwashers, electric ranges and air conditioners; however, it was most well known for its refrigerators and freezers.

Ken

a reference to a former staff member on the Apollo in 1971.

a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. Now, Ken was asking me yesterday about how do you spot ... do troubleshooting. -Wrong Target, See Check (29 June 61)

a student on the Saint Hill Briefing Course at the time of the lecture.

a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture.

Kennedy

John Fitzgerald Kenned (1917-1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His ~residency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. People talking about rerunning Kennedy. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

John (Jack) F. Kennedy (1917–1963) American politician of Irish descent, who in 1961 at the age of 43, became the youngest man, and the first Roman Catholic, to become president of the United States. During his term in office he brought the US out of the Cuban missile crisis—in 1962, the Soviet Union installed missiles in Cuba and Kennedy blockaded the area until an agreement was reached and the missiles were removed. Additionally, he negotiated a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union and Britain and was responsible for a disastrous attempt to invade Cuba after its takeover by a communist regime. He also supported the civil rights movement and space exploration— with the first American-manned space flights carried out during his administration. On Nov. 22, 1963 while on a goodwill trip in Dallas, Texas, Kennedy was assassinated and was succeeded by vice president, Lyndon B. Johnson (1908–1973).

(1) John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the

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United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. (2) Robert Francis Kennedy (1925 - 1968), a younger brother of President John F. Kennedy, who served as Attorney General during his presidency.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 63), president of the US from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963.

John F. Kennedy (1917 - 1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. In 1961 he approved the Bay of Pigs operation, an invasion of Cuba by US-backed Cuban exiles with the aim of ousting the communist regime of Fidel Castro (1927 -). Most of the exiles were killed or taken prisoner and the operation was a disaster. Kennedy's presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963.

John F. Kennedy (1917 - 1963), thirty-fifth president of the United States.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917-1963), president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. Kennedy missed that. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

Kennedy, Nikita

a combination of the names of former United States president John (Jack) F. Kennedy (1917–1963) and former Soviet Union political leader and premier, Nikita Khrushchev (1894–1971) who both held office in the early 1960s.

a humorous variation of the name John F. (Jack) Kennedy, interchanged with the name Nikita Khrushchev. Kennedy (1917 - 1963) was president of the United States from 1961 to 1963. In 1961 he approved the Bay of Pigs operation, an invasion of Cuba by US-backed Cuban exiles with the aim of ousting the communist regime of Fidel Castro (1927 -). Most of the exiles were killed or taken prisoner and the operation was a disaster. Kennedy's presidency ended with his assassination on November 22, 1963. See also Khrushchev, Jack in this glossary.

Kenny treatment

a treatment for infantile paralysis (polio) developed by Australian nurse and research worker Elizabeth (“Sister”) Kenny (1886 - 1952). In this treatment hot, moist packs are applied to affected

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muscles to relieve spasms and pain, and a regimen of exercises is prescribed to prevent deformities and to strengthen the muscles.

Kent	a county in southeastern England.
Kentucky rifles	muzzleloading rifles developed near Lancaster, Pennsylvania in the early 18th century. The name "Kentucky" was taken from the fact that the vast territory between the Cumberland Mountains (plateau largely in Kentucky and Tennessee) and the Mississippi River was then called "Kentucky" and most of the settlers and hunters who roamed that area were outfitted in Pennsylvania.
Kentucky saddler	a horse bred in the state of Kentucky, USA, and trained for the purpose of riding. It is called a Kentucky saddle horse or saddler as the horse has a typically strong back and a rounded belly, suitable for use with a saddle. Originally such a horse was developed on southern plantations as the owners needed a horse with an easy gait that could carry them comfortably all day as they rode over their fields. The animal has since been bred for show purposes for beauty, spirit, quality and high action, not for speed.
Kepler	Johann Kepler (1571 - 1630), a German astronomer. He formulated three laws which describe the motions of the planets around the sun.
Keplin-Spreplin law	a made-up name for a law.
kerflip	a coined word from ker-, an unstressed syllable prefixed to words formed by imitation of the sound associated with the object or action (for example, kerflop, kerplunk, ker-splosh) and flip, to turn over quickly.
kernel	<p>the central, most important part of something; core; essence. And there we have picked out the kernel of most third dynamic communication. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p> <p>the central, most important part of something; core; essence.</p>
Kettlebottom, Betty	<p>a made-up name for a person. And we'll quote old Betty Kettlebottom's recipe for brown eggs.</p> <p>a possible humorous reference to Betty Crocker.</p> <p>a made-up name for a person.</p> <p>a made-up name.</p>

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	a made-up name. And we'll quote old Betty Kettlebottom's recipe for brown eggs.
key	a thing that explains or solves something else, as a book of answers or a set of symbols for pronouncing words.
key (it) out	cause (it) to drop away without being erased.
key him in	reactivate his earlier upsets or painful incidents. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active.
keyboard, up the	an allusion to the expanse or range of a piano keyboard. A keyboard has keys arranged in ascending order from low-pitched notes on the left to high-pitched notes on the right.
keyed in	made active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake individual is itself similar to a dormant engram at which moment the engram becomes active and can be dramatized. See also dramatization in this glossary.
	became active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active.
	became active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also reactive mind in this glossary.
	became restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active. See also engram and restimulation in this glossary.
	made active. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active.
	restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram

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becomes active. See also engram in this glossary.

restimulated. A key-in is a moment when the environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant (inactive) engram. At that moment the engram becomes active.

restimulated. The environment around the awake but fatigued or distressed individual is itself similar to the dormant engram. At that moment the engram becomes active.

keyed out dropped away without being erased. An instant F/N means charge has just keyed out on that item and that it can key back in again.

dropped away without being erased.

released or separated from the reactive mind or some portion of it.

released or separated from the reactive mind or some portion of it. See also reactive mind in this glossary.

keying out dropping away without being erased.

Keynes, Lord John Maynard Keynes (1883@1946), English economist and writer. Keynes rejected traditional theories of the free market (the production and exchange of goods and services without interference from the government) and advocated vast government expenditure on policies and programs to increase employment in times of recession, even at the risk of unbalancing the budget.

John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His economic theories, Keynesian economics, advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through vast government spending in times of recession.

Keynesian economics the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946), English economist and writer. His theories advocate using government policies and programs to increase employment through vast government spending in times of recession.

keynotes the central or most important ideas.

basic ideas or ruling principles.

key-out a release or separation from the reactive mind or some portion of it. See also reactive mind.

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release or separateness (from the reactive mind or some portion of it). . . . undoubtedly the pc will come back off the track, and you'll start getting key-out phenomena. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

a release or separateness from the reactive mind or some portion of it.

release or separateness (from the reactive mind or some portion of it).

(noun) a release or separation from the reactive mind or some portion of it.

keys (figurative) things compared to a key, with its power of locking or unlocking; that which opens up, or closes, the way to something; that which gives opportunity for or precludes an action, state of things, etc.

regulates or adjusts (actions, thoughts, speech, etc.) to a particular state or activity.

keystone that one of a number of associated parts or things that supports or holds together the others; main part or principle.

KGB abbreviation for KOMITET GOSUDARSTVENNOY BEZOPASNOSTI (Russian for "Committee for State Security"), the former Soviet Union's secret police, espionage and security agency. Established in 1954, the KGB was successor to a series of state security agencies, the first of which began in 1917. The KGB controlled the intelligence operations within and without the Soviet Union. It had a vast network of employees whose responsibilities were domestic as well as international and included covert intelligence operations (such as the secret collecting of information and the spreading of false information for such purposes as destroying a country's reputation, etc.), the protection of Soviet political leaders, border patrol (to keep intruders out and citizens in), as well as the utilization of a large network of secret informers within the Soviet Union itself. These informers, controlled by KGB officers, pervaded all levels of society including the armed forces as well as the general populace. Their principle function was surveillance of the population to ensure political loyalty and they reported to administration offices located in every major town. People found to be anti-Soviet by KGB agents were interrogated and those deemed as security risks were incarcerated in prisons, forced labor camps or psychiatric hospitals run by the KGB. The KGB

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became the largest secret-police and espionage organization in the world, estimated as having between 400,000 and 700,000 employees in the late 1980s. In 1991, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the KGB was reformed and its personnel and functions greatly reduced.

abbreviation for Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (Russian for "Committee for State Security"), the former Soviet Union's secret police, espionage and security agency. Established in 1954, the KGB was successor to a series of state security agencies, the first of which began in 1917. The KGB had a vast network of employees whose responsibilities were domestic as well as international and included covert intelligence operations, the protection of Soviet political leaders, and border patrol (to keep intruders out and citizens in). In 1991, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the KGB was reformed and its personnel and functions greatly reduced.

the intelligence and internal-security agency of the Soviet Union, organized in 1954 and responsible for enforcement of security regulations, protection of political leaders, the guarding of borders and secret or underhanded operations abroad.

KGO-TV a television station established in San Francisco, California, USA, in the late 1940s by the American Broadcasting Company (ABC). KGO are the station's call letters (letters used to identify a television or radio station).

a television station in San Francisco, California.

Khan a title given to Genghis Khan and his successors, who ruled the tribes of central Asia and dominated most of Asia during the Middle Ages. The title khan means "lord" or "prince." See also Genghis Khan.

Khrushchev Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894@1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953@64); premier of Soviet Union (1958@64).

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894--1971), Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953--1964) and premier of the Soviet Union (1958--1964). Every time somebody discovers one of these secrets, or the secretary of state, or somebody like that, of the United States gets on a plane hurriedly in order to tell the last atomic secrets to Khrushchev. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

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Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964) and premier of the Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations while boasting about Soviet success in rocketry and missiles. Within the Soviet bloc he sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. In 1960, he gave support to Cuban revolutionary, Fidel Castro (1926 -), who had overthrown the Cuban dictator in 1959 and transformed that country into a communist state. Khrushchev warned that Russia would support the Cuban people if the United States took aggressive actions against Cuba.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964) and premier of the Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations. Within the Soviet bloc, however, Khrushchev sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 64); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 64).

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first

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secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964).

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He led a campaign called de-Stalinization, to remove the influence of the late premier Joseph Stalin from Soviet society. He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and western nations. Within the Soviet Bloc, however, Khrushchev sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. He also aided the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba. He had Soviet military missiles installed there but removed them at the insistence of the United States. He was suddenly removed from power in October, 1964.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations while boasting about Soviet success in rocketry and missiles. In September, 1959, Khrushchev made a 13-day tour of the United States which included a dinner in Washington, DC with American businessmen.

Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894-1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953-64); premier of Soviet Union (1958-64).

Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894@1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953@64); premier of Soviet Union (1958@64). Even the commies, who are the closest to organized people, have such rifts about policy that nobody knows whether to follow Lenin's policy or Stalin's policy or Khrushchev's policy or the new coexistence policy, see, or the old revolutionary policy—whatever that was.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894@1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953@1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958@1964). Every time somebody discovers one of these secrets, or the Secretary of State, or somebody like that, of the United States gets on a plane hurriedly in order to tell the last atomic secrets to Khrushchev. ¶A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894@1971), Soviet leader; first

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Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894@1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953@1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958@1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations while boasting about Soviet success in rocketry and missiles. In September, 1959, Khrushchev made a 13-day tour of the United States which included a dinner in Washington, DC with American businessmen. Did you see that after his visit to the United States that Khrushchev said, bluntly and flatly, that he would even go to the devil to arrange dollar credits, and therefore had been to the United States. ¢Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Khrushchev, Jack a combination of the names of former United States President John (Jack) F. Kennedy (1917–1963) and former Soviet Union political leader and premier, Nikita Khrushchev (1894–1971) who both held office in the early 1960s.

a humorous variation of the name Nikita Khrushchev, interchanged with the name John F. (Jack) Kennedy. Khrushchev (1894 - 1971) was a Soviet leader, first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964) and premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964). He urged peaceful coexistence between his country and Western nations. Within the Soviet bloc, however, Khrushchev sent troops into Poland and Hungary in 1956 against persons who resisted the communist government. He also aided the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba and had Soviet military missiles installed there but removed them at the insistence of the United States. See also Kennedy, Nikita in this glossary.

Khrushki a reference to Nikita Khrushchev (1894–1971), former Soviet Union political leader and premier.

a humorous reference to Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894 - 1971), Soviet leader; first secretary of the Communist Party (1953 - 1964); premier of Soviet Union (1958 - 1964).

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kick	<p>(1) a strong but temporary interest, often an activity. (2) (colloquial) a thrill; pleasurable excitement.</p> <p>(1) (colloquial) an intense, personal, usually temporary preference, habit or passion; a fad. (2) a jerk or jolt.</p> <p>a jerk or jolt.</p> <p>an intense, personal, usually temporary, preference, habit or passion; a fad.</p> <p>a recoil, as of a gun. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>a strong but temporary interest, often an activity.</p> <p>(colloquial) an intense, personal, usually temporary, preference, habit or passion; a fad.</p> <p>(colloquial) a thrill; pleasurable excitement.</p> <p>(colloquial) pleasure; especially pleasurable excitement.</p> <p>(slang) an interest or enthusiasm.</p> <p>(colloquial) a thrill; pleasurable excitement. And do you know it's traditional that at the end of three years, husbands and wives don't get any kick out of each other. Marriage (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(colloquial) a thrill; pleasurable excitement. And do you know it's traditional that at the end of three years, husbands and wives don't get any kick out of each other. Marriage (2 Jan. 60)</p>
kick (someone) out	(colloquial) get rid of (someone); expel or dismiss (someone).
kick (this) around	think about or discuss (this) informally.
kick it off	a coined phrase meaning to end whatever one is doing; to stop or cease some activity.
kick off	(slang) die.
kick over	(colloquial) a variation of kick up, cause trouble, etc.
kick starter	a starter that operates by a downward kick on a pedal.
kick, come off the	a coined phrase meaning to give up an interest or enthusiasm for, or a fad or fashion.

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kick, get a very big kick out of	to derive pleasurable excitement from something.
kick, just for	only for the sake of pleasure or excitement; for no good reason.
kicked in the teeth	given an abrupt, often humiliating setback. (colloquial) discouraged or disappointed very much. Let's him get kicked in the teeth and ignores the fact that he is being kicked in the teeth by his bank. – Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957) (colloquial) discouraged or disappointed very much.
kicked off	(slang) died.
kicked the stuffings out of	gave a bad beating to.
kicking around	(colloquial) being thought about or discussed informally. There were a lot of these ideas kicking around California and other places and the Navy and the Army got up into certain problems they couldn't immediately solve, so they picked up educators here and there and they finally developed things like this recognition training. –Meter Training (12 July 62) (colloquial) being thought about or discussed informally. (colloquial) lying about, unnoticed or forgotten. (colloquial) lying scattered around, especially in a casual or untidy fashion; being available, unused or unwanted. (informal) passing time idly; wandering from place to place aimlessly. thought about or discussed informally.
kicking back	(colloquial) recoiling suddenly and in an unexpected way. (colloquial) recoiling suddenly and in an unexpected way. ...quite obviously, that you can enter a boom and enter an expansion, and that if you shove—try to shove the lines—if this is kicking back hard against the people that are with you in this, and they haven't got everything straight on their plates—all it looks like to them is a tremendous lot of overwork. recoiling suddenly and in an unexpected way.
kicking off	(slang) getting started.

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	(slang) dying.
kicking up	(informal) showing signs of not working right.
kicking, knock someone (or something)	a coined variation of knock for a loop.
kicks in	makes active.
kicks off	(slang) dies. Imagine the disappointment of somebody who kicks off, well aware of having led an exemplary life, gets a knock all ready, and can't find any Pearly Gates. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)
	(slang) dies.
kicks, for	(colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc. Put the missed withhold in there just for kicks. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)
	(informal) for fun; for a thrill. If you want to read that I did one time, just for kicks. A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
	(colloquial) only as a form of pleasure, excitement, etc.
kickup of the heels, last	see HEELS, LAST KICKUP OF THE.
kid	(1) (colloquial) a child or young person. (2) (informal) deceive or fool in a playful way.
	(colloquial) a child or young person.
	deceive or fool in a playful way.
	(informal) deceive or fool in a playful way.
	talk or deal jokingly with; banter; jest with.
	(colloquial) a child or young person. And so we boiled it down and told it to a kid and he understood it perfectly. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads Part 11 (24 May 62) V49enex - . (trademark) a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. every time they sit down in the chair they dust the chair off very carefully and take some Meenex and wipe the arms of the chair, and then they sit (-\Town very gingerly into the chair. -The Communication Cycle in Audit-in (6 Feb. 64)

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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kiddie-car	<p>a toy vehicle for a small child, having three wheels and pushed with the feet.</p> <p>a toy vehicle for a small child, having three wheels and pushed with the feet. But it's something like having invented too good a kiddie-car. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p>
kidding, no	<p>(colloquial) an exclamation of doubt or surprise meaning I can hardly believe it. Wo kidding? All right, that's fine." -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63) Kleenex - (trademark) a soft tissue paper used as a handkerchief, etc. Pc's nose is running or he starts-tears leaking out of his eyes, hand him a Kleenex. - Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)</p> <p>(colloquial) an exclamation of doubt or surprise meaning I can hardly believe it.</p>
kiddy car	<p>(colloquial) a toy vehicle for a small child, having three wheels and pushed with the feet.</p>
kidnik	<p>n. a humorous variation of kidding, joking or teasing.</p>
kid's stuff	<p>(informal) something appropriate only for children.</p>
Kilauea	<p>the crater on the east side of Mauna Loa, a volcano in the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park in south central Hawaii. It is two miles wide and the largest active crater in the world.</p>
killer-diller	<p>(slang) remarkable, wonderful, superior, etc.</p>
kills	<p>stops; turns off.</p>
kilometer	<p>a metric unit of linear measure equal to 1,000 meters (3,280.8 feet or about 5/8 mile). He said he walked 213 kilometers on one bottle of air and got to the refuge station.</p>
kiloton	<p>an explosive force equal to that of 1,000 tons of TNT. See also TNT in this glossary.</p>
kilowatts	<p>units of power equal to 1000 watts.</p>
kimonos	<p>loose, wide-sleeved robes, fastened at the waist with a wide sash.</p>
kinesthesia	<p>The recall of movement.</p> <p><i>the sensation of position, movement, tension, etc., of parts of the body.</i></p>

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kinetic	<p>something which has motion. (Chapter 2, #1)</p> <p>something which has motion.</p> <p>the sense of motion.</p>
kinetics	<p>(physics) the branch of mechanics that deals with the actions of forces in producing or changing the motion of masses.</p> <p>the branch of physics that deals with the effects of forces in causing or changing the motion of objects.</p> <p>things which have motion.</p>
King	<p>Ernest Joseph King (1878–1956), American naval officer who during World War II (1939–1945) served as commander in chief of the US Navy and chief of naval operations and served as a military advisor to President Roosevelt (1882–1945).</p>
King Hamaradahugabunga	<p>a made up name for an ancient king; probably a play on the name of King Hammurabi, who ruled Babylon around 1900 B.C.</p>
King Henry VIII	<p>(1491 - 1547) a king of England in the early sixteenth century who was known for having six wives. With the support of his parliament he established himself as the head of the Christian Church in England. Though often headstrong and cruel, Henry made England an important power. He rebuilt the English Navy and fought several successful land battles with France and Scotland.</p>
King of the Wood	<p>a reference to the Golden Bough, a comparative study in religion, folklore and magic, written by Scottish scholar and anthropologist James George Frazer (1854–1941). Its opening passages describes an ancient</p> <p>see Frazer's Golden Bough in this glossary.</p> <p>See Frazer's Golden Bough in this glossary.</p>
king walking barefooted across the Alps	<p>a reference to the Henry IV (1050– 1106) king of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor (1056–1106). In 1076 after a power struggle with the Italian Pope Gregory VII (1020–1085), and after Henry declared the pope deposed, Henry was expelled from the Roman Catholic Church. However, many of Germany's noblemen supported the pope and refused to recognize Henry unless he received absolution. He was compelled to obtain forgiveness and traveled from Germany, probably across</p>

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the Alps to Canossa, Italy, where the pope was staying. He is said to have stood outside the pope's residence for three days in the snow, barefoot and in poor woolen garments until the pope forgave him.

king's English	speech that is considered to be standard, educated or correct, especially of England.
	speech that is considered to be standard, educated or correct, especially of England. We turn out engineers who have no more command of the king's English—that you say Macbeth, and they say, "I heard of that."
kingbolt	same as kingpin a main or large bolt in a mechanical structure. In an automobile steering system it is the pivot point to which is attached the axle on which the wheel rotates.
kingdom come, from here to	a coined phrase meaning over a huge distance or area. Kingdom come refers to the afterlife, heaven, and is an allusion to the
kingdom come, until (till, to, etc.)	for a very long time, forever; until the end of the world. Kingdom come means a point far in the future and refers to the
Kingman	a city in western Arizona, USA, named after Lewis Kingman, an engineer who in 1880 ran a railway line through the area. The railroad placed the town in a position of importance and in 1929 it became the site of the first transcontinental airport in Arizona. In the 1940s the US Army established an airfield in Kingman and used it as a training area, following which it was used as a storage depot for planes being scrapped.
kingpin	(colloquial) the main or essential person or thing.
	(colloquial) the main or essential person or thing. It's the subject of the kingpin center postulates on which life has oriented itself...
Kingville	a made-up name for a city.
Kinsey	Alfred Charles Kinsey (1894 - 1956), American scientist who investigated the sexual behavior of men and women. In 1947 and 1948, he published books on his findings—Sexual Behavior in the Human Male and Sexual Behavior in the Human Female—popularly known as the Kinsey Reports, which shattered existing conceptions of the nature and extent of American sexual practices.

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Kish	the name of a Scientologist at the time of this lecture.
Kiss Me Kate	a musical stage play and film based on the comedy <i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> by English poet and dramatist William Shakespeare (1564– 1616). The play tells of a young Italian gentleman, Petruchio who marries sharptongued Katherine. With many comical clashes between the two, Petruchio, after systematically humiliating his wife to cure her of her temper, succeeds in his plan to make her an obedient wife. He then reveals himself as a real gentleman and genuinely fond of Katherine. Originally appearing on Broadway in 1948 the play also appeared on film.
kit and caboodle, the whole	(informal) the whole lot of persons or things; all of something.
kitchen sink, the	the final item imaginable on any extensive list of usually disparate items.
Kiwanis	<p>an international group of clubs of 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.”</p> <p>an organization of business and professional men, founded 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.”</p>
Kiwanis Clubs	an organization of men's clubs throughout North America, founded in Detroit in 1915 to promote community service and higher standards of business and professional ethics.
Kleano	a made-up name for a liquid soap.
kleptomania	(psychology) an irresistible impulse to steal, stemming from emotional disturbance rather than economic need.
kleptomaniacs	a term used in psychoanalysis to describe persons with an irresistible urge to steal, stemming from emotional disturbance rather than economic need.
Klipinger	humorous variation of Kiplinger, a publisher in Washington, DC. One of the former staff members of the FC went out to get a job out in-as they sometimes refer to it-the outside world, and went over to Skiplanger’s ... uh ... Klipinger’s. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

	humorous variation of Kiplinger, a publisher in Washington, DC.
Klondike	a sparsely populated region (and river) located in northwest Canada, just east of Alaska. The area was the site of a gold rush in the late 1800s with about 30,000 prospectors, mainly from the United States, flooding the region. A total of some \$100,000,000 worth of gold was taken from the rivers and creeks of the area. However, by the early 1900s gold production sharply decreased and the rush ended with most prospectors moving to Alaska. Limited mining operations did continue all the way until 1966 when all operations ceased; an estimated \$250,000,000 worth of gold having been mined from the Klondike.
Klunk	a made-up name for a car.
knack	special skill, talent or aptitude.
knight	a chess piece shaped like a horse's head, moved one square vertically and then two squares horizontally or one square horizontally and then two squares vertically. See also chess in this glossary.
Knights of the Lodge	a reference to an order of knights where no form of alcohol was permissible.
knock	<p>a hard stroke or thump. Used figuratively in the lectures in reference to a read on the E-Meter. "Oh, I'm afraid there's a ... still a knock there." -Wrong Target, See Check (29 June 61)</p> <p>a hard stroke or thump. Used figuratively in the lectures in reference to a read on the E-Meter.</p> <p>a hard stroke or thump. Used figuratively in this lecture in reference to a read on the E-Meter.</p>
knock (it) off	<p>(slang) kill (it); stop (it) from working.</p> <p>(slang) kill (it); stop (it) from working. It just seems to be sewn into his makeup to knock it off.</p>
knock (one) colder than ice	(colloquial) render (one) completely unconscious with a blow or strike.
knock (one's) block off	(slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up.
knock (one's) own block off	(slang) hit (one) very hard; beat (one) up. Used figuratively.

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- knock (oneself) out render (oneself) useless or inoperative.
- knock (somebody) off murder (somebody).
- knock (somebody's) block off(slang) hit or strike (somebody) hard; beat (somebody).
Referring to striking someone so hard that his head (block) is knocked off.
- knock (someone) off (slang) kill or overcome (someone).
- knock (something) in the head (informal) put an end to (something).
- knock (something) out (colloquial) eliminate or get rid of (something).
- knock (your) head off on make a considerable effort on; apply (oneself) energetically (to the point of exhaustion) to. A variation of knock oneself out. They're the ones that you can just take and knock your head off on. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)
- make a considerable effort on; apply (oneself) energetically (to the point of exhaustion) to. A variation of knock oneself out.
- knock in the head see HEAD, KNOCK IN THE HEAD.
- knock into a cocked hat see COCKED HAT, KNOCKED INTO A.
- knock me down with a feather an expression of surprise. And I started auditing right up there on top, right totally in present time, using nothing but Tone 40 intentions and acknowledgments, using nothing but the exact school solution. Knock me down with a feather. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)
- an expression of surprise.
- knock needles down same as shake a meter down. See shaking a meter down in this glossary. Get so you can knock needles down.
- same as shake a meter down. See shaking a meter down in this glossary.
- knock someone (or something) kicking see KICKING, KNOCK SOMEONE (OR SOMETHING).
- knocked (someone) off(slang) murdered (someone).
- knocked (something) out (colloquial) eliminated or got rid of (something).
- knocked apart at the seams see SEAMS, KNOCKED APART AT THE.

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- knocked hell out of (colloquial) hit or treated very violently.
- knocking (it) out rendering (it) useless or inoperative.
- knocking (one's) brains out (colloquial) spending a lot of time in thinking or worrying over a subject. But if you didn't know the principle you would just keep knocking your brains out trying to train this person how to confront another human being. -Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)
- knocking (oneself) off (slang) killing (oneself).
- (slang) killing (oneself). Work it out in such a way that it really wasn't my fault for knocking myself off, you see? iCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)
- (slang) killing (oneself). Work it out in such a way that it really wasn't my fault for knocking myself off, you see? 2Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)
- knocking (somebody's) head off (slang) hitting (somebody) very hard; beating (somebody) up.
- knocking (something) in the head (slang) criticizing (something) severely; dispraising (something).
- knocking around (colloquial) wandering about; roaming. Used figuratively in this lecture. Must be a decision knocking around not to sell—um—things I've used. –TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26 June 63)
- (colloquial) wandering about; roaming. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- knocking out (informal) putting out of operation; diminishing.
- (US colloquial) eliminating; getting rid of; destroying.
- knockout drops (slang) a drug put into a drink to cause the drinker to become stupefied or unconscious.
- knocks out makes unworkable or unusable.
- knot a unit of speed used by ships at sea (1.15 miles per hour). You read in vain how to get another half a knot out of your sail set. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)
- knothole, (pushed, pulled, etc.) through the to endure a severe, trying or exhausting

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experience. This expression alludes to the hardship comparable to what one would experience if one were literally dragged or forced through a knothole (a hole in a board or tree trunk where a knot or branch has fallen out).

knots, making (colloquial) going very fast. A variation of at a rate of knots, very fast. From knots, the speed of boats and ships which was formerly measured by counting how many knots tied at regular points along a rope ran out in a particular length of time.

knots, tie (someone) up in (informal) cause (someone) to become confused and uncertain.

knots, tie themselves not just into a humorous intensification of the phrase tie up in knots.

know better than to not be so stupid as to. know the ropes, To be familiar with the details of an operation. [ex - You won't have to train the new computer operator; she already knows the ropes.]

know the time of day be smart and wide awake. The negative is more common, as, "He doesn't know the time of day" meaning he is unaware of what is happening or what he should be doing. (see Brewer)

Know to Secret Scale see Know to Mystery Scale.

Know to Sex Scale a scale of behavior, patterned on the Tone Scale, which starts at the top with Know and goes down scale to Sex. This is an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary. I guess we put him on the Know to Sex Scale in a hurry, didn't we? - The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

a scale of behavior, patterned on the Tone Scale, which starts at the top with Know and goes downscale to Sex. This is an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary.

a scale of behavior, patterned on the Tone Scale, which starts at the top with Know and goes down scale to Sex. This is an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary.

know what's what to be shrewd; to understand the true nature of things. (see Brewer)
L

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know, in the	one of the people who know facts that are secret from others. (informal) possessing inside, secret or special information.
know-how	(colloquial) knowledge of how to do something well; technical skill. She did it uncoached, did it without very many directions or very much know-how. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)
know-how	(colloquial) knowledge of how to do something well; technical skill. knowledge of how to do something well; technical skill.
Knowledge Report	an ethics report written by anyone with knowledge of a loafing or destructive or off-policy or out-ethics action. When misconduct and out-ethics is occurring in a group, it is almost impossible for other members of the group not to know of it. At least some of them are aware of the outness. It is a failure of the individual group members to control their fellows that makes a group hard for all to live and work with. The mechanism to prevent this is Knowledge Reports. See also ethics report in this glossary.
known for the literary	characters he created in his newspaper columns “archy,” a reincarnated poet and philosophical cockroach who types letters to the author in lower case letters (as he is unable to operate the shift mechanism on a typewriter) and “mehitabel,” a free-spirited alley cat (and archy’s friend). Writing for several different newspapers, he introduced archy and mehitabel in 1916. see also ARCHY AND MEHITABEL.
knows not what of	see KNOWS NOT WOT OF.
knows not wot of	a coined phrase meaning to be unaware of, have no knowledge of. Wot is a form of the verb wit, an older English word meaning “to know.” He just that moment had found out he was exteriorized and now he’s being sent off to some place he knows not wot of and probably doesn’t believe in. a coined phrase meaning to be unaware of, have no knowledge of. Wot is a form of the verb wit, an older English word meaning to know.
knuckle under	submit, yield.
knuckled under	in a state or condition of submission.
knuckle-dusters	a knuckle-guard that, made of metal, both protects the hand and gives brutal force to a blow.

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knucklehead	<p>(slang) a stupid person. The pc will sit there for a while, finally look at you kind of hostilely and say, 'Well, when are you going to GLOSSARY w w r& i 9 1 move me through the rest of the incident, you knucklehead?' -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)</p> <p>(slang) a stupid person. I've seen some real knucklehead– you know, I've watched a lot of TV demonstrations. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)</p> <p>(slang) a stupid person.</p> <p>(slang) a stupid person. Suppose you're asking such a question, and it fell on "damage,"-you knucklehead! -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p>
knuckleheadedly	<p>(informal) stupidly; in a bumbling, inept fashion.</p> <p>(slang) stupidly.</p>
Knyphausen	<p>Wilhelm von Knyphausen (1716–1800), Hessian general who fought for the British during the American Revolution (1775–1783). (Hessians were German mercenary soldiers used by the British during the American Revolution). Knyphausen came to the United States in 1776 as the second in command of the Hessian forces in British service and took over as commander in 1777, a position he held until his return to Germany in 1782 where he became a military governor of the city of Kassel.</p>
Kokono County	<p>a made-up name for a county.</p>
Komodo dragon	<p>the largest living lizard, found on several islands in Indonesia, that can grow to lengths of ten feet (three meters) and can weigh as much as 300 pounds (136 kg). It gets its name from its habitat, the island of Komodo in Indonesia and from its resemblance to legendary dragons. A fierce scavenger and predator, an excellent swimmer (it loves seafood), capable of running quickly for short distances, it feeds mainly on other animals such as small deer and wild pigs. The Komodo dragon, however, can eat prey as large as a 1,000- pound (454 kg) water buffalo and, unlike most large predators, it will eat humans too. Like other lizards it can unhinge its lower jaw to swallow pieces of food larger than its head. It has long razor-sharp, curved claws, and jagged (saw-like), curved, needle-sharp teeth which prevent prey from escaping and which aid in tearing meat. Its mouth contains poisonous bacteria and, preferring aged meat, it will often bite its prey just to injure it, track it down days later after it has died of poison and eat the dead</p>

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carcass. The Komodo Dragon is under the protection of the Indonesian government as an endangered species because the animals it preys on are overhunted by humans.

a large, flesh-eating lizard of certain Indonesian islands east of Java, that grows to a length of 10 feet; the largest lizard in the world.

Konigsberg the German name of Kaliningrad, an industrial and commercial seaport in Russia, connected with the Gulf of Danzig (a wide inlet of the South Baltic Sea, North Poland).

kooky (slang) strange or foolish.

Koran the sacred book of Islam. In Muslim belief, it contains revelations made to Mohammed by Allah. See also Allah in this glossary.

the sacred book of Islam. Moslems believe that the teachings of the Koran were revealed by God to the prophet Mohammed.

Korzybski Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols.

Korzybski, Count Alfred Korzybski (1879-1950), Polish-born American scientist and writer; developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols.

kosher (informal) proper, legitimate.

(informal) proper; legitimate.

Kraepelin (1856-1926) German psychiatrist who developed a classification of mental illnesses.

List 1 a prepared list consisting of a number of Scientology-related terminals such as auditors, a Clear, Dianetics, a policy letter, a preclear, etc.

Emil Kraepelin (1856-1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification. Schizophrenia means a split personality, according to Kraepelin's schedule. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

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Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist; divided mental disturbances into various classifications.

Emil Kraepelin (1856 - 1926), German psychiatrist who developed a system of psychiatric classification.

(1856–1926) German psychiatrist who developed a classification of mental illnesses.

Kraepelin's disease	a made-up name for a disease. Kraepelin was a German psychiatrist of the late nineteenth century, early twentieth century who developed a classification system for mental illness.
Krafft-Ebing	Baron Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1840 - 1902), German neurologist and author of works on sexual pathology.
Krag-j6rgensen	Norwegian-designed rifle used by US forces at the turn of the century.
Krakajawia	a reference to Krakatoa.
Krapunkin	a made-up name. a made-up name for a place.
KRC triangle	<p>the upper triangle in the Scientology symbol. The points are K for knowledge, R for responsibility, and C for control. It is difficult to be responsible for something or control something unless you halve knowledge of it. It is folly to try to control something or even know something without responsibility. It is hard to fully know something or be responsible for something over which you have no control, otherwise the result can be overwhelm. Little by little one can make anything go right by increasing Knowledge on all dynamics, increasing Responsibility on all dynamics, increasing Control on all dynamics. See also dynamic(s). L</p> <p>the upper triangle of the Scientology Symbol, the S and double triangle. The top triangle is the K-R-C triangle. The points are K for knowledge, R for responsibility and C for control. It is difficult to be responsible for something or control something unless you have knowledge of it. It is folly to try to control something or even know something without responsibility. It is hard to fully know something or be responsible for something over which you have no control, otherwise the result can be an overwhelm. Little by little one can make anything go right by increasing knowledge on all dynamics, increasing responsibility on all dynamics, increasing control on all dynamics. The KRC</p>

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triangle acts like the ARC triangle. When one corner is increased the other two also rise. By inching up each corner of the KRC triangle bit by bit, ignoring the losses and making the wins firm, a being at length discovers his power and command of life. It interacts best when used with high ARC. Thus the triangles interlock.

Krishna

(Hinduism) one of the earthly forms in which Vishnu (one of the three major gods of the Hindu religion) is said to have sent his will to the world. Krishna is often depicted as a handsome young man playing a flute.

incarnation of Vishnu, one of the three chief deities of Hinduism. In Bhagavad-Gita, a major Hindu religious poem written sometime between the fifth and second century b.c., Krishna appeared as the charioteer for Arjuna, a general about to fight an epic battle. In his dialogue with Arjuna, Krishna conveys the teachings of God as they relate to Arjuna's situation. He spoke of immortality through birth and rebirth, of the essential beingness of God in every person which does not die with the body and cannot be affected by the feelings of the body, such as heat and cold, pleasure and pain, and of how one must accept these feelings with an even mind if one is to be worthy of immortality.

(in Hindu religion) incarnation of Vishnu, one of the three chief gods. Vishnu is regarded by his worshippers as the preserver of the world.

Krishnamurti

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895–1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the twentieth century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. ...whether it had been developed by a fellow by the name of Wundt or a fellow by the name of Krishnamurti. See? It wouldn't have mattered who had developed this.

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895@1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the twentieth century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living. And Krishnamurti said that time was the devourer of all men. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895–1986), an Indian mystic who established himself as a philosopher and traveled around the world lecturing. He also wrote several books, including The Songs of Life (1931) and Commentaries on Living (1956–60).

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895-1986), Hindu philosopher, author and

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religious figure of the twentieth century. Somebody opens up Krishnamurti, and he shows you three places in this book of Krishnamurti's whereby it's exactly parallel to exactly what we say in Scientology; so therefore Krishnamurti is Scientology. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living.

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century.

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the twentieth century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living.

literature of Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. He wrote many books, including one called Commentaries on Living.

the writings of Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. I've had somebody tell me that you could find everything there was in Scientology in Krishnamurti.

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895-1986), Hindu philosopher, author and religious figure of the 20th century. Somebody opens up Krishnamurti, and he shows you three places in this book of Krishnamurti's whereby it's exactly parallel to exactly what we say in Scientology; so therefore Krishnamurti is Scientology. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895–1986), Indian author and lecturer. Establishing himself as a religious philosopher, he spent 65 years traveling throughout the world giving public talks and discussions. And Krishnamurti said that time was the devourer of all men.

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895-1986), Indian author, philosopher and lecturer. And Krishnamurti said that time was the devourer of all men. -Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895–1986), Indian author, philosopher and lecturer. And Krishnamurti said that time was the devourer of all men.

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Krishnamurti, Jiddu	born 1895, a Hindu religious figure and author who toured the United States and Europe in the 1920s and later. -Columbia Encyclopedia
Krokokinov	a made-up name for a certain type of barrel.
kropotnick, stake my bottom	be absolutely assured; count on it. A variation of the expression bet (one's) bottom dollar. Kropotnik is a made-up name for a currency.
Kruegers	reference to people like Felix Krueger (1874 - 1948), German philosopher and psychologist. He wrote a book called Relationships of Experimental Phonetics to Psychology in 1907.
Kruger, Dr. C. F.	a psychologist from South Africa during the 1960s.
Krupas	a reference to performers like Gene Krupa, a famous American jazz drummer. those regarded as talented drummers, like Gene Krupa (1909 - 1973), a famous Polish-American jazz drummer.
KUCDE10 and F	abbreviation for Know, Unknow, Curious, Desire, Enforce, Inhibit, Absence of (No -) and Falsify, the C-D-E-I Scale Expanded. ACADEMY LEVEL 0 LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS See also CDE1 Scale in this glossary. And that is, your itsa line can be out on ARC, and KUCDE1O and F -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
KUCDEI0 and F	abbreviation for Know, Unknow, Curious, Desire, Enforce, Inhibit, Absence of (No___) and Falsify, the C-D-E-I Scale Expanded. See also CDEI Scale in this glossary.
Kunglia Svenskas flottatus mussikarsa	humorous coined, Swedish-sounding phrase. Literally it means “The musicians of the Royal Swedish Navy”—kunglia (royal), Svenska (Swedish), flottatus (of the navy or fleet) and mussikar (musician).
Königsberg, Great Chinaman of	see GREAT CHINAMAN OF KÖNIGSBERG (KOENIGSBERG), THE.
L	abbreviation for Location.
L equals MV squared	a made-up mathematical equation.
L nine s) L9S	short for List 9 Short, a previous name for L11, The New Life Rundown.

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L one c) L1C	short for List 1C, a correction list used by auditors in session when an upset occurs, or as ordered by C/S.
l ten) L10	a Flag-only rundown which addresses the reasons one withholds oneself or restrains oneself from action.
L three b) L3B	short for List 3B, the Dianetics repair list at the time of the lecture. It is now issued as HCOB 11 Apr. 71RE, L3RH—DIANETICS AND INT RD REPAIR LIST.
L&N checksheet	a checksheet at the time of this lecture which taught an auditor the basics of Listing and Nulling, who had not yet learned them in the Academy.
l’envoi	n. the title for an author’s summary, postscript or conclusion (often in the form of a dedication or commendation) at the end of a poem or composition; the author’s parting words. L’envoi is a French term used in literary works and literally means “the sending” and is derived from the French word envoyer meaning to send. (L is a contraction of le, a French term for the.)
L1RA	the Integrity Processing and O/Ws Repair List at the time of this lecture. It is now replaced by the Confessional Repair List—LCRE.
La Brea (Avenue)	a well-known street in Los Angeles, California, USA, that runs near the famous La Brea Tar Pits where approximately one million well-preserved fossils of prehistoric animals have been found. The animals became trapped in the sticky pits during prehistoric times when they came to drink from the shallow pool of water covering the pits of tar.
La Brea Avenue	an avenue in Los Angeles, California near which is located the famous La Brea tar pits. These pits of oozing crude oil contain fossils and remains of entrapped prehistoric plants and animals.
LA convention	<p>a reference to the US Grand National Convention, a convention held in Los Angeles during the first week of July 1970 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of Dianetics and Scientology. The LA convention and the UK transfers did give us a lot of ship traffic, tapes, etc.</p> <p>a reference to the US Grand National Convention, a convention held in Los Angeles during the first week of July 1970 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of Dianetics and Scientology.</p>
La Jolla	a section of San Diego, a city in Southern California, United States.

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La Salle Institute (University)	a reference to the La Salle Extension University, a former correspondence school in Chicago, Illinois, USA. (A correspondence school is one that provides instruction by mail.) Founded in 1908, La Salle offered a variety of business courses, including accounting, management and office training, and a course in law. At its peak, the school had more than 100,000 students enrolled; however, it was closed in the early 1980s.
lab	(colloquial) short for laboratory a room or building for scientific experimentation or research.
labor party	a political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers, or one dominated by organized labor.
labor unions	associations of workers to protect and further the welfare, interests and rights of its members. organizations of wage earners formed for the purpose of protecting the members' interests with respect to wages and working conditions.
Laborite	of the Labor Party, in Great Britain, a major political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900 it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 30s and 40s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms, including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain.
laborites	persons who support the interests of workers, such as members of the Labor Party in Great Britain, a political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. supporters of the Labor Party, a major British political party organized to protect and further the rights of workers. Originally formed as the Labor Representation Committee in 1900, it was renamed the Labor Party in 1906. Holding mildly socialist policies it rose quickly to power through the 1930s and 1940s. It caused increased nationalization of industry and enacted many social reforms, including a national health service. At the time of this lecture it was the leading political party in Britain.
lackadaisical	without interest, vigor or determination; listless; lethargic. without interest, vigor or determination.

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lackluster	lacking liveliness, vitality, spirit or enthusiasm.
Ladies' Aid Society	a made-up name. a made-up name for a society. 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.
ladies' aid group	a reference to the Ladies' Aid (Society).
Ladies'Aid Society	a made-up name. It was a beautiful day in spring, and he was sitting on the lawn of the Ladies' Aid Society building in Des Moines, Iowa. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)
Lady Ann	a made-up name for a prophet.
lady of easy virtue	a polite term used to designate a prostitute, or an unchaste woman. Easy, here means readily yielding and virtue refers to female
Lafayette, Marquis of	(1757 - 1834) French nobleman, political leader and general. He served as a general in the American army during the American Revolution (1775 - 1783) but returned to France after the war. He revisited America several times after that. During his visit in 1824, he gave a speech at a reception held by the Columbia Historical Society.
laidies	(dialect) ladies.
Lake Michigan	a lake bordered by Michigan to the north and east, Indiana to the south, and Illinois and Wisconsin to the west. Lake Michigan is the largest freshwater lake entirely within the United States.
lama prayer wheel	(Buddhism) a cylinder with prayers written on it. The prayer wheel is turned by some worshipers during prayer, or the turning may be used as a substitute for spoken prayers.
lama temples	temples housing priests and monks of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia.
lamas	monks or priests of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc. We discovered, oddly enough, that this one was tougher to do than the rest of the drills, which is why the lamas –you know, they were the squirrels of Buddhism I've told you before; they took Buddhist stuff and

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corned it up –why they run this tremendous gradient scale. –
Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

monks or priests of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, characterized by elaborate ritual and belief in good and evil gods, demons, ancestral spirits, etc.

lambkins a person who is exceptionally sweet, young and innocent, as a small child.

Lambretta a brand name for a type of motor scooter, introduced initially in the mid-1900s by the Italian Innocenti metal company. Lambrettas were more compact than regular motorcycles and were designed for use at lower speeds.

lamebrains (colloquial) slow witted or stupid persons.

lamented mourned for, as one who is dead.

lance corporal (British Army) a private acting temporarily as a corporal.

Land camera a folding-type camera, capable of producing positive prints within one minute after the picture has been snapped. It was invented in 1947 by Edwin Herbert Land, an American inventor. So last night I just all of a sudden said, “Hey, what do you know,” and turned on Reg's big Rollei projector, and turned it on to a big screen, and took the Land camera and took a picture of it. —Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

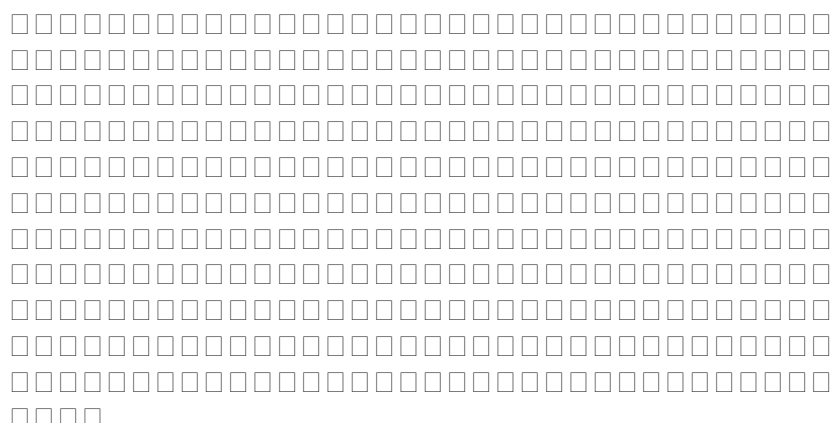
a folding-type camera, capable of producing positive prints within one minute after the picture has been snapped. It was invented in 1947 by Edwin Herbert Land, an American inventor.

land of the living (informal) the condition of being able or willing to take part in ordinary activities that a person returns to after sleep, an illness, period of being alone, etc.

land of the sky blue waters a reference to a phrase used in an advertising campaign for Hamm's beer, produced by an American brewing company. The beer, brewed "in the land of sky blue waters" was promoted by Hamm's bear, a character appearing in more than one hundred commercials that began with the beating of tom-tom drums

[illegible]

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land on one's feet to come out of something well; to survive something satisfactorily. (figurative)

see FEET, LAND ON ONE'S.

Land Rover a trademark for a sturdy, four-wheel-drive vehicle introduced in England in the mid-1900s suitable for driving cross-country or in rough terrain. Produced by British car manufacturer the Rover Group, the vehicle came about after the company's chairman purchased surplus American army jeeps for use on his farm. He and the company's chief engineer decided to build a vehicle based on the same basic design and market it to other British farmers. The Land Rover was an immediate success and was used by farmers as well as by police departments and the military. It rapidly gained popularity in the foreign market, as it was well adapted for use in the desert and jungle terrain. Within a few years of its introduction it was being sold in more than thirty countries. By the late twentieth century, another model had been produced that became popular as an upscale vehicle for city streets, highways, etc.

a vehicle, manufactured by the British firm Rover, which is designed for cross-country driving.

landed on your feet got yourself out of trouble without damage or injury and sometimes with a gain.

Landladies' Association a made-up name for an association.

landlubber originally confined to use as a name given to stupid and inefficient sailors by other sailors, it is now a contemptuous term by which sailors refer to nonsailors. The word lubber originally meant a big, clumsy fellow.

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land-office business	n. an amount of business so voluminous that customers very nearly have to be turned away; a business which is expanding, thriving or very profitable. This term dates from the 1800s and comes from the practice where the United States government set up offices in new territories to allocate government-owned land to qualified settlers. Eager to get their allocations, people often waited in long lines before the offices even opened their doors. From this the term came to be applied to any fast-expanding or extremely profitable enterprise.
Langa riots	a reference to the former non-white township of Langa, in South Africa, east of Cape Town, that was the site of violent riots in 1960. During demonstrations organized by the Pan-Africanist Congress (an organization dedicated to the abolishment of apartheid) in their effort to take initiative and leadership of the anti-apartheid movement, police opened fire on and killed four demonstrators. Shortly after the demonstration the government banned PAC.
Langley, Virginia	a town located in northern Virginia, near Washington, DC. Langley has been the location of CIA headquarters since 1961. Caption “C.I.A. HEADQUARTERS, LANGLEY, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.”
Language and Thought in Action	a book written in 1941 by Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa (1906–1992), American university president and writer on semantics (the study of the meaning of words). Originally entitled Language in Action, the book discussed the confusion of words with realities.
Laning, Captain Cal	Caleb Barrett Laning (1906–1991), an American naval officer. During World War II (1939–1945), Laning took part in introducing radar in the United States Navy and was in charge of antisubmarine training in the Pacific area. Following the war, he continued in the service and worked in several areas of the navy, including in the Naval Research laboratory in Washington, DC. Caleb Barrett Laning (1906 -), who worked at the Naval Research Laboratory at the time of this lecture.
lantern slides	small thin sheets of glass with pictures on them that are shown on a screen by a slide projector. The preparation of lantern slides. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) small thin sheets of glass with pictures on them that are shown on a screen by a slide projector. I read a dissertation last night on the

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subject of slides the preparation of lantern slides. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

Lao-tse (604@531 b.c.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of the book Tao Te Ching. Tao means "the way to solving the mystery which underlies all mysteries."

(sixth century B.C.) one of the great philosophers of China; author of the book Tao Teh King. See also Tao in this glossary.

(604 - 531 b.c.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of the book Tao Te Ching. See also Tao in this glossary.

(ca. 604–531 B.C.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of the book Tao Teh King. Now, it was written by Lao-tse in approximately—oh, I'd say, probably about 530 or 529 B.C.

(604-531 B.C.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of the book Tao Te Ching. Tao means "the way to solving the mystery which underlies all mysteries." Within seventy-five years either way of Buddhism, we have Taoism—that's the work of Lao-tse—and at the same time we have the work of Confucius. It's all there in a pile. Bang! -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

(604-531 B.C.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of the book Tao Te Ching. Tao means "the way to solving the mystery which underlies all mysteries."

(ca. 604–531 B.C.) one of the great philosophers of China. Author of the book Tao Te Ching. Tao means "the way to solving the mystery which underlies all mysteries." ^—Minister Course Glossary and Pro TRs Transcript Glossary.

lap, dump (something) in (someone's) cause (something) to be (someone's) responsibility.

lap, in (one's) within (one's) reach or power.

laps, dropped into (someone's) (informal) (of a lucky or happy event) happened or came to a person, especially with no effort of his own.

large, at as a whole; altogether.
at liberty, free.

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as a whole, altogether. Now, let's take the gross income of an organization at large.

lark, happy as a	extremely happy, cheerful, etc. This term originated in the early 1920s and is thought to be based on the fact that larks (small songbirds with brown, tan or gray feathers and long hind claws) spend much of their time eating and singing, and are said to be easily pleased.
larry	n. a variation of lorry, used figuratively to mean a load or quantity of something such as a lorry would carry. A lorry is a British term for a truck, a large motorized vehicle, used for carrying goods. The origin of this word is uncertain. a large load or amount.
laryngitis	inflammation of the larynx (the upper end of the windpipe, that contains the vocal cords), often with a temporary loss of voice.
Las Palmas	the largest city in and a major port of the Canary Islands (a group of mountainous islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the northwest coast of Africa).
lash-up	n. something set up or established, as by tying several things or elements together; a jerry-rigged contrivance. To lash means to fasten with a cord, rope, etc.
last ditch attempt	a final effort, like that made by a horse and rider over the final fence of a race.
last hung dog, your	the last opportunity to achieve your objective. Taken from the expression “There are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging,” meaning there is more than one way of achieving your object. And that happens to be just about your last hung dog.
last leg	the final stretch of a race or journey.
last rose of summer	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.”
last will and testament	a will; a legal statement of a person's wishes concerning the disposal of his or her property after death. a will; legal statement of a person's wishes concerning the disposal of his or her property after death.

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a will; a legal statement of a person's wishes concerning the disposal of his or her property after death. They have a thing called the last will and testament, and that is a bequeathment.

last, interested in our own a coined variation of stick to one's own last, meaning to keep to that field, work, etc., in which one is competent or skilled. To stick to one's own last comes from an ancient story of a shoemaker criticizing a work by a Greek painter, stating that the shoe in the picture was incorrectly portrayed. Upon correction of the shoe the shoemaker pointed out an error in the leg, upon which the painter replied, "Shoemaker, do not go above your last."

last-ditch done finally in desperation to avoid defeat, failure, disaster, etc.

of the last place that can be defended or the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position.

of the last place that can be defended or the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. Doing things to people and having to punish them and be punished by them and all of this sort of thing is a sort of a sordid, last-ditch activity which people hope somebody will mistake for a game.
îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

of the last place that can be defended or the last resort. Originally referring to soldiers defending a military position. Doing things to people and having to punish them and be punished by them and all of this sort of thing is a sort of a sordid, last-ditch activity which people hope somebody will mistake for a game. ♪
Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

Latam abbreviation for Latin America, a continental area which includes Central and South America.

LATAM abbreviation for Latin America, a continental area which includes Central and South America.

latch onto (colloquial) get or obtain.

late recently dead.

lateral of, at, from or toward the side; sideways.

Latin the language of ancient Rome. Latin is used today in many scholarly, technical, scientific and legal terms.

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lattice	an open structure of crossed strips or bars of wood, metal, etc., used as a screen, support, etc.
laudatory	expressing praise; commendatory.
laugh in his face	see FACE, LAUGH IN HIS.
laugh up one's sleeve	To be secretly amused at something. [ex - Arnie acted concerned over our situation, but we knew he was laughing up his sleeve.] (see DCL)
laugh, have the last	to be successful, win an argument, etc., in the end, after other people have criticized you, defeated you, etc., earlier.
launching pad	<p>n. figuratively, a foundation or starting point from which progress is made or success is achieved, such as in some enterprise or career. This comes from the technical use of the word in rocketry to mean the nonflammable platform from which a rocket or spaceship is launched.</p> <p>a platform from which a rocket, guided missile, etc., is launched. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>the platform from which a rocket, guided missile, etc., is launched. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p>
laurels, look to its	beware of having its achievements surpassed.
Lavetivor	a made-up name for a person.
law of average	the idea that you can't win all the time or lose all the time.
law of averages	<p>see AVERAGES, LAW OF.</p> <p>the idea that you can't win all the time or lose all the time.</p>
law of interaction	<p>see INTERACTION, LAW OF.</p> <p>reference to one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. See laws of motion and interaction in this glossary.</p> <p>reference to one of the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton. See also laws of motion and Newton in this glossary.</p> <p>See laws of motion in this glossary.</p>

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- law of supply and demand 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.
- Lawrence Leather scabbard a saddle holster for a rifle, made by the former Lawrence Leather Company of Oregon, USA. A scabbard is a case or sheath for a rifle, machine gun, or the like, usually made of leather or hide, bound with metal. Scabbard can also refer to the sheath or case that is used to protect the blade of a sword, bayonet or dagger when not in use.
- laws of motion, (three) see MOTION, (THREE) LAWS OF.
- lay (someone) ten to one the action of betting a ratio of ten things to one because one is so sure of something. Lay is slang for the laying down of money as one does when making a bet. To lay someone ten to one means one is making a bet he is so certain he will win, that he is willing to risk ten times the amount the other person is betting. For example, if Joe bets Bill \$10.00 to \$1.00, that means if Joe loses the bet Bill takes the \$10.00 laid down by Joe and if Joe wins the bet he takes the \$1.00 laid down by Bill. Thus Joe takes a much higher risk of loss than Bill (as Joe is certain he will win).
- (slang) bet (someone) ten to one; i.e., if proved wrong about the outcome (of something), pay ten for every one wagered.
- lay a couple of eggs (slang) fail; flop.
- (slang) fail; flop. You saw me lay a couple of eggs with this pc here earlier, you know, and remember, the earlier sessions were not particularly productive of any vast gain; pc didn't go downhill or anything. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62) leaves from, taken a lot oh (informal) followed examples set by (another); acted in the same way as or in similar ways to (another person). Variation of take a leaf out of (someone's) book, where a person's actions (imagined to be written on a page of a book) are copied. The US government could've taken a lot of leaves from, I think, most of us on practical solutions to these problems. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)
- lay bare to uncover or disclose; reveal. Lay here means to put or place in a position or situation. Bare here means naked, without covering. Literally to lay something bare is to place it in a position where it is open to view.

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lay doggo	(informal) keep quiet or unseen, especially to escape being caught.
lay eggs	(slang) fail utterly; flop. (slang) fail utterly; flop. Boy, they just lay eggs all over the place.
lay into	attack vigorously, either physically or verbally.
lay it into	(slang) attack with words; scold.
lays a god-awful egg	(colloquial) fails completely. A variation of the phrase lays an egg.
lays the most eggs	fails the most. From lay an egg, a slang phrase meaning “fail utterly; flop.”
Lazarus	according to the Bible, a man brought back to life by Jesus after being in the tomb for four days.
LCM	an abbreviation for Landing Craft, Mechanized, a designation for a type of landing craft capable of transporting wheeled vehicles, tanks or troops from assault ships to the shore. They are ruggedly built with heavy steel plates and powerful engines, armed with machine guns and have a motorized ramp in the front that can be lowered for loading and unloading. Their use in amphibious assaults dates from World War II (1939–1945).
LD	abbreviation for lethal dose.
le mission	n. a French term meaning literally “the mission,” as in one’s assigned duty or task. (French) the mission. But the auditor, in doing Security Checking, must realize that he has a mission, and le mission is not to find the withholds so much as stir them up so the pc can find them, too. - See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62) (French) the mission.
Le Rue, Gaspard	a made-up name.
lead apron	a special lead-lined protective garment worn by anyone working around X-ray equipment. I see a lot of these medical instruments and I see these fellows around in white coats and lead aprons and—although why they use a lead apron, I wouldn’t know. a special lead-lined garment worn by those working around X-ray

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equipment. I see a lot of these medical instruments and I see these fellows around in white coats and lead aprons and—although why they use a lead apron, I wouldn't know. -Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

a special lead-lined garment worn by those working around X-ray equipment. I see a lot of these medical instruments and I see these fellows around in white coats and lead aprons and—although why they use a lead apron, I wouldn't know.

lead boot

reference to a medieval instrument of torture designed to gradually crush the leg and foot. Several different types of boot existed. One was a kind of vise extending from the knee to the ankle, tightened around the leg by means of screws. In another type, used in Scotland, the person's leg was inserted in the device and wedges were driven between the limb and the boot until the victim confessed or fainted. And if every time this fellow hit a rough spot on the road you simply applied the lead boot or the pincers or the brass basket full of rats or some other interesting medieval torture and said, ``Now, if you don't get that next paragraph, you're going to have had it, bud." -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

n. a reference to a torture device (iron boot) formerly used for extorting confessions from prisoners. The device consisted of a long iron “boot” in which a prisoner’s foot was inserted. Wedges were then driven between the leg and the boot, serving to crush the leg and shatter the bones. The lead boot was once a common form of torture used in Scotland, as well as in Ireland and France.

lead boot

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leadership-survey grade

one's score on a Leadership Survey, 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.

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one's score on a Leadership Survey, a test developed to help guide personnel appointments within Church of Scientology organizations. It consists of questions which test a person's current and potential leadership ability.

lead-free gasoline

antiknock agent

leading order of hens (slang) in any organization or society, the hierarchy of status requiring that those below show respect for those above, etc. The term comes from the behavior of chickens that shows such a stratification of privilege. A variation of pecking order.

lead-pipe cinch (slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle 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. Now, I see some auditors are going to be going home to their groups and friends and so on; they'll be playing this gag on

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them, I know this. This is a lead-pipe cinch. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

(slang) a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle 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. Now 3N, that's a lead-pipe cinch. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

- lead-pipe question (slang) a variation of the phrase lead-pipe cinch, a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle 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.
- leaned on (slang) pressured, as by using influence or intimidating.
- (slang) pressured, as by using influence or intimidating. And that was because the state had leaned on the individual so long that they had smashed him flat.
- leap full-armed come into being suddenly, with no prior warning or preparation. In reference to the mythological birth of Athena (Roman name Minerva), the Greek and Roman goddess of wisdom, who was said to have sprung, with a tremendous battle-cry, fully grown and fully armed from the head of her father.
- leaping full-armed out of the brain of Jove see JOVE, (SPRING, LEAPING, ETC.) FULL-ARMED FROM THE BRAIN OF.
- leaps and bounds, by (slang) very quickly. And from that moment on, why, the physical sciences have advanced by leaps and bounds.
- (slang) very quickly.
- learn the ropes see ROPES, (LEARN, KNOW, FOLLOW, BEEN THROUGH, ETC.) THE.

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Learning Processes	<p>educational processes which bring about an ability to know a datum as opposed to simply knowing it as a recall. The processes themselves can be found in Professional Auditor's Bulletin 110 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. Only recently, only in the last few ACCs have we had Learning Processes that we could teach somebody something directly and straightly. – CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)</p> <p>educational processes which bring about an ability to know a datum as opposed to simply knowing it as a recall. The processes themselves can be found in Professional Auditor's Bulletin 110 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.</p>
leather, grabbing	<p>a coined variation of the cowboy term slapping leather, meaning to draw a gun (out of a leather holster) and shoot. In the Western United States in the 1800s people (mostly men) often carried handguns in a leather holster that hung from a belt. The term slapping leather possibly came from the action of reaching for the gun with the accompanying sound made by the hand hitting the leather holster.</p>
leave	<p>the period of time during which permission has been given to be absent from duty or work.</p>
leave, by your	<p>an expression of apology for not having asked permission or for having taken a liberty with someone; the asking of permission. In this sense, leave means permission asked or granted to do something or for some specific course of action or conduct.</p>
Leavenworth	<p>a federal and military prison located in Leavenworth, a city in northeast Kansas, US.</p> <p>a federal and military prison located in Leavenworth, a city in northeast Kansas, a midwestern state in the US.</p>
leaves a rotten taste in one's mouth	<p>see ROTTEN TASTE IN ONE'S MOUTH, LEAVES A.</p>
leaves from, taken a lot of	<p>(informal) followed examples set by (another); acted in the same way as or in similar ways to (another person). Variation of take a leaf out of (someone's) book, where a person's actions (imagined to be written on a page of a book) are copied.</p>
leaves in the teacup	<p>see TEACUP, LEAVES IN THE.</p>
Lebels	<p>rifles, of a type invented by Nicolas Lebel (1838 - 1891) a French army officer in 1886. The French 1886 Lebel was one of the best-known rifles ever turned out for military use as it was the first</p>

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	rifle of its type to use the then new smokeless powder.
	rifles, of a type invented by Nicolas Lebel (1838 - 1891), a French army officer in 1886. The French 1886 Lebel was one of the best-known rifles ever turned out for military use as it was the first rifle of its type to use the then new smokeless powder.
LeBlanc, Senator	Dudley J. LeBlanc (1894–1971), American businessman and Louisiana state senator, who, in the 1940s created a health tonic named Hadacol. After being successfully treated for a severe illness, LeBlanc, set out to produce his own tonic, and using a mixture of vitamins, minerals and alcohol, he created Hadacol.
LEC	abbreviation for LRH External Communications. Radio Congo, this is radio LEC.
ledger	(bookkeeping) a book in which a record of debits, credits, and all money transactions is kept. The left-hand column of a ledger would record money owed. Used figuratively in this lecture. (bookkeeping) a book in which a record of debits, credits and all money transactions is kept. The left-hand column of a ledger would record money owed. Used figuratively in this lecture. Now, those are the blokes you're talking to when you say, 'Add up the left-hand column of the ledger.' -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)
ledger, blue side of the	a reference to the side of a ledger reserved for recording additions or gains. A ledger is a book in which a summary of monies, or assets, in and out is recorded. The credits, showing an addition or gain, are noted on one side (usually in blue or black ink) and the debits, showing any losses or debts, are recorded on the opposite side (usually in red ink). This phrase can also be used figuratively to refer to solvency, profitable ventures or the positive or advantageous aspects of a situation, as opposed to the negative.
ledger, red side of the	a reference to the side of a ledger reserved for recording losses or debts. A ledger is a book in which a summary of monies, or assets, in and out is recorded. The credits, showing an addition or gain, are noted on one side (usually in blue or black ink) and the debits, showing any losses or debts, are recorded on the opposite side (usually in red ink). This phrase can also be used figuratively to refer to insolvency, unprofitable ventures or losses in general.
Lee Enfield rifle	a type of rifle invented by Scottish-born American James Paris Lee (1831 - 1904). The Lee Enfield rifle was adopted in 1904 by Great Britain for both infantry and cavalry.

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- Lee, Robert E. (1807 - 1870) commander in chief of the Confederate during the American Civil War. See also Civil War in this glossary.
- (1807@70) commander in chief of the Confederate army in the American Civil War.
- leech one who clings to another for personal gain, especially without giving anything in return, and usually with the implication or effect of exhausting the other's resources; parasite.
- Lee-Enfield a rifle invented by Scottish inventor James Paris Lee (1831--1904). The rifle is named after its inventor, Lee, as well as the Enfield arsenal in London, England. An arsenal is an area where weapons and ammunition are made and stored. When the Lee-Enfield rifle was being designed by Lee, he used some of the specifications and technical standards which were already in use at the Enfield arsenal and for this reason the arsenal's name was included in the name of the rifle. In 1904, Great Britain adopted the rifle as the standard issue for its troops and it was used by them during World War I and II. Though considered less accurate than some of its contemporary competitors, the Lee-Enfield was favored by the British for the large number of bullets it could be loaded with and the fact that it could be fired repeatedly and rapidly. Well, the British Tommy that went down there with his Snider or his Lee-Enfield and brought them higher education in the first place was only occasionally followed by anybody who taught them anything.
- 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. Well, the British Tommy that went down there with his Snider or his Lee-Enfield and brought them higher education in the first place was only occasionally followed by anybody who taught them anything.
- ⌘Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)
- a rifle developed by Scottish-born American inventor James Paris Lee (1831–1904) and a British small-arms factory in Enfield (a district in London, England). In the early 1900s, Great Britain adopted the rifle as its basic infantry weapon. Though considered less accurate than some contemporary rifles at long ranges, the Lee-Enfield was favored by the British for the larger number of bullets it could hold (ten total) and for its rapid firing rate. It had a caliber of .303 of an inch (7.7 mm). (Caliber refers to the inside diameter of the gun barrel.) Various versions of the gun were used by the British during World War I (1914–1918) and II (1939–1945).

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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.

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—Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

leeward	on the side away from the wind.
Leff Dental Gold	a company that operated in America in the 1970s and which sold gold for use in both jewelry and dental work.
Leff Dental Golds	a company that operated in the 1970s and which sold gold for use in both jewelry and dental work.
left	the political position advocating sometimes extreme measures to achieve the equality, freedom and well-being of the citizens of a state, varying from moderate socialism to communism.
left field, into	(slang) completely mistaken; wrong.
left, right and center	to an extreme degree; everywhere. Literally, left and right indicate both directions on either side of something and center refers to the middle point between.
left, turning to the	a coined phrase meaning adopting or taking a radical political standpoint. In politics, the word left is usually applied to socialist or communist groups, as opposed to those of the right, i.e., conservatives. This use of left comes from the common European practice of seating the liberal and radical members of a legislature to the left of the presiding officer and the conservative members to the right.
leg up, a	(informal) help so that a person can improve himself. From the help given to a person to climb a wall, etc., usually by letting the person put his foot on one's joined hands and then pushing him up. (slang) at an advantage.
legal medicine	same as forensic medicine.

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legend	a title, brief description, or key accompanying an illustration or map. the wording (such as an inscription, motto or title) on an object.
Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The	a story by American author Washington Irving (1783 - 1859). Its central character, Ichabod Crane, is a vain and cowardly teacher, and the rival in love of Brom Bones. Bones terrorizes Crane by disguising himself as a legendary headless horseman.
legislate	cause, create or bring about by passing laws.
legislative	having the duty and power of making laws.
legislatures	bodies of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for countries or states.
legs, on one's last	(colloquial) not far from death, breakdown, etc.
legulla oblongata	n. a made-up word. a made-up name for a mental disorder.
Leigh, Vivien	(1913–1967) the stage name of Vivian Mary Hartley, a beautiful British stage and film actress married for many years to English actor Laurence Olivier (1907–1989). She appeared in many motion pictures including Things Are Looking Up (1934), Sidewalks of London (1940) and Caesar and Cleopatra (1945). She is most well known for her starring role in the motion picture Gone With the Wind (1939), for which she won an Oscar. In 1951 she won a second Oscar for A Streetcar Named Desire, portraying the moral and mental breakdown of the former Southern belle, Blanche Du Bois. Leigh's own physical and mental health started suffering when she contracted tuberculosis and in 1952 she was put under psychiatric care. Weakened by her physical condition and years of psychiatric shock treatment and drugs, she finally died of tuberculosis in 1967. (1913 - 1967) British film actress. She is best known as Scarlett O'Hara in Gone with the Wind. One of her last roles was as Blanche Dubois in Streetcar Named Desire. See also Streetcar Named Desire in this glossary.
lemming	any of various stout rodents somewhat like mice, living in northern regions. A lemming?
Lemur	a reference to Lemuria, a legendary lost continent that was

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supposed to have sunk into the Indian Ocean. The name Lemuria comes from lemur, a small animal somewhat similar to a monkey, but having a face like a fox and woolly fur. Lemurs are found in Madagascar, India and Malaysia, all separated by the Indian Ocean. In the nineteenth century, scientists postulated a theory to explain similarities in animals and plants found in these areas separated by thousands of miles of water. The explanation was that a continent (Lemuria) once existed where the Indian Ocean is located and supposedly connected Madagascar, India and Malaysia. This continent came to be thought of by some as the originating point of the races of Earth.

lend-lease

the transfer of goods and services from one country to another country to aid in a common cause (such as the winning of a war), with payment to be made later by a return of similar goods or services. Lend means someone giving another temporary use of something on the condition that the same or some equivalent be returned. Lease means a contract whereby one gives real estate, equipment or facilities to another for a specific length of time and for a specific amount, at which point it is returned. Lend-lease was developed by the United States early in World War II (1939--1945) to aid its allies who were fighting Germany. By 1941, Germany had invaded France and controlled it and most of Western Europe. England, standing alone against Germany, was in great danger of invasion by them. In response, the United States government initiated the Lend-Lease Act (1941), which gave the president the power to transfer weapons, food or equipment to any nation whose fighting aided the defense of the United States. England received immediate help, and eventually America loaned billions of dollars worth of supplies and services to its allies during World War II. Some aid was returned, such as England furnishing goods and services to US troops, but no specific terms were set up at the end of World War II for the repayment of lend-lease loans. Although lend-lease as a war measure was terminated in 1945, the same concepts and procedures have been used in subsequent foreign-aid policies. They are not able to organize themselves into a proper democratic civilization no matter how many lend-lease payments are thrust into the paws of their greedy politicians.

a policy of making a loan to an allied country of certain equipment in which the lender is superior, and of receiving some service or material in return. The United States used this policy in World War II to bolster the strength of its allies. They are not able to organize themselves into a proper democratic civilization no matter how many lend-lease payments are thrust into the paws of their greedy politicians. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11

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n. the transfer of goods and services from one country to another to aid in a common cause (such as winning a war), with payment to be made later by a return of similar goods or services. Lend means to give someone temporary use of something on the condition that the same or some equivalent be returned. Lease means a contract whereby one gives real estate, equipment or facilities to another for a specific length of time and for a specific fee (often by periodic payments), at which point it is returned. Lend-lease was developed by the United States early in World War II (1939–1945) to aid its allies who were fighting Germany. By 1940– 1941 Germany controlled most of Western Europe, and England (America's ally), standing alone against Germany, was in great danger of invasion and defeat. In response, the United States government initiated the Lend-Lease Act (1941), which gave the President the power to transfer weapons, food or equipment to any nation whose defense he believed vital to the United States. England received immediate help and eventually under this Act, billions of dollars worth of American supplies and services were transferred to Great Britain and other countries who had joined in the war against Germany. Some of this aid was returned, as England furnished goods and services to US troops, but no specific terms were set up at the end of the war for the repayment of lend-lease loans. Although lend-lease as a war measure was terminated in 1945, the same concepts and procedures have been used in subsequent foreign-aid policies.

material aid in the form of munitions, tools, food, etc., granted under specified conditions to foreign countries whose defense was deemed vital to the defense of the United States during World War II. See also war in this glossary.

length, at

after a long time; finally.

Lenin

Vladimir I. Lenin (1870@1924), Russian revolutionary honored in the former Soviet Union as the creator of the Soviet state. He began his career as a revolutionary while he was at university, culminating in his expulsion for subversive activities. Later arrested and exiled, Lenin continued to control the revolutionary movement in Russia from Switzerland and other places in Europe, through his political writings and underground organization. On the outbreak of the first Russian Revolution (March 1917) the Germans, with the object of weakening Russian war efforts, smuggled Lenin into Russia through Sweden in a sealed railway car. He seized power in November 1917, as the result of a successful second revolution, and ruled as virtual dictator of the

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Soviet Union until his death in 1924.

Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), a Russian revolutionary leader of the early twentieth century, highly honored in the Soviet Union as the founder of the modern Soviet state. Lenin, a founder of the Bolshevik party, contributed much to the success of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Lenin held that a dedicated group of intellectuals had to spearhead the revolution. He became chief of government of the Soviet Union after the revolution and served until his death in 1924.

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Vladimir I. Lenin (1870@1924), first leader of the Soviet Union and founder of a communist organization in 1919. He maintained absolute authority from November 1917 to 1922. Even the commies, who are the closest to organized people, have such rifts about policy that nobody knows whether to follow Lenin's policy or Stalin's policy or Khrushchev's policy or the new coexistence policy, see, or the old revolutionary policy—whatever that was.

lepidus guk 652

a made-up name for an injectable solution.

a made-up name for an injectable solution. That is why you just can't take that little old needle and stick it into the bottle and get three ergs worth of lepidus guk 652 and squirt it in his gluteus maximus and have him all of a sudden be in perfect condition and so forth. ¶Clearing, What It Is (3 Sept. 64)

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leprosy	<p>a chronic, infectious disease caused by a bacterium that attacks the skin, flesh, nerves, etc. it is characterized by ulcers, white scaly scabs, deformities and wasting of body parts.</p> <p>a mildly infectious disease that develops open sores and white, scaly scabs. Leprosy attacks the skin and nerves, causing weakening and wasting of muscles and may lead to tuberculosis or other diseases. If not treated, the injury to the nerves results in loss of feeling, paralysis and deformity. See also tuberculosis in the glossary of this book.</p>
les r'sultats	<p>n. a French term meaning “the results.” Les is the plural form of the and r'sultats is the plural form of r'sultat (result).</p>
Lesbos	<p>Greek island in the Aegean Sea. The word lesbian derives from the ancient Greek name of this island, from the eroticism and homosexuality attributed to Sappho (ancient Greek poetess) and her followers.</p>
lest	<p>so as to prevent the possibility that; for fear that.</p>
let in on	<p>If you let someone in on something that is a secret from most people, you allow them to know about it. [ex - I'm going to let you in on a little secret.... He has not yet been let in on the bad news.]</p>
let up	<p>diminish; subside, become less intense.</p>
lethargic	<p>abnormally drowsy or dull, sluggish, etc.</p> <p>unnaturally drowsy; sluggish; dull.</p>
lethargy	<p>a state of being drowsy, dull and unenergetic, or indifferent, lazy and sluggish.</p> <p>a great lack of energy; sluggishness, dullness, apathy, etc.</p>
letter-perfect	<p>correct in every detail. Now you know what it is, now you can do it; you're all letter-perfect in it. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p>
leukemia	<p>a cancerous, usually fatal, disease characterized by a large excess of white blood cells in the blood.</p> <p>any of several cancers of the bone marrow that prevent the normal manufacture of red and white blood cells and platelets (the minute bodies in the blood that aid in coagulation), resulting in anemia, increased susceptibility to infection and impaired blood clotting.</p>

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a cancerous, usually fatal, disease characterized by an excessive production of white blood cells in the blood.

levee an embankment built alongside a river to prevent high water from flooding the bordering land.

level a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for classification. Re is then eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart.

a segment of technical information or performance of Scientology whether philosophical or technological for any application of Scientology. The levels start at Level 0 and go up through I, II, III, IV, V, VI and higher levels. Level means "that body of Scientology data for that point of progress of the individual." A being is taken from Level 0 up through the higher 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. At the time of this lecture, Level 0 dealt with ARC, the dangerous environment, and education in the basics of life; Level I included data on problems and assists; Level II, III and IV taught specific auditing skills which became more advanced with each level (there was no Level V during this time period); and Level VI consisted of processes to take the preclear up to Operating Thetan. See also Operating Thetan in this glossary. Then that tells you that there must be an awful difference between a Level VI co-audit auditor and somebody who would ARC break a pc on itsa.

a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for classification. Re is then eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart.

aim or direct.

(slang) be honest or tell the truth about.

a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification in a Scientology organization. He is then eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level.

(slang) be honest or tell the truth about. "Let's level it here."
Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

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(slang) be honest or tell the truth about. ``Let's level it here." ♪
Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

Level

a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. At the time of the lecture, there were Levels 0 to IV and Level VI, and these covered the totality of processes in use at that time. Once an auditor has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. For further information see HCOB 10 April 1964, ALL LEVELS AUDITING SKILLS, in The Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. Level I R1C for PTPs, R1CM.

a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. At the time of the lecture, there were Levels 0 to IV and Level VI, and these covered the totality of processes in use at that time. Once an auditor has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. For further information see HCOB 10 April 1964 ALL LEVELS AUDITING SKILLS in The Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

a training step on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to V represent the first six professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grade in this glossary.

a training step which one does for auditor classification in a Scientology organization. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grades in this glossary.

of or having to do with the training steps on the Grade Chart which one does for auditor classification. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grades in this glossary.

a training step which one does for auditor classification in a Scientology organization. Levels 0 to IV represent the first five professional auditor training levels. Once a person has completed a level, he is eligible to deliver the auditing grade represented by that level. See also grades in this glossary. The cases that wouldn't run successfully in Level 0, and those cases take you right straight out into raw meat.

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Level Chart	same as Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also gradation chart in this glossary. same as Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also the 1965 Classification and Gradation Chart in the Appendix. You haven't had much experience yet on this Level Chart. same as Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. See also the 1965 Classification and Gradation Chart in the Appendix. You haven't had much experience yet on this Level Chart. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)
Level I	See level in this glossary. It'll probably be discussed at Level I and it will be memorized and done at Level II and it will be followed on up the line, but because it is low grade does not mean it is unimportant.
level item assessment	an assessment of the levels of the Prehav Scale (a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness). For more information on this scale, see Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard.
Level V	same as Case Level V. See Case Level V in this glossary.
Level VIII	the training level of the Class VIII Course. A level, as used here, is a segment of technical information or performance for any application of Scientology.
leveling out	becoming stable.
levy	the enlistment, usually compulsory, of personnel, as for military service.
lev'e en masse	n. a French term meaning the mass mobilization (originally in Revolutionary France) of the able-bodied men of a country in response to threatened invasion or other military service. Lev'e means raising or levying (enlisting or drafting men for war) and en masse means in a mass, all at once.
Lewis, Dr.	a doctor who worked for the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in the 1950s.
Lewis, John	a Hubbard Dianetic Auditor employed by the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in the 1950s.
Lewis, John L.	(1880 - 1969) powerful labor leader in the United States from 1917 to 1960. Formerly president of the United Mine Workers, a

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	labor movement to improve conditions for mine workers. Throughout World War II Lewis repeatedly called his miners out on strike, defying the government in many instances. In December 1946 a Federal court injunction was issued against the United Mine Workers, enjoining them to stop striking and levying fines of \$3,500,000 against the group and \$10,000 against Lewis personally.
ley de fuego	<p>a Mexican phrase meaning the right to shoot (fire a gun). Literally translated ley de fuego means “law of fire.”</p> <p>(Spanish) a phrase which literally means “law of fire.”</p> <p>(Spanish) a phrase which literally means “law of fire.” They have what they call a ley de fuego, which solves all of their police problems.</p>
Li'l (Little) Abner	an American comic strip drawn by cartoonist Al Capp (1909–1979). The strip ran from 1934 to 1977 and made fun of modern society and politics, centering around a country boy named Li'l Abner Yokum and his family in the rustic town of Dogpatch, USA. Another character of the strip was Joe Btfsplk, the world's worst jinx (a person or thing that seems to bring bad luck), who was always portrayed with a small black cloud hanging over him. Wherever he went, trouble and misfortune followed.
liabilities	things that work against one; disadvantages.
liable	likely or apt.
Liaison Offices	short for Continental Liaison Offices, Sea Org organizations which coordinate all the Scientology activities in their areas. They are ultimately responsible for the expansion of all the Scientology activities and organizations within their geographical area.
lib	<p>(psychoanalysis) short for libido, sexual instinct or sexual drive.</p> <p>(psychoanalysis) short for libido, sexual instinct or sexual drive. How do you pick the id out of the lib? iResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(psychoanalysis) short for libido, sexual instinct or sexual drive. How do you pick the id out of the lib? 2Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p>
libel	of or concerning a written or published statement, picture, etc., tending to damage a person's reputation or subject someone to public ridicule and disgrace. They publish a libel sheet, a slander sheet of some kind or another, here. –Purpose and Need of

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Training Drills (5 July 1957)

a written or published statement, picture, etc., tending to damage a person's reputation or subject someone to public ridicule and disgrace.

of or concerning a written or published statement, picture, etc., tending to damage a person's reputation or subject someone to public ridicule and disgrace.

Liberace	(1919–1987), Wladziu Valentino Liberace, popular American pianist and entertainer. Well known for his flamboyant style, Liberace created a public image of glitter and glamour, with furs, sequins and rhinestones, carefully-waved hair and rings on practically every finger. His show, The Liberace Show, had a regular slot on American television during the 1950s.
liberals	persons belonging to a political party advocating measures of progressive political reform, especially those who hold a political position tending toward socialism or communism.
liberatress	a female liberator. n. a female liberator. A liberator is one who liberates and to liberate means to give release to, to free, such as to free a country from an oppressive government or domination or control by a foreign power.
liberties	social actions regarded as more familiar than polite convention permits. I promise not to permit sexual liberties or violations of patients. social actions regarded as more familiar than polite convention permits. too free, too familiar or impertinent actions or attitudes.
liberty	the sum of rights possessed in common by the people of a community, state, etc. (US Navy) permission given to an enlisted person to be absent from duty for a period of 72 hours or less.
Liberty (magazine)	a weekly American magazine founded in 1924 and published in New York City, New York, USA. It contained short stories and articles on world events and was discontinued in the early 1950s.

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Liberty magazine	a general weekly magazine founded in 1924 and published until 1951.
liberty, at	permitted or allowed (to do or say something). permitted (to do or say something); allowed. permitted (to do or say something); allowed. You're perfectly at liberty to curse organization; you're perfectly at liberty to find all kinds of faults with organization.
liberty, fraternity and equality	a reference to the national motto of France "Liberté, égalité, Fraternité" (Liberty, Equality, Fraternity). This phrase was originally the motto of the French Revolution (1789–1795) and was used by the leaders of the revolution to inspire those who were fighting.
libido complex	humorous reference to libido theory, a theory originated by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. Complex is a psychological term meaning an idea or group of repressed ideas associated with a past emotional disturbance so as to influence a person's present behavior to a great or excessive degree. They're still groping around in their Freudian analysis and trying to motivate soap by getting a libido complex going on the age of three, see? They're trying to restimulate something one way or the other in order to sell their soap.
libido super-complex unrelated theory	n. a made-up name for a theory.
libido, gibido, bibido	a humorous variation of libido, a psychoanalytic term meaning "sexual instinct or sexual drive." By dredging up every stable datum they can lay their hands on and giving him a lot more about libido, gibido, bibido. -The Unknown Datum-A MEST Shaking107 Lecture (14 Sept. 55) a humorous variation of libido, a psychoanalytic term meaning "sexual instinct or sexual drive."
libido-dibido theory	a humorous alteration of "libido theory," a theory originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud which states that all life impulses and behaviors are sex-motivated. See also Freud and Freudian analysis in this glossary.
libidoicated	a made-up word from libido, a psychoanalytic term meaning "sexual instinct or sexual drive," in combination with the suffixes -ic and -cated.

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a made-up word from libido, a psychoanalytic term meaning “sexual instinct or sexual drive,” in combination with the suffixes -ic and -cated. Not buried, unconscious, submotivated, libidoicated, bypassed symbolizations of the left-hind ruddy rod, which we therefore graph and say, “It's all mysterious and you can't understand you, so therefore we can own you.”

libido-icated influenced by the libido, a hypothetical form of mental energy said to be sex-motivated and to account for all of the impulses and behavior of man. This now-discredited theory was originated in 1894 by Sigmund Freud.

libidos sexual urges or instincts.

Libya a country in North Africa, on the Mediterranean.

license plate a numbered or lettered metal tag displayed on a motor vehicle, indicating that the vehicle has been registered with the state and may be driven on public streets and highways.

lichen a dry-looking plant that grows on rocks, walls, tree trunks, etc., usually green or yellow or gray.

lick (or smack) one's chops see CHOPS, LICK (OR SMACK) ONE'S.

lick and a promise a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. And if you were to flatten 1A, giving the rudiments a lick and a promise before you did a Goals Assessment, you'd find out your rudiments were in when you were doing the Goals Assessment. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest.

a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate and promises to do the rest.

(informal) slight or hasty work as if with a promise of doing better later.

(slang) a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest.

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(slang) a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. Don't ever shortchange them with a little pat-on-the-back auditing and a little lick and a promise and an assist here and an assist there and never end the session, so forth. ìMarriage (2 Jan. 60)

(slang) a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest. Don't ever shortchange them with a little pat-on-the-back auditing and a little lick and a promise and an assist here and an assist there and never end the session, so forth. ðMarriage (2 Jan. 60)

lick and the promise, the a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest.

lick-and-a-promise a hasty job; a cursory performance. From the notion that one does one lick or stroke of what is appropriate, and promises to do the rest.

licked (colloquial) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest.

overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. And we'll get 145 that licked. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)

(colloquial) whipped; thrashed. "Oh, that was—yeah, yeah, and he licked my older brother for doing it." –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

(colloquial) overcame; vanquished.

(colloquial) overcome; vanquished; controlled.

(colloquial) whipped; thrashed.

(informal) hit or beaten, especially as a punishment; thrashed; whipped.

overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest.

(slang) overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest.

overcome or defeated, as in a fight, game or contest. And they probably could be licked by any little batch of high-school kids

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on the same game, who were welded together by policy.

(colloquial) overcome; vanquished; controlled. Now, you'll be glad you came to this congress, just as I'm glad you're here so that I could tell you about this, because we got it licked. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) overcome; vanquished; controlled. Now, you'll be glad you came to this congress, just as I'm glad you're here so that I could tell you about this, because we got it licked. ðOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

lickety-split at great speed; rapidly.

(slang) at great speed; rapidly.

lid (colloquial) a curb or restraint.

lid off, taking the (informal) removing the secrecy from (something); revealing the truth about (an affair).

lie by the words and music a coined phrase meaning to lie in everything one does.

lie detector a device used on persons suspected of lying, to record certain changes in body functions that are thought to occur when the subject tells lies in answering questions. And you can take one of these E-Meters, or you could take the biggest and most beautiful police lie detector you ever laid your eyes on and get exactly the same results. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

a device used on persons suspected of lying, to record certain changes in body functions that are thought to occur when the subject tells lies in answering questions.

lie factory technically, a phrase contained in an engram demanding prevarication [the telling of lies]—it was originally called a fabricator.

lieu of, in in place of; instead of.

lieutenant commander a commissioned officer in the US Navy or Coast Guard who ranks above a lieutenant and below a commander (a person in command of a destroyer, submarine, etc.).

a commissioned officer in the US Navy or Coast Guard who ranks above a lieutenant and below a commander (a person in command of a destroyer, submarine, etc.). ``Wellîoh, lieutenant commander, ummîcaptain, major" îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

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	a commissioned officer in the US Navy or Coast Guard who ranks above a lieutenant and below a commander (a person in command of a destroyer, submarine, etc.). ``Wellhoh, lieutenant commander, ummncaptain, major" nYour Case (3 Jan. 60)
lieutenant, second	a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the US Army, Air Force or Marine Corps.
Life	a publication that contains many photographs and articles of current activities. It was started by Henry Luce, who was the co-founder of Time magazine. See also Time in this glossary.
Life (magazine)	a weekly American picture magazine, introduced in 1936 by American publisher Henry Luce (1898–1967). Life centered around photojournalism and continued in regular publication until 1972. It reappeared in 1978 on a reduced scale as a monthly magazine.
life (λ)	The harmonious conquest of MEST by theta in which a self-perpetuating organism is formed. Death is the withdrawal of theta from the organism.
Life = $EI/-R \times -f$	the formula of the energy of life source, where E = Energy Potential, I = Energy Flow, -R = Negative Resistance, -f = Negative Frequency. The formula is covered fully in the book Scientology 8-80.
life continuum	<p>one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the infirmities and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. (Chapter 15, #1)</p> <p>the action of attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the infirmities and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. (Chapter 5, #21)</p> <p>one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual.</p> <p>the action of attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the infirmities and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual.</p>

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one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. And when they've killed a writer and then they afterwards try to write they're actually not trying to do a life continuum on him they accidentally started to write and then got that other one restimulated and so failed. (Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

one individual attempting to carry on the life of another deceased individual or departed individual by means of generating in his own body the ailments and mannerisms of the deceased or departed individual. And when they've killed a writer and then they afterwards try to write they're actually not trying to do a life continuum on him they accidentally started to write and then got that other one restimulated and so failed. (Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

Life Guard (in Britain) a member of the cavalry regiment forming part of the ceremonial guard of the monarch.

life in (one's) hands, taking (one's) (informal) facing great danger or taking a great risk.

life line (palm reading) one of the four great lines (the others being head, heart and fortune) in the type of fortune telling known as "palm reading." This practice is based on the fact that no two palms are exactly alike. Characteristics are assigned to the lines of the palm and then one's fortune is read against the aspects of these.

life of (one), for the (colloquial) true as (one) is alive; even if (one's) life depended on it.

Life Repair a series of auditing actions run on a preclear who is starting out in auditing for the first time. Life Repair would address such things as rough spots in life, periods which the preclear may feel bad about areas of overwhelm, etc.

a series of auditing actions run on a preclear who is starting out in auditing for the first time. Life Repair can address such things as rough spots in life, periods which the preclear may feel bad about, areas of overwhelm, etc.

Life Repairing repairing a person's life with "Life Repair," a series of auditing procedures run on a preclear by an auditor which, by addressing life areas of upset and handling them, bring the person to an awareness of truth and the way to personal freedom.

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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life,	operation, three levels of, 172 anatomy of static of life, 71 optimum solution, 28 defined, 34 painful incident, defined, 156 goal of, 25 life static defined, 121 past, 99, 108 of the same order of being as past experiences, value of, 90 thought, 47 past life facsimiles, 39-40 successes and, 20
Life's article	n. a reference to an article that appeared in Life Magazine in May of 1951.
Lifebuoy	a brand of soap first introduced in England in 1894 and promoted as the one soap especially made to prevent body odor. Advertisements appeared on the radio, in comic strips and in print ads and were soon followed by suggestive picture ads.
Lifebuoy soap	a brand of deodorant soap.
lifer	(slang) a person sentenced to imprisonment for life.
lift	(British) an elevator.
lift its (their, his, etc.) head	see HEAD, LIFT ITS (THEIR, HIS, ETC.).
Light Brigade	see CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.
light colonel	(military slang) a lieutenant colonel.
light, out like a	in a condition where one has suddenly gone unconscious, fainted or fallen fast asleep, as from a blow on the head, a drug or for some other reason. This phrase probably alludes to the fact that a light is clearly on or off, and when switched into either of these conditions, does so instantly. (informal) unconscious.
lightning often strikes	a humorous reference to the saying lightning never strikes in the same place twice, meaning the same accident or misfortune cannot happen twice to the same person in the same situation (used when speaking of something unusual, especially something bad).
lightning should strike twice	the same accident or misfortune should happen again, a humorous reference to the saying lightning never strikes in the same place twice.
lights	an illuminated display of a performer's name on a theater marquee (a rooflike projection or awning over an entrance, as to a theater). the information, ideas or mental capacities possessed.

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an illuminated display of a performer's name on a theater marquee (a rooflike projection or awning over an entrance, as to a theater). Any time you grab off a stellar name and really put yourself up in lights and so forth, you've ordinarily had it for a while anyhow.
Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

an illuminated display of a performer's name on a theater marquee (a rooflike projection or awning over an entrance, as to a theater). Any time you grab off a stellar name and really put yourself up in lights and so forth, you've ordinarily had it for a while anyhow.
Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

lights begin to dawn (slang) something begins to come clear or be understood.

lights go out, the a reference to going unconscious, losing perception, etc. This is an allusion to the inability to see when the lights, as in a room, have been turned off.

Lights. Camera. Music. Action. a reference to the commands used in the

light-year (astronomy) a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately 6 trillion miles.

(astronomy) of a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles.

the distance traveled by light in one year (over five trillion miles).

the distance traveled by light in one year (over five trillion miles). Used figuratively in this lecture.

light-years (astronomy) a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. Used figuratively in the lecture to mean a long distance. But what you doing right now, packing around in your bank and your head and your ridges, planets which are light-years away? -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

light-years (astronomy) a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. Used figuratively in the lecture.

(astronomy) a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. Used figuratively in the lecture to mean a long time.

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(astronomy) a unit of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles. Used figuratively in the lecture to mean a long distance.

(astronomy) units of distance equal to the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year, approximately six trillion miles.

like a bomb see BOMB, LIKE A.

like a cigar-store Indian see CIGAR-STORE INDIAN, LIKE A.

like a Swiss watch see SWISS WATCH, LIKE A.

like nobody's business see BUSINESS, LIKE NOBODY'S.

liked to was on the verge of or came close to.

Lilliputia a variation of Lilliput, an imaginary land in the book Gulliver's Travels by English author Jonathan Swift (1667–1745).

a variation of Lilliput, one of the exotic places visited by Gulliver in the book Gulliver's Travels. See also Gulliver in this glossary.

Lilliputians inhabitants of Lilliput (a land inhabited by tiny people about six inches tall). From the book Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift.

inhabitants of Lilliput (a land inhabited by tiny people about six inches tall). From the book Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. Little tiny head shake as one looks at the meter and sees that it didn't read on Brobdingnagians, but did read on Lilliputians, see? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

Lilly Eli Lilly and Company, a US manufacturer of medical and psychiatric drugs. After all, Lilly, Parke-Davis—people like that—got to eat; they got to pay dividends.

a reference to Eli Lilly and Company, an American pharmaceutical company that develops and manufactures medical and psychiatric drugs.

Eli Lilly and Company, a major US pharmaceutical manufacturer founded in 1876 which produces and distributes a variety of medical drugs as well as highly dangerous and destructive “psychiatric” drugs.

Eli Lilly and Company, a US manufacturer of medical and psychiatric drugs.

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See Parke, Lilly, Abbott.

lily, pure as the driven	a coined variation of pure as the driven snow, meaning very pure, innocent, chaste, free from any guilt, corruption, etc. Lily here refers to the white flower, a symbol of purity, delicacy, etc.
limbo	any intermediate, indeterminate state or condition.
lime pit	n. a hole in the ground that contains a solution of lime, a white substance having a strong capacity for corroding or “eating” vegetable and animal substances. Because of its strong action in eating or corroding such substances, it is sometimes called quicklime and has been used to remove hair from animal hides (by soaking the hides in the pit), to destroy refuse and to consume dead bodies in burial pits.
limelight	the center of public attention, interest, observation or notoriety.
limited by stating	“There are more things in HEAVEN and EARTH, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your PHILOSOPHY [science].”
limited process	a process which can be used only for a short time beneficially, and after a certain period of time will cause a deterioration. (Chapter 4, #22)
	a process which can be used only for a short time beneficially, and after a certain period of time will cause a deterioration.
Limopo Org	a made-up name for an org.
Lincoln Continental	a specially designed version of a Lincoln automobile, originally built in 1938 for Edsel Ford (1893–1943), son of Henry Ford (1863–1947) and president of the Ford Motor Company between 1919 and 1943. Many different styles were produced and the Lincoln Continental line of automobiles were still being produced at the end of the twentieth century.
	a two-door Ford car designed and built in 1938 for Edsel Ford (son of Henry Ford and president of the Ford Motor Company). See also Edsel in this glossary.
Lincoln, Abraham	(1809 - 1865) political leader of the nineteenth century; president of the United States (1861 - 1865). His picture appears on the United States five-dollar bill.
Lincoln-Mercury	a Division of the Ford Motor Company. In the 1920s, Ford acquired the automobile manufacturer Lincoln Motor Company and began producing luxury automobiles under the Lincoln name,

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intended for the higher-priced market. In 1938 Ford introduced the first Mercury, a car in a medium-priced range.

Lincoln-Mercury-Ford another name for the Ford Motor Company. Lincoln and Mercury are two divisions of the Ford Motor Company.

line see listing line in this glossary.

a course of action, procedure, thought, policy, etc.

a list of charged items found and the relationship between them in certain procedures dealing with goals (such as 3D Criss Cross).

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. A line can be vertical such as a command line where authority and power of position increases the higher up one goes, or a line can be horizontal where each terminal on the line shares a similar status. See also terminal in this glossary.

(1) a route along which a particle travels 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. (2) a communication line, which is any sequence through which a message of any character may go.

line of cat see CAT, LINE OF.

line officer n. LRH def. the people who in navies run ships. In the military they handle troops and regiments and they are actually the people who have to get the work done and have to get promotion out and have to get the thing on the road. And they have to get the battle won and so forth. That's what you mean by line officer.

line plunge in American football, a type of play in which the player carrying the football dashes straight into the opposing line of players in order to advance his team further down the field. This is usually done when only a short distance needs to be covered and is executed by a large player who is a powerful runner. The term can also be used figuratively to describe an action similar to a line plunge.

line signals n. a signal indicating an incoming phone call, as on a telephone switchboard, consisting of a glowing light associated with one or another telephone lines. This term can be used figuratively in reference to a signal or indication of some kind.

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line, along the	at every point. at any point.
line, do vn the	all the way.
line, in	behaving properly or as required.
line, off to the	a coined variation of off to the races.
line, on the	immediately; readily.
line, someplace along the	at some point.
line, up the	in the future. in the future. And we've long since known that when we got somebody with hardly any, up the line he'd tell us those. îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60) in the future. And we've long since known that when we got somebody with hardly any, up the line he'd tell us those. ♫ Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)
line-charge	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.
line-charges	has a prolonged spell of uncontrolled laughter or crying which may be continued for several hours. (Once started, a line charge can 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.) ⇐The Creation of Human Ability.
line-of-battle	(of a ship) of sufficient size to take part in a main attack; formerly, one of 74 guns and upward.
lines	communication lines, the routes along which communications travel from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow. see list line and four lines in this glossary. So 3D Criss Cross was actually alter-ising the pc's godl unless, oh, God, a million to one chance that he should have his goal in one of the lines. -E-Meter

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Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

communication lines, the routes along which communications travel from one person to another; the lines on which particles flow.

Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime.
And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time.”
Longfellow went on to produce numerous works and became one of the most famous and popular American poets of the 1800s.

nautical term for rope used aboard a ship.

see list line and four lines in this glossary.

short for comm lines. See comm lines in this glossary.

short for comm lines. See comm lines in this glossary. -Within 5 years after the issue of this PL, with me off the lines, violation had almost destroyed orgs.

short for comm lines. See comm lines in this glossary. @Within 5 years after the issue of this PL, with me off the lines, violation had almost destroyed orgs.

lines from the Bible are “And the devil said unto him, All this power will I give thee, and

lines, down in between the a coined variation of read between the lines, to perceive or understand more than the surface meaning of something by gathering what is implied, suggested or left unsaid; to discover a purpose, meaning, etc., that is not obvious or clearly expressed, as in a piece of writing. The phrase read between the lines comes from a method of writing secret communications in which the text makes sense if read line by line, however, the real meaning is contained in every second line. Thus, if one reads “between the lines” the true message is revealed.

lineup, inside the a phrase used to mean within one’s own group, organization, etc. A lineup is an association or group of individuals, companies, etc., for some purpose held in common.

Lingua Spacia a language used in common by spacemen. In the first place the goal was probably originally framed in Amharic or Lingua Spacia or something like that, you know? -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) listing, a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact

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sequence that they are given to him by the preelear. Enough interesting things happened about listing to demonstrate that listing was quite a process. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

a language used in common by spacemen.

linguaphone	a coined word from lingua, “tongue,” and -phone, “an instrument of sound transmission or reproduction.”
linguistics	n. the study of languages and the nature and structure of speech, including the various sounds used in speaking, word formations, the structure of sentences, and the derivations of words.
lint	minute shreds or ravelings of yarn; bits of thread.
lions and Christians, fighting	reference to the practice of the Roman persecutions of the Christians by throwing them to the lions in the Colosseum (a great arena of ancient Rome which seated 50,000).
Lions Club	<p>any of a number of groups that belong to the International Association of Lions Clubs, a worldwide civilian service organization founded in Chicago, Illinois, USA in 1917. The association became one of the largest of its kind in the world with more than 39,000 clubs and 1.5 million members in some 165 countries and territories of the world. These individual clubs are made up mostly of professional men and women who seek to help their communities. The clubs engage in such activities as increasing drug abuse awareness, helping the blind and deaf and those suffering from certain diseases, as well as many other social, educational and health services. They also advocate good citizenship and government and promote that people take active roles in the social, moral and commercial welfare of their areas.</p> <p>a humorous reference to the International Association of Lions Clubs, a federation of community service clubs founded in 1917.</p> <p>the International Association of Lions Clubs, a federation of community service clubs founded in 1917.</p>
lip service, paying	expressing agreement (to an idea, statement, etc.) without sincerely meaning it or without taking action in support of it.
liquid fire	flaming petroleum or the like, as employed against an enemy in warfare.
list	a series of items made by a special procedure where the auditor asks a certain question and writes down items said by the preelear

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in response to that question in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. Where's the list?

to apply the technology of Listing and Nulling, an auditing action in which the auditor writes down items said by the pc in response to a question (listing) and then says the items from a list to the pc and notes the pc's reaction by use of an E-Meter (nulling). Precise laws govern the procedure of Listing and Nulling, and these must be known and used by the auditor in order to accomplish the purpose of the action. See also item in this glossary.

to do an auditing procedure in which the auditor writes down items said by the pc in response to a question, noting the pc's reactions on an E-Meter. Precise laws govern the procedure of listing, and these must be known and used by the auditor in order to accomplish the purpose of the action. See also item in this glossary.

a series of items made by a special procedure where the auditor asks a certain question and writes down items said by the preclear in response to that question in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. He's got to be able to null a list, and of course that includes Auditing by List.

a series of items made by a special procedure where the auditor asks a certain question and writes down items said by the preclear in response to that question in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear.

see Listing and Nulling in this glossary.

to lean over to one side.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| List | a list of illogics (outpoints) and logics (pluspoints) used in an auditing process to help the preclear locate and handle illogical thinking in the area being addressed. |
| List One | an assessment used in R2H sessions (and general sessions of all kinds) where an ARC break had occurred or at session end. This was one of a number of assessments issued in July 1963 for use in finding by-passed charge in various auditing activities. See also R2H and bypassed charge in this glossary. |
| list, I will eat the | <p>see HAT (E-METER, LIST, ETC.), I WILL EAT MY.</p> <p>a variation of I'll eat my hat, an expression used to emphasize a speaker's belief that a fact, statement, etc., is true or that</p> |

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something will happen as stated.

Listerine a trademark for an antiseptic mouthwash that appeared in the 1800s and which was first used as a disinfectant in surgical procedures. It was named after English surgeon Joseph Lister (1827–1912) who discovered that bacteria was the cause of infection after surgery and who performed the first ever antiseptic surgery in 1865. Listerine was used in the medical field as a multipurpose antiseptic. It was also found to kill germs commonly found in the mouth, as those that cause bad breath, plaque and inflammation of the gums and thus its sales extended into the dental field as an oral antiseptic.

a brand of antiseptic mouthwash.

(trademark) a brand of antiseptic mouthwash.

listing a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. There isn't a case in the world that wouldn't crack up on GF 40 Expanded, which has in it the running of engrams, narrative—and of course, when it goes into drugs that's also with somatics (the full Drug Rundown can be done from it)—and listing, which is Grade III, Class III, Level III material.

a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear.

a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. He's got to be able to do listing.

see Listing and Nulling in this glossary.

a special procedure used in some processes where the auditor writes down items said by the preclear in response to a question by the auditor in the exact sequence that they are given to him by the preclear. The listing does no good because the rudiments are out. -- Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe

listing line in certain procedures for processing goals, once the pc's goal was found, the exact wording of four specific types of question were established. For example, if the goal were "to catch catfish," the

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questions would be "Who or what would want to catch catfish?" "Who or what would oppose catching catfish?" "Who or what would not oppose catching catfish?" and "Who or what would not want to catch catfish?" Each of these questions is called a listing line. These are then further used in processing the pc's goal. See also Goals Assessment and listing in this glossary.

in certain procedures for processing goals, once the pc's goal was found, the exact wording of four specific types of question were established. For example, if the goal were "to catch catfish," the questions would be "Who or what would want to catch catfish?" "Who or what would oppose catching catfish?" "Who or what would not oppose catching catfish?" and "Who or what would not want to catch catfish?" Each of these questions is called a listing line. These are then further used in processing the pc's goal. See also Goals Assessment and listing in this glossary.

literate knowledgeable; educated.

literi n. a coined variation of literati, meaning the educated class; intellectuals. This word derives from the Latin literati, learned, scholarly people.

reference to literati, men of letters; scholarly or learned people.

litigation a contest in a court of law with the purpose of seeking a remedy, enforcing a right or settling a dispute.

the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit.

litten (poetic) lighted.

Little Beaver an American Indian boy who was one of the main characters in the Western comic strip "Red Ryder." American artist Fred Harman (1902–1982) created the strip in 1938 and within ten years it had an estimated worldwide distribution in 750 newspapers. The stories told of Little Beaver and his companion, the cowboy Red Ryder, who adopted him, traveling through the western United States in pursuit of law and order. They appeared in a television series, in the movies and were heard on radio. The comic strip continued until 1964.

the name of a Navaho orphan adopted by a cowboy named Red Ryder, characters in a comic strip, Red Ryder, by Fred Harman. The strip began November 6, 1938 and within 10 years it was syndicated in 750 newspapers around the world. Little Beaver became a radio show in 1942.

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NOTE THIS ENTRY CONTAINS SPELLING ERRORS IN NAMES AND IS CORRECTED IN THE ENTRY OF SAME NAME ABOVE the name of a Navaho orphan adopted by a cowboy named Red Rider, characters in a nationally syndicated comic strip by Fred Harmon. Little Beaver became a radio show in 1942.

Little Bighorn a river in the United States flowing from northern Wyoming to southern Montana into the Bighorn River. It was the site of the Battle of Little Bighorn the clash between General George A. Custer's United States cavalry troops and several groups of American Indians near the Little Bighorn River in Montana in 1876. Custer had been pursuing a group of Sioux Indians, led by Sitting Bull (1834 - 1890), who had risen in arms against settlement of the country. He seriously underestimated the size of the Sioux forces, who were supported by Cheyenne warriors. They killed Custer and every one of his soldiers. See also Sioux Indians in this glossary.

a river rising (beginning) in northern Wyoming and flowing northward about 90 miles to join the Bighorn (a river) in southern Montana.

Little Eva a character in the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin, written in 1852 by American author Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811–1896).

a character in the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. In the lecture LRH refers to the differences between Little Eva, the young white daughter of Uncle Tom's slave owner, and an impish Negro child named Topsy. See also Uncle Tom's Cabin in this glossary. And now that we need it, I've turned around and reviewed it, and I find out what is now called the CCHs bears no resemblance—any more than Little Eva did to Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Little Jack Horner sat in the corner, eating curds and hay a humorous alteration and combination of the opening lines of two well-known nursery rhymes which have been read by or told to children for centuries. The

a humorous allusion to two nursery rhymes Little Jack Horner which has the following lines in it / “Little Jack Horner sat in the corner, / Eating a Christmas pie;” / and Little Miss Muffett which starts / “Little Miss Muffett / Sat on a tuffet, / Eating some curds and whey.”

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- Little Neff young girl who leads a life of hardship and eventually dies, in the novel *The Old Curiosity Shop* by Charles Dickens (1812-1870).
- Little Orphan Annie a reference to Little Orphant (orphan) Annie, a poem written in 1885 by American poet James Whitcomb Riley (1849–1916). The poem tells of an orphan girl named Annie who is taken in by a family for whom she does daily chores. At night, Annie sits around the kitchen fire and tells the children frightening stories of big black goblins that will get them if they do not mind their parents and teachers, help the poor and needy, etc. One story tells of a boy who will not say his prayers when he goes to bed. One night his mother and father hear him screaming and shouting from his room. When they go to see what is wrong, the boy's clothes are there but he is missing and nowhere to be found as the goblins got him.
- little pea in the seven mattresses of the princess see SEVEN MATTRESSES OF THE PRINCESS, THE.
- little people (folklore and legend) fairies, diminutive supernatural beings of human shape, with magical powers, such as brownies, dwarfs, elves, gnomes, goblins, leprechauns and pixies.
- little pitchers have big ears a phrase originating in the sixteenth century, meaning little children may overhear things not intended for them or may understand more than adults assume they would. This expression likens the ear to the handle of a pitcher, which is always relatively large, no matter what size the pitcher.
- Little Rock the capital city of Arkansas, USA, which, in September 1957, became the focus of world attention over desegregation in the city's school system. In 1954 the US Supreme Court had outlawed racial segregation, but the plan to gradually integrate the city's school system was blocked when the governor of Arkansas ordered state militia to prevent nine black students from entering Little Rock Central High School at the beginning of the school year. For twenty days, US President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969) attempted to handle the governor, but when this failed, he placed the Arkansas troops under federal control and sent in 1,000 US Army paratroopers who escorted the nine students into the school, protecting them with bayonets.
- the capital of and largest city in Arkansas, United States. In 1957, federal troops were sent into Little Rock to enforce the United States Supreme Court ruling of a trial against racial segregation in public schools.

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little tin soldier(s) n. a reference to the toy soldier that appears in the children's poem and song "Little Boy Blue." The poem was written by American poet and journalist, Eugene Field (1850–1895) and was put to music in 1892.

little tin soldiers and angels with golden hair a reference to the poem Little Boy Blue by Eugene Field (1850 - 95), American poet and journalist, known for his children's verse.

Little Toy Soldier, The a reference to the children's poem and song "Little Boy Blue." The poem was written by American poet and journalist, Eugene Field (1850–1895) and was put to music in 1892.

lives by the sword dies by the sword, he whoa reference to a line spoken in the Bible by Jesus. The Bible tells of Jesus being arrested and of one of his followers cutting off the ear of a man who had come to take Jesus

lives, where (someone)(slang) at or to the right or vital point.

lives, where one (he, etc.) at a vital or vulnerable spot; at the right point; affecting one personally and intimately. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

living daylights out of completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly." This portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely.

living daylights out of (someone), the completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely.

living daylights out of, the (slang) vigorously; thoroughly. An adaptation of the expression beat the living daylights out of meaning to give a good beating to (someone). Daylights is a slang word meaning the inward parts of the body or insides. And we're in a position of having piloted the living daylights out of Quails.

(do something) completely or thoroughly. We were actually trying not to discourage the living daylights out of you. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

(colloquial) completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning "to defeat or thrash thoroughly," this portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something

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(do something) completely or thoroughly. @An order placing your best auditors into admin leaving teach crippled should have the living daylights queried out of it even by the janitor.

completely or thoroughly. From the common phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly.” This portion of the phrase is often used in similar constructions when referring to handling or doing something completely.

living God out of, the see GOD OUT OF, THE LIVING.

living pants off of, the see PANTS OFF OF, THE LIVING.

livingness the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. (EM 10/10A glossary)

the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. But the subject itself embraces life and the subject of the subject is life livingness, actingness, doingness, beingness, and havingness. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. Well, this is a rather happy area to be a professional in; because life is-consists of livingness and livingness has a lot to do with the mind.

the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a

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purpose and with some place to arrive.

the state, quality or an instance of living.

the activity of going along a certain course, impelled (driven) by a purpose and with some place to arrive. (Chapter 1, #6)

the action of going along a certain course, impelled by a purpose and with some place to arrive. It consists mostly of removing the barriers in the channel, holding the edges firm, ignoring the distractions and reinforcing and reimpelling one's progress along the channel.

llamas South American animals related to the camel but smaller and without humps the llama is used as a beast of burden and for its wool, flesh and milk.

Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Register a publication containing data about ocean going vessels of all nations. Lloyd's is the name of a London association of underwriters and agency for arranging insurance (formerly marine insurance only, but now nearly all kinds). Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Register was rumored to carry us port to port.

Lloyd's 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.

of or from Lloyd's, 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.

LOA leave of absence.

loaded (slang) under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

loaf (Americanism) spend time idly; lounge about; dawdle.

lounge or saunter lazily and idly.

spend time idly; loiter or lounge about; idle, dawdle, etc.

(Americanism) spend time idly; lounge about; dawdle. Well, if he only had two under him he'd loaf like mad and so it's someplace between two and eight.

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loahhn	n. a made-up word. a made-up word.
loam	earth or soil.
loath	unwilling; reluctant; disinclined; averse.
loaves	amounts of money; from the slang usage of bread, meaning money.
lobbyist	a person who tries to influence legislators in their votes or executives in their administration of laws, especially a member of a group (lobby) having special interests or favoring particular legislation.
lobe, park behind the left	<p>a coined phrase meaning to put or place something in memory for an indefinitely short or long time. The lobe is part of the cerebrum (a part of the brain which per science ``controls memory"). This next datum I am going to give you is something I really don't want you to park behind the left lobe and skip, because this is going to make all the difference in the world to the future of Scientology.</p> <p>a coined phrase meaning to file something away in the mind so it is out of the way or forgotten about. A lobe is a round projection or division of an organ and here refers to the left half of the brain.</p>
lobotomies.	-Axiom 53 The Axiom, of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)
Locational Processing	<p>a type of process which helps orient a person and puts him in communication with his environment.</p> <p>Scientology processing which is done by walking around with a person, both indoors and out of doors, telling him "Look at that (indicated object)," using objects such as a chair, a tree, a car, the floor, the ceiling, a house, etc. The person running the Locational would point at the object each time. It is simply run until the person is brighter and has a win. That's old-time Locational Processing. -CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)</p> <p>processing which consists of having the person look at various things in the immediate environment. The auditor points out and has the person look at many different objects (including the injured body part, if the person has a specific injury) so as to diminish the person's pain and im- prove his condition.</p>

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a type of Scientology auditing in which the auditor has the preclear notice objects and people in the environment. The object of Locational Processing is to establish an adequacy of communication terminals in the environment of the preclear. It can be run in busy thoroughfares, graveyards, confused traffic or anywhere there is or is not motion of objects and people. The seniority in this case belongs to thought and although you can see in Locational Processing that a person gets to feeling better and better and better and better just by locating things, there

a type of Scientology auditing in which the auditor has the preclear notice objects and people in the environment. The object of Locational Processing is to establish an adequacy of communication terminals in the environment of the preclear. It can be run in busy thoroughfares, graveyards, confused traffic or anywhere there is or is not motion of objects and people.

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Loch Ness a lake in northwestern Scotland well known for being the home of the "Loch Ness Monster", a supposed prehistoric monster, described as 30 feet long with two humps, a snake-like head at the end of a long neck and two flippers about the middle of the body, first sighted in April 1933.

Lock Scanning a process which starts the preclear from a point in the past with which he has made solid contact up through all similar incidents without verbalization. This is done over and over, each time trying to start at an earlier incident of the same kind, until the preclear extroverts on the subject of the chain. Boil-off often results wherein the preclear seems to go to sleep. Avoid boil-off for it is not therapeutic and will eventually result in reduced tone. Boil-off is a lazy auditor's excuse to be idle and facsimiles in such Severe conflict that they will not resolve without resolving postulates first. Lock Scanning is a standardized drill, starting on signal and ended with the preclear saying he is again in present

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time. It can be done on any subject. Above 2.0 (on the Tone Scale) only.

a process in which one contacts an early lock on the track and goes rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one. (Chapter 5, #10)

a process in which one contacts an early lock on the track and goes rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one. (Chapter 6, #12)

a process in which one contacts an early lock on the track and goes rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one.

a process which starts the preclear from a point in the past with which he has made solid contact up through all similar incidents without verbalization. This is done over and over, each time trying to start at an earlier incident of the same kind, until the preclear extroverts on the subject of the chain. Boil-off often results wherein the preclear seems to go to sleep. Avoid boil-off for it is not therapeutic and will eventually result in reduced tone. Boil-off is a lazy auditor's excuse to be idle and facsimiles in such severe conflict that they will not resolve without resolving postulates first. Lock scanning is a standardized drill, starting on signal and ended with the preclear saying he is again in present time. It can be done on any subject. Above 2.0 (on the Tone Scale) only.

lock scanning	contacting an early lock on the track and going rapidly or slowly through all such similar incidents straight to present time. One does this many times and the whole chain of locks becomes ineffective in influencing one.
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Locke	<p>John Locke (1632@1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. That's the influence of Locke and Hume, you see? ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>John Locke (1632 - 1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to “write” on it.</p>
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John Locke (1632@1704), English philosopher who argued against the belief that human beings are born with certain ideas already in their minds. He claimed that, on the contrary, the mind is a tabula rasa (blank slate) until experience begins to ``write" on it. That's the influence of Locke and Hume, you see? ⇐A
Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

- locker, shot in the the remainder or reserve of money or supplies; a remaining chance; a last resource. This expression comes from warships of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, where shot (projectiles for discharge from a cannon or firearm) used to be stored in strong, locked containers called shot lockers. A shot in the locker literally meant that there was one shot of ammunition still left in the shot locker. This expression then came to be used ashore by sailors to mean one still had some money in his pocket or, conversely, not a shot in the locker meaning that he had no money in his pocket. A shot in the locker was later used more generally to refer to a remnant or reserve of anything.
- locomotor ataxia n. a sexually transmitted disease that causes a wasting away of the spinal cord marked by loss of control over walking and other movements. (Locomotor means pertaining to or affecting locomotion, the power of moving from place to place. Ataxia is loss of coordination of the muscles, especially of the extremities.) One of the first manifestations of this disease is shooting pains in the legs; this is followed by loss of certain reflexes and worsening muscular coordination causing a spasmodic, uneven walk. Victims eventually become unable to sense pain and may lose all feeling in the arms and legs, as well as sensibility to temperature. If untreated, the disease usually makes it impossible for a person to walk without assistance and causes severe debilitation.
- degenerative disease of the spinal cord marked by loss of control over walking and certain other voluntary movements, and severe pains in the internal organs.
- locus aberratus n. a coined phrase meaning center or source of aberration. Literally locus aberratus means aberrated place, from locus the Latin word for place and aberratus a form of the Latin word aberrare, which means to wander from, stray or deviate.
- a coined phrase meaning center or source of aberration. Locus is Latin for "a place," and aberratus is a humorously Latinized form of "aberration."

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Lodge, Henry Cabot	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (1902 - 1985) US Senator from Massachusetts (1937 - 1944, 1947 - 1953). He served in the United States Army prior to being elected to the Senate, and favored a United States policy of nonentanglement in foreign quarrels, combined with a strong army and navy.
Loeb and Leopold	<p>Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, confessed kidnappers and murderers in a highly sensationalized case in 1924. They proclaimed that men of genius, “supermen,” were above the law, and in their own minds thought they were absolved from guilt of their crime because they felt themselves to be “supermen.” Why did they send Loeb and Leopold to prison except on the “only one” computation?</p> <p>see LEOPOLD AND LOEB.</p> <p>Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, confessed kidnappers and murderers in a highly sensationalized case in 1924. Young and very intelligent, they proclaimed that men of genius, “supermen,” were above the law. They had done the murder just for the thrill of committing the perfect crime, absolved from guilt in their own minds because they thought they were “supermen.”</p>
logarithmic	<p>having to do with logarithms, a system used in mathematics to shorten calculations. Used figuratively.</p> <p>having to do with logarithms, a system used in mathematics to shorten calculations. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>having to do with logarithms, a system used in mathematics to shorten calculations.</p>
logarithmic decree	by mathematical or scientific decree. Logarithm is a mathematical term and a decree is an authoritative decision or order having the force of law.
logic	the subject of reasoning.
Logics, defined, 229	prediction, Tone Scale and, 55 present time,
loginess	lack of physical or mental energy or vitality; sluggishness; dullness; lethargy.
logique	<p>n. the French word for logic.</p> <p>(French) logic.</p>

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loins, girded up his	got himself ready for action. From the ancient Jews, who wore loose garments which they girded (fastened with a belt or band) about their loins (the part of the body between the ribs and the hipbone) when traveling or working. Girded up his loins, so to speak, went into the asylum, finished running the engram, got his brother out. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)
	got himself ready for action. From the ancient Jews, who wore loose garments which they girded (fastened with a belt or band) about their loins (the part of the body between the ribs and the hipbone) when traveling or working.
lolly	(British informal) a piece of candy, especially hard candy.
	(British informal) a treat; something that gives great pleasure.
Lombovia	a made-up name for a place.
London	the Scientology organization in the city of London, the capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. That's Washington, London in the days when I was riding them straight to and close to, and so forth.
	a Scientology organization in the city of London, capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River.
	capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River.
	the capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River.
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	the Scientology organization in the city of London, the capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River.
	capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. Let's say he was up in London in jail. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
	a Scientology organization in the city of London, capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. The funny part of it is, that its employment is one of the

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heaviest promotional lines that London had years ago.

capital of the United Kingdom. Located in southeast England on the Thames River. Little Valerie up in London, bless her.

London County Council the administrative government body for the County of London, England.

the administrative government body for the County of London, England. And there are other texts concerning education and its use in the London County Council School System.

London County Council (LCC) the former local administrative authority that controlled the county of London, England, from 1889 to 1965, covering an area within a five or six mile radius from the center. In 1965 the LCC was replaced by the Greater London Council, an administrative authority which included thirty-two boroughs of London.

London Films a British production company founded in the 1930s by Hungarian producer-director Sir Alexander Korda (1893–1956), best remembered for his elaborate costume dramas and historical productions such as *The Private Life of Henry VIII*. The company became one of the foremost British production companies featuring many leading names and producing high quality dramas.

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 Philharmonic members of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, a famous English ensemble established in 1932.

London University Philatelist Society a made-up name for a group of philatelists, people who collect and study postage stamps, postmarks, stamped envelopes, etc.

long and short of, the all that need be said; the essence or whole sum of the matter in brief.

long and the short of, the all that needs to be said; the basic fact; the point.

long day of Sundays (colloquial) a variation of a month of Sundays, a long time.

Long John Silver a villainous one-legged pirate in the story *Treasure Island*, written by Scottish novelist and poet Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–1894).

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a character from the book *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson. The story is 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 courage and the aid of his friends, Jim foils their plans and gains the treasure.

- Long John television program the “Long John Nebel Talk Show.” A television program airing in New York in the early 1960s, hosted by Long John Nebel.
- long row to hoe see ROW TO HOE, LONG (TOUGH, HARD, ETC.).
- long run, in the finally; after everything has been considered.
- long shoot, for the a coined variation of for the long haul, meaning for an extended length of time during which something is done, work continues, etc. Haul is the distance over which something is pulled, dragged or drawn with force; it is often used in the phrase long haul, figuratively meaning an extensive distance or lengthy period of time. A shoot is a motion or movement of a thing as though it was being shot in a particular direction, as in “We could make a quick shoot to the store in my car.” It is also the distance covered by such a motion, as in “It’s not such a long shoot from here to the school.”
- longbow a large bow drawn by hand and shooting a long, feathered arrow.
- longbow (long bow) n. a stretching of the truth sometimes in order to impress or surprise. This term comes from the expression drawing a longbow.
- longbow, drawing (stringing, pulling, shooting, etc.) a exaggerating, telling improbable tales, sometimes in order to impress or surprise; going beyond the limits of truth. A longbow is a large powerful bow, sometimes over 6 feet (1.8m) long, drawn by the hand and used to shoot long, feathered arrows with great accuracy and range. Such bows were used by English archers as their principal weapon from the twelfth century until the invention of guns. It was said that a good archer could propel his arrow a mile and could shoot an arrow between the fingers of a man’s hand at a considerable distance. The seemingly incredible tales told about longbow exploits, as those appearing in stories of the legendary English outlaw Robin Hood, gave rise to this expression.

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longbow, drawing a (informal) exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, such as those used by English archers from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. It is said that a good archer using a longbow 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 adventures fully justify the application of the phrase. That's rather drawing a longbow, you understand, but the reason one engages in action or doingness, and so forth, is he has some kind of an idea of accomplishing something or making something or avoiding something or . . . -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

(informal) exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th 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 adventures fully justify the application of the phrase. That's rather drawing a longbow, you understand, but the reason one engages in action or doingness, and so forth, is he has some kind of an idea of accomplishing something or making something or avoiding something or . . . -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

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exaggerating. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th 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.

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⌊A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

longbow, pulling a (colloquial) going beyond the limits of the truth, e.g., in order to impress or surprise. A variation of the phrase draw the longbow.

longhair (informal) a person devoted to the arts.

long-run extending over a long time.

longshore crew crew who work on the waterfront loading and unloading ships.

longshoreman a person who works on the waterfront loading and unloading ships. This hook is a longshoreman's hook.

longshoremen men who are employed in loading and unloading ships.

persons who work on the waterfront loading and unloading ships.

longshoring the type of work done at a port.

Look an American publication in print at the time of this lecture that contained many photographs and articles of current activities. We even got into Look or Time, or something, this week as being one of the clubs or something, that regularly appeared in Hyde Park. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

an American publication in print at the time of this lecture that contained many photographs and articles of current activities.

Look (magazine) a biweekly American picture magazine, introduced in 1937 by American publisher Gardner Cowles (1903–1985) to compete with *Life* magazine. It was in circulation until 1971, and again briefly in 1979, but was then taken off the market.

Life

Look

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Look (magazine)Lowenbrau

[illegible]

look at (or on) the bright side see BRIGHT SIDE, LOOK AT (OR ON) THE.

look before I leap reference to the proverb “look before you leap,” meaning you should know what you are getting into before you commit yourself. Decided to “look before I leap” is the saying to cover that. –TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26 June 63)

reference to the proverb “look before you leap,” meaning you should know what you are getting into before you commit yourself.

look down one's (its, etc.) nose see NOSE, LOOK DOWN ONE'S (ITS, ETC.).

look for the man, l'homme means the man. Example “Following the advice of his assistant—cherchez l'homme—he solved the mystery and caught the thief.”

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look-a-here

a variation of “look here,” used as in a command or exclamation to call attention to something. It is often said before giving a protest, issuing an order or a reprimand. The addition of the “a” between look and here reflects how the phrase can be used informally. Well, look-a-here, I was ready here with two theta buckets full of theta sympathy.

an everyday-speech expression meaning simply “look here.” Look-a-here, he’s just been kicked out by death, and now somebody’s going to make him wait all these years to be enfranchised again or have any duties. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

a US variation of “look here,” used somewhat bluntly to call attention to something. It is often said before giving a protest, issuing an order or a reprimand. All right, but look-a-here, look-a-here. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

an every-day-speech expression meaning simply "look here." Now, looka-here. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

an everyday speech expression meaning simply “look here.” And look-a-here, if we lose our own executives, where we can do something about it, if we're dull enough to stand around as auditors on somebody's staff and let him blow himself right off post because we never grab hold of him and say, “Here, we have a right to have you stay as Clear as we can get you!”

an everyday speech expression meaning simply “look here.” And look-a-here, if we lose our own executives, where we can do something about it, if we’re dull enough to stand around as auditors on somebody’s staff and let him blow himself right off post because we never grab hold of him and say, “Here, we have a right to have you stay as Clear as we can get you!”

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(colloquial) an everyday-speech expression meaning simply “look here.”

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an everyday-speech expression meaning simply “look here.” All

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	right, but look-a-here, look-a-here. ⇐A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
	an everyday-speech expression meaning simply ``look here."
look-a-there	<p>a variation of look-a-here. See look-a-here in this glossary. I'd say, ``Look-a-there."</p> <p>an everyday-speech expression meaning simply ``look there." I'd say, ``Look-a-there. You've burned out all of the highlights."</p> <p>⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)</p> <p>a possible variation of look here.</p> <p>an everyday-speech expression meaning simply "look there."</p>
looked down on	<p>despised; scorned. . . . every once in a while somebody do- *is gets the idea that he's looked down on in some fashion. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>despised; scorned.</p>
looker-forer	a coined term for a person who looks for something.
lookout	<p>a person who watches outside the ship for other ships, objects, hazards, menaces to navigation, atmospheric changes, etc., and reports them.</p> <p>(informal) a thing to be cared for or worried about.</p> <p>person who watches outside the ship for other ships, objects in the water, hazards, menaces to navigation, cloud changes, sea changes, etc., and reports them. A lookout is the eyes of the Conning Officer. See also Con in this glossary.</p>
loony	<p>(slang) crazy.</p> <p>(slang) crazy; insane.</p>
Loop, the	<p>a reference to the central business district in downtown Chicago, Illinois, USA. The area was so named during the 1800s with the construction of elevated train tracks that encircled it. It has a dense concentration of stores, banks, offices and institutions and trains travel between the Loop and suburbs on the edge of the city.</p> <p>the commercial center of Chicago, Illinois. It gets its name from</p>

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the elevated railway that forms a loop around two square miles of the city's downtown area.

loop, thrown (something) for a (slang) thrown (something) into a state of confusion or shock.

loopholes means of escape; especially means of evading or escaping an obligation, enforcement of a law or contract, etc.

means of escape; especially means of evading or escaping an obligation, enforcement of a law or contract, etc. So it doesn't have any loopholes in it, because as soon as a wide push, thrust, boom begins, this law applies. On an expansion, every smallest weak chink in your communication systems or systems or organizational pattern will be found out and the big ones will be found out with violence.

loopiness (slang) craziness.

loops redoublings of the time track back on itself. In the case of a loop, incidents are not in their correct place on the time track.

loose lacking conventional moral restraint in sexual behavior.

loped out (slang) figured out or worked out; solved. And he's got it all doped out, and all of a sudden you see what the hell he's talking about. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

L-orbit same as L-ring. (An orbit is the path that an electron takes as it revolves around the nucleus of an atom.)

same as L-ring (physics) the second shell of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom and containing, when filled, eight electrons. The inner four rings or shells of an electron are called the K-shell, L-shell, M-shell and N-shell.

lord (in Great Britain) a nobleman holding a rank.

in Great Britain; a nobleman holding a rank.

Lord Fauntleroy the lead character in the story Little Lord Fauntleroy written in 1886 by English-born American novelist Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849–1924). The novel tells the story of a young English boy whose father is disinherited for marrying an American. The boy lives in poverty in the United States in New York with his parents until his father dies, upon which he is summoned to England, to inherit a vast estate from his grandfather along with wealth and privileges. The pleasant, honest, kind and graceful

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young boy wins the affection of his English relatives and his mother is finally welcomed by his family in England. The term Lord Fauntleroy came to be used to describe a child of a gentle nature.

Lord forbid (colloquial) may it never happen. . . . not because they were restimulative or had been flattened on the preclear, Lord forbid ...
–Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

(colloquial) may it never happen.

may God prevent (something from happening); I hope that will not happen or is not true.

Lord help you a phrase expressing a warning, plea, etc.

Lord knows (spoken) used when you do not know the answer to something.
[ex - Lord knows where I left that bag.]

(informal) “maybe God knows but I don’t know and no one else knows.” Lord knows what the government is, if it is not some individuals who have been put in charge of certain activities. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

(colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). Lord knows what a medical doctor calls tonsils while he is dining with other medical doctors, see?

(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). Lord knows what a medical doctor calls tonsils while he is dining with other medical doctors, see? ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

(informal) “maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows.” (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.) Lord knows where they are! – The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

(colloquial) same as God knows. See God knows in this glos sary. For Lord knows how long, we had feudal and dictatorial-type governments, and the peasant went with the land. -The Auditor’s Public (23 Aug. 55)

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(colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something).

(colloquial) same as God knows. See God knows in this glossary.

(informal) “maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows.”

(informal) “maybe God knows but I don't know and no one else knows.” (Usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something.)

(colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). But the same mechanism that you looked at with regard to who you could tell what to that same mechanism, blown up Lord knows how large is the criminal. Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

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Lord love us an exclamation used to express astonishment, surprise, irritation, etc. This phrase was first used in the nineteenth century but its origin is unknown.

an interjection of an invocation (the act of calling on God for help, blessing, etc.)

(informal) an interjection of an invocation (the act of calling on God for help, blessing, etc.). Used to express one's strong feeling about something.

Lord Mayor the chief magistrate of certain English, Welsh, Irish and Australian cities and boroughs.

Lord only knows (colloquial) only someone more powerful than man can possibly know or realize (usually used to express the speaker's inability to understand or foresee something). You can estimate a couple of weeks ... predicts four weeks ... six weeks ... Lord only knows.

Lord's quantity, any a coined variation of any God's quantity.

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lorded	ruled or presided over. A lord is a master or ruler, a man possessing supreme power or authority.
Lord's sakes, for	(colloquial) an exclamation expressing impatience, annoyance or surprise, especially in questions or requests.
Lorentz	Hendrik Antoon Lorentz (1853 - 1928), Dutch physicist and co-developer, with George Francis FitzGerald, of the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction. See also FitzGerald and Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas in this glossary.
Lorentz-FitzGerald equation	<p>a theory independently arrived at by Dutch physicist Hendrik Antoon Lorentz (1863-1928) and Irish physicist George Francis FitzGerald (1851-1901) concerning the contraction of a moving body in the direction of its motion when its speed is comparable to the speed of light. It was contributive to Einstein's work.</p> <p>a reference to an equation developed by Dutch physicist, Hendrik Lorentz (1853–1928) and Irish physicist, George FitzGerald (1851–1901). The equation was part of a theory that proposed that a moving body exhibits a contraction or shrinking in the direction of its motion by an amount that depends on how closely it approaches the speed of light. This theory was later used by German-born physicist Albert Einstein (1879–1955) when developing his own theories on the characteristics of matter as its velocity approaches the speed of light.</p> <p>a mathematical equation developed by Hendrik Lorentz (1853 - 1928) and George Francis FitzGerald (1851 - 1901). It contains the hypothesis that a moving body exhibits a contraction in the direction of motion when its velocity is close to the speed of light.</p> <p>a mathematical equation developed by Hendrik Lorentz (1853-1928) and George Francis FitzGerald (1851-1901). It contains the hypothesis that a moving body exhibits a contraction in the direction of motion when its velocity is close to the speed of light. And then people come around and they say, “Einstein's time formula. You know, it's the Lorentz-FitzGerald equation as used and modified by Einstein, and that demonstrates that nothing can go faster than the speed of light.”</p>
Lorentz-FitzGerald formulas	mathematical equations developed by Hendrik Lorentz and George Francis FitzGerald. These formulas, also known as the Lorentz-FitzGerald contraction, contain the hypothesis that a moving body exhibits a contraction in the direction of motion

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when its velocity is close to the speed of light. (INSERT ILLO - see printed defn in other glossaries with this illo)

lorry (British) a motor truck, especially a large one.

(chiefly British) a motor truck, especially a large one.

Los Alamos a reference to Los Alamos (a city in north-central New Mexico and the location of the laboratory in which the first atomic bomb was built during World War II [1939–1945]) and Alamogordo (a city in southern New Mexico, about 50 miles [80.4 km] away from a desert site where the first atomic bomb was exploded).

a humorously 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.

a humorously made-up name for a city, from Los Alamos, a town in central New Mexico where the first atomic bombs were produced, 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.

a humorously made-up name for a city, from Los Alamos, a town in central New Mexico where the first atomic bombs were produced, 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. They told the people down in Los Alamos that they were going to have the Japanese come in and observe it, let them see one bomb explode, then ask for their surrender. (Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60))

a humorously made-up name for a city, from Los Alamos, a town in central New Mexico where the first atomic bombs were produced, 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. They told the people down in Los Alamos that they were going to have the Japanese come in and observe it, let them see one bomb explode, then ask for their surrender. (Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60))

Los Angeles Foundation Los Angeles Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established in the 1950s with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology.

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the Los Angeles Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established in the 1950s with the purpose of forwarding Dianetics technology.

lose heart	see HEART, LOSE.
lose one's wheels	see WHEELS, LOSE ONE'S.
lost, get	(slang) go away. (slang) go away. Go get lost.
losteder	m. a humorous coined term meaning more lost. This is formed from lost, meaning confused as to direction, place or location; not able to locate the way; the suffix -ed, used to form the past tense of certain verbs; and the suffix -er, used to indicate a greater degree or amount of something, such as older, faster, etc. Losteder means a greater or higher degree of being lost. more lost. Coined from lost, and the suffixes -ed, used to form words that limit, qualify or describe other words, and -er, added to words to show a higher degree of something.
lot	Your lot is the kind of life you have or the things that you have or experience. M one's position in life; fortune. a number of persons or things regarded as a group. position in life; fortune.
Lot	the nephew of Abraham (first ancestor of the Hebrews and a founder of Israel) who, warned by two angels, fled from the doomed city of Sodom. See also Sodom and Gomorrah in this glossary.
lot, the	(colloquial) the whole of a quantity or number.
Lothar	a made-up name.
lotus seeds	the edible seed of the lotus, an aquatic plant native to southern Asia and Australia having large leaves, fragrant, pinkish flowers, and a broad, rounded, perforated seedpod. Do you like lotus seeds?
Loudoun County	a county in the northern part of the state of Virginia, bordering on the state of Maryland.

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Louie the Pits	a made-up name for a criminal. The pits is a slang term meaning “the worst imaginable.”
Louis Quatorze	Louis XIV (1638 - 1715), king of France (1643 - 1715) who was known as the “Sun King” because of his power and the splendor of his court. Quatorze is French for “fourteen.”
Louisiana	a southern state of the United States.
louse (someone) up	(slang) botch, spoil, ruin (someone). (slang) confuse or mess (someone) up. (slang) confuse or mess (someone) up. Is it all right now for me to louse you up the way I have the last few hours? Group Auditing Session (2 Jan. 60) (slang) confuse or mess (someone) up. Is it all right now for me to louse you up the way I have the last few hours? Group Auditing Session (2 Jan. 60)
loused-up	(slang) botched; spoiled; ruined.
lousiest	(slang) most inferior or worthless. (slang) poorest; most inferior. (slang) the most dirty, disgusting or contemptible.
lousy	(slang) abundantly; very. Well, you're liable to learn that if you draw one for one, it's dead easy, but if you try a reduction or an increase in size, that is if you draw size for size, if you draw the vase on your piece of paper the same size as the vase you see on the table, this is pretty lousy easy. (slang) extremely. . . . if you draw the vase on your piece of paper the same size as the vase you see on the table, this is pretty lousy easy. (slang) poor; inferior. In fact, I have seen meters that had been manufactured out from under, so lousy, so horrible and so on, that you practically could short the electrodes. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64) (slang) poor; inferior. (slang) rotten; poor; bad.

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(slang) poor; inferior. . . . we can separate the decent civilizations from the lousy ones; we can go right on through there. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

(slang) poor; inferior. And in other words, you were just dealing with a bunch of lousy spies or something of the sort, so you'd just hang the whirling dervishes. Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

(slang) poor; inferior. And in other words, you were just dealing with a bunch of lousy spies or something of the sort, so you'd just hang the whirling dervishes. Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

Lovativo a made-up name.

love nests dwellings of lovers, especially places where illicit (not allowed by law, custom, rule, etc.) lovers live or meet.

low condition liability, doubt, enemy, treason and confusion.

Lower Bugga-Wugga Booga-Woog a made-up name for a country containing primitive people. The natives of the tribe of the Bugga-Bugga Booga-Boogas down in Lower Bugga-Wugga Booga-Woog are mostly no longer with us or they are around waving red flags today and revolting against their central government.

a made-up name for a location. The natives of the tribe of the Bugga-Wugga Booga-Woogas down in Lower Bugga-Wugga Booga-Woog are mostly no longer with us or they are around waving red flags today and revolting against their central government. Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a made-up name for a location.

a made-up name for a place. The natives of the tribe of the Bugga-Bugga Booga-Boogas down in Lower Bugga-Wugga Booga-Woog are mostly no longer with us or they are around waving red flags today and revolting against their central government. Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

Lower East Side a crowded tenement district of New York City, New York, USA, located on the southeast side of Manhattan. The Lower East Side is one of the oldest parts of the city, and has long been associated with poverty.

lower east side of south Chicago's lower north side a made-up name for a location.

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Lowestoft	<p>a town and seaport located in eastern England on the North Sea. Lowestoft is a major fishing center as well as a popular seaside resort. The port also has facilities for shipbuilding and manufacturing centers where such things as footwear, television sets and electrical equipment are produced.</p> <p>city in east England, on the North Sea, noted for shipbuilding and fisheries, and as a yachting center and seaside resort. I was up at Lowestoft inspecting a couple of motor fishing vessels. - Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)</p> <p>a city in east England, on the North Sea, noted for shipbuilding and fisheries, and as a yachting center and seaside resort.</p> <p>city in east England, on the North Sea, noted for shipbuilding and fisheries, and as a yachting center and seaside resort.</p>
low-scale	<p>low on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.</p>
low-tone case	<p>a preclear that has an E-Meter manifestation which is the same as that of a Clear, yet is actually in very poor case condition. A low-tone case has obvious areas of great irresponsibility; he cannot do things in life; he cannot answer questions about help or control intelligently. Such a case may not be able to influence his mind or body at all, and therefore the E-Meter reading is that of the body minus a bank. See also E-Meter in this glossary. (Chapter 11, #4)</p> <p>a preclear that has an E-Meter manifestation which is the same as that of a Clear, yet is actually in very poor case condition. A low-tone case has obvious areas of great irresponsibility; he cannot do things in life; he cannot answer questions about help or control intelligently. Such a case may not be able to influence his mind or body at all, and therefore the E-Meter reading is that of the body minus a bank. See also E-Meter in this glossary.</p>
low-toned	<p>low on the Tone Scale. See also high-toned and Tone Scale in this glossary.</p> <p>low on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.</p>
Loyola University	<p>a private university located in Chicago, Illinois, USA, founded in 1870 by the Jesuits, a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church. The university has six campuses encompassing nine schools and colleges that offer courses in many different fields, including the arts and sciences, pastoral studies, business administration, law, medicine and others. Loyola University is one of the biggest Roman Catholic universities in the United</p>

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States.

a university in Chicago, Illinois, founded in 1870. It is run by the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church and is a training school for Jesuits. See also Chicago in this glossary.

lozenges

small, flavored tablets made from sugar or syrup, often medicated.

LRH

L. Ron Hubbard.

L. Ron Hubbard. –[Distribution at top of issue] LRH Comm

L. Ron Hubbard. @Any ordered alteration of technology not given in an HCOB, book or LRH tape.

LRH Comms

short for LRH Communicators a position in Division 7, Department 21, of a Scientology organization, which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly.

LRH Communicator

(Division 7, Department 21) (L. Ron Hubbard's Communicator) a position in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly.

the executive in a Scientology organization who has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly.

the executive in a Church of Scientology organization who ensures that the church adheres to the policies and technical materials of L. Ron Hubbard. This duty is especially key because it is the standard application of L. Ron Hubbard's technology which makes the gains and accomplishments of Dianetics and Scientology possible. The LRH Communicator also preserves the L. Ron Hubbard office maintained in all churches as a mark of respect for the Founder of the religion.

(L. Ron Hubbard's Communicator) a person in a Scientology organization who people can see to help them handle any difficulties they may be having on a service.

(Division 7, Department 21) (L. Ron Hubbard's Communicator) a position in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly.

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a position in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly.

a position in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ensuring that the policies and the technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly

a position in a Scientology organization which has the purpose of ensuring that the organization stays on Source. This includes such duties as giving issue authority (okay for certain issues, promotion, etc., to be issued by an org) and making sure the policies and technical materials of Scientology are adhered to exactly. There's always an LRH Communicator, and he normally—he has lots of multitudinous duties of one kind or another. ...this person handles signatures for one thing...

LRH Executive Directives (LRH EDs) issues written by L. Ron Hubbard carrying current projects, programs, immediate orders and directions.

LRH Program No. 1 programs top-priority programs issued by LRH in late 1969 and early 1970. These were LRH Comm Staff Program No. 1, Financial Planning Program No. 1, Ethics Program No. 1, Superior Service Image Program No. 1 and Organization Program No. 1.

LSD 25 another name for LSD. See also LSD in this glossary.

Lubenka prison a reference to Lubyanka prison, a prison and secret police headquarters located in central Moscow, capital of the former Soviet Union. The prison was named after an adjacent street and square.

Luce Henry Robinson Luce (1898 - 1967) co-founder of Time magazine. See also Time magazine in this glossary.

Lucifer the chief rebel angel who was cast out of heaven; Satan; the Devil.

the Devil; Satan typically depicted as a man with horns, a tail and cloven feet.

luck of the Irish see IRISH, LUCK OF THE.

luck, down on his suffering a period of misfortune, bad luck, etc.

luck, push (one's) jeopardize (one's) success by taking further risks; go too far.

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Well, I didn't want to push my luck. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

jeopardize (one's) success by taking further risks; go too far.

Luckies a reference to Lucky Strike cigarettes.

popular name for Lucky Strike, a brand of an American cigarette.

Lucretius (98? - 55 b.c.) Roman poet who was the author of the unfinished *On the Nature of Things*, a didactic poem in six books, setting forth in outline a complete science of the universe. The purpose of the work was to prove, by investigating the nature of the world in which man lives, that all things—including man—operate according to their own laws and are not in any way influenced by supernatural powers.

(98? - 55 b.c.) Roman poet who was the author of the unfinished *On the Nature of Things*, a didactic (instructional) poem in six books, setting forth in outline a complete science of the universe. The purpose of the work was to prove, by investigating the nature of the world in which man lives, that all things—including man—operate according to their own laws and are not in any way influenced by supernatural powers.

lug wrench a wrench for loosening or tightening lug nuts (heavy nuts used with a bolt to secure a wheel to an axle).

lugged any bacon in the front door see BACON IN THE FRONT DOOR, LUGGED ANY.

lugging carrying or dragging.

Lumbago Iron Works a humorously made-up name for a company, coined from lumbago meaning backache, especially in the lower back.

Lumbago, West Queensland a made-up name for a place, coined from lumbago, backache, especially in the lower back, and Queensland, the northeastern state of Australia.

lumbo a made-up name for a body part.

lump-sum (figurative) covering a number of items or the whole of something at once. Literally, lump sum means an amount of money paid all at one time, especially when it represents the total cost of a purchase or service.

(figurative) covering a number of items or the whole of something

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at once. Literally, lump sum means an amount of money paid all at one time, especially when it represents the total cost of a purchase or service. Well, we know a lot of things Scientology can do, but a lump-sum statement of what it can do comes back from the beginning of this channel that we go through here.

Lumumbamumba, Mr. a reference to Patrice Lumumba (1925–1961), African political leader and the first prime minister of the former Democratic Republic of the Congo (modern Zaire) from June to September 1960. During a political crisis he was forced out of office and was shortly thereafter arrested and placed in a military camp. While being transferred to another location he was assassinated.

lunch boxes small containers, usually of metal or plastic and with a handle, for carrying one's lunch from home to school or work.

lunk n. a shortened form of the word lunkhead, meaning a dumb, dull-witted or stupid person. Lunkhead originated in America in the 1800s and is formed from lunk (an alteration of lump, meaning a heavy, clumsy, dull person) and head.

(slang) a dull or stupid person.

lunkhead (slang) a stupid person. He's the lunkhead that caused this flap.

(slang) a stupid person.

lunks (slang) dull or stupid persons.

Lusitania a large ocean liner which made regular runs between New York City and Liverpool, England, which was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland in 1915, during World War I. The number of passengers and crew lost was 1,198.

Luthers, Martin those regarded as people who have broken away from the church like Martin Luther (1483 - 1546), German religious leader who broke away from the Roman Catholic church and founded Protestantism as a result of his disagreements with certain Catholic practices and beliefs.

Luzon main island of the Philippines.

Lycurgus a real or legendary Spartan lawgiver of about the 9th century b.c. See also Sparta in this glossary.

a Spartan lawgiver of about the 9th century b.c. Traditionally he was the author of the rigid social code by which the aristocracy of the ancient Greek city-state Sparta was kept apart from the other

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inhabitants, and of the system of military education by which from the ages of 6 to 20 the strictest obedience, self-discipline and rigorous training were imposed on all Spartan boys.

a Spartan lawgiver of about the 9th century b.c. Traditionally he was the author of the rigid social code by which the aristocracy of the ancient Greek city-state Sparta was kept apart from the other inhabitants, and of the system of military education by which from the ages of 6 to 20 the strictest obedience, self-discipline and rigorous training were imposed on all Spartan boys. And it was practiced by a fellow by the name of I think it was Lycurgus back in Sparta—and didn't work then either. —Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

lymphatic tissue	tissue in the body which creates or conveys lymph, a clear, yellowish fluid containing white blood cells in a liquid resembling blood plasma.
lynchings	occurrences of hanging or otherwise killing (a person) by mob action and without legal authority. instances of execution or violent punishment by a mob, without a lawful trial.
Lynn	a northeastern Massachusetts city, formerly the principal shoemaking center of the United States. The production of shoes in Lynn began in the 1600s and remained a key activity until the twentieth century when its manufacturing industry expanded to more diverse products such as clothing, processed food, electrical equipment and jet engines.
lynx	a wildcat of Northern North America, Europe and Asia, having soft thick fur, a black-tipped short tail and tufted ears. A lynx?
Lysenko	Trofim Denisovich Lysenko (1898 - 1976), Russian biologist. He claimed that his experiments showed that acquired characteristics could be inherited. His ideas were accepted as Marxist orthodoxy until after the death of Soviet premier and dictator Joseph Stalin (1879 - 1953), when they were severely criticized. See also Marx in this glossary.
Lysenko, Trofim Denisovich (1898 - 1976)	Soviet biologist and originator of the biological doctrine that maintains the possibility of inheriting environmentally acquired characteristics.
m one) M-1	a light, short-rifled weapon used by the United States military.

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M to the gup-gup squared or the rippety-rip-bop to the tenth power	a made-up, nonsensical mathematical or scientific calculation.
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
M1	<p>a major motorway in England that travels north from London to Birmingham. M is a British designation for a motorway, a highway having two or more lanes going in each direction for fast traffic.</p> <p>the main motorway (freeway) from London to the north of England.</p> <p>the main motorway (freeway) from London to the north of England. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>The main motorway from London to the north of England.</p>
Mabeline	a made-up name.
MacArthur	<p>Douglas MacArthur (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950 - 1951). He was removed as a commander during the Korean War by President Truman. See also Truman in this glossary.</p> <p>Douglas MacArthur (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950 - 1951).</p> <p>Douglas MacArthur (1880 - 1964) US general; supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II. See also World War II in this glossary.</p> <p>Douglas MacArthur (1880@1964) US general; supreme commander of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific during World War II and of United Nations forces in Korea (1950@1951). He was removed as a commander during the Korean War by President Truman. See also Truman in this glossary. MacArthur said, ``I've got to be able to attack those bases," so Truman sacked him instantly. ⇐Organizational Operation (15 July 64)</p>
Macbeth	a famous tragedy by poet and dramatist William Shakespeare (1564–1616).

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a famous tragedy by poet and dramatist William Shakespeare (1564–1616). We turn out engineers who have no more command of the king's English—that you say Macbeth, and they say, “I heard of that.”

title character of a play by Shakespeare, tortured by his guilt for murders he committed rising to power in Scotland.

MacBeth	a famous tragedy by poet and dramatist William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616).
Macduff, lay on	a phrase used in any situation calling for vigorous action. This comes from the famous Shakespeare tragedy Macbeth written in the early 1600s. In the play three mysterious witches accost Macbeth and Banquo, another character, and Macbeth is hailed the future king of Scotland. At the urging of his wife he proceeds to murder King Duncan and takes the throne. Macduff, a former friend of Macbeth's, turns against him after Duncan's murder and joins Duncan's son in raising an army to unseat Macbeth. One of the last scenes of the play is a battle in which Macbeth is fighting Macduff. Macbeth refuses to surrender, saying, “Lay on, Macduff; and damn'd be him that first cries, ‘Hold, enough!’” (Lay on means to attack or inflict blows.)
mace	a unit of Chinese money worth about fourteen US cents.
mace-men	soldiers carrying a mace, a heavy medieval war club, often with a spiked, metal head.
machete	a large, heavy-bladed knife used for cutting down sugar cane or underbrush in Central and South America.
Machiavelli's Prince	refers to <i>Il Principe</i> (The Prince), a famous work on the principles of authoritarian rule by Niccolò Machiavelli (1469 - 1527), an Italian author and political philosopher.
machine	<p>an actual machine in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that has been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. See also mental mass.</p> <p>See machinery in this glossary. . . . and you put a machine over here that mocks up the pictures over here, that shows them to him here ... –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)</p> <p>an actual machine in the mind (like ordinary machinery),</p>

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constructed out of mental mass and energy, that has been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. See also mental mass.

an actual machine in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that has been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances.

See machinery in this glossary.

Machine Age	in reference to the Industrial Revolution, in which there was a change from the Age of Tools to the Age of Machines starting around the middle of the eighteenth century. Power machinery began to be used to produce great quantities of products quickly and cheaply.
machine gun nest	an emplaced group of machine guns (automatic guns, usually mounted and with a cooling apparatus, firing a rapid and continuous stream of bullets).
machine-gun	<p>to fire at with a machine gun. Used figuratively to mean like the action of a machine gun, rapid and staccato. You open it up, and sentence by sentence they machine-gun you with exact pertinent data with no amplification or further definition of any kind whatsoever. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>fire at with a machine gun. Used figuratively to mean like the action of a machine gun, rapid and staccato. You open it up, and sentence by sentence they machine-gun you with exact pertinent data with no amplification or further definition of any kind whatsoever. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part H (24 May 62)</p> <p>fire at with a machine gun. Used figuratively to mean like the action of a machine gun, rapid and staccato.</p> <p>shoot down with an automatic gun that fires a continuous stream of bullets. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>shoot out in a rapid and continuous stream like a machine gun, an automatic gun firing a rapid and continuous stream of bullets.</p> <p>to fire at with a machine gun. Used figuratively to mean like the action of a machine gun, rapid and staccato.</p>

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machinery actual machines (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. We've said "social conduct" and "social machinery" and that sort of thing.

see machine.

actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances. I said, "We know what this machinery is all about now. We know about things like overt act-motivator sequences." –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

actual machines in the mind (like ordinary machinery), constructed out of mental mass and energy, that have been made by the individual to do work for him, usually having been set up so as to come into operation automatically under certain predetermined circumstances.

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way, and the somatic in the skull, and I say to you this horribly unsavory fact I say, ``Well, you did it to yourself." ♫Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

- Mack Sennett Cops** a reference to the fictional film characters, the Keystone Kops (or Cops), a clumsy, bungling, inept squad of policemen whose misadventures portray a humorous image of law enforcement. Keystone was the name of an American film production company of the early 1900s. Under the direction of producer, actor and director, Mack Sennett (1880–1960), the company rapidly became a leading studio in the slapstick comedy field. The silent comedy films of the Keystone Kops featured bumbling antics and wild police chases, with one gag following another in rapid succession. They became one of the favorite shows produced by the company.
- mackerel, dead as (or deader than) a** completely or most certainly dead; finished. A mackerel is a food fish of the North Atlantic with wavy markings on its back. The origin of this phrase is unknown.
- mackerel, dead as a** (slang) absolutely lifeless.
- mackerel, knock (one) out colder than a** (colloquial) render (one) completely unconscious (as with a blow or strike).
- Mackinaw** a blanket or coat, made of a thick woolen material, often woven in bars of bright colors, much used by Indians, lumbermen, etc., in the American Northwest.
- mackinaw** a short double-breasted coat of a thick woolen material, commonly plaid.
- Macmillan (Company)** a reference to Macmillan & Co., a British bookselling and publishing company, founded in England in 1843 by two Scottish brothers, Daniel (1813–1857) and Alexander Macmillan (1818–1896). Macmillan & Co. started as a bookshop and within a few years the company was publishing textbooks and novels. After Daniel's death, Alexander continued to run the company and expanded it, establishing new offices in the United States and later Canada, Australia and India. He started a literary periodical known as Macmillan's Magazine (1859) and a leading scientific journal known as Nature (1869). The company's expansion continued and it became one of the largest publishing firms in the world.
- Macmillan Company** a large book publishing company established in 1869 by Alexander Macmillan (1818 - 1896).

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Macy's	a reference to R. H. Macy and Company, Inc., a large American department store chain established in New York City, New York, in the mid-1800s. The company expanded rapidly, opening regional stores across the United States, and its principal outlet in New York City was for many years physically the largest single store in the country, occupying a whole city block and standing eleven stories high, with a basement used for the sale of bargain merchandise.
Macy's	a large American department store chain owned by R.H. Macy and Company, based in New York City, New York. It has branches throughout 15 states and the stores are well-known for their unusual window dressings.
mad as a hatter	<p>not able to think right; crazy. The expression comes from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in the making of felt hats, sometimes produced St. Vitus's Dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles).</p> <p>not able to think right; crazy. The term is from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced Saint Vitus' dance. See also Saint Vitus' dance in this glossary.</p>
mad as hell	very mad.
mad as the devil	see DEVIL, MAD AS THE.
mad dog	<p>fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, acting like a mad dog (a dog with rabies).</p> <p>fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, like a mad dog (a dog with rabies).</p>
mad hatter	someone who is not able to think right. A variation of the phrase mad as a hatter, meaning “crazy.” The term comes from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced St. Vitus's Dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles).
maddest hatter	the craziest, most insane person. This is a coined variation and intensification of mad as a hatter, meaning crazy, a phrase popularized by English writer and mathematician, Lewis Carroll (1832–1898) in his book Alice in Wonderland (1865). The origin of the phrase is uncertain, but is thought to have been associated

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with hat makers and a chemical used in making felt hats that caused a disorder of the nervous system.

the most crazy person. A variation of the phrase mad as a hatter not able to think right; crazy. The term is from the fact that mercurous nitrate, a chemical once used in making the felt of hats, sometimes produced Saint Vitus' dance (a nervous disorder in which jerking movements are caused by uncontrollable contractions of the muscles).

the most crazy person. Variation of the phrase mad as a hatter completely crazy.

mad-dog act fanatic or unreasonably zealous in beliefs, opinions or pursuits; literally, act like a mad dog (a dog with rabies). I'm not going to mad-dog anymore about psychology.

made it (colloquial) succeeded.

made, have it (slang) be certain of success; have all conditions favorable to one's own success.

Mademoiselle an American fashion magazine directed toward young women. It includes articles on fashion, beauty, travel, self-help and fiction excerpts. The magazine was created in 1935 and by the 1980s its circulation had reached more than 1.2 million. Mademoiselle is a French word used as a polite form of address to a young woman or girl.

a women's fashion magazine.

Madison Avenue a street in New York City that, for several decades, has been the address of many of the major advertising agencies of America. Over the years Madison Avenue has come to be synonymous with (a) the advertising industry in general; (b) the methods, practices, principles and attitudes of mass communications and advertising; and _ in a derogatory sense, the high-pressure techniques, propaganda-like activities and sometimes, the utilization of dishonesty in advertising.

a street in New York City that, for several decades, has been the address of many of the major advertising agencies of America. Over the years Madison Avenue has come to be synonymous with the advertising industry in general.

a street in New York City, New York, USA that once was the address of many of the major advertising agencies and public

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relations firms of the United States. Over the year Madison Avenue has come to be

a street in New York City that runs midway between the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building.

a street in New York City which is the locale of the major advertising agencies of America.

a street in New York where many large advertising companies have their offices.

a street in New York where many large advertising companies have their offices. You want to know how bad men can get when they betray themselves? Go up on Madison Avenue and look at American advertising.

madman an insane person; lunatic.

madness, more method than a coined variation of the phrase method to one's madness that refers to an underlying explanation or reason for something a person does that on the surface seems insane or unexplainable; although one's actions seem unreasonable there is good reason for them. This phrase

Madrid, bombing of a reference to the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) when early in the war, Madrid, as a major loyalist stronghold, was the target of heavy aerial and artillery bombardment by the revolutionary forces of General Francisco Franco (1892–1975). The city held out however until March 1939.

maelstrom any large and violent whirlpool.

an agitated or tumultuous state of affairs.

Mafia hood (slang) a hoodlum (thug or gangster) who is a member of the Mafia, a criminal organization involved in smuggling, racketeering, etc.

Magellan Ferdinand Magellan (ca 1480 - 1521), Portuguese navigator. In 1519, he set out on a voyage with five ships that sailed around the world and proved that the Earth is round. Magellan was killed on the voyage.

Ferdinand Magellan (ca 1480@1521), Portuguese navigator. In 1519, he set out on a voyage with five ships that sailed around the world. Magellan was killed on the voyage. Actually, during the

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last thirty days I have covered more space during the last sixty days I have out-Columbused Columbus and out-Magellaned Magellan. Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Ferdinand Magellan (ca 1480@1521), Portuguese navigator. In 1519, he set out on a voyage with five ships that sailed around the world. Magellan was killed on the voyage. Actually, during the last thirty days I have covered more space during the last sixty days I have out-Columbused Columbus and out-Magellaned Magellan. Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Magellanic clouds	an astronomy term for the huge radioactive clouds which exist in tremendous profusion toward the center of a galaxy. Named after the Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521). -Lecture of 23 May 1965.
magic eye	one of a variety of mechanical or electronic devices designed to check consistency in manufacturing, detect trouble or danger, activate traffic signals, etc.
magic healing crystals	n. crystals considered to have the power to heal, such as those used by certain primitive medicine men in Australia who are said to believe that the crystals were placed on earth by Gods of the sky. crystals considered by the Australian witch doctor to possess magic properties, used in his attempts at healing.
magic universe	one of the magic periods of the time track. For example, in this universe one finds levitation, or a person swinging along riding a goose which has a wingspread of sixty feet. If you took a period in the magic universe when thetans were still capable of mocking up their own bodies... -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62) one of the magic periods of the time track. For example, in this universe one finds levitation, or a person swinging along riding a goose which has a wingspread of sixty feet.
magistrate's court	a court (in England and Ireland) for the trial of minor offenses and small civil cases and for the preliminary hearing of more serious cases.
magna	m. a Latin word meaning “great” or “large.”
Magna Chartas	documents that guarantee certain civil and political liberties, such as the one that King John of England was forced to grant in 1215

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A.D. by the English barons of that time.

magnate	a very important or influential person, especially in a large business.
Magnavox	an American company, established in 1917, which manufactures consumer electronics such as radios and televisions. The name Magnavox is from Latin, meaning great voice, and was a name used to market their first sound product.
magnetic anomaly	<p>the magnetic compass points to the magnetic north of the planet but in certain areas regional magnetic conditions can affect the accuracy of the compass. While under the influence of those areas the compass cannot be relied upon to indicate north accurately. This phenomenon is called a magnetic anomaly. An anomaly is a departure from the regular arrangement; abnormality.</p> <p>the magnetic compass points to the magnetic north of the planet, but in certain areas regional magnetic conditions can affect the accuracy of the compass. While under the influence of those areas the compass cannot be relied upon to indicate north accurately. This phenomenon is called a magnetic anomaly. An anomaly is a departure from the regular arrangement; abnormality.</p>
magnitude	<p>greatness of size, extent, importance or influence.</p> <p>great size, extent, importance or influence.</p>
magnitude, order of	<p>how large or small something is in relation to other things.</p> <p>how large or small something is in relation to other things. \mpHCO PL 13 April 1982.</p>
magnitudinous	<p>characterized by great amount or importance.</p> <p>of great importance or consequence. This is a magnitudinous, cum laude, ne plus ultra discovery that ranks with a cognition on the part of one of our early pcs. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)</p> <p>of great importance or consequence.</p>
-Mail Clerk via Dir Comm HCO PL, Scientology Orgnaizations, Communications System	Despatches
mailed	protected or armed with mail (armor made of metal links or plates). There are times for the mailed fist in the auditor's glove,

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believe me. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61) [Webster's Third New International Dictionary]

mailed fist in the auditor's glove	a coined variation of the phrase iron hand in a velvet glove.
maim	deprive of the use of some necessary part of the body; cripple; mutilate; disable.
main	(photography) short for mainlight a floodlight (lamp that casts a broad beam of bright light) used as the main source of illumination for a photograph.
main force, by	a phrase used to show that something is accomplished or done purely through the utilization of strength or power. Main here means undivided or fully exerted, and force refers to strength or energy that can be applied to produce an effect. Thus if something is done by main force, it is done exclusively through the exertion of one's power or strength.
main halyard	the rope used to raise the mainsail. See also mainsail in this glossary.
main light	<p>(photography) the principal source of light in a photograph. The function of the main light is to provide the major illumination that establishes the pattern of highlights and shadows. It's the main light is not showing on the front of the face.</p> <p>n. in photography, the light which provides the chief or main source of illumination and sets the general lighting pattern or mood for a picture, such as a portrait. The main light is also called the key light and by itself creates deep shadows and strong highlights. It is used in conjunction with other lights that serve to add light to the shadows, fill in the background, etc. The location of the main light is determined by which aspects of the subject one wants to emphasize or display.</p>
main light	(photography) the principal source of light in a photograph. The function of the main light is to provide the major illumination that establishes the pattern of highlights and shadows. See also fill in this glossary. It's the main light is not showing on the front of the face. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
Main Street	the principal street of any small town.
mains	the principal conductors for conveying electricity. If you try to fix the loudspeaker of a radio set when it is the mains plug that's broken (just to get corny about it), you can't, of course, fix the

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radio set. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

the principal conductors for conveying electricity. . . . and another time practically ran the mains voltage through the cans, see? But that was three, see? -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

the electricity supply available from electrical outlets in a building.

the principal conductors for conveying electricity.

the principal conductors for conveying electricity; the public electricity supply.

using mains, the principal conductors for conveying electricity.

electricity supply. If you try to fix the loudspeaker of a radio set when it is the mains plug that's broken (just to get corny about it), you can't, of course, fix the radio set.

electricity supply. If you try to fix the loudspeaker of a radio set when it is the mains plug that's broken (just to get corny about it), you can't, of course, fix the radio set. -Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

mainsail the principal and usually largest sail of a sailing vessel.

mainstay main support. Now, the Book Auditor is a longtime mainstay of auditing. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

main support.

mais oui a French phrase meaning “Why, yes” or “Yes, of course.” Mais means “why” and oui means “yes.”

a French interjection literally meaning “but yes.”

majesty grandeur or dignity.

majeure m. a French word meaning major.

(French) major. Now, if you repeat that thought, through to the pc, you have restimulated the thought majeure, see-not the thought mineure, the thought majeure. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

(French) major. Now, if you repeat that thought, through to the

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pc, you have restimulated the thought majeure, see-not the thought mineure, the thought majeure. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) ACADEMY LEVEL 0 LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS make-break point the point which brings either success or failure. There's a make-break point in auditing where a person has to be audited enough to get rid of this charge which is being consistently and continually re stimulated. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63) Marcab Confederacy various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 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 almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization. And the number of thousands of years you've been in the Marcab Confederacy are quite numerous. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63) mashie (golf) a club with an iron head, also called a number five iron. See also irons in this glossary. And then expect to drop the mashie and the niblick and hook one into the woods for a day or two. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63) mass equals mc a reference to a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is properly stated $E=mc^2$, or energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also theory of relativity in this glossary. "Theory of relativity? Well, let's see? Mass equals mc. . -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) 160 matched terminal a process in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of any thing, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008. because he's simply doing a matched terminal with the pc, don't you see? The Communication

(French) major.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| major action | any auditing 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. See also case. |
| major general | (US military) a high-ranking officer with the insignia of two stars.

(US military) a high ranking officer with the insignia of two stars.

(US military) a high-ranking officer with the insignia of two stars. And I never saw such a puzzled man in my life as an army major |

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generalîUS Army major general in London, that I got full reports onîhaving to explain Scientology to a group of British medical doctors. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(US military) a high-ranking officer with the insignia of two stars. And I never saw such a puzzled man in my life as an army major general.²US Army major general in London, that I got full reports on²having to explain Scientology to a group of British medical doctors. ²Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

major stable win	See win in this glossary.
major thought	the complete thought being expressed in words by the auditor.
make a complete dance out of	see DANCE OUT OF, MAKE A COMPLETE.
make a monkey out of (informal)	to make (someone) look foolish.
make an X on the articles	see ARTICLES, MAKE AN X ON THE.
make and break point	the point which brings either success or failure.
make ends meet	spend no more money than one has; to manage to live without getting into debt. (see Brewer)
make head nor tail out of	understand.
Make It More Solid	CCH 11. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. And there are various ways of getting him to do this thinkingness called Make It More Solid. –CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957) CCH 11. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process.
make the boat	see BOAT, MAKE THE.
make-or-break point	the point which brings either success or failure.
makes or breaks	causes the success or failure of.
makeup	nature; disposition.
making hay	(slang) profiting from or taking advantage of something while one has the chance, especially having a good time while one can. A variation of the phrase make hay while the sun shines. Or on the

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other hand, you start making hay with somebody's withholds, and another evil develops. ... -Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)

(slang) profiting from or taking advantage of something while one has the chance, especially having a good time while one can. A variation of the phrase make hay while the sun shines.

making mincemeat out of	reducing as if into little pieces; cutting down; defeating overwhelmingly.
maladies	disorders or diseases of the body, especially ones that are chronic or deep-seated.
malady	<p>a disease; illness; sickness often used figuratively.</p> <p>a disease; illness; sickness.</p> <p>any disorder or disease of the body, especially one that is chronic or deep-seated.</p> <p>disease; illness; sickness.</p>
malamutes	any of a breed of large, strong dog with a thick coat of gray or black-and-white and a bushy tail. It was developed as a sled dog by the Alaskan Eskimo.
malarkey	<p>(slang) insincere, meaningless or deliberately misleading talk; nonsense.</p> <p>(slang) insincere or meaningless talk; nonsense.</p>
Malay Straits Settlements	<p>a reference to the Straits Settlements, a former British colony located on the Strait of Malacca in Southeast Asia. The Straits Settlements were established in 1826 and consisted of the southern and western Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands, including Singapore. Singapore became a separate colony in 1946 (and an independent country in 1965), and the remaining areas came under Australian and Malaysian control in the 1950s.</p> <p>a former British colony in southeastern Asia.</p>
Malayan	of the Malay Archipelago, a large group of islands between southeast Asia and Australia, including Indonesia, the Philippines and, sometimes, New Guinea.
malconcentrated	a coined word from mal, a prefix meaning “bad or badly, wrong, ill” and concentrated, meaning “having all one's thoughts or efforts gathered.”

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malice	active ill will; wish to hurt or make suffer. a desire to inflict injury or suffering on another, especially when based on deep-seated meanness.
malignant	very dangerous; causing or likely to cause death. causing or likely to cause death, especially by spreading unchecked through the body. characterized by uncontrolled growth.
maligned	spoken evilly of; slandered. spoken evil of; defamed; slandered.
Malsman, Marcia	a preclear in the 1950s.
maltension	mal- is a prefix meaning “bad or badly, wrong, ill.” Tension means “a balancing of forces or elements in opposition.” Therefore, maltension is bad or wrong balance of forces.
Mamie	a made-up name for a person.
mammy	(southern US dialect) mama; mother. (southern US dialect) mama; mother. And this old fellow was sitting on the porch steps, and he uncoiled himself and leaned inside the house and he says, “Mammy,” he said, “I tole you something was gettin’ those chilluns.” ¹ Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60) (southern US dialect) mama; mother. And this old fellow was sitting on the porch steps, and he uncoiled himself and leaned inside the house and he says, “Mammy,” he said, “I tole you something was gettin’ those chilluns.” ² Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)
man	a form of address, implying contempt, impatience, etc. (slang) an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay or other strong feeling. (slang) an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay or other strong feeling. Man, you ought to see cases go to pieces under this one. ¹ Why People Don’t Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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(slang) an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay or other strong feeling. Man, you ought to see cases go to pieces under this one. ♪Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

man and boy ever since childhood.

Man from Mud (theory) a reference to a theory that man arose from mud. Per this theory, it is alleged that chemicals formed in mud and through certain combinations and accidental patterns a primitive single cell was formed. This primitive cell then collided with other such cells and through accident formed a more complex structure of single cells which made itself into a unit organism. Purportedly, from this combination of cells, man was eventually formed.

man in the street, the the ordinary citizen.

Man of the Year since 1928, a person chosen each year to illustrate the cover of the first January edition of Time, an American newsmagazine. Time was founded in 1923 and developed a practice of singling out a newsworthy man each week to place on the magazine's cover. Choosing a "Man of the Year" is said to have started because the news in the first week of January 1928 was so dull that no one individual was deemed noteworthy enough to feature. The gimmick of "Man of the Year" was thus created to handle the lack of news and American aviator Charles Lindbergh (1902–1974) was chosen. The "Man of the Year" was thereafter made an annual event. Those featured were not picked based on a popularity poll but rather on the basis of who did the most in the previous year to affect the news.

a person considered to be an outstanding example of mankind in a particular year. For example, every year since 1927 Time magazine's Man of the Year has been chosen with the stated guiding principle of identifying the person who, for better or for worse, has had the most impact on that year's events.

man or beast, for some peculiar reason best known to a coined variation of for reasons best known to oneself, meaning for reasons that seem to depart from or against what is considered reasonable, rational or logical.

man with the (a) scythen. a reference to the Grim Reaper, the representation of death as a person, who is often portrayed as a cloaked man or skeleton carrying a scythe in his duty as a "harvester" or "collector" of bodies and souls. (A scythe is a farming tool with a long, curved blade fastened on a handle, used for reaping, i.e., cutting down grain, grass, etc., as during a harvest.)

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Manchester	a large city in western England. an industrial city in northwest England.
mandate	order or command.
mandates	authoritative orders or commands, especially written ones. authoritative orders or commands.
Mandingo	a Negroid people in west Africa.
manger, straight out of the horse's	see HORSE'S MANGER, STRAIGHT OUT OF THE.
mangled	mutilated or disfigured by repeated and rough cutting, tearing, hacking or crushing; lacerated (torn jaggedly) and bruised badly.
Manhattan Project	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 and 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.
mania	excessive excitement or enthusiasm; craze. excessive excitement or enthusiasm.
manic obulous	n. a made-up word. a made-up name for a mental disorder. Manic is a word meaning "abnormal excitability, exaggerated feeling of well-being, flight of ideas, excessive activity, etc."
manifest	apparent to the eye or to the mind; plain; clear. make clear or evident to the eye or the understanding; show plainly. obvious, evident. readily perceived by the eye or the understanding; evident; obvious; apparent; plain.
manifestation	outward or perceptible indication; materialization.

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a thing or act that shows or proves. --World Book Dictionary.
(Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

the demonstration, revelation or display of the existence,
presence, qualities or nature of some person or thing.

manifests makes clear or evident to the eye or the understanding; shows
plainly.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin a town in eastern Wisconsin, USA.

Mann, Thomas (1875 - 1955) German novelist and essayist. Mann's works show
a preoccupation with various psychiatric problems, such as the
proximity of creative art to neurosis, the artist's longing for death
and the affinity of genius and disease.

mannerisms distinctive personal habits or ways of doing something.

odd tricks or habits; peculiar ways of acting.

Mannlicher any of various guns (including sporting and military rifles)
developed by Austrian firearms designer Ferdinand Ritter von
Mannlicher (1848–1904). Several of Mannlicher's guns
incorporated advanced innovations (such as the cartridge clip, a
metal container that held ammunition and automatically fed it into
the gun when firing), and became widely used in Europe. In all,
more than 150 different types of guns were developed and tested
by Mannlicher, many of which were automatic (capable of firing
continuously until out of ammunition or the trigger is released).
Mannlicher rifles were used during World War I (1914– 1918)
and II (1939–1945) by various countries, including Austria,
Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria and Greece.

man-of-war an armed naval vessel; warship.

Manor A building at Saint Hill located down the hill from the Castle on
the main driveway.

Manson Charles Manson (1934–) infamous and widely sensationalized
criminal of the late 1960s. Manson was born illegitimately to a
teenage prostitute and spent a large majority of his life behind
bars. In the late 1960s he had a following who lived communally
on a ranch in California, practicing free love and taking drugs.
Manson desired to be famous in the music business, but had not
succeeded. Although reports vary, he chose several important
people in or connected to the business as targets and in 1969
ordered a handful of his followers to kill them. His followers
brutally murdered numerous people, including actress Sharon

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Tate (the wife of famous horror movie producer Roman Polanski), Abigail Folger (a twenty-five year old heiress to the Folger coffee fortune) and her producer boyfriend, and Jay Sebring, hairstylist to several of the rich and famous. Shortly following this, Manson and several of his followers murdered two more victims, to prove how powerful he (Manson) was. The murders were also to bring about a war known as “Helter Skelter” in which black people would rise up, killing all white people, bar a few such as Manson’s “family.” Manson would then become their leader. Manson was finally caught, found guilty and imprisoned for life.

manta rays large fish having a broad flat body with both eyes on top, wide fins which are horn-like when rolled up and a slender or whiplike tail.

manual of or having to do with the hands; done with the hands.

Manufacture of Madness a book written by Thomas Szasz (professor of psychiatry and author of 18 books on psychiatry) which exposed the truth that there is no such disease as “mental illness” and revealed the fact that the “justice” procedures used by psychiatry are factually those developed in the days of witch burning—unknown accusers, opinions only, punishment before trial, etc.

a book written by Thomas Szasz (professor of psychiatry and author of 18 books on psychiatry) which exposed the truth that there is no such disease as “mental illness” and revealed the fact that the “justice” procedures used by psychiatry are actually those developed in the days of witch burning—unknown accusers, opinions only, punishment before trial, etc.

manuscript an author's work as written or typed, not a printed book.

many poems Field wrote for children. It reads in part Little Boy Blue “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 moulds in his hands. Time was when the little toy dog was new, And the soldier was passing fair; And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue Kissed them and put them there. “‘Now, don’t you go till I come,’ he said, ‘And don’t you make any noise!’ So, toddling off to his trundle-bed, He dreamt of the pretty toys; And, as he was dreaming, an angel song Awakened our Little Boy Blue”— The poem goes on to tell how Little Boy Blue dies unbeknownst to the toys who sit faithfully awaiting his return. In 1892 the poem was put to music and made into a song by American composers Reginald De Koven (1859–1920) and

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Ethelbert Nevin (1862–1901).

- many slips 'twixt cup and preclear a coined variation of many a slip 'twixt cup and preclear.
- Mao Mao Tse-tung (1893 - 1976), a communist revolutionary leader in China who ruled the country from 1949 until his death in 1976.
- Mao Tse-tung (1893@1976), a communist revolutionary leader in China who ruled the country from 1949 until his death in 1976.
- mapped and taped (slang) arranged and planned out in detail; under control. And I'm so close to the edge on, well I've got one level below communications and I've got it mapped and taped.
- (slang) arranged and planned out in detail; under control.
- Marble Arch a massive monument at the northeast corner of Hyde Park, a public park in central London, England. It was built by King George IV (1762–1830) in the early 1800s and was originally erected in London in front of the official residence of British monarchs, Buckingham Palace, to act as the palace's main gate. Later, in 1851, the Marble Arch was moved to Hyde Park to replace an earlier gateway made of brick.
- a monument at the northeast corner of Hyde Park. 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. See also Hyde Park in this glossary.
- Marble Arch up in Hyde Park a monument at the northeast corner of Hyde Park, a public park of 364 acres in the West End district of London. The Marble Arch 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 Confederation various planets united into a very vast civilization which has come forward up through the last 200,000 years, formed out of the fragments of earlier civilizations. In the last 10,000 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 almost an exact duplicate but is worse off than the current US civilization.
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Marcellus, General	<p>a possible reference to George Catlett Marshall (1880–1959), United States general and statesman who was one of a small group of people who advised President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945) on the development of the atomic bomb. He was Secretary of State under President Harry Truman (1884–1972) and Secretary of Defense from 1950 to 1951.</p> <p>humorous reference to George Catlett Marshall (1880 - 1959), US general and statesman who was one of the small group of people who advised President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the development of the atomic bomb. He was Secretary of State under President Harry Truman from 1947 - 1949 and Secretary of Defense from 1950 - 1951.</p>
marches, hard	<p>marching which is done continuously and forced or exerted beyond the ordinary limit.</p>
Marchipides	<p>a made-up name for a place.</p>
Marconi track	<p>(nautical) a track on a mast, used to attach a sail. The sail has clips or slides on one edge which move up and down the track when the sail is raised and lowered. This type of track is used on sailboats with a Marconi rig, an arrangement of sails which uses a very tall mast. (The term Marconi rig comes from the fact that tall masts originally required a considerable number of cables to support and brace them, resembling the early antennae used by Guglielmo Marconi [1874--1937], Italian physicist and inventor of the first practical radio transmitter and receiver.) Prior to the invention of the Marconi track, sails were attached to the masts with ropes, hoops, etc. But you read all about how the tracks to the front of the sail as they attach it to the mast-not to go technical on you-how these little gimmicks that they put on the sail to go up the Marconi track, how they tear loose in storms and jam sideways and make it necessary for people to get up and climb up masts, which is impossible.</p> <p>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. . . . how these little gimmicks that they put on the sail to go up the Marconi track . . . ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)</p>

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	<p>a reference to a strong strip of metal fixed to the mast of a sailboat and to which the sail is attached. Attached to the edge of the sail are small metal clips or connectors which are designed to slide up and down the track, supposedly making it easier to raise and lower a sail. Marconi is the name of the system or arrangement of masts and sails on a ship, of which this track is a part. The name comes from the similarity of the tall, slender mast in the system to a radio antenna designed by Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi (1874–1937).</p>
Maria, hell and	(slang) an alteration of the phrase merry hell, a severe rebuke or punishment.
Marie	Marie Alexandra Victoria (1875 - 1938), an English noblewoman who became queen of Romania through her marriage to Prince Ferdinand, afterwards king of Romania. She took a great interest in the development of her adoptive country. Red Cross and charity organizations were formed at her initiative and, as a Red Cross nurse during the World War, she looked after the wounded in hospitals and ambulances up to the firing line. Queen Marie devoted much of her time to writing and while traveling wrote extensively for the American and other press.
marijuana	the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant, used in cigarette form as a narcotic or hallucinogen.
marijuana wagon, falling off the	a coined expression meaning no longer abstaining or restraining oneself from the use of marijuana. This is a variation of the phrase off the wagon, which means to begin drinking alcohol again after a period of abstinence; to no longer be under a pledge to abstain from liquor.
marimba	a musical instrument with graduated wooden slabs (usually with resonators beneath) which are struck by the player(s) with soft mallets. A marimba?
marine	<p>a member of the US Marine Corps, which is a branch of the US Navy trained for land and sea operations.</p> <p>member of a military force at sea.</p>
Marine Corps	<p>a branch of the US armed forces trained for land, sea and aerial combat.</p> <p>a branch of the US armed forces trained for land, sea and aerial combat. Marines are known for using vulgar language.</p>

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	a branch of the US Navy trained for land and sea operations.
Marines	members of the Marine Corps—a branch of the US armed forces trained for land, sea and aerial combat. the Marine Corps, a branch of the US Navy trained for land and sea operations.
marines have long since landed	a reference to a well-known military saying “The marines have landed, and the situation is well in hand.” The Marine Corps (United States) is that branch of the armed forces especially trained in and organized for amphibious assault operations and the Marines have been the first to fight in most every major United States war.
mark	a unit of money of Germany. a model or class. See also model in this glossary. give heed or attention to.
Mark 14	a made-up designation for an interplanetary scout spaceship. a made-up name for a type of spaceship.
Mark 6 VM pistol	a reference to the Victory Model pistol.
Mark 61 space vessel	a made-up name for a spaceship.
Mark IV	short for Mark IV E-Meter, released in 1961 and at the time became the only meter allowed in Scientology Academies.
Mark Sixteen	a made-up name for a model of racing car.
mark time	move the feet alternately as in marching, but without advancing.
mark your stars	see STARS, MARK YOUR.
mark, behind the	a coined variation of behind the times, meaning not keeping up with the current methods, modes or ideas; old-fashioned. A mark is a standard for attainment, accomplishment or quality.
mark, quick (fast) off the	to lose no time in beginning or starting something; to be quick or swift in one’s initial action so as not to waste any advantage one may have. This phrase is an allusion to the beginning of a race where runners all line up on the starting line (called the mark). When the signal is given for the runners to

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start, those that are quick off the mark gain an advantage and have a better chance of winning the race.

marked cards n. playing cards that have been marked in a specific manner so as to make them identifiable while playing. Marked cards are used by gamblers and conjurers and are marked on the back according to the owner's own system. They are also called "readers" as they can be read by the person using them.

playing cards, the back of which have been disfigured with ink, scratches or some identifying mark so a person can recognize the face value of the cards while looking at their backs.

Market Street 1. a street in Camden, New Jersey, USA, where the First Advanced Clinical Course took place. 2. the main street in downtown San Francisco, California, USA, known for its fashionable shops and large department stores.

a major street in downtown San Francisco, California.

marketing 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 to sell something.

marksmen people who shoot well.

Marne, Battle of the either of two famous battles fought during World War I (1914–1918) by the French and her allies against the Germans, which occurred along the river Marne in northeastern France. The first battle was in September 1914, when the first German advance was halted by French and British troops, thwarting Germany's attempt to take Paris. The second occurred in July 1918 when French, American, British and Italian troops successfully defended Paris against the last large German offensive of the war.

a battle of World War I that took place at the Marne River in France (Sept. 6 - 9, 1914) when the German advance on Paris was halted by the Allies. A second battle was fought at the Marne River in July, 1918. See also World War I in this glossary.

either of two World War I battles that took place at the Marne River, in France. In the first one (Sept. 6 - 9, 1914), the German advance on Paris was halted by the Allies. In the second (July 1918), the last great German advance of the war was decisively repulsed by the Allies.

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Marquis of Queensberry	John Sholto Douglas (1844 - 1900), patron of boxing who supervised the formulation of Marquis of Queensberry Rules in 1867. The Marquis of Queensberry Rules are the basic rules of modern boxing, providing for the use of gloves and the division of a match into rounds, etc.
Marriage Co-audit	Scientology marriage counseling. A powerful technology for restoring ARC between marital partners whose relationship has become strained or is headed for divorce.
Marryat	Captain Frederick Marryat (1792–1848), English naval captain and author, famous for his humorous, yet realistic, novels of life at sea. Entering the British Navy at the age of 14, Marryat served for nearly 25 years before his health forced him to retire, at which point he turned to writing as a career. His novels of various adventures at sea, taken from his own experiences, became extremely popular. Some of his works include Peter Simple (1834), Mr. Midshipman Easy (1836) and Masterman Ready (1841).
Mars	(astronomy) the fourth major planet from the sun. (astronomy) the fourth major planet from the sun. See also perihelion, like Mars at in this glossary. closest planet to Earth in the solar system. It is the fourth in distance from the sun, Earth being the third. It is used in this lecture humorously, referring to the science fiction plots of creatures from Mars and other planets invading Earth.
Martian	an inhabitant of Mars, the closest planet to Earth in the solar system.

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of the inhabitants of Mars, the closest planet to Earth in the solar system.

martinet	person who believes in very strict discipline; one who forces others to follow rules exactly.
martyr	a person who is put to death or endures great suffering on behalf of any belief, principle or cause.
Marx, Karl	<p>(1818@1883) German political philosopher widely regarded as the founder of modern socialism. Marx expounded the belief that the evils of capitalist society could be abolished only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. In 1867, he wrote <i>Das Kapital</i> (German for the capital), a systematic critical study of capitalist economy which contains the tenets on which modern communism is based. One of Marx's most famous principles is, ``From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."</p> <p>(1818-1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as the founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is <i>The Communist Manifesto</i>, in which he states that the evils of capital ist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless soci ety. One of his most well-known phrases is, "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs." . . . "Oh, isnt it terrible all these children working, working, capitalism bleeding everybody." You know, Karl Marx. -<i>Rugged Individualism</i> (30 Aug. 55)</p> <p>(1818@83) German revolutionary leader, social philosopher and political economist, in London after 1850. Founder of modern socialism.</p> <p>(1818 - 83) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book <i>Das Kapital</i>, written in 1867. Also see <i>Das Kapital</i> in this glossary.</p> <p>(1818 - 83) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book <i>Das Kapital</i>, written in 1867.</p> <p>(1818 - 1883) German political philosopher. He is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and</p>

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(1818-1883) German social philosopher and political economist; originator of communist doctrines as outlined in his book Das Kapital, written in 1867. See also Das Kapital in this glossary. The United States government, you know, runs its economics today straight off Karl Marx' Das Kapital.

Marxian of the system of thought developed by Karl Marx, the doctrines of which are the basis of modern socialism.

Marxist adhering to the doctrines of Karl Marx (1818-1883), German political philosopher. Marx is regarded by some as founder of modern socialism. The work he is most known for is The Communist Manifesto in which he states that the evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, but only by the destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society. And this state-this state has a social agency with well Marxist-trained people running it. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

adhering to the doctrines of Karl Marx. See also Marx, Karl in this glossary. They adopt Marxist taxation, and the theory of taxation that we now use is Marxist. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

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adhering to the doctrines of Karl Marx. See also Marx, Karl in this glossary.

follower or believer in Marxism, the doctrines of German political philosopher Karl Marx (1818 - 83), who developed an economic-political system on which virtually all modern socialist and communist thought is based. Marxism includes the materialistic assumption that human behavior is determined by economic factors.

Mary had a little lamb the first line of a children's poem Mary's Lamb, which begins / "Mary had a little lamb, / Its fleece was white as snow, / And everywhere that Mary went, / The lamb was sure to go."

Marylebone High Street the name of a street in London, England.

mascara a cosmetic preparation for coloring or darkening the eyelashes or eyebrows.

mashie (golf) a club with an iron head, also called a number five iron. See also iron in this glossary.

(golf) a club with an iron head, also called a number five iron. See also irons in this glossary.

masochism the getting of pleasure from suffering physical or psychological pain, inflicted by others or by oneself.

masochistic characteristic of getting pleasure from physical or psychological pain, inflicted by others or by oneself.

of, concerning or pertaining to the getting of sexual pleasure from being dominated, mistreated or hurt physically or otherwise by one's partner.

Mason and Scottish rite, thirty-third degree 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,

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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 a reference to a member of the secret fraternal order of Free and Accepted Masons, a worldwide secret society. To join the Masons one has to be elected for membership. Once initiated, a member may advance within the society in a series of stages called degrees. In one Masonic system there are 33 degrees, hence 33rd would be the highest.

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.

Masonic of or referring to the Freemasons, a secret order with an international membership whose principles include brotherliness, charity and mutual aid.

having to do with the Masons (also called the Freemasons) a class of skilled workers in stone, in the fourteenth and following centuries, who traveled from place to place, finding employment wherever important buildings were being erected. The Masons had a system of secret signs and passwords by which a craftsman who had been admitted on giving evidence of competent skill could be recognized. Early in the seventeenth century the societies of Freemasons began to admit honorary members, not connected with the building trades. These were called accepted masons, though the term free masons was often loosely applied to them. They are now known as the “Free and Accepted Masons” and have the object of mutual assistance and the promotion of brotherly love.

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connected with the building trades. These were called accepted masons, though the term free masons was often loosely applied to them. They are now known as the “Free and Accepted Masons” and have the object of mutual assistance and the promotion of brotherly love. You see in Masonic emblems, you see in Egypt, you see—all over the place you see pyramids, conical objects, that sort of thing.

masonry

brickwork or stonework.

mass equals MC

a reference to a mathematical equation derived by Albert Einstein as part of the general theory of relativity. The equation is properly stated $E = mc^2$, or energy (E) equals mass (m) times the speed of light (c) squared (multiplied by itself). See also theory of relativity in this glossary. Theory of relativity? Well, let's see? Mass equals MC ... -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

mass hysteria, defined, 159-160

processing, goal of, 59

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

a famous American college of engineering and science, as well as an internationally known research institute. It is located in the city of Cambridge in the state of Massachusetts and was founded in 1865. You're reading about the engineering works of the early Egyptians, which have been written by a modern engineer who is also a lecturer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and should have been flunked for English.

a leading technical school of university level, with schools of architecture, engineering and science. It is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. You're reading about the engineering works of the early Egyptians, which have been written by a modern engineer who is also a lecturer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and should have been flunked for English. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

an American university of engineering, science and technology, located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and founded in 1865. Emphasizing basic research in such fields as engineering, social and physical sciences, the Institute has more than seventy laboratories with research facilities in communications science, earth and life sciences, energy, electronics, nuclear and space science, etc.

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masses	compositions of matter and energy existing in the physical universe.
mass-gravity formula	a formula for the calculation of the gravitational attraction between two objects, considering the mass of the two bodies and their distance apart. It's something or other; it's the mass-gravity formula. –Group Processing Hold It on Earth (5 July 1957)
mass-gravity formula	a reference to a formula developed by English physicist and mathematician Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), to calculate the gravitational attraction between two objects (such as the earth and the moon), as determined by their mass and the distance between them. a formula for the calculation of the gravitational attraction between two objects, considering the mass of the two bodies and their distance apart.
Master of Education degree	an academic degree in the field of education, awarded by a college or university.
Master Therion, The	a name used by English poet and author on books on magic and the occult, Aleister Crowley (1875–1947), and which appears on his book <i>Magick in Theory and Practice</i> . Crowley claimed to be the beast prophesized in the Bible (Beast 666), and therion comes from the Greek word for wild beast.
Master-at-Arms	the Sea Organization equivalent of an Ethics Officer. See also Ethics Officer in this glossary.
masterly	expert; very skillful. resembling or characteristic of a master or skilled workman; skillfully exercised or performed.
mastiff	a large, strong dog having a short, thick coat, large head, drooping ears and hanging lips.

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mat, go to the	contend (with someone) over a matter at issue.
Mata Hari	<p>stage name of Margaretha Geertruida MacLeod (1876–1917), a Dutch dancer and courtesan who began to dance professionally in 1905 in Paris, France. Tall, attractive, superficially acquainted with East Indian dance, and willing to appear practically nude in public, she became popular in Paris and Europe. Throughout her life, Mata Hari had numerous lovers, many of whom were military officers. During the First World War (1914–1918), she became connected with a German spy network, accepting money to spy for them, while at the same time agreeing to spy for the French. Although the facts regarding her alleged espionage activities are vague, French intelligence discovered her dealings with the Germans. She was consequently arrested in Paris in 1917, interrogated and tried by a military court in secret. The evidence brought against her was indecisive and she maintained that, though she accepted money from the Germans, she never actually spied for them. However, she was convicted and put to death as a German spy. After her execution, the story of Mata Hari magnified and her name has since come to mean a beautiful and seductive female spy, as well as a double-dealing woman. Mata Hari literally means “eye of the day” and is said to be a Malay expression for the sun.</p> <p>(1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. Her real name was Gertrud Margarete Zelle. The French executed her in 1917. A Mata Hari is a seductive, double-dealing woman.</p> <p>a seductive, double-dealing woman; a woman like Mata Hari (1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. Her real name was Gertrud Margarete Zelle. The French executed her in 1917.</p> <p>a seductive, double-dealing woman; someone like Mata Hari (1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. Her real name was Gertrud Margarete Zelle. The French executed her in 1917.</p> <p>real name Gertrud Margarete Zelle (1876 - 1917), a dancer on the French stage and a spy who worked for both the French and the Germans during World War I. The French executed her in 1917. A Mata Hari is a seductive, double-dealing woman.</p>
Matabele	the name of a powerful Bantu tribe that occupies the western part

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of Zimbabwe, a country in southern Africa. Also called Ndebele.
``Ooh, Matabele—it was way back, way back, way back!"
=Education Point of Agreement (30 Oct. 56)

a tribe of African people who were originally part of the Zulu Empire, a powerful warlike nation consisting of many different tribes in southern Africa. In the 1800s, to escape the tyrannical rule of the then Zulu king, the Matabele fled northward. Battling other tribes for land, they settled in what became southern Zimbabwe and later occupied small villages primarily around the city of Bulawayo, raising corn, peanuts as well as cattle.

matapad a made-up word.

Matched Terminaling auditing in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate. These two things will discharge one against the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also auditing and mocking up in this glossary. The first and foremost of these processes that were doing is, oddly enough, Matched Terminaling. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

auditing in which one has the preclear mock up something or someone facing its duplicate. These two things will discharge one against the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also auditing and mocking up in this glossary.

matched terminaling processing in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard.

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Matched Terminals in Mock-ups a process in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of this book. (Chapter 6, #18)

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a process in which one has the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father; in other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. For more information, see Chapter 7 of this book.

materia medica	the drugs and other remedial substances used in medicine—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Webster's New World Dictionary.
materialism	<p>the philosophical doctrine that everything in the world, including thought, will and feeling can be explained only in terms of matter.</p> <p>the philosophical doctrine that matter is the only reality and that everything in the world, including thought, will and feeling, can be explained only in terms of matter.</p>
materialistic	<p>characterized by materialism the belief that all action, thought and feeling can be explained by the movements and changes of matter. This wave of barbarism has arrived on the heels of materialistic science.</p> <p>based on the opinion that only physical matter exists.</p> <p>characterized by materialism the belief that all action, thought and feeling can be explained by the movements and changes of matter.</p> <p>markedly more concerned with material things than with spiritual, intellectual or cultural values.</p> <p>of or concerning the opinion that only physical matter exists.</p>
mathematicity	the state or condition of being mathematical.
Mathison	<p>1. Volney Mathison (?–1965), a Dianeticist and Scientologist who built several models of E-meters in the early 1950s. By the mid 1950s, however, his meters had become too complex for use. 2. a reference to a meter produced by Volney Mathison.</p> <p>Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. But this was picked up one way or the other or independently gone at</p>

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by Mathison. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. But this was picked up one way or the other or independently gone at by Mathison. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

a meter produced by early Dianeticist, Volney Mathison. After listening to a lecture by L. Ron Hubbard outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge he built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable. See also auditor and E-Meter in this glossary.

a meter produced by Volney Mathison. After listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge he built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable.

the Mathison Electropsychometer was the first production meter. This was the meter used to plot the time track found in History of Man. It was named after Volney Mathison, who put together this meter after listening to a lecture on 10 November 1950, in which LRH outlined the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge.

Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable.

Volney Mathison, an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by L. Ron Hubbard outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954

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was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable.

Mathison, Volney	<p>an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by LRH outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter in 1951, the Model B. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable.</p> <p>an early Dianeticist who, after listening to a lecture by L. Ron Hubbard outlining the equipment and circuits necessary to detect mental charge, built the first E-Meter, the Model B, in 1951. There were various other models of E-Meters built by Mathison which were used by auditors. The E-Series in 1954 was his last model as his meters had become too complex to be workable.</p>
matin	<p>n. a French word meaning morning.</p> <p>(French) morning.</p>
Matisse	Henri Matisse (1869 - 1954), a French painter. His paintings were extremely bright-colored still lifes, seascapes and views of Paris.
matron	a woman who acts as a supervisor or monitor in a public institution, as a school, hospital or prison. Matron “I’m the matron from Public School 69.”
Matterhorn	<p>a mountain on the border of Switzerland and Italy.</p> <p>one of the best-known mountains (14,782 ft.) in the Alps, on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, frequently ascended by mountain climbers in summer.</p>
matty	a made-up name for a condition or state.
maudlin	<p>tearfully or weakly emotional, foolishly sentimental.</p> <p>tearfully or weakly emotional, foolishly sentimental. But all it is is a maudlin stirring of so-called facts to titillate the appetite of the reader.</p> <p>tearfully or weakly emotional.</p>
Maugham, Somerset	William Somerset Maugham (1874 - 1965), English novelist and playwright. He first attained fame and wealth as a playwright in the years preceding World War I. As an author he was known for

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his short stories, the material for many of which he found during travels in Malaysia and the East.

maundering going in an aimless, confused manner.

rambling, foolish or meaningless talk.

Maupassant, de Guy de Maupassant (1850–1893), a French author, regarded as one of the world’s greatest short-story writers. De Maupassant was the author of the well-known story “The Piece of String,” which tells of a farmer who, while walking to the market, picks up a piece of string and puts it in his pocket. A rival sees him doing this, and when it is later reported that another man’s wallet was lost on the road, the rival accuses the farmer of having taken it. Protesting the accusation, the farmer claims to have only picked up a piece of string, and although the wallet is later found, nobody believes his story. He thus spends the rest of his life trying to correct this unjust suspicion and convince people of his innocence.

Mauser a brand of military or hunting rifles.

Mauser bullet bullet from a powerful repeating rifle or pistol from German inventor Paul Mauser (1838@1914).

mawkish characterized by sickly sentimentality; weakly emotional; maudlin.

sentimental in a tearful way, so as to be sickening.

max (slang) at the most; at the highest limit. But I’m going to have to sandwich it in here for about three minutes max. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

(abbreviation) maximum.

(slang) at the most; at the highest limit.

maxims concisely expressed principles or rules of conduct, or statements of general truths.

Maxwell any of several popular automobiles produced in the early twentieth century by the Maxwell automobile company of New York, USA. Although production of the cars ceased in the 1920s and the company was reorganized into the Chrysler Corporation, the “Maxwell” name remained popular throughout the 1930s and 1940s.

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Maxwell, James Clerk (1831–1879) Scottish physicist; best known for his work in electricity and magnetism. The mathematics of James Clerk Maxwell, the various contrivances that people built (wet batteries, you know, back in the old times)...

(1831 - 79) Scottish physicist; best known for his work in electricity and magnetism.

(1831 - 79) Scottish physicist, responsible for the theory that electricity and light are the same in their fundamental nature.

(1831 - 79) Scottish physicist whose research and discoveries advanced the knowledge of electromagnetism, color perception and other areas.

(1831 - 1879) Scottish physicist; best known for his work in electricity and magnetism.

(1831-1879) Scottish physicist; best known for his work in electricity and magnetism. And maybe that doesn't impress you, but we just got through upsetting it—with that, the entire study of elementary electricity becomes upset; you've added something new to it—James Clerk Maxwell on to present time has not seen very much added but plenty down here in the field of complexity.

May, Rollo (1909–1994) American psychologist and writer.

Mayan of or pertaining to the Mayas, a race of Indians in southern Mexico and Central America whose civilization reached its height around 1000 A.D.

of the Maya, a pre-Columbian (prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1492 A.D.) civilization of the Yucatán Peninsula that reached its peak in the ninth century A.D. and produced magnificent ceremonial cities with pyramids, a sophisticated mathematical and calendar system, hieroglyphic writing, and fine sculpture, painting and ceramics. Now, some people go all of their lives looking for the mystery of the pattern of the pyramids and others go looking for the Mayan civilization and how it built things, and I go looking for the tech people have lost in Dianetics and Scientology as a primary expeditionary action.

of the Maya, a pre-Columbian (prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1492 a.d.) civilization of the Yucatán Peninsula that reached its peak in the ninth century a.d. and produced magnificent ceremonial cities with pyramids, a sophisticated mathematical and

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	calendar system, hieroglyphic writing, and fine sculpture, painting and ceramics.
Mayfair	a fashionable section of London, England. the name of a British magazine.
Mayne	Edna Mayne van Vogt, first wife of A.E. van Vogt. See also van Vogt in this glossary.
Mayo	family name of William Mayo (1819-1911), father, William James (1861-1939) and Charles (1865-1939), sons, American surgeons. From a small clinic opened by their father in the state of New York, United States, the brothers developed the internationally known Mayo Clinic. ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS So, we don't care if Doris Duke comes in to see you as a pre-clear or whether this person is Dr. Jow of the Jow Clinic or whether it's Men ninger or Mayo or the president of the United States. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) mechanics the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. Now, you can get the mechanics of an ARC break just by dropping your E-Meter, or something of the sort, and just calling the pc's attention off of his bank on to the auditor. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) mechanisms systems or means for doing something; especially, physical or mental processes, whether conscious or unconscious, by which results are produced. Now, these are not mechanisms which are totally relegated to session, but they relegate themselves to life. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) Menninger Karl Augustus Menninger (1893-1983), American psychiatrist, who with his father founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. So, we don't care if Doris Duke comes in to see you as a pre-clear or whether this person is Dr. Jow of the Jow Clinic or whether it's Men ninger or Mayo or the president of the United States. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) mental image picture a copy of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a "photograph" of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of 148 photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self [Definition of bank the mental image picture collection of the pc - the reactive mind] Mercedes a high-quality, luxury-class automobile manufactured by the German firm Mercedes-Benz. You drive home in your Mercedes and feel like going off the curve. - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks

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(17 July 62) MEST the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical-as in "MEST universe," meaning the "physical universe." But here we have somebody who is exclusively making MEST produce an effect upon MEST. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) middle ruds a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and "careful of," etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. Oh, you can argue around as to whether or not you get in the end-the middle ruds by repetitive check or by fast check before you check the Zero. - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) mid ruds short for middle rudiments. See also middle ruds in this glossary. "... All you're doing is sitting there running mid ruds and mid ruds and mid ruds, and you're mid-ruding me to death." -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

family name of William Mayo (1819 - 1911), father, William James (1861 - 1939) and Charles (1865 - 1939), sons, American surgeons. From a small clinic opened by their father in the state of Minnesota, United States, the brothers developed the internationally known Mayo Clinic.

Maytag

the name of a US manufacturer of clothes washers and dryers. They have a washing machine, a Maytag, outside with a wringer ... -Demonstration of High School Indoctrination (6 July 1957)

a home appliance production company founded in the United States in 1909 by Frederick Louis Maytag (1857-1937) who, at the time, headed a farm equipment company. In 1911 Maytag developed a motor-driven washing machine which revolutionized the industry. Another machine produced by Maytag was the Wringer Washer, a washing machine with a wringer (a device consisting of two rollers through which something could be squeezed) on top. The wringer was used to press water out of the clothes before drying.

the name of a US manufacturer of clothes washers and dryers.

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Mazda	<p>a reference to Ahura Mazda, the supreme deity and creator of all things in Zoroastrianism, an ancient religion of Iran. Zoroastrianism was founded by sixth century B.C. Persian religious teacher, Zoroaster. The heart of this religion was the belief in the battle between good and evil. According to its doctrine, there were good spirits, led by Ahura Mazda, directly opposed by evil spirits, led by Ahriman (the “destructive spirit”). The earth was considered the battleground where these supernatural forces struggled and this struggle made up the history of the world. It was believed that the war would end in the ultimate triumph of Ahura Mazda.</p>
Mazda and Ahriman	<p>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.</p>
McCall’s	<p>a reference to McCall’s Magazine, a popular American magazine first published in the 1870s. McCall’s started as a four-page magazine containing information on fashion and clothes patterns. The magazine grew to become a diverse woman’s magazine featuring stories on children, family, career, money, food, decorating, beauty, fashion and health.</p>
McCloud	<p>a made-up name for a person.</p>
McCoy	<p>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.”</p>
McDowell	<p>a street in Phoenix, Arizona. I generally talk with a pair of anchor points up on McDowell when I’m talking to you guys.</p>
McFadden, Bernarr	<p>(1868 - 1955) American publisher and physical culturist; published over a dozen magazines, including Physical Culture, True Romances, Liberty, True Detective Mysteries, etc.</p>

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McGuffey's Readers an illustrated series of books compiled chiefly by William Holmes McGuffey (1800--1873), an American educator and clergyman. The books were designed to teach reading, spelling and moral values to children in each of the first six years of school (called elementary school in the US). They were so popular that nearly all American schoolchildren used them during the 1800s, and they sold approximately 122 million copies. The beginning books taught the alphabet and spelling; the later books included excerpts from great works of literature and history such as Shakespeare. The books reflected McGuffey's view that proper education of the young required their introduction to a wide variety of topics and practical subjects. Well, I was quite interested in old McGuffey's Readers at one time to find out how adept at arithmetic somebody was expected to be in 1888.

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. Well, I was quite interested in old McGuffey's Readers at one time to find out how adept at arithmetic somebody was expected to be in 1888. ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

a series of illustrated elementary textbooks, compiled by American educator and clergyman, William Holmes McGuffey (1800– 1873). The books were collections of instructive tales and excerpts from great books, laid out in increasing difficulty, reflecting McGuffey's view that proper education of young people required introduction to a wide variety of subjects. Nearly all American schoolchildren used them during the 1800s, and they sold more than 120 million copies.

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.

McKinley William McKinley (1843 - 1901), twenty-fifth president of the United States (1896 - 1900); US president during the Spanish-American War. See also war between Spain and the United States in this glossary.

McLaglen, Victor (1883@1959) a burly, good-humored star of British silent films. He later became popular in Hollywood and appeared in The Informer in 1935. I remember a famous movie Victor McLaglen paid⇐played in, that showed a beautiful rendition of this. It was The Informer.

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(1883@1959) an actor who was originally a star of British silent films and later moved to the US and became popular in Hollywood. He was commonly cast as a tough but good-natured man of action, and played the lead role in *The Informer* (1935). See also *Informer, The* in this glossary.

(1886–1959) British actor who starred in several British and many Hollywood silent and sound films, and was billed as “The Beloved Brute,” after the title of his first American film. He moved to the United States in the mid-1920s where he was cast in lead and supporting roles, including the title role in the film, *The Informer* (1935), in which he betrays a colleague to police for money. His acting career continued until his death in 1959.

(1883 - 1959) a burly, good-humored star of British silent films. He later became popular in Hollywood and appeared in *The Informer* in 1935.

an American movie actor of the 1920s and 1930s. He won an Academy Award for best actor in the movie *The Informer*. See also *Informer, The* in this glossary.

an American movie actor of the 1920s and 1930s, won an Academy Award for best actor in the movie *The Informer*. See also *Informer, The* in this glossary.

an American movie actor of the 1920s and 193~)s. He won an Academy Award for best actor in the movie *The Informer*. See also *Informer, The* in this glossary. I remember a famous movie Victor McLaglen played in, that showed a beautiful rendition of this.

McPheters (Pheeters) 1. a preclear in the 1950s. 2. a reference to Woody McPheeters, former Scientologist from the 1950s and 1960s. 3. a reference to Pat McPheeters, Scientologist from the 1950s.

mea culpa (Latin) my fault, my blame. But occasionally you'll get a pc who is getting wonderful tone arm action on something like O/W, who runs into mea culpa. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

(Latin) I am to blame; (by) my fault.

(Latin) my fault, my blame.

(Latin) my fault, my blame. Used jokingly as a body part with reference to the medical practice of using Latin words to refer to

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body parts.

mealie-meal	n. a reference to a meal consisting of maize (a type of corn). Mealie is a South African name for maize.
mean business	(informal) are serious in our intentions; are prepared to get what we want by any means that are necessary.
meaning unlimited or vast.	persons who have previously
measuring stick	any standard used in judging, comparing, etc.
meat	solid or substantial content; pith (significant weight; substance; solidity). solid or substantial content; significant weight; substance; solidity.
meathead	n. a dull, stupid or blundering person. The head is thought of as the seat of understanding, thought or intellect. It is used here derogatorily in combination with meat (usually thought of as the flesh of animals) to figuratively show that a person's head has no spark of intelligence or thought.
meatus	a passage or opening of the body such as of the nose or ears.
Meccano set	(trademark) a set of metal pieces, nuts, bolts, etc., and tools, specially designed for constructing small models of buildings, machines or other engineering apparatus.
mechanics	the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. technical aspects or working parts; mechanisms; structures. the functional and technical aspects of an activity. the mechanical part (of something); structure. the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. See also mechanism in this glossary. the technical aspect or working part; mechanism; structure. See also mechanisms in this glossary. the technical aspect or working parts; mechanism; structure.
mechanisms	any physical or mental processes by which some result is produced.

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systems or means for doing something; especially, physical or mental processes, whether conscious or unconscious, by which results are produced.

systems or means for doing something; especially, physical or mental processes, whether conscious or unconscious, by which some result is produced.

Mechnikov	Ilya Illich Mechnikov (1845 - 1916), Russian zoologist and bacteriologist. He investigated intracellular digestion; formulated the theory of phagocytosis (the ingestion and destruction of cells, microorganisms, or other foreign matter in the blood by cells capable of surrounding, engulfing and digesting bacteria and viruses) and made microscopic studies of diseases of the blood.
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Medford Lakes a small borough located near Camden, New Jersey, USA.

media newspapers and broadcasting, by which information is conveyed to the general public.

media buying serviceMennen Co.

A large grid of 20 rows and 20 columns of small squares, totaling 400 squares. The grid is mostly empty, with a few squares filled in the bottom row.

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media-media	<p>a coined term used to mean average; intermediate. Media comes from a Latin word meaning “middle.” We had an example there of three—a tape there with three types of processes one which could only be done while exteriorized, and one sort of media-media, and one which could be done by everybody.</p> <p>m. a coined term used to mean average or regular; so-so; intermediate or halfway. Media comes from a Latin word meaning middle.</p> <p>average.</p>
mediator	<p>one who acts as an intermediate between parties to bring about an agreement, truce, peace, etc.</p>
Medical Officer	<p>a post in the Qualifications Division; the liaison terminal from within the org to any medical doctor, the terminal overall responsible for the hygiene and health of the org.</p>
medicalosis	<p>a made-up name for an illness. From medical, and -osis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition.</p>
medicine drum	<p>n. a reference to a drum used by primitive medicine men. In some primitive cultures, illness is thought to be caused by spirits entering a person, and a medicine man will try to effect a cure by driving the spirits out. A major part of this is beating the medicine drum, which helps bring about a trancelike state in the medicine man so he can communicate with the invading spirits. The drum is usually decorated with drawings, is oval or round in shape and covered with animal hide, often with rattling rings hanging from it.</p>
medicine, tradition of, 116	<p>psychosomatic illness, facsimiles and, 39</p>
medico	<p>(slang) a doctor.</p> <p>(slang) a doctor. See, you go down here and you talk to a medico, and the medico has got tremendous catalogs of illnesses.</p> <p>a physician or surgeon; doctor. A Scientologist happened to be on the other side of the park and saw all this and went over and got the medico out of the road. . . —Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p>

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	(slang) a doctor. And there we have that point from which we can separate the Scientologist from the medico . . . -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)
	a physician or surgeon; doctor.
	(slang) doctor.
medicos	(slang) doctors.
	(colloquial) doctors.
	doctors, physicians, surgeons, etc.
medicosis	n. a made-up name for an illness.
	a made-up name for an illness. From medico meaning a doctor and -osis, a suffix denoting a disorder or abnormal state.
	a made-up name for an illness.
	a made-up name for a disease, poking fun at the medical profession. -Editor.
medium	a substance or agent through which anything acts or an effect is produced; a means.
	an intervening thing through which a force acts or an effect is produced.
Meduna	Ladislaus Joseph von Meduna (1896–1964), Hungarian psychiatrist who immigrated to the United States in the 1930s and introduced a “treatment” consisting of inducing convulsive seizures with a drug called Metrazol. His socalled “Metrazol shock therapy,” was largely replaced by electroshock therapy, which was invented by one of Meduna’s former associates, Italian psychiatrist Ugo Cerletti (1877–1963).
meerscham	a tobacco pipe with a bowl made from a white, claylike substance. The word "meerscham" comes from German meaning “sea foam”.
meet the eye	come into notice.
mega-megavolt	a million million volts (units for measuring the force of an electric current).

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megaton	the explosive force of a million tons of TNT. A 15-megaton bomb is the equivalent of 15 million tons of TNT.
megatron	<p>n. a coined variation of megaton, the energy released by 1,000,000 (mega- means a million of) metric tons of high explosives (a powerful type of explosive characterized by extremely rapid detonation and used in bombs). The term megaton is used mainly to denote the power of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>an alteration of megaton, the explosive force of a million tons of TNT; a unit for measuring the power of thermonuclear weapons. Used figuratively in the lecture. And the pc all of a sudden blows 15 milli - megatrons of charge on this thing. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)</p> <p>a humorously made up word based on megaton, an explosive force equal to that of one million tons of TNT (a high explosive used for blasting, in artillery shells, etc.), as that of atomic or hydrogen bombs.</p> <p>a humorously made up word for megaton, which is an explosive force equal to that of one million tons of TNT (a high explosive used for blasting, in artillery shells, etc.), as that of atomic or hydrogen bombs.</p> <p>a humorous variation of megaton an explosive force equal to that of one million tons of TNT (a high explosive used for blasting, in artillery shells, etc.), as that of atomic or hydrogen bombs.</p> <p>an alteration of megaton, the explosive force of a million tons of TNT; a unit for measuring the power of thermonuclear weapons. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>an alteration of megaton, the explosive force of a million tons of TNT; a unit for measuring the power of thermonuclear weapons. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p>
megavolt	one million volts (units of force that cause electricity to move).
mehitabel	a free-spirited alley cat that appeared in a newspaper column of American journalist, poet and playwright, Don Marquis (1878–1937) in 1916.
mein Gott	(German) my God. Wundt “Ach, mein Gott! He has taken my wallet...”
mein Herr	a German phrase equivalent to “Sir,” formerly used in addressing

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a man. The term came to be used only in a jocular or ironic fashion. Mein means my, and Herr means lord or master (and is used similar to “Mr.” in English).

(German) sir.

Mein Kampf	<p>the title of an autobiographical book written by Adolph Hitler (dictator of Germany from 1933 - 1945) in 1924, in which he revealed his program for political action in Germany. Mein Kampf is German for “My Battle” or “My Struggle.”</p> <p>the title of an autobiographical book written by Adolph Hitler in 1924, in which he revealed his program for political action in Germany. Mein Kampf is German for “My Battle” or “My Struggle.” See also Hitler in this glossary.</p>
melancholy	<p>a gloomy state of mind, especially when habitual or prolonged; depression.</p>
Melbourne ACC	<p>short for First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given 9 - 30 November 1959. Advanced Clinical Courses were 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.</p> <p>short for First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given in Melbourne, Australia by L. Ron Hubbard from 9 through 30 November 1959.</p> <p>short for First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given 9@30 November 1959. Advanced Clinical Courses were 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. I was auditing a fellow in theias you'll hear on one of the tapes, if you ever hear the tapes of the Melbourne ACC. îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>short for First Melbourne Advanced Clinical Course, given 9@30 November 1959. Advanced Clinical Courses were 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. I was auditing a fellow in theas you'll hear on one of the tapes, if you ever hear the tapes of the Melbourne ACC. ¢Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p>

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Melbourne Parliament	the legislative body for the Australian state of Victoria, located in Melbourne.
Melfort	a town in south central Saskatchewan, Canada.
mellowed	pleasantly agreeable; freed from tension, discord, etc.
meltdown	a situation in which a rapid rise in the power level of a nuclear reactor, as from a defect in the cooling system, results in the melting of the fuel rods and the release of dangerous radiation and may cause the core to sink into the earth.
memorandum	a summary or outline of a subject under discussion, reasons for or against some action, etc.
memory	<p>any facsimiles of consciously perceived data which can be recalled by the individual. See also facsimile.</p> <p>any facsimiles of consciously perceived data which can be recalled by the individual. See also facsimile.</p> <p>anything which, perceived, is filed in the standard memory bank and can be recalled by the analytical mind.</p>
menace	a threat or danger; thing likely to cause harm.
Mendeleev	Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834 - 1907), Russian chemist. He invented the periodic table, a system of classifying chemical elements that allowed him to predict properties of then-unknown elements.
Meningitis, Karl	<p>a humorous reference to Karl Menninger (1893–1990), an American psychiatrist. Meningitis is a disease characterized by inflammation of the membranes around the brain or spinal cord accompanied by severe headaches, fever and muscle stiffness in the back and neck.</p> <p>humorous reference to Karl Augustus Menninger (1893 - 1983), an American psychiatrist, who, with his father, founded the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas in 1920. Menninger produced several writings including <i>The Human Mind</i> (written in 1930). Meningitis is a disease in which the membranes surrounding the brain or spinal cord become inflamed by infection.</p>
Menninger Institute	a reference to the Menninger Clinic, a psychiatric clinic in Topeka, Kansas, USA, founded by American psychiatrist, Karl Menninger (1893– 1990); or to the Menninger Foundation, a

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psychiatric training facility associated with the clinic, also located in Topeka.

Menninger, Will

William Menninger (1899-1966), American psychiatrist and brother of Karl Menninger. That included Will Menninger, only he didn't notice it. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

William Menninger (1899 - 1966), American psychiatrist and brother of Karl Menninger.

William Menninger (1899 - 1966), American psychiatrist who worked with his brother and father (also psychiatrists) in the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas. The Menninger Foundation, established (1941) for research, training and public education in psychiatry, became a psychiatric center of the US.

men-o'-war

vessels (ships) equipped for warfare; armed ships belonging to the recognized navy of a country.

mensuration

the act, process or art of measuring. The engineer who goes out, reports to the job, and he's been beautifully taught along various ways on how to do the calculus curve of mensuration on how much gravel there is in an irregular pile. ⊖A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

the act, process or art of measuring.

mental cases

persons suffering from some kind of mental impairment. Well, in view of the fact that the Western world thinks of mind as something that mental cases have and other things, we weren't particularly interested in continuing to concentrate upon this thing called mind, although mind is a perfectly useful word.

mental image pictures

three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. They are mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past, although in cases of unconsciousness or lessened consciousness they exist below the individual's awareness.

copies of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a "photograph" of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. See also thetan in this

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glossary. [Definition of time track] the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated.

mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain "pictures" of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard.

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mental copies of one's perceptions sometime in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, a person who had taken LSD would retain "pictures" of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred while he was under the influence of LSD. For further information on mental image pictures and how the mind works, read the book Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard.

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three-dimensional pictures which are continuously made by the mind, moment by moment, containing color, sound and smell, as well as other perceptions. They also include the conclusions or speculations of the individual. Mental image pictures are composed of energy, have mass, exist in space and follow definite routines of behavior, the most interesting of which is the fact that they appear when somebody thinks of something.

mental image pictures and how the mind works, read Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health by L. Ron Hubbard. - [Definition of bank] the mental image picture collection of the pc the reactive mind.

mental mass the mass contained in the mental image pictures (facsimiles) in the reactive mind. See also mental image picture; reactive mind.

the mass contained in the mental image pictures in the reactive mind.

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mentalist	a person who believes in mentalism, any psychological theory that accepts as a proper subject of study the mental basis for human behavior.
mentors	wise and trusted counselors or teachers.
Merameris	a reference to an ancient philosopher who was executed for his beliefs by Roman general and dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B.C.).
Mercedes-Benz	<p>a line of expensive, high-quality, luxurious automobiles, produced by Daimler-Benz, a company founded in 1926 by the merger of Daimler Motor Company and Benz and Company, two German automobile manufacturing concerns established in the late 1800s. Mercedes-Benz cars are often simply referred to as Mercedes.</p> <p>an engine manufactured by the German firm Mercedes-Benz, which is well known for its production of high-quality sedans and racing cars.</p>
mercenary	<p>a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.</p> <p>working for money only; acting with money as the motive.</p> <p>working or done for payment only; greedy for money or profit.</p>
merchant service	the vessels, officers and crew of a nation that are engaged in commerce.
Mercury	<p>a line of American cars produced by the Ford Motor Company (an American automobile company founded in 1903). Introduced in the late 1930s, the Mercury (of which there were four initial models), was in the medium price range of the Ford lineup, falling in between the luxury Lincoln and the low-price Ford. Upon release, the car became an instant success and more than 70,000 were sold in the first year. The Mercury line continued to be a successful line for many years.</p> <p>the name of a type of automobile produced by the Ford Motor Company.</p>

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merit	earn; deserve.
Merrimack	a humorous reference to USS (United States Ship) Merrimack, a Confederate warship which fought an inconclusive duel with the USS Monitor during the American Civil War.
merry as a cricket	see CRICKET, MERRY AS.
merveilleuse	<p>the feminine form of the French word merveilleux, meaning wonderful, marvelous. In the French language all nouns have a gender, they are either masculine or feminine. A modifier used with a noun has to be of the same gender. The gender may change the spelling and pronunciation of the word. For example, the feminine form of merveilleux is merveilleuse. If you were to say in French “A wonderful mother” (mother being feminine) you would use the feminine form of the modifier, merveilleuse. If you were to say “A wonderful father” (father being masculine), you would use the masculine form of the modifier, merveilleux.</p> <p>(French) wonderful; marvelous.</p>
mescus	<p>m. a made-up word.</p> <p>a made-up word.</p>
meself	<p>(dialect) myself. I–I probably am critical–I think the decision would be–sort of found meself that way–um–on occasions. –TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26 June 63)</p> <p>(dialect) myself.</p>
Mesmer, Fredrich Anton	(1734 - 1815) Austrian physician after whom mesmerism was named. Mesmerism is the doctrine or system 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.

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mess	a group of people who regularly have their meals together, as in the army.
mess sergeant	<p>n. a noncommissioned officer in the military in charge of the place where the food is served (the mess). The mess sergeant is directly responsible for all affairs concerned with the mess, including the purchasing and cooking of the food, the care and preservation of the rations, the feeding of the troops, the cooks' white clothing, the state of the kitchen, etc.</p> <p>an officer responsible for the business of feeding a military or ship's company.</p>
Message to Garcia	an inspirational essay written by Elbert Hubbard (1856 - 1915) in 1899 and published as an editorial in one of his magazines, The Philistine. It is said to have sold forty million copies and became enormously popular among businessmen who distributed copies to their employees. See also Elbert, Uncle and Garcia in this glossary.
Message to Garcia, A	an essay written by American editor, publisher and author, Elbert Hubbard (1856–1915). It tells the story of a man named Rowan who, during the Spanish-American War (1898), was asked by the president of the United States to deliver a message to the Cuban rebel leader, Garcia, in Cuba. No one knew where Garcia was, but Rowan, asking no questions, went to Cuba, disappeared into the jungle and came out three weeks later, “having traversed a hostile country on foot, and delivered his letter to Garcia.” Originally published in 1899 in one of Hubbard’s magazines, the essay became enormously popular among businessmen, who distributed copies to their employees to provide inspiration, and it was said to have sold over 40
Messana	<p>a reference to Mursa (an ancient area in southeast Europe), which in 351 A.D. was the sight of a large battle between the two strongest armies of the Roman Empire, one led by Roman Emperor Constantius II (317–361) and the other by a usurping emperor Magnentius (?–353). Constantius’ forces emerged victorious; however, more than 50,000 soldiers were killed between the two armies, making it the bloodiest battle of that century and severely crippling the military strength of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>an earlier name of the current Messina, a seaport in northeast Sicily. I read it in Gibbon (and it's probably wrong in Gibbon) and got cluttered up on it -it's either Messana or something like that. - The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)</p>

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an earlier name of the current Messina, a seaport in northeast Sicily. It was the site of the First Punic War (the first of three wars between Carthage, an ancient city in North Africa, and Rome during the third and second centuries b.c.). The war was fought for the possession of Sicily. Carthage was finally defeated after twenty-three years of warfare and Sicily became the first of the Roman provinces.

an earlier name of the current Messina, a seaport in northeast Sicily.

messed up (slang) muddled; disarranged.

messenger short for Commodore's Messenger, one who acts as a messenger for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. A Commodore's Messenger carrying an order or running a project or otherwise on duty is an emissary of the Commodore. See also Sea Organization and Commodore in this glossary. Messenger! Tell the D of P we're coming down to the auditor admin room.

a person who carries a message or goes on an errand. At the time of this lecture LRH had a number of young people working with him as messengers.

short for Commodore's Messenger, one who acts as a messenger for L. Ron Hubbard, the Commodore of the Sea Organization. A Commodore's Messenger carrying an order or running a project or otherwise on duty is an emissary of the Commodore (LRH).

messiah any person hailed as or thought of as a savior, liberator or deliverer. In other words, to go to this degree of via, to study all the philosophers, all the religious leaders, all of the messiahs and savants of all times and ages to find out what makes things tick is just about as silly as buying a manual describing the repairs on a Cadillac but never riding in one. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

an expected liberator or savior of an oppressed people or country.

any person hailed as or thought of as a savior, liberator or deliverer.

Messiah in Jewish belief, the person that God will send to save the Jewish people.

Messianic of the Messiah. See Messiah in this glossary.

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Messianic period of the Indian a period in the late 1800s when a religion prophesying a new age for the Indians was instituted by the Paiute Indians in Nevada. Their prophet Wóvoka (1856-1932) prophesied that the white man would disappear, all of the Indians' ancestors would be resurrected from the dead and the tribesmen and women would live forever chasing down the new herds of buffalo that would reappear on the grasslands. The religion spread to most of the western Indians. Now let's take the Messianic period of the Indian, which is an interesting period. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

a period in the late 1800s when a religion prophesying a new age for the Indians was instituted by the Paiute Indians in Nevada. Their prophet Wovoka (1856 - 1932) prophesied that the white man would disappear, all of the Indians' ancestors would be resurrected from the dead and the tribesmen and women would live forever chasing down the new herds of buffalo that would reappear on the grasslands. The religion spread to most of the western Indians.

Messina city in Sicily where the First Punic War was fought from 264 to 241 B.C. Rome gained control of Sicily as a result of the war. See also Punic Wars in this glossary.

messy (slang) complex or confusing; said of a situation or action.

MEST the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean "physical" -as in "MEST universe," meaning the "physical universe."

a compound word made up of the first letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time. A coined word for the physical universe. Theta is not considered as part of the physical universe but is not considered absolutely as not part of the physical universe.

the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical- as in "MEST universe," meaning the "physical universe."

a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as

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property or possessions. They will at least look around outside the agency there and find what contemporary thought is taking place concurrent with studies Of MEST, solid objects and spaces.

-Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe.

an abbreviation for matter, energy, space and time; the physical universe. -Science of Survival.

loosely, property or possessions. The word is coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. ⌘How To Live Though An Executive; Dianetics Today.

a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe.

mest

a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective to mean physical⌘as in ``mest universe," meaning the ``physical universe."

a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts of the physical universe.

of the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical-as in "MEST universe," meaning the "physical universe." We're doing this ordering MEST objects around. -Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. . . . things of this material nature where knowledge is moving in close to the mest, you see, where the significance is immediately, directly applicable to the manipulation of matter⌘when they move in on that, of course, their culture fails. ⌘Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a compound word made up of the first letters of matter, energy, space and time. A coined word for the physical universe. Theta is not considered as part of the physical universe but is not

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of the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as an adjective, in the same sense to mean physical—as in “mest universe,” meaning the “physical universe.” Now, when it comes to organization, if there isn’t somebody holding the organization there financially, MEST wise, its buildings and that sort of thing, you’re going to be in trouble, that’s for sure, because there’s going to be no place to sit.

a coined word meaning matter, energy, space and time, the physical universe. All physical phenomena may be considered as energy operating in space and time. All matter is reducible to energy operating in space and time. The movement of matter or energy in time is the measure of space. All things are MEST except theta.

the physical universe. A word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. And furthermore, I can make mest do anything I want!

a word coined from the initial letters of matter, energy, space and time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. Also used as a noun to refer to the physical universe, and loosely to mean physical universe objects, such as property or possessions. Give him some mest or anything, or just let him go up the pole.

MEST body

The physical body. The organism in all its MEST aspects. The MEST body is animate or inanimate, alive or dead, depending on the presence of or absence of the theta body.

MEST Clear

an individual who no longer retains engrams or locks, these having been erased by Dianetics processing.

MEST locks

Locks which come about through the inhibition or enforcement of the individual’s experience or control of matter or energy or space or time. It is postulated that the reduction of the MEST locks in

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which the individual was made to go up or not permitted to come down will make any bouncer phrases in the case inactive, and so on with all types of action phrases.

MEST Processing 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.

MEST Technique 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. MEST technique and validation technique may be combined and should be.

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. See also Straight Memory; Lock Scanning; MEST locks; language locks in this glossary.

mest universe the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time. And oddly enough in the mest universe there are several formulas connected with these operating states.

of the physical universe. The universe of mest, a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe. In other words, you'd have to know the secret of what the mest universe dictates as a gradient scale.

the physical universe; the universe of matter, energy, space and time.

of the physical universe. The universe of mest, a word coined from the initial letters of Matter, Energy, Space and Time, which are the component parts (elements) of the physical universe.

the physical universe. See also mest in this glossary.

the physical universe. See also mest in this glossary. One is not free in this mest universe and in this society to do everything he pleases to do.

mEsT, 18, 71-72 service facsimile and sympathy

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metabolism	the sum of the physical and chemical processes in an organism by which its material substance is produced, maintained and destroyed, and by which energy is made available.
metallurgy	the scientific study of the properties of metals and alloys, the art of working metals or of extracting them from their ores.
metaphysics	<p>a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence and of truth and knowledge.</p> <p>a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence and of truth and knowledge. There was the unconscious and the reconscious and the bounce effect. No, that's—pardon me—that's in metaphysics.</p> <p>generally, that branch of philosophy that is concerned with the ultimate nature of existence or the nature of ultimate reality. Metaphysical expressions such as “Everything is part of one all-encompassing spirit,” “Nothing exists except material particles,” “Everything is a dream and nothing really exists outside our minds,” have occupied various schools of metaphysics for centuries. Metaphysics was the title of one of Aristotle's (384–322 B.C., Greek philosopher), books and literally means “after physics,” as the original classes in it were given following his work known as The Physics.</p> <p>a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence and of truth and knowledge. That could be physics, and so forth, and oddly enough, could even go as far downscale as metaphysics.</p> <p>the branch of philosophy concerned with the ultimate nature of existence. Used jokingly in the lecture.</p>
Metchnikoff	<p>lie Metchnikoff (1845–1916), Russian biologist and zoologist who received the Nobel prize for his work with German bacteriologist Paul Ehrlich (1854–1915) in the field of immunology. Metchnikoff's studies of bacteria led him to the discovery of the substance, compound calomel, being capable of curing syphilis. During the last years of his life he studied the field of geriatrics and experimented with prolonging one's life span through the consumption of the same bacteria that turns milk sour.</p> <p>Élie Metchnikoff (1845 - 1916), Russian zoologist and bacteriologist. He discovered the basis for the theory of immunity—the ability of the white corpuscles in the blood to fight disease by destroying bacteria.</p>

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meteorite	that part of a relatively large meteoroid (a small solid body traveling through outer space) that survives passage through the atmosphere and falls to Earth as a mass of metal or stone.
meter	<p>short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. A meter doesn't act like that, see?</p> <p>E-Meter</p> <p>short for E-Meter. See also E-Meter in this glossary. There's—handy automatic thumbscrews leap over and jump onto the supervisors the moment they—if every half hour they haven't mentioned the word word, or meter, or Method 2.</p> <p>short for E-Meter. See E-Meter in this glossary.</p> <p>short for E-Meter. See E-Meter in this glossary. That's the communication formula, that's this, this is handling the meter, this is what you do with a pc and what you don't do with a pc, and so forth.</p> <p>short for E-Meter or electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. That's fishing with TA on the meter.</p> <p>any specific form of poetic rhythm, its kind being determined by the character and number of the groups of syllables of which it consists.</p> <p>short for E-Meter or electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary.</p> <p>short for E-Meter, or electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary.</p> <p>short for E-Meter or electrometer; an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is</p>

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used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also pc in this glossary.

short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary.

short for E-Meter or electrometer. See E-Meter in this glossary. A meter doesn't act like that, see?

short for E-Meter. See also E-Meter in this glossary.

short for taximeter an automatic device in taxicabs that computes and registers the fare due.

short for E-Meter, or electrometer an electronic device for measuring the mental state or change of state of Homo sapiens. It is not a lie detector. It does not diagnose or cure anything. It is used by auditors to assist the preclear in locating areas of spiritual distress or travail. See also preclear in this glossary. A meter with a gray face. Isn't that interesting looking meter.

meter check a check done on an E-Meter which helps to estimate the state of a person's case. The meter check consists of setting up the E-Meter and handing the cans to the person being given the check. No questions are asked and the person is not informed of E-Meter readings. The Meter Checker records the position of the tone arm, the state of the needle and the person's attitude and that is all. When done, he tells the person, "Thank you." The tests go here to be marked but the person then goes to the waiting room for evaluation and is called for a meter check.

metering regulating the flow of; delivering (some fluid or substance) in regulated amounts.

methanol a colorless, flammable, poisonous liquid, used as a fuel, solvent and in the making of paints, etc.

Method 1 an audited action of locating and clearing out of the way the basic word and meaning errors of the past. It results in the recovery of whole subjects and entire educations. Now, you've been grooved in here recently that Word Clearing only does Method 1, but nobody said that is the case.

an audited action of locating and clearing out of the way the basic word and meaning errors of the past. It results in the recovery of whole subjects and entire educations.

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Method 3	<p>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. Now, you've probably wondered why it's called Method 1, Method 2 and Method 3.</p> <p>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.</p>
method here in our madness	system and sense in apparent folly.
methodology	a system of methods, principles and rules, as those of an art or science.
methylated spirit	<p>ordinary alcohol mixed with methyl alcohol so as to render it unfit for drinking. Methyl alcohol is used in making formaldehyde, a preservative.</p> <p>ordinary alcohol mixed with methyl alcohol so as to render it unfit for drinking. Methyl alcohol is used in making formaldehyde, a preservative. From a bottle of ether—no, methylated spirit. That’s right. -- Demo of an Assist</p>
methyltestosterone	a synthetic male sex hormone used especially in the treatment of glandular deficiency, breast cancer and disorders of the uterus.
metrazol	(medicine) a chemical substance used as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant. It is regarded as valuable in schizophrenia in combination with insulin and curare (a medicine for spasms or to relax muscles, as during surgery).

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- Metrocolor** a name used to identify films photographed on a specific type of color stock and processed by the major United States movie production company Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM).
- Metropolitan Museum** short for Metropolitan Museum of Art, one of the world's largest and most well-known art museums, located in New York City. The word metropolitan means ``relating or belonging to a large city and sometimes its surrounding areas, neighboring communities, etc." The museum was founded in 1870 by a group of artists, public figures and philanthropists (people, especially wealthy ones, who have a desire to help mankind and show this by gifts to humanitarian or charitable organizations) with a small collection of paintings, purchased in Paris, France. Its collection has since expanded to include such things as armor, sculptures, ancient Egyptian artifacts (any object made by human work, especially simple primitive tools or weapons, remaining from a particular period in history), a vast array of musical instruments, painting exhibits, photographs and other such items. In total these collections span over five thousand years of art history, covering almost every area of world art. Metropolitan Museum, and so forth, has exhibits on it now as a fine art, but-didn't used to be.
- short for Metropolitan Museum of Art; an art museum, located in New York, that houses the largest collection of art in the United States. Metropolitan Museum, and so forth, has exhibits on it now as a fine art, but=didn't used to be. =Studying Introduction (18 June 64)
- a reference to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, one of the world's largest and most well-known art museums located in New York City, New York, USA. (Metropolitan means of or relating to a large or major city and sometimes its surrounding areas.) The Metropolitan Museum was founded in 1870 and its collection includes several thousand European paintings dating as far back as the early thirteenth century, as well as photographs, sculptures, ancient Egyptian artifacts, a vast array of musical instruments and armor. In total these collections span more than 5,000 years of art history, covering almost every area of world art.
- the chief museum of art in New York City and the largest in the United States, opened in 1880. The Metropolitan Museum contains a department of Egyptian antiquities which includes entire tomb chambers unearthed by the museum's archaeological expeditions. We relegated it to the Metropolitan Museum. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)
- short for Metropolitan Museum of Art; an art museum located in

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New York, housing the largest collection of art in the United States.

the chief museum of art in New York City and the largest in the United States, opened in 1880. The Metropolitan Museum contains a department of Egyptian antiquities which includes entire tomb chambers unearthed by the museum's archaeological expeditions.

Metteyya in Buddhist tradition, a future Buddha who will descend to Earth during a period of decline to preach newly the teachings of Gautama Buddha. It was prophesied that Metteyya (the Kindly One) would have thousands of followers instead of the hundreds that the historical Buddha had.

Mexican tie-tie a reference to a bolo tie, a type of necktie consisting of a cord looped around the neck and fastened with an ornamental bar or clasp, often worn in the southwestern United States. The tie gets its name from its resemblance to a South American Indian bola, a set of cords that have heavy balls fastened to their ends, used for hunting and for catching cattle when thrown towards the animals and entangling their legs. Bola comes from the Spanish word for a ball.

Mexico a republic in southern North America, bordered by the United States to the north. In the course of the Mexican War (1846 - 1848), United States forces invaded Mexico, occupied the Mexican capital and dictated the peace terms. Many people in the United States wanted to take over all of Mexico but the peace treaty required Mexico to only give up part of its land.

MG a brand of small, British-made sports car. MG stands for Morris-Garage.

millimeter a unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter.

Miami city on the southeastern coast of Florida, US.

Miami Beach resort city in southeastern Florida in the United States, on an island opposite Miami.

mica shifter n. a made-up term.

a made-up item on a list. Mica is any of a group of minerals that crystallize in thin, somewhat flexible, easily separated layers. Shifter refers to a shift, a fault or displacement, as in a vein (a layer of mineral, rock, etc., in a zone of different rock.)

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mice, best laid plans of the carefully arranged plans of men. A variation of the phrase the best laid schemes of mice and men, an expression used when a carefully arranged plan or arrangement has not succeeded as one would have wished.

miceology n. LRH def. a made-up word—a joke. It combines MICE (rodents) with “OLOGY” (study of). Miceology is a corruption of “Psychology” which uses rats and says one is the EFFECT of his environment. Psychology—miceology. The rest of the joke is they study mice not men. But this is only natural because psychologists are rats. [LRH Notes 11 Mar. 82]

Michael the Archangel himself wouldn’t tread, she walked in where a humorous coined variation of the expression fools rush in where angels fear to tread, meaning people with little experience or knowledge often get involved in difficult situations that those with superior wisdom and understanding avoid. This expression comes from a line in the poem An Essay on Criticism (1711) by English poet Alexander Pope (1688–1744). Michael, in the Bible, is the archangel (an angel of superior or highest rank) who led the loyal angels of God in defeating the rebellion of Lucifer in heaven.

Michelangelo (1475 - 1564) Italian painter, sculptor and architect, considered one of the greatest artists of all time.

(1475 - 1564) Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet.

Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475 - 1564), an Italian painter, sculptor and architect from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He is considered one of the greatest artists of all time.

Michelob a trademark of a popular brand of beer introduced in 1876 by United States beer manufacturer, Anheuser-Busch. Through numerous advertising campaigns Michelob was positioned as the first American-made premium beer with slogans such as, “In Beer, Going First Class Is Michelob.”

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[illegible]

MichelobMiles Laboratories

A large grid of 20 rows and 20 columns of empty square boxes, totaling 400 boxes, for handwriting practice.

[illegible][illegible]

mickey

(slang) a substance added to a drink to make the drinker unconscious. Used figuratively. And you finally let him stagger through this, because you've, see, flicked his attention and slipped him the mickey with the wrong communication line because you didn't understand. - The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

(slang) a substance added to a drink to make the drinker unconscious. Used figuratively.

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(slang) a substance added to a drink to make the drinker unconscious. Used figuratively in this lecture.

microamp (electricity) one millionth of an ampere (a unit for measuring the strength of an electric current). And I'm just trying to get out of the road here—before we talk about efficiency in any way, shape or form—the idea of measuring it and trying to tell somebody how many kilowatts a man runs on or how many microamps. See, we're not interested in that.

(electricity) one millionth of an ampere (a unit for measuring the strength of an electric current).

(electricity) on millionth of an ampere (a unit for measuring the strength of an electric current).

microbe a microorganism; microscopic plant or animal.

Micromatic the brand name for an enlarger produced by the former Micro Precision Products Limited company in England.

micrometer a millionth of a meter; also called a micron.

an instrument for measuring very small distances, angles, diameters, etc.

micrometer caliper a caliper (an instrument for measuring thicknesses and internal or external diameters inaccessible to a ruler) for making precise measurements.

mid ruds short for middle rudiments a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and “careful of,” etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. See also rudiments in this glossary. “Problems Intensive, Mid Ruds and Model Session.” And that's the total of Level III ...

short for middle rudiments. See also middle rudiments in this glossary. If you were to do an end of-old-time Model Session end-of session mid ruds at that point, you'd find out the pc asked you why you never acknowledged him. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

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short for middle rudiments a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and “careful of,” etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. See also rudiments in this glossary.

short for middle rudiments. See also middle rudiments in this glossary.

short for middle rudiments. See also middle ruds in this glossary.

Middle East

a region of land located at the junction of Europe, Asia and Africa. Today, it includes such nations as Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Historically, this area has been a crossroads for trade, conquerors as well as ideas, and it is the birthplace of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

a region that includes southwestern Asia and part of northeastern Africa. In the twentieth century the area has been the scene of political turmoil and warfare.

an extensive region comprising the countries of southwest Asia and northeast Africa.

an extensive region comprising the countries of southwest Asia and northeast Africa; (loosely) the area from Libya east to Afghanistan, usually including Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the other countries of the Arabian peninsula.

the area from Libya, east to Afghanistan, usually including Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the other countries of the Arabian peninsula.

a southwestern part of Asia including Iran. You don’t know what government was in power in Europe and the Middle East in 1500 B.C.

middle road

a moderate position, shunning extremes. A variation of middle-of-the-road.

middle rudiments

a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and "careful of," etc. This type of rudiments was first used mid-

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session to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. On the subject of rudiments, middle rudiments, something like that 'A little while ago when I was talking to you about that goal, did you get an ARC break?' - E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and "careful of," etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session. On the subject of rudiments, middle rudiments, something like that – 'A little while ago when I was talking to you about that goal, did you get an ARC break?' -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and “careful of,” etc. This type of rudiments was first used mid-session to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session.

a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and “careful of,” etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session.

Middle Western of a region of the northern central United States between the Rocky Mountains and the eastern border of Ohio, north of the Ohio River and the southern borders of Kansas and Missouri.

middle, all ways from the a coined phrase meaning in every possible direction, manner, etc.

(slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc.

middle, both ways from the (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc.

middle, eight dozen ways from the (slang) in every possible manner, direction, etc.

Midnight Mary a reference to Death Watch Mary, a character in the novel Oh, Doctor! by American author, Harry Leon Wilson (1867–1939).

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midnight oil away, grind the	study or work very late at night. Let's stiffen up the discipline; let's stay home and grind the midnight oil away, you see?
	study or work very late at night.
midnight oil, grind the	a coined variation of the phrase burn the midnight oil. Grind here means to study or work laboriously.
midnight-dawn and the	midnight-dawn express, burning thea variation of the expression burn the midnight oil, meaning to stay awake late at night to work or study.
midnight-dawn, burn the	a coined variation and intensification of the phrase burn the midnight oil, to put in extra time on some activity, study, etc. The midnight-dawn alludes to an activity that goes all through the night from midnight directly till dawn.
Midshipman Easy	a shortened form of Mr. Midshipman Easy, an 1836 novel by English naval captain and author, Captain Frederick Marryat (1792–1848). The story is of a young man named Jack Easy and his adventures as a midshipman at sea. It includes a hilariously narrated duel that occurs between Jack and two of his shipmates, Mr. Biggs and Mr. Easthupp. As there are three people to participate in the duel, it is resolved that in order to be fair, a triangle would be drawn, each side of it equal to the others. The three men are positioned at the corners of the triangle in such a way that Mr. Easy fires at Mr. Biggs, Mr. Biggs fires at Mr. Easthupp, and Mr. Easthupp fires at Mr. Easy. After a lengthy discussion resolving who would shoot at who the duel takes place and a couple of minor wounds are sustained.
midshipmen	students at the U.S. Naval Academy.
Midwest	a part of the US, west of the Appalachian Mountains, east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the Ohio River and the southern boundaries of the States of Missouri and Kansas.
midwife	a person trained to assist women in childbirth.
might and main, with	with or using the totality or utmost of one's effort, energy or strength whether physical or spiritual, such as for some cause, endeavor or aim. Might means the power or ability that a person has to accomplish something; the intensity or energy one is able to direct toward a purpose or goal. Main here is used with its archaic meaning of physical strength, hence, power, force, etc.

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migraine	a type of intense, periodically returning headache, usually limited to one side of the head and often accompanied by nausea, visual disorders, etc.
migraine	a type of intense, periodically returning headache, usually limited to one side of the head and often accompanied by nausea, visual disorders, etc.
Mike	<p>a Scientology Instructor at the time of this lecture. You read a bulletin and then you go in and see Mike. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)</p> <p>a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture.</p> <p>a theory instructor on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture.</p>
Mike, Archangel	an informal variation of Michael (the Archangel.).
Milan degrees	a possible reference to a degree from the University of Milan, in Italy, that is recognized in other countries around the world. The International Association of Universities, located in Paris, France, promotes the recognition of university degrees on an international basis and provides consulting services in matters dealing with the establishment of standards and qualifications. This makes it possible for groups of universities throughout the world to establish a basis for the mutual recognition of degrees.
milepost	a notable point or significant event in the progress or development of something; milestone.
militarist	a person who supports or advocates the policy of maintaining a large military establishment.
militiamen	<p>soldiers in the militia (any citizens' army; any nonprofessional armed force organized or summoned to duty in an emergency). And he makes something in the room solid, and then he makes the picture of the redcoats solid again, and he all of a sudden notices that there are some other militiamen standing on both sides of him. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)</p> <p>soldiers in the militia (any citizens' army; any nonprofessional armed force organized or summoned to duty in an emergency).</p>
milk	<p>1) get something from; exploit. I couldn't forbear to milk that gag. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63) 2) draw out or drain off, extract as if by milking. I'm just trying to milk this thing down for maximum</p>

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tone arm action, minimal error and maximal ease of auditing.
-Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

1) get something from; exploit. 2) draw out or drain off; extract as if by milking.

draw out (information, etc.) as if by milking.

short for milk fever, a slight fever sometimes occurring in women about the beginning of lactation, originally believed to be caused by a great accumulation of milk in the breasts, now thought to be caused by infection.

Milky Way (astronomy) the spiral galaxy containing our solar system. With the naked eye it is observed as a faint luminous band stretching across the heavens, composed of innumerable stars, most of which are too distant to be seen individually.

mill, through the (colloquial) through a hard, painful, instructive experience, training, test, etc.

millennia periods of one thousand years. There they lie, nobody has disturbed them on this subject for millennia, you see, or trillennia.
-Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) GLOSSARY

periods of one thousand years.

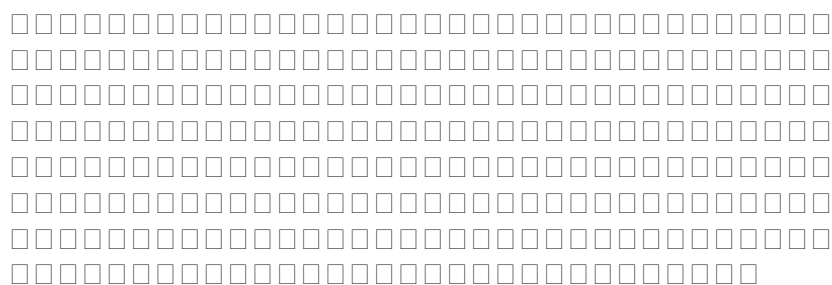
periods of one thousand years. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

millennium a period of one thousand years.

Miller, Ann (1923–) American dancer who made her film debut dancing in the 1937 movie *New Faces*. In addition to her motion picture roles she appeared on Broadway, in nightclubs and on television. In the early 1970s she danced and sang atop an eight-foot-high (2.4 m) Great American Soups can in an extravagant television commercial, accompanied by a twenty-four-piece orchestra, dozens of sequined chorus girls and a backdrop of twenty-foot water fountains in the tradition of a 1937 Hollywood musical, promoting “Great American Soups.”

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millicuries	a unit used in measuring radioactivity.
millisecond	a measurement of one thousandth of a second.
millpond	<p>the water dammed in a stream for use in a water mill (a mill with machinery driven by water). See also mill in this glossary. And there is always a commotion going on just as though you'd thrown a brick in the middle of a millpond, see. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)</p> <p>the water dammed in a stream for use in a water mill (a mill with machinery driven by water). See also mill in this glossary.</p>
Mills	<p>reference to James Mill (1773--1836), Scottish philosopher, historian and economist. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Now, we check in vain to find a single philosopher, except Mills, who ever got a passing grade in school or who stayed in school to its end.</p> <p>reference to John Stuart Mill (1806 - 1873), English philosopher and economist who received a rigorous education under his father. One of the most important liberal thinkers of the nineteenth century, Mill strongly influenced modern economics, politics and philosophy.</p>
Mills	reference to James Mill (1773@1836), Scottish philosopher, historian and economist. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Now, we check in vain to find a single philosopher, except Mills, who ever got a passing grade in school or who stayed in school to its end. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)
milreis	<p>a former Brazilian monetary unit and silver coin. From the Portuguese milreis meaning a thousand reis. Reis is plural of real, meaning regal or royal (coin).</p> <p>a former Brazilian monetary unit and silver coin.</p>
Miltonishly	having a similar manner, character or style as the writings of

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English poet and political writer John Milton (1608–1674). Milton is best known as the author of the twelve book epic poem, *Paradise Lost* (1667, revised 1674), which is based on the Biblical story of the Creation and of humanity’s fall from grace.

of or like the style of John Milton (1608 - 1674), an English poet who wrote poems in Latin and English. His prose is complex, highly rhetorical, with passages of great power.

Mimeo (Division 1, Department 2) the section which runs off issues, forms, etc., for the organization. It is a shortening of the word Mimeograph, a trademark for a printing device commonly used in offices. See also issues.

mimeo machine short for mimeograph machine, a duplicating machine for producing copies from a stencil.

mimeoed short for “mimeographed.” Having been copied off on a mimeograph—a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus, is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. For example, HCO Bulletins and Policy Letters are often mimeographed.

mimeos pieces of paper that have been copied off on a mimeograph, a printing device, commonly used in offices, in which a waxed paper stencil bearing text that has been cut by a typewriter, or text or a drawing done by hand with a stylus (a pointed tool for marking), is fastened to a drum which is inked on the inside so that the ink penetrates the cut areas and is deposited on a new sheet of paper with each revolution of the drum. For example, HCO Bulletins and Policy Letters were mimeographed. These issues are still referred to today as “mimeos” whether produced with a mimeograph or by other printing methods.

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with a mimeograph or by other printing methods. @Sees that mimeos look well when completed.

- minaret a high, slender tower attached to a mosque (a Muslim temple or place of worship), with one or more projecting balconies from which a muezzin, or crier, calls the people to prayer. See also muezzin in this glossary.
- mind one's (watch your) p's and q's see P'S AND Q'S, MIND ONE'S (WATCH YOUR).
- mind, psychotics, 173 basic purpose of, 100 purpose, mind's basic calculates efforts for present purpose, 100 and future, 133 reality, 73
- mind, the those pictures which have been made of experiences and plotted against time and preserved in energy and mass in the vicinity of the being, and which, when restimulated, are re-created without his analytical awareness. -Lecture of 28 July 1966.
- mind; engram. comm baskets three baskets which constitute a communication station and consist of an "in," "pending" and "out." These baskets are for the use of the staff member to whom the comm station belongs and the communicator who distributes and picks up despatches, messages and letters.
- minds, making up (their own)deciding (for themselves); forming an opinion or decision (for themselves).
- Mindszenty Jozsef Mindszenty (1892-1975), Hungarian primate (highest ranking bishop in the country) and Roman Catholic cardinal. An opponent of communism, he was arrested by the Hungarian government in 1948. At his trial he pleaded guilty to the charges laid against him. It was widely believed that he had been drugged to obtain a confession.
- Joseph Mindszenty (1892 - 1975), a high official in the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary. A strong opponent of communism, he soon entered into conflict with the Hungarian government which arrested him and several others late in 1948 on the charges of treason and illegal monetary transactions. Mindszenty at a sensational public trial pleaded guilty to most charges. It was widely held that his confession was obtained by drugging him, because he had disclaimed in advance any confession he might make in case of arrest.
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Joseph Mindszenty (1892-1975), a high official in the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary. A strong opponent of communism, he soon entered into conflict with the Hungarian government which arrested him and several others late in 1948 on the charges of treason and illegal monetary transactions. Mindszenty at a sensational public trial pleaded guilty to most charges. It was widely held that his confession was obtained by drugging him, because he had disclaimed in advance any confession he might make in case of arrest. The last couple of fellows they did it to—Mindszenty and so forth . . .

mind-wrenching	m. a coined term meaning intellectually or mentally straining or distressing, such as a problem that is extremely difficult to resolve. Mind here is used to mean that from which the ability or capacity for reasoning, thinking or applying one's knowledge originates. To wrench means to injure (a limb or other body part) by excessive or violent twisting, turning or stretching so that the affected part is forced out of its normal position. Used figuratively, wrench means to cause distress or pain to someone or something. Thus, if something were mind-wrenching, such as a problem one was trying to figure out, it would (figuratively) twist or stretch or cause great distress, strain or pain to the mind.
mined	<p>dug into, as for ores, coal, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture. And to get a fourteen-point IQ rise as an average across a group which contains a lot of people who have been mined, plumbed, sifted and IQ risen practically out of this world, is utterly fantastic. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>dug into, as for ores, coal, etc. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p>
mineralogical	having to do with the science or study of minerals.
mineure	<p>m. a French word meaning minor.</p> <p>(French) minor. Now, if you repeat that thought, through to the pc, you have restimulated the thought majeure, see-not the thought mineure, the thought majeure. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>(French) minor. Now, if you repeat that thought, through to the pc, you have restimulated the thought majeure, see-not the thought mineure, the thought majeure. -E-Meter Data Instant</p>

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Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

(French) minor.

Ming vase	<p>a porcelain vase produced in the Ming dynasty—a dynasty in China, 1368–1644, marked by the restoration of traditional institutions and the development of the arts, especially in porcelain, textiles and painting. I had a Ming vase up on one corner of the bookcase, and the backs of these books just exactly matched the color in the Ming vase.</p> <p>a porcelain vase produced in the Ming dynasty—a dynasty in China, 1368—1644, marked by the restoration of traditional institutions and the development of the arts, especially in porcelain, textiles and painting.</p>
mini Morris	<p>a reference to the Morris Mini-Minor, a small, boxlike British car introduced in the 1950s and manufactured by the British Motor Corporation. The Mini, as it was known, was only 10 feet (3 meters) long and came in several versions, including sporting models and luxury models that were called “super-Minis.”</p>
mining gold	<p>drawing useful or valuable material from something. Mining refers to the practice of digging ores, coal, etc., from the earth and gold is a precious metal, used here in reference to anything regarded as having the value, brilliance, etc., of gold.</p>
minister	<p>a person authorized to perform religious functions in a church.</p> <p>a person appointed by the head of a government to take charge of some department.</p>
Minister Crossman	<p>Richard Crossman, the United Kingdom Home Secretary at the time of this lecture.</p>
ministrations	<p>acts or instances of giving help or care; service, especially in religious matters.</p> <p>acts or instances of giving help or care.</p>
Minnesota Multiphasic	<p>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.</p>
Minnipugla	<p>a made-up name for a place.</p>

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Minoan	referring to an ancient culture (3000@1200 B.C.) centered around the Mediterranean island of Crete.
minor	(music) a minor scale. A musical scale having half steps between the second and third, fifth and sixth, and seventh and eighth steps, with whole steps for the other intervals. (music) a minor scale (a scale having half steps between the second and third, fifth and sixth, and seventh and eighth steps) with whole steps for the other intervals.
minted	made (coins, money, etc.) by stamping metal.
minus four) - 4	the awareness characteristic of “the need of change.” See the Classification Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates in the appendix.
minus zero	referring to a point on the minus Tone Scale, the subtones below the Emotional Tone Scale which are so low as to constitute by the individual a no-affinity, no-emotion, no-problem, no-consequence state of mind on things which are actually tremendously important. ⚡Scientology Abridged Dictionary.
minutes	official records of what was said and done at a meeting, convention, etc.
mirage	something that does not exist; illusion.
Mirror group	the Daily Mirror Newspaper, Ltd., a British company which owns and controls a chain of newspapers. The Mirror group was calling on us today 'So many advances have happened in Dianetics and Scien tology in the last three or four years that they had better be covered.' -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) 149 reference to the Daily Mirror Newspaper, Ltd., a British company which owns and controls a chain of newspapers. the Daily Mirror Newspaper, Ltd., a British company which owns and controls a chain of newspapers.
mirrored	given a faithful representation, image or idea of.
misapprehend	misunderstand.
miscarriage	the expulsion of a fetus from the womb before it is sufficiently developed to survive.
mischance	bad luck; misfortune.

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mischief, like the	<p>a variation of like mad. See mad, like in this glossary.</p> <p>(colloquial) with great force, cunning. Mischief is a euphemism for devil, as in like the devil.</p> <p>with great force, cunning. Mischief is a euphemism for devil, as in like the devil.</p>
misdeclare	<p>an instance of declaring a preclear or pre-OT to a grade which they have not actually made. See also Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart in this glossary.</p>
misdeemeanor	<p>in the Scientology Ethics Codes, an offense which is more serious than an error but not as serious as a crime.</p>
misdirected	<p>sent in the wrong direction by the action phrase known as a misdirector. (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.) See also action phrases in this glossary.</p>
misdirector	<p>Sends preclear in the wrong direction. (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.)</p>

a command in an engram which sends the preclear in the wrong direction, makes him go earlier when he should be going later or go later when he should go earlier, etc. "You can't go back at this point," "You're turned around," etc. See also engram.

an engramic command which sends the preclear in the wrong direction. Examples are "You can't go back at this point," "You're turned around," etc. See also engram in this glossary.

an action phrase which sends preclear in the wrong direction. (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.)

an engramic command which sends the preclear in the wrong direction. Examples are "You can't go back at this point," "You're turned around," etc. See also engram in this glossary.

any engram command which makes the patient move in a way or direction on the track which is contrary to instructions of the auditor or the desires of the analytical mind of the patient.

a command in an engram which sends the preclear in the wrong direction, makes him go earlier when he should be going later

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or go later when he should go earlier, etc. “You can’t go back at this point,” “You’re turned around,” etc.

misemotionalism	the condition of being misemotional, a coined word that is used to mean displaying an emotion or emotional reaction that is inappropriate to the present time situation. It is taken from mis- (wrong) + emotion. To say that a person was misemotional would indicate that the person did not display the emotion called for by the actual circumstances of the situation. Being misemotional would be synonymous with being irrational. One can fairly judge the rationality of any individual by the correctness of the emotion he displays in a given set of circumstances. To be joyful and happy when circumstances call for joy and happiness would be rational. To display grief without sufficient present time cause would be irrational.
misfire	to fail to produce the desired effect.
misgovern	govern or administer badly.
mishmash	<p>(slang) a mixture composed of many ingredients, especially a poorly integrated mixture; confusion; hodgepodge. And when you violate that-one of those six, when you violate one of those six-you of course are going to get into trouble, then, which causes a mishmash of one kind or another. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)</p> <p>a confused or disorderly mixture; hodgepodge; mess; jumble.</p> <p>(slang) a mixture composed of many ingredients, especially a poorly integrated mixture; confusion; hodgepodge.</p>
mishmashes	confused mixtures; hodgepodes; jumbles.
mismarriage	unsuitable or unhappy marriage.
Miss America	<p>the winner of the annual Miss America Beauty Pageant which began in 1921 and validates the traditional image of the ideal American girl. Young women representing each of the US states are judged in a variety of competitions including swimsuit, evening gown and talent. A group of judges pick the winner who is then Miss America for one year. This popular nationally televised event is held annually at the Atlantic City Convention Center in New Jersey.</p> <p>the title given to the winner of the “Miss America Beauty Pageant,” a beauty contest held in New Jersey, US, each year. It</p>

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was started in 1921 with the purpose of attracting visitors to the city after the tourist season had ended.

missed (verb) nearly found out. See also missed withhold in this glossary. I'll repeat the auditing command. Has withhold been missed?

(verb) nearly found out. See also missed withhold in this glossary. I'll repeat the auditing question. Has a withhold been missed?

missed-withhold of or pertaining to an undisclosed contra-survival act which has almost been found out by another but not disclosed, leaving the person with the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is known or not. See also withholds in this glossary.

missiles project reference to development and testing of missiles and atomic bombs done in 1956/1957 in Nevada, Arizona by the Atomic Energy Commission. See also atomic project in this glossary.

missing link a hypothetical creature assumed to have been the connecting link between man and the apes.

missingness an absenee or lack of He would sort of smell the missingness in there, see? -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

an absence or lack of.

mission formally authorized individuals or a group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries. [Title of issue] PURPOSE OF THE SEA ORG, CHARACTER OF MISSIONS

a group granted the Australia and the Asian areas. privilege of delivering elementary NEW ERA Publications Scientology and Dianetics services. International is located in The purpose of a mission is to get Copenhagen, Denmark.

a formally authorized group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers and its members are called missionaries. See also Sea Org in this glossary. You may not realize it, but falsely reported TA positions or reads are eventually caught by the Flag Bureaux and can result in Flag missions being sent.

a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries. I have a mission right now restoring Class VIII technology.

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a group which ministers the introductory and beginning services of Dianetics and Scientology. Missions can be started in a number of ways, but they are often founded by individual Scientologists who, having experienced the benefits of Scientology, want to introduce their religion to others.

a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of a mission is to get new people in and up the line to orgs. See also organization in this glossary.

(1) a formally authorized individuals or a group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. They have unlimited ethics powers. Their members are called missionaries.

a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries.

a formally authorized Sea Org individual or group sent by a Sea Org management org to perform a specific task or duty. A mission is fired on specific mission orders to get done.

a group granted the privilege of delivering elementary Scientology and Dianetics services. The purpose of a mission is to get new people in and up the line to orgs.

formally authorized individuals or a group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty. It has unlimited ethics powers. Its members are called missionaries.

a group granted the Australia and the Asian areas.

a Scientology organization which ministers the introductory and beginning services of Dianetics and Scientology to the people in their area.

mission orders

detailed actions which a mission carries out to achieve its purpose. See also mission in this glossary. Mission orders are written by Action Branch (or as assigned by evaluator).

detailed actions which a mission carries out to achieve its purpose. See also mission in this glossary. He was given a certain type of material to write, and when he read that—he read it, and it was telling him what to write for mission orders and so on.

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detailed actions which a mission carries out to achieve its purpose. See also mission in this glossary.

detailed actions which a mission carries out to achieve the purpose of a mission. See also mission in this glossary.

missionaire a Sea Organization member who has been fired on a mission (a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty, and who have unlimited ethics powers). See also Sea Org in this glossary.

a Sea Org member who has been fired on a mission (a formally authorized group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty).

a Sea Org member who has been fired on a mission (a formally authorized individual or group of Sea Org members sent to perform a specific task or duty, and who have unlimited ethics powers).

a Sea Org member who has been fired on a mission. See mission in this glossary.

Mississippi of lies a figurative reference to a large collection of falsehoods, untruths or fiction. The Mississippi is the second longest river in the United States, flowing north to south for more than 2,300 miles (3,701.4 km), through the east-central United States.

Mississippi River the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

the principal river of the United States which flows a distance of 2,330 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Many steamboats on which gambling took place in the early 1800s traveled up and down the Mississippi.

Missouri a river in the west central US flowing from northwestern Montana to the Mississippi River north of St. Louis.

the name of one of the largest United States battleships during World War II.

Missouri State one of the state-run institutions for the mentally ill in Missouri.

one of the state run institutions for the mentally ill in Missouri.

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mist	reference to a mist test a mirror held to a person's lips to see if it shows the mist of breath, indicating whether or not the person is alive.
mist test	<p>a mirror held to a person's lips to see if it shows the mist of breath, indicating whether or not the person is alive. And the doctor was called, applied the mist test with the mirror, you know, and stethoscope to the heart and all that –very, very, very dead. – Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>n. a coined term for a test used to determine whether or not a person is alive by placing a mirror next to the person's lips to see if it shows the mist of his breath.</p> <p>a mirror held to a person's lips to see if it shows the mist of breath, indicating whether or not the person is alive.</p>
mit	(German) with. German officer “Der Kaiser wants him cured. Mit ein hurry!”
mithed	a humorous “archaic” form of missed.
Mithridates	the name of several kings of Pontus (an ancient kingdom in northeastern Asia Minor). Mithridates VI, king of Pontus from 120 to 63 b.c., waged three wars against Rome and was one of the most formidable opponents Rome ever had. The use of the name in this context is, however, probably a reference to Mithras, an important deity of Persia (now called Iran). The worship of Mithras was introduced into Rome in 68 b.c. and during the period of the early Roman Empire it spread rapidly throughout Italy and the Roman provinces. In the third century a.d., it was a great rival of Christianity. Mithraism was similar to Christianity in many respects, which made it easy to convert its followers to Christian doctrine. Slave “He believes in Mithridates.”
mitigated	lessened in force or severity.
Mitsuyu, Kobi	<p>a reference to Kobayashi Masaki (1916–) an internationally known Japanese motion-picture director. Masaki established himself as a major director with his monumental nine and one-half hour trilogy, The Human Condition, an ultrarealistic representation and monumental criticism of war. Both The Human Condition (a criticism of war) and his film Seppuku (a statement on the traditional Japanese warrior code of ethics) won recognition at international film festivals.</p> <p>a made-up name for a Japanese director.</p>

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Mitty, Walter	<p>a character from the story The Secret Life of Walter Mitty, by James Thurber (1894 - 1961). Mitty is a repressed, timid, shrinking and apologetic man who daydreams of doing great things.</p> <p>a character from the story The Secret Life of Walter Mitty, by James Thurber (1894@1961). Mitty is a repressed, timid, shrinking and apologetic man who daydreams of doing great things. Audience Walter Mitty. ⇐Organizational Operation (15 July 64)</p>
mixed bag	<p>a random gathering or mixture, especially of very different sorts of things, people, etc. Similarly with gains if you have a mixed bag. –TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26 June 63)</p> <p>a random gathering or mixture, especially of very different sorts of things, people, etc.</p>
mixed bag, a	(colloquial) a thoroughly varied mixture (of people or things).
mixing	that operation in the field of sound reproduction which removes the major faults in a recording which will distract the listener and restores the tonality of the recording to what it sounded like in the real universe before it hit the microphones originally. One can go one step beyond that, one can add an artistic touch to the mix to make things sound more so—such as an angry man sound angrier, so as to make a saxophone sound “saxier,” so as to make a drum sound “drummer.” But this is only accomplishable if you can get the sound back to how it sounded in the real universe before it hit the first microphone in the original recording.
mizzen	mizzen sail, the last and often smallest sail, of a sailing vessel.
mo'	(dialect) more.
Mobil	the Mobil Oil Corporation, a petroleum-producing company formed in the United States in the 1960s, formerly known as the Standard Oil Company of New York. In the late 1990s, Mobil merged with another large oil company named Exxon.
mobilize	assemble or coordinate for a particular purpose.
mock	make fun of; ridicule.
mock (it) up	get an imaginary picture (of it).

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- mock (something) up as used here, it simply means “create (something).” In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person mocks up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle.
- mocking up creating a mock-up of A mock-up is a full-perceptive energy picture in three dimensions, created by the thetan and having location in space and time. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a selfcreated object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from. the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. See also thetan in this glossary. And a great deal of experimentation taught me at length that to give the ma-ss he was mocking up to push into his body significance was detrimental to the process. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)
- knowingly creating a mental picture that is not part of the time track. In Dianetics and Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle. The term is also sometimes used in Scientology in reference to one's body. If you took a period in the magic universe when thetans were still capable of mocking up their own bodies... -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
- as used here, it simply means “creating.” In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle.

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knowingly creating a mental picture that is not part of the time track. -HCOB 15 May 1963.

mocks up

knowingly creates. (Chapter 4, #7)

as used here, it simply means “creates.” In Scientology, the word mock-up is used to mean, in essence, something which a person makes up himself. A mock-up is more than a mental picture; it is a self-created object which exists as itself or symbolizes some object in the physical universe. The term was derived from the World War II phrase for miniature models that were constructed to symbolize weapons (airplanes, ships, artillery, etc.) or areas of attack (hills, rivers, buildings, etc.) for use in planning a battle.

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knowingly creates.

mode

manner or way in which a thing is done; method.

Model A

a car introduced by the Ford Motor Company in 1927 to replace their earlier Model T. More powerful than the Model T, the Model A was an attractive car produced in several body styles and in a choice of four colors. Ford produced half a million Model A's until they were discontinued in the early 1930s.

a type of automobile, first manufactured by the Ford Motor Company in 1927. This model enjoyed a solid but not spectacular success, with more than half a million Model A Fords built between 1927 and 1931. Due to its limited success, the Ford Motor Company discontinued this model in 1931.

Model Session

the same exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended.

application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. And Fm grooving in Model Session a little bit better. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

the application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. Guy can sit up against a wall and rattle off Model Session poppeta-poppeta-poppeta- poppeta, bang, bangety-rang, bang.

the same exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended. And of course, if your auditing is flawless from a standpoint of Model Session. . . - Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which

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Dianetics and Scientology sessions (the periods of time during which an auditor audits a preclear) are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world.

application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also session in this glossary.

application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world.

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the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world.

the same exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended. And I'm grooving in Model Session a little bit better—couple little bugs these days in Model Session. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

the same exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended. - ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also session in this glossary. -"Of course his Model Session is poor but it's just a knack he has" is also included in the recommendation.

application of the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Dianetics and Scientology sessions are begun and ended; the overall form of all Scientology auditing sessions which is the same anywhere in the world. See also session in this glossary.

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@``Of course his Model Session is poor but it's just a knack he has" is also included in the recommendation.

Model T short for Model T Ford, a car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. See also Ford Motor Company in this glossary.

Model T (Ford) an automobile manufactured by the Ford Motor Company between the years of 1908 and 1927. Prior to 1908, the automobile was built individually, as the customer ordered it, a luxury affordable only by the rich. The Model T became the first motor vehicle successfully mass-produced on an assembly line, reducing its price significantly. The car was reliable and easy to drive (for example, forward and reverse gears were simply controlled by a foot pedal). Approximately fifteen million were built before the line was discontinued in 1927.

Model T Ford an automobile manufactured by the Ford Motor Company (one of the major US car makers) between the years of 1908 and 1927. The car was reliable and easy to drive, and also ideal for farm families because of its ability to operate on rough country roads. By 1919, three-fifths of all the motor vehicles in the United States and one-half of those in the entire world were Model T Fords. Approximately 15 million were sold by the time the Model T was discontinued in 1927. Well, he trains several thousand young people to take over the Pujas River Project and they're going to be the executives and the big shots on the project and they're go-they too are going to be able to drive around in Model T Fords. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64) [illo]

an affordable and popular car produced in the US by the Ford Motor Company starting in 1908. The Model T was discontinued in 1927. . . . they too are going to be able to drive around in Model T Fords. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a car made in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. The gears were changed by the use of a foot pedal. Anybody could drive it and most any man or boy could fix it. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item.

a car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time

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and is now a collector's item.

an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item.

an old car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering.

a car produced in the USA which initially appeared in 1908. It was produced by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item. How did he lose his revolution? Well, he trains several thousand young people to take over the Pujas River Project and they're going to be the executives and the big shots on the project and they're going to be able to drive around in Model T Fords. A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

an old car produced in the US which initially appeared in 1908. It was made by the Ford Motor Company and was their first car made with left-hand steering. It sold for 260 dollars at the time and is now a collector's item.

Model-A car	a car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company in the 1930s.
Modern Photography	the name of a monthly photography magazine first published in 1937.
mOdUlate	tOad;USttOOOrkeePinPrOPermea8UreOrPrOPOrtiOn.
modulated	regulated, adjusted or adapted.
Mohammed	(570 - 632 a.d.) Arab prophet, founder of Islam, the prominent religion of Asia.
Mohammedanism	of the Mohammedan religion; Islam, which was founded by Mohammed. The followers believe in one god, Allah. the Islam religion, founded by Mohammed. Adherents to Islam are also called Moslems and have the fundamental belief that there is only one God and Mohammed is his prophet. of the Mohammedan religion, Islam, which was founded by Mohammed. The followers believe in one god, Allah.

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Mohicans	a tribe of Indians located in the upper Hudson River valley (in what is now New York State).
moisture	A recalled perceptic usually associated with the prenatal period. <i>a recalled perceptic usually associated with the prenatal period.</i>
molasses, slow as (slower than)	a shortened form of the phrase as slow as molasses in January, meaning very slow or sluggish, so as to be virtually motionless. Molasses is a type of thick syrup made from sugar that is light to dark brown in color. Dating from the nineteenth century, this phrase is an allusion to the fact that when molasses is cold (as it would be if exposed to wintry January weather), it stiffens up and becomes almost unpourable.
mole	a massive structure, especially of stone, set up in the water as for a breakwater or pier.
molecule	the smallest particle of an element or compound that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element or compound. the smallest physical unit of an element or compound consisting of one or more like atoms in an element and two or more different atoms in the compound.
Moloch	a fire god of ancient times whose worship was marked by the sacrifice of children as burnt offerings, especially first-born males, by their parents. a god whose worship was marked by the sacrifice of children as burnt offerings, especially first-born males, by their parents. in the Bible, an ancient god of the Phoenicians, etc., to whom children were sacrificed by burning. Moloch has come to mean anything demanding terrible sacrifice.
Moloch (or Molech)	a god worshiped throughout the countries of the ancient Middle East and to whom violent child sacrifices were supposed to have been made. Worshiped as a sun god, Moloch embodied the savage and devastating aspects of the sun's heat and was thought to bring plagues. The name comes from a combination of the consonants of the Hebrew word melech (meaning king) with the vowels of the word boshet (meaning shame). The image of Moloch was an idol of bronze and iron seated on a throne, with a human body and the head of a calf. The arms of the idol were outstretched and ended in large hands. It is said that in the

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sacrifice a fire was started and a baby, usually the first-born male was placed by the parents onto the idol's outstretched hands. The infant would then tumble from the idol's hands into the fire. The sacrifice was believed to be a way of averting disaster and death.

moment importance or consequence. Practically every process we've ever had of any moment is in this Student Manual... –CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

importance or consequence.

Mona Lisa a portrait painted by Leonardo da Vinci (1452--1519) of Lisa di Anton Maria, second wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a merchant from Florence, Italy. (Mona [or Monna] is Italian for "lady," a formal address to a woman of high social position.) Started in 1503, the painting took several years to complete and is considered Leonardo's greatest work. It has become one of the most famous paintings in the history of art. The woman is dressed in the fashion of her day and seated in front of a mountainous landscape. The particular smile on her face has been the subject of much discussion and interpretation for centuries. The painting hangs in the Louvre, the national museum of France, located in Paris. Your understanding of it is sufficient so that you won't get gypped buying a "Mona Lisa," because Joe just bought it yesterday, see?

a painting by Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci (1452@1519), of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most readily recognized paintings in the world. Your understanding of it is sufficient so that you won't get gypped buying a "Mona Lisa," because Joe just bought it yesterday, see? ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a portrait painted by Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) of Lisa di Anton Maria, second wife of a Florentine merchant. (Mona [or Monna] is Italian for "lady," a formal address to a woman of high social position.) Started around 1503, the painting took several years to complete and is considered Leonardo's greatest work. It has become one of the most famous paintings in the history of art. The woman is dressed in the fashion of her day and seated in front of a mountainous landscape with an enigmatic smile on her face. Her smile has been the subject of much discussion and interpretation for many centuries and the term "Mona Lisa smile" can be used to describe a smile resembling that of the woman in the painting. The painting hangs in the Louvre, the national museum of France, located in Paris.

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a painting by Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519), of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most readily recognized paintings in the world.

a painting by Leonardo da Vinci of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most readily recognized paintings in the world. Also see Leonardo da Vinci in this glossary.

the name of a painting by Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519). It is a rendition of a woman with a mysterious smile. It is one of the most famous and readily recognized paintings in the world. The suppressive may be sitting back there with a covert Mona Lisa smile.

the name of a famous painting by Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) which depicts a woman with a mysterious smile. The suppressive may be sitting back there with a covert Mona Lisa smile. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

the name of a famous painting by Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) which depicts a woman with a mysterious smile. The suppressive may be sitting back there with a covert Mona Lisa smile.

Mona Lisa smile	the mysterious, faint smile of the woman in Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrait, Mona Lisa.
	the mysterious, faint smile of the woman in Leonardo da Vinci's (Italian artist of sixteenth century) famous portrait, Mona Lisa.
	the mysterious, faint smile of the woman in the famous portrait Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci (Italian artist of the sixteenth century)
monarchical	favoring a monarchy (government or state headed by a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen or emperor).
Monet	Claude Monet (1840 - 1926), French painter and one of the founders and leading representatives of impressionism. Today Monet is regarded as one of the greatest of all landscape painters.
	Claude Monet (1840 - 1926), French painter and one of the founders and leading representatives of the Impressionists. Today Monet is regarded as one of the greatest of all landscape painters.
	Claude Monet (1840@1926), French painter and one of the founders and leading representatives of impressionism. Today

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Monet is regarded as one of the greatest of all landscape painters. Instead of that, they've invented this fantastic amount of balderdash, you see, which has got all kinds of signs and symbols and laws and rules and authority and you can't read a book by Zuck because it's in contradiction with a book by the name \neg by Zack, you see, and he is a big authority because he studied Monet. \neg Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

Money Processes	processes run on a preclear to handle any difficulties associated with the subject of money.
money, into the big	(slang) getting plenty of money; becoming prosperous or rich. A variation of in the money.
mongoic	a made-up word.
mongoic period	n. a made-up name for a geological period in the earth's history. Geology is the scientific study of the earth's substance, physical structure and the forces affecting its appearance and development, as well as the history of life forms (living or extinct) as recorded in rocks. In geology, different spans of time in earth's history are divided into chronological periods according to major physical changes in the earth such as the redistribution of land and sea and the forming of new mountain ranges.
Mongols	natives or inhabitants of Mongolia, a region in Asia.
monitor	1. Guide as a monitor. rare. 2c. observe, supervise, keep under review; measure or test at intervals, esp. for the purpose of regulation or control. (The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary) monitor, to oversee, supervise, or regulate. a student appointed to assist in the conduct of a class or school, as to help take attendance or keep order. oversee, supervise or regulate.
monitoring	overseeing, supervising or regulating.
monkey around	work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker. . . . "To injure a pig," will react and will then cease to react, and will react and it'll splutter and monkey around, and you won't quite know what you're doing on the thing. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) (slang) work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker.

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	work or do something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker.
monkey business	frivolous or mischievous behavior. (colloquial) foolish, mischievous or dishonest tricks or behavior. (slang) any unethical, illegitimate or objectionable activity that is furtive or deceitful. (slang) frivolous or mischievous behavior. frivolous or mischievous behavior. So actually, the more interested the pc is in own case, the less doodle-daddles and monkey business you put on the beginning of the session. You hear me? -- Demo of an Assist
Monkey Room	a large room on the ground floor of Saint Hill Manor in East Grinstead, Sussex, England, named after a mural it contains, featuring one hundred and forty-five monkeys dressed and acting like people. The mural measures one hundred feet in length and ten feet in height. It was painted in 1946 by John Spencer Churchill, the nephew of former British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill (1874–1965). a room in Saint Hill Manor, the walls of which are decorated with a mural depicting monkeys dressed like people and enjoying themselves at a pleasure resort. The mural was painted by John Spencer Churchill, nephew of former British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.
monkey tricks	n. mischievous, foolish or deceitful actions. This expression probably comes from the mischief and sly tricks real monkeys sometimes play. (colloquial) mischievous, ill-natured or deceitful actions.
monkey with	(slang) work or do something with in an irregular or unplanned way; tinker with.
monkeyed with	(slang) handled or worked with in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkered with.
monkeyed-up	meddled with or messed around with.
monkeying around	working or doing something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering.

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(slang) working or doing something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering. Now, very few auditors who are simply monkeying around with the tone arm and so forth are aware of the amount of skill necessary to use a needle. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

(slang) working or doing something in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering.

monkeying with	working with or doing something with in an irregular or unplanned way; tinkering with.
monkeys	persons regarded as somehow like a monkey, as a mischievous or imitative child.
monobraind	coined word which means having an obsession about something; being occupied with one particular thing.
monocatharsis	n. a made-up word.
monocentrically	a coined word used in the lecture in the sense of “self-centeredly.” From mono-, a prefix meaning “one; single; alone,” and centric, “pertaining to or situated at the center.”
monogamy	the practice or state of being married to only one person at a time.
Monogram Pictures	a United States film production company established in 1930 that specialized in low-budget movies, such as Westerns and serials. In 1946, Monogram formed another company to produce higher-budget films called Allied Artists Productions and in 1953 the name of Monogram changed to Allied Artists Pictures Corporation.
monomaniac	characterized by an excessive interest in or enthusiasm for some one thing. having an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like.
monomaniac	characterized by an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. having an inordinate or obsessive zeal for or interest in a single thing, idea, subject or the like. one who suffers from an obsession with one idea or interest.

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monopoly	the exclusive possession or control of something.
monotone	monotony or sameness of tone, style, manner, color, etc.
Monsanto	an agricultural and pharmaceutical company established in the early twentieth century as Monsanto Chemical Works in Saint Louis, Missouri, USA. The company expanded its product line to produce a variety of items, from grass fertilizer to detergents and artificial sweeteners to plastics, and became a leading producer of herbicides (a substance for killing plants) and prescription drugs.
Mont Blanc	<p>a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. Now, I don't know, maybe we could sit on one mountain top and have an E-Meter lead from Mont Blanc over to Mount Punk, or something of the sort. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. Now, I don't know, maybe we could sit on one mountain top and have an E-Meter lead from Mont Blanc over to Mount Punk, or something of the sort. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p> <p>a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet.</p> <p>a mountain in southwest Europe, on the boundary between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps at 15,781 feet. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p>
montage	any combination of disparate (different in kind) elements that forms or is felt to form a unified, whole, single image, etc.
Montaigne, Sieur de	Michel Eyquem seigneur de Montaigne, French essayist (1533@92) whose works reflected his concern with pain and death.
Montauk	short for Montauk Point, a point on the east extremity of Long Island, New York, United States.
Montgomery, Field Marshal	Sir Bernard Law Montgomery (1887 - 1976), British field marshal in World War II. He commanded the British army which drove the Germans out of Egypt and was later the commander of the allied armies in northern France. Made chief of the British general staff in 1946. [Field marshal an officer next in rank to the commander in chief in the British, French, German and some other armies.]

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Montgomery, Robert	(1904–1981) American actor and director who established himself as a Broadway performer and as a popular leading man in motion pictures. He starred in several movies including Untamed (1929), Inspiration (1931) and Night Must Fall (1937). In 1941 he joined the United States Naval Reserve and was assigned to set up a naval operations room in the White House (the official residence of the president of the United States) in Washington, DC. He later commanded a small war vessel in the Pacific and served on a naval destroyer. He returned to Hollywood after the war.
month of the octopus	a humorous reference to the Chinese practice of naming a year after an animal. In the Chinese calendar, invented in 2637 B.C., years are
month of the Russians	same as Russian month.
Moo Gum Guy Pan	a nonsense phrase used as an example of a preclear origination. This is possibly a variation of moo goo gai pan, a Chinese dish of sliced chicken, mushrooms, vegetables, and spices sautéed together.
Mood Drills	training drills developed to handle fixed, uncontrolled or unsuitable tone levels in an auditor, which consist of drilling TR 1 over and over at each tone level of the full Tone Scale. Watch LRH Tech film PROFESSIONAL TR COURSE again. Listen to LRH model auditing demos. Do Mood Drills.
moon, grab at the	1. a coined phrase meaning an ambitious attempt to reach for something that is difficult or impossible to attain. The word moon is used in various sayings to represent something which is thought of as impossible to acquire or reach (such as “to ask for the moon,” “to wish for the moon,” or “to offer the moon”). 2. a coined variation of shoot the moon, a phrase used to suggest that someone or something has gone beyond the limit in some way, as in action or reason, or that one is exaggerating, guessing, etc.
moon, grabbing at the	going for everything or nothing; making an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt.
moon, man in the	(informal) the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning “no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary” or “not at all.” the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in proverbial phrases such as no more than the man

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in the moon, meaning “no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary” or “not at all.”

the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial phrase no more than the man in the moon, meaning “no more than something that is completely unreal or imaginary” or “not at all.”

(informal) the fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Used in the proverbial 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 had today than the man in the moon.

⌘Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

moon, shoot the

go all-out; act without limit. But the wildest shot, when they get to formal schooling, is to shoot the moon with this thing. ⌘A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

1. to make an all-out effort; to take something to the limit or to go all the way; to make a final uninhibited attempt or try at something. The origin of this phrase is unknown. However, it alludes to attempting or achieving something that may be considered unattainable (such as hitting the moon with an arrow or a bullet). 2. a phrase used to suggest that someone or something has gone beyond the limit in some way, as in action or reason, or that one is exaggerating, guessing, etc.

go for everything or nothing; make an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt.

(informal) go for everything or nothing; make an all-out effort.

go for everything or nothing; make an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt. But the wildest shot, when they get to formal schooling, is to shoot the moon with this thing. ⌘A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

moon, shoots (a guy) to the (figurative) propels (a guy) to a distant objective.

moon, shot the gone for everything or nothing; made an all-out effort, no-holds-barred attempt.

Moonlight Sonata a piano solo work written in 1801 by German composer Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827).

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moose	<p>a large mammal related to the deer family, living in the Northern Hemisphere throughout the world. The male has a heavy build, large head and broad antlers. A moose?</p> <p>the largest animal of the deer family, native to the northern US and Canada. The male has huge antlers.</p>
moot	<p>so hypothetical as to be meaningless.</p>
mopboard	<p>also called a baseboard, a board or molding covering the edge of a wall next to the floor. And they dig into the mopboards or something of the sort and they find out that they had 150 thousand dollars in cool coin. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)</p> <p>also called a baseboard, a board or molding covering the edge of a wall next to the floor.</p>
mopped up	<p>defeated completely.</p> <p>(informal) defeated completely.</p>
mopping up	<p>(colloquial) bringing to an end; finishing.</p>
moral of this story is	<p>If one begins to make concessions (acts or instances of yielding or granting something), one is pressured to keep on making concessions. Before long, one has lost control and is finally overpowered.</p>
morale	<p>having to do with moral or mental condition with respect to courage, discipline, confidence, enthusiasm, willingness to endure hardship, etc., within a group or within an individual.</p> <p>the state of the spirits of an individual or group as shown by confidence, cheerfulness, discipline and willingness to perform assigned tasks.</p>
morals	<p>a code of good conduct laid and cannot entirely vanquish an down out of the experience of the isness See also appareucy; isness. race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups. Morals are actually laws</p> <p>the principles of right and wrong conduct; 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. Morals are actually laws. See also moral code in this glossary.</p>

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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. Morals are actually laws. See also moral code in this glossary.

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. (Chapter 5, #53)

a code of good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick (standard of judgment) for the conduct of individuals and groups. Morals are actually laws. See also ethics in this glossary.

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. Morals are actually laws.

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.

good conduct laid down out of the experience of the race to serve as a uniform yardstick for the conduct of individuals and groups.

a code of good conduct laid and cannot entirely vanquish an

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. Morals are actually laws. Morals are, to some degree, arbitraries, in that they continue beyond their time. All morals originate out of the discovery by the group that some act contains more pain than pleasure.

more than you could shake a stick at see SHAKE A STICK AT, MORE THAN YOU COULD.

more ways of skinning an engram see SKINNING AN ENGRAM, MORE WAYS OF.

Morgan, J. P. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., 1867-1943; succeeded to his father's position as head of J. P. Morgan & Co., acted as agent of Allied governments in floating large loans in the United States during World War I. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary

Morgan's Rifle Corps a reference to a group of highly proficient sharpshooters who fought during the American Revolutionary War (1775– 1783).

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The corps was organized in 1777 in Virginia by American officer Daniel Morgan (1736– 1802), and they played a key role in several battles.

Mormon church	the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; a church founded by a 19th century American prophet named Joseph Smith (1805 - 1844). Mormonism is marked by the importance of spiritual revelation and stress on the interdependence of spiritual and temporal life.
morning star	a club with a head set with spikes.
morning trousers	n. a reference to formal daytime apparel for men, usually striped and often worn with a morning coat (a coat having tails and with the front edge sloping back down from the waist).
moron	a person having mild mental retardation. a very foolish or stupid person.
moronium standard	n. a made-up term. Moronium standard is possibly a humorous reference to actions taken in 1933 by United States President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945). Roosevelt ordered all gold in the country to be turned over to the US Treasury Department and ended its use as a medium for national exchange, thus taking the country off the gold standard. A standard is something that backs up the value of money. For example, gold has often been used to back up the value of paper money in many countries. This “gold standard” meant that the paper currency was freely convertible into gold (i.e., it could be redeemed in gold).
morphine	a drug made from opium, used for relieving pain.
Morris chair	a large armchair having an adjustable back and loose, removable cushions.
Morse	reference to Morse Code, a system by which letters, numbers, punctuation and other signs are expressed by dots, dashes and spaces; wigwags of a flag; long and short sounds, or flashes of light. Morse code is now used mainly in signaling and in some telegraphy.
Morse, R.E., Mr.	a humorous reference to the word remorse, meaning deep regret for having done something wrong.
mortar-and-pestle	pound or grind a substance to a powder in a very hard bowl (mortar) with a tool, usually club-shaped (pestle).

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MOs	abbreviation for mission orders. See mission orders in this glossary. This applies to garrison and all other types of MOs. abbreviation for mission orders. See mission orders in this glossary.
Moscow	a city located in the central part of the Soviet Union in Europe, and the Russian capital. capital of the Soviet Union and largest city in the country, located in the west-central Soviet Union on the Moscow River. It is the Soviet Union's economic and cultural center. And under the table, out of sight, why, we will have the Moscow air-raid-warning siren-the biggest one. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62) capital of the Soviet Union and largest city in the country, located in the west-central Soviet Union on the Moscow River. It is the Soviet Union's economic and cultural center. the capital of the Soviet Union and largest city in the country, located in the west-central Soviet Union on the Moscow River. The Soviet Union's economic and cultural center.
Moses, 'I am that I am' And he said, 'Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you.'"	
Moses, the brass tablets of	reference to the Ten Commandments (the divine law given in the Old Testament of the Bible) which were, per the Bible, engraved on tablets and given to the prophet Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Per the story, God shrouded the mountain in a cloud, and made thunder, lightning and trumpet blasts come forth from it. The commandments engraved on the tablets include such laws as "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," etc.
moss saves nine, a stitch in	see STITCH IN MOSS SAVES NINE, A.
Mossians	persons of the African Mossi tribe located in the northeastern parts of the Ivory Coast and Ghana (two countries in west Africa).
mostest for the leastest, get the	to attain the greatest amount for the least output of work or energy. This is a coined variation of get there firstest with the mostest.
mote	to move speedily. -Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English

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v. to move rapidly or quickly, especially by means of engines or motors. Mote is formed from the word motor.

a small particle or speck, especially of dust.

(colloquial) drive, or ride in, a car. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(slang) move speedily.

mothballs, lay in	put into a condition of being stored or in reserve. And you get good enough so that you just lay in mothballs your worry about your communication cycle when you're finished training. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
	put into a condition of being stored or in reserve.
mothballs, out of	no longer stored away, held in reserve or disused. Derived from mothballs; balls of a substance used among stored fabrics to repel moths.
moth-chewed	m. a coined variation of moth-eaten, which means antiquated, worn out or out-of-date. Moth-eaten literally means eaten by moths and refers to the destruction they cause to clothes stored in closets or other such places. Some moths lay their eggs in woolen fabrics, furs, and feathers, upon which the larvae feed.
	same as moth-eaten out of fashion; antiquated.
Mother Church	the Church of Scientology International.
Mother Nature	nature personified as the mother of all things except those made by man; nature.
mother-in-law-osis	a made-up word expressing a state or condition, especially one which is disordered or abnormal (-osis), stemming from the mother of one's husband or wife (mother-in-law).
Mother's Day	the second Sunday in May, a day set aside in the US in honor of mothers. I've seen dear old ladies ruining their families and driving them straight to suicide and so forth, and being patted on the back on Mother's Day. -The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)
	the second Sunday in May, a day set aside in the US in honor of mothers.

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moting	(slang) going or moving along, as if in a car. (slang) moving speedily.
moting on all eight (two, etc.) cylinders	see CYLINDERS, MOTING ON ALL EIGHT (TWO, ETC.).
motion, 53	recall, 37, 173
motivated	given some inner drive, impulse, etc., that causes one to act in a certain way; given incentive.--compiled from Webster's New World Dictionary, Student Edition (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
motivation	that thing which motivates; a desire, fear, reason, etc., which moves or induces a person to act in a certain way.
motivational research	<p>research which attempts to determine why consumers buy the things they do, usually in order to increase sales. Those conducting this research interview and test consumers to determine their feelings and opinions. The data collected is interpreted using techniques from psychology and sociology to discover the supposed ``underlying motives" that influence people. This information is then used as a guide in advertising so as to influence consumers to buy, or buy more of, certain products. Now, the psychiatrist and psychologist and so forth are very busy in the world today on the field of motivational research-what they call motivational research, very interesting subject.</p> <p>the study of what conscious or subconscious influences actually induce people to choose or reject a course of action, especially all the factors that make potential customers buy or refrain from buying a particular commodity or brand. It might be motivational research entering in here, you know? ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p> <p>n. research which attempts to determine why consumers buy the things they do, usually for the purpose of increasing sales. Those conducting this research, interview and test consumers to determine their feelings and opinions. The data collected is interpreted using techniques from psychology and sociology to discover the supposed “underlying motives” that influence people. This information, such as people buying things to impress others or to keep up socially, is then used as a guide in advertising so as to influence consumers to buy, or buy more of, certain products.</p>

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motivator	<p>an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or part of life. The reason it is called a “motivator” is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it “motivates” a new overt act.</p> <p>an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a “motivator” is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it “motivates” a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been “motivated.” When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it. See also dynamics in this glossary.</p> <p>an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a motivator is Objective Process Objective refers to because it tends to prompt that one outward things not the thoughts or pays it back-it "motivates" a new feelings of the individual. An overt See also dynamic(s); overt act. Objective Process deals with the M/U misunderstood word. real and observable. It calls for the preclear to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the auditing command. N It locates the person in his environment establishes direct communication with the auditor,</p> <p>an act received by the person or individual causing injury, reduction or degradation of his beingness, person, associations or dynamics. A motivator is called a “motivator” because it tends to prompt an overt. It gives a person a motive or reason or justification for an overt. See also overt act in this glossary.</p> <p>an act received by the person or individual causing injury, reduction or degradation of his beingness, person, associations or dynamics. A motivator is called a “motivator” because it tends to prompt an overt. It gives a person a motive or reason or justification for an overt.</p> <p>an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The viewpoint from which the act is viewed resolves whether the act is an overt or a motivator. The reason it is called a “motivator” is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back-it “motivates” a new overt. When one has done something bad to someone or something one tends to believe it must have been “motivated.” When one has received something bad, he also may tend to feel he must have done something to deserve it.</p>
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an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a motivator is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it “motivates” a new overt. (Chapter 10, #2)

an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a “motivator” is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it “motivates” a new overt. See also overt in this glossary. That is the—a mechanism that surrounds the overt--motivator sequence.

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an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a motivator is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it “motivates” a new overt. See also the section on R2 - 62 in this book.

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an incident which happens to the preclear and which he dramatizes. It is an aggressive or destructive act received by the person or one of the dynamics. The reason it is called a motivator is because it tends to prompt that one pays it back—it “motivates” a new overt.

something or someone that initiates, or is a stimulus to, action or behavior.

an aggressive or destructive act received by the person

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-HCOB 20 May 1968.

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motor

of, manifested by or involving muscular movements.

of, manifested by or involving muscular movements. See also motor strip in this glossary.

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Motor Machinist's Mate	in the United States Navy, one who assists the engineering officer in the engine room of a ship. The motor machinist's mate is responsible for maintenance and repair of machinery and engines. There is a Chief Machinist's Mate and machinist's mates of the first, second and third class.
motorman	the operator of an electric streetcar, locomotive, etc.
Motown	an upbeat, often pop-influenced style of rhythm and blues associated with the city of Detroit and with numerous black vocalists and vocal groups since the 1950s and characterized by compact, danceable arrangements. See also rhythm and blues in this glossary.
Motts	a New York City staff member at time of this lecture.
Mount Button-Button	a made-up name for a mountain.
Mount Kaaf	a made-up name for a mountain.
Mount Punk	<p>a made-up name for a mountain. Now, I don't know, maybe we could sit on one mountain top and have an E-Meter lead from Mont Blanc over to Mount Punk, or something of the sort. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)</p> <p>a made-up name for a mountain. Now, I don't know, maybe we</p> <p>GLOSSARY</p> <p>a made-up name for a mountain.</p>
Mount Rushmore	a mountain in South Dakota, US, in which the likenesses of four presidents' heads are carved George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.
mountain out of a molehill, (make a)	exaggerate a minor difficulty.
Mountain, Mr.	<p>a made-up name.</p> <p>a made-up name for a preclear.</p> <p>a made-up name for a preclear. But if you knew your gradients and you knew this, then you wouldn't bang your head up against this thing of saying, ``Well, Joe Class 0, you certainly aren't handling this pc, Mr. Mountain." ⇐Gradients (29 Sept. 64)</p>
mountaineering	the sport of climbing mountains. Now, I must caution you that if you think all there is to know about an E-Meter is its various reads, then you would think all there is to know about

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mountaineering is the definition of the word ``mountain."

the sport of climbing mountains.

mounting rising; ascending; soaring.

mouse, crazy as a (church) a coined phrase meaning completely crazy. This phrase may allude to the fighting habits of male mice, who kick and bite and roll over and over until one of the combatants is injured and if escape is not possible then feigning death and submitting to the attacks of the aggressor.

mousetrap, build (make) a better to create or present a superior service or product. This phrase comes from a statement attributed to American lecturer,

mouth, down in the (informal) sad or discouraged; gloomy; dejected.

mouths of babes, (from the) a phrase referring to something wise or extremely relevant spoken by one who is otherwise considered too young or inexperienced to know. Mouth, in this sense, means speech or utterance, and babe means a childlike, innocent or inexperienced person. This term originated in the Bible.

movement of a pendulum. Example "The weather pendulum swung from severe draught to raging floods."

mow (him) down kill or destroy (him) as with swift, sudden strokes, gunfire, etc.

mowing people down killing or destroying people with swift, sudden strokes, gunfire, etc.

Mr. Freud Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), Austrian physician and founder of psychoanalysis.

Mr. Whipple see □ Charmin.

MRINA an abbreviation for Member of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects, a British professional organization for those involved in the design, construction, repair and operation of ships, boats and other marine structures. Founded in 1860, the organization holds conferences and workshops, distributes textbooks for students and practicing naval architects and accredits a variety of university, company and individual academic and training courses.

abbreviation for Member of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects. The Royal Institution of Naval Architects is a British

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	professional organization of marine engineers involved in ship designing and planning.
Mrs. Pattycake	a made-up name for a person.
MTS	abbreviation for Mission Tech Services. Reports to Ops Chief - Station Ship, Code MTS.
	abbreviation for Mission Tech Services.
muck	(colloquial) spoil, bungle, botch.
	filth, dirt or slime. Used figuratively.
muck (something) up	(informal) make a mess of or bungle (something).
muck-along	(slang) tending to waste time; puttering.
mucked-up	(slang) spoiled; fouled up; made a mess of Well, that's just the restimulated charge that's been slapped at him out of this mucked-up bank that he is gratuitously handed. . . -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)
mucked-up	(slang) spoiled; fouled or messed up.
	(slang) spoiled; fouled up; made a mess of.
mucking around	wasting time, puttering, going about aimlessly.
mucklucks	a made-up word.
mucky	(informal) in an untidy condition; messy.
mud	(slang) the worst part of anything; the dregs. And by increasing that awareness scale as you come up the line of course the individual will get saner and saner and brighter and brighter and come back to battery and become more aware, be himself, and his old abilities will come back, and he'll lay aside some umpty-ump trillion-trillion-trillions of pure mud.
	(slang) the worst part of anything; the dregs.
mud ball (mud-ball)	n. 1. a coined variation of the term mudsling, meaning the act of speaking derogatorily, abusively or maliciously about someone, as for discrediting or harming his reputation. Mud means vicious or derogatory talk or writing; sling means to hurl or throw. 2. an abusive, scandalous or malicious remark.

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Mud Bayou	a made-up name for a place.
mud boxes	areas in the bilge which collect the mud out of the bilge water. See also bilge in this glossary.
mud pie	a molded mass of mud made by children in play.
muddle	a confused, disordered, or embarrassing state of affairs; a mess. a confused state of mind.
muddy	to produce confusion in.
Mudge, Professor	a character in the story The Dangerous Dimension written by LRH and first published in Astounding Science Fiction in 1938. Mudge, a meek and mild professor, undergoes a striking personality change when he discovers a mathematical equation that enables him to go anywhere he thinks of—even when he does not want to.
muff	(informal) bungle; handle clumsily. (psychiatry) a cloth wrapped tightly over the mouth and nostrils of noisy patients in insane asylums, to keep down the noise and keep the patients quiet.
muffed	(informal) bungled; performed clumsily.
mug	(slang) a man; a fellow; a guy. a thug, ruffian or other criminal. (slang) a thug, ruffian or other criminal. (slang) in a pouting mood; sullen; moping.
mugwump	a person who acts independently, especially in politics.
muldeberries	a made-up word for a type of berry.
multiple sclerosis	a disease in which there is damage to the central nervous system; it is marked by speech defects, loss of muscular coordination, etc.
multiplicity	a large number or variety.
multitudinous	very numerous; many. very numerous; many. There's always an LRH Communicator,

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and he normally—he has lots of multitudinous duties of one kind or another.

Mumbo Jumbo, Florida a made-up name for a location in the state of Florida, USA.

a made-up name for a location in the state of Florida, USA. Now, this person writes in and he says, "I live down here in Mumbo Jumbo, Florida."

Mummy's Foot, The title of a story written by French writer Theophile Gautier (1811 - 1872).

munication (1 Nov. 54); 1~1

Munich a city and commercial, industrial, transportation, communications and cultural center in Germany. During World War II, the Allies bombed much of the city. See also war in this glossary.

a city and commercial, industrial, transportation, communications and cultural center in Germany. During World War II, the Allies bombed much of the city. See also World War II in this glossary.

a city in West Germany. The Munich Agreement was signed here in 1938 by France and Great Britain, to surrender part of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany. See also Chamberlain in this glossary.

a city in West Germany. The Munich Agreement was signed here in 1938 by France and Great Britain, to surrender part of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany. See also Chamberlain in this glossary. They were actually stacked on his desk as the exact intentions of Nazi Germany and yet he went to Munich.

Murad cigarettes a Turkish brand of cigarettes, first manufactured in 1900 by a New York, USA, tobacco company, Anargyros. Murad cigarettes were named after the Emperor Murad IV (1612–1640) of Turkey, who not only banned the smoking of tobacco, but executed those who were caught doing it. The popularity of Murad cigarettes reached its peak by World War I (1914–1918) but later gave way to the newer American blend cigarettes.

a made-up name for a brand of cigarette.

Murat Joachim Murat (1767? - 1815), French cavalry commander. He gave up his studies for the priesthood to fight in Egypt (1798 - 99) with Napoleon and fought in various battles with Napoleon until 1815.

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murder outed	something was suddenly disclosed or a mystery was solved; the misdeed was made known, usually applied to one of a serious nature. This is a coined variation of the saying murder will out, meaning the crime of murder is so horrible that, no matter how hard someone attempts to hide it, in the end it will always become known. The word out in this case is used as a verb and means to become public; to become apparent or revealed.
murder will out	the truth will come to light.
murder, get away with	(informal) to commit a blameworthy act without incurring harm or punishment. (figurative) to commit an act for which one could be censured, without incurring retribution or punishment.
murder-mystery	of or pertaining to a murder story in which the murderer's identity is concealed by a complicated plot until the dénouement (the clearing up, at the end of a play or story, of the complications of the plot). Every once in a while some murder-mystery characters. . . -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
Murphy, Bridey	<p>a widely published account of a woman who was regressed back to the 1800s through the use of hypnosis during which a full and detailed life in Ireland was contacted. Her name in that life was Bridey Murphy. Dianetics discoveries inspired and were the impetus behind this 1952 episode. And when all of this Bridey Murphy came out, I imagine a few of you wondered why we didn't plunge in. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p> <p>a previous life identity of Mrs. Virginia Tighe, an American born in 1923. In 1952, Tighe was the subject of an amateur hypnotist named Morey Bernstein. After giving a factual account of very early this-lifetime incidents, Tighe was directed to go prior to birth this lifetime. At this point she began to relate detailed descriptions of people, places and things associated with a previous life identity known as Bridey Murphy, born December 20, 1798, as the only daughter of Kathleen and Duncan Murphy, living in a small town near Cork, Ireland. She used terms that were correct for the time and place, and thus gave support to the validity of this identity. In the eleven months following she was put through six hypnotic sessions. Each session was recorded and in early 1956 a book detailing these was published. Entitled The Search for Bridey Murphy, the book instantly became a bestseller with more than 170,000 copies in print. The story sparked a craze of reincarnation parties, magazine articles, songs about Bridey Murphy, and even a movie.</p>

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a widely published account of a woman who was regressed back to the 1800s through the use of hypnosis during which a full and detailed life in Ireland was contacted. Her name in that life was Bridey Murphy. Dianetics discoveries inspired and were the impetus behind this 1952 episode.

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reference to a widely published account of a woman who was regressed back to the 1800s through the use of hypnosis during which a full and detailed life in Ireland was contacted. Her name in that life was Bridey Murphy. Dianetics discoveries inspired and were the impetus behind this 1952 episode.

- Murray's a publishing company established in the late 1700s in Great Britain. Murray's became known for publishing a large series of guidebooks on travel.
- muscle-bound having enlarged and inelastic muscles, as from excessive exercise.
- music goes 'round and 'round and it comes out here, the a reference to The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round, a nonsense song about a French horn. (A French horn consists of metallic tubing, ten feet [3.05 meters] in length, bent into rings which go around and around, and gradually widening towards the end where the sound comes out.) Written in 1935, the song was introduced by its creators in a New York nightclub. In 1943 it was recorded and released by the then-new Decca recording company and was the first release to be profitable for that company.
- music therapy humorous reference to the bizarre attempt at influencing one's moods or emotions by taking narcotic pills, playing music at high volume and going to sleep to wake up affected by it. For example, a person might take the pills, play Bach loudly and go to sleep so as to wake up feeling "Bach-y."
- music. The song begins "You've got to accentuate the positive, Eliminate the negative, Latch on to the affirmative, Don't mess with Mister In-between." These lines are repeated over and over throughout the song. The song appeared in 1945 in the film Here Come the Waves, sung by American entertainer Bing Crosby (1904–1977) and the female trio known as the Andrews Sisters. The phrase itself literally

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means to give prominence to or emphasize something positive, constructive, etc.

musk glands	<p>n. a reference to the sweat glands of a human body, the minute structures within the skin that produce sweat.</p> <p>glands that emit a strong, penetrating odor.</p>
muskets	<p>long-barrelled firearms used as by infantry soldiers before the invention of the rifle.</p>
Mussolini	<p>Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian Fascists and prime minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943. See also fascism.</p> <p>Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 1943. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition.</p> <p>Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945), founder and leader of the Fascist Party and premier of Italy 1922 - 43. He gained and maintained his power by physical violence against his opposition.</p> <p>Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945). Italian fascist dictator of Italy from 1922 - 1945. Mussolini recieved backing and support from Nazi Germany during World War II.</p> <p>Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian Fascists and prime minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943. Fascists are people who believe in or practice fascism, the principles or methods of a government or a political party favoring rule by a dictator, with strong control of industry and labor by the central government, great restrictions upon the freedom of individuals, and extreme nationalism and militarism.</p> <p>Benito Mussolini (1883–1945). Italian fascist dictator of Italy from 1922–1945. Mussolini received backing and support from Nazi Germany during World War II. And the very superior and gallant organization of the Spanish military was able then to crush them rather effectively, financed and helped by Mussolini and others.</p> <p>Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian Fascists and prime minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943. See also fascism. If we believe implicitly in an organization, we have a situation whereby every agent of fascism in Italy had to phone Mussolini in Rome to make a decision. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p>

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Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian Fascists and prime minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943. See also fascism. - Scientology and Effective Knowledge

Mussorgsky	<p>Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1835-1881), Russian composer of operas and orchestral works and songs. Or go over to the Royal Festival Hall or some such area, the music hall, and start talking outside when you hear-oh, there's something by Mussorgsky, you see? -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)</p> <p>Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1839–1881), one of the most influential and original composers in the history of Russian music. His Boris Godunov (1874) is thought of as one of the finest Russian operas, for which he was most notably known. His major contribution to the piano repertoire, one for which he is also famous, is Pictures at an Exhibition. His bold and rather unconventional harmonies influenced many later non-Russian composers. The sixty-five songs he composed portray vivid pictures of Russian life and capture the inflections of spoken Russian. He died in 1881 of alcoholism, leaving behind a number of scores and operas incomplete, later to be completed by other Russian composers.</p> <p>Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1835 - 1881), Russian composer of operas and orchestral works and songs.</p>
muster, stand	to undergo a formal military inspection.
mustering	assembling or gathering together for and putting through a roll call.
Mutnick	1. a humorous variation of Sputnik 2 (the Russian word sputnik literally means traveling companion), one of the satellites launched by the Soviet Union in the late 1950s. Sputnik 1, launched October 1957, was the first manmade satellite to go into space. Sputnik 2 launched in November 1957, carrying a dog, was the first satellite sent into orbit with a living creature aboard. Mutt is an affectionate, somewhat disparaging term for a dog. Mutnick would be a Sputnik carrying a dog. 2. a reference to the dog onboard the Sputnik 2.
mutt	(slang) a stupid or foolish person.
muttonheadedly	(slang) stupidly.
mutual	done, said, felt, etc., by each toward the other; given and received.

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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mutuality	a condition or quality of being mutual (pertaining to each of two or more; held in common; shared). -Random House Second Edition Unabridged Dictionary.
muzhik	<p>(Russian) a peasant. And the Russian people still think that there are a bunch of muzhiks over here and so forth who are being sold with the land. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>a Russian peasant.</p> <p>(Russian) a peasant.</p> <p>(Russian) a peasant. Used humorously in this lecture.</p>
muzhiks	Russian peasants.
muzzle	the front end of the barrel of a rifle, pistol, etc.
muzzled	using muzzled auditing, which means the stark total of TRs 0 to 4 and not anything else added. It is called so because auditors too often added in comments, Q-and-Aed, deviated, discussed and otherwise messed up a session. Muzzle meant a "muzzle was put on them," figuratively speaking, so they would only state the auditing command and ack. A muzzled auditor is not expected to do anything but state the command (or ask the question) with no variation, acknowledge the pc's answer and handle the pc origins by understanding and acknowledging what the pc said.
MV Apollo	<p>short for Motor Vessel Apollo. See Flag in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Motor Vessel Apollo. See Flag in this glossary. @A warm wind came up and the heating system on the "MV Apollo" was no longer required to be on.</p>
MV ²	<p>(physics) part of the formula $E = 1/2 MV^2$ where E represents energy, M represents mass and "V" represents velocity (speed) squared (multiplied by itself). It is the formula for calculating the energy of a body in motion. I'm not telling you now a bunch of Eastern superstition, I'm telling something that is probably much better founded than MV'. -Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p> <p>a reference to a mathematical formula used to determine the energy that a body has (such as a moving car) that results from its motion. The formula is $E = 1/2 MV^2$. E stands for energy. M stands for mass. V² stands for velocity squared (multiplied by itself). Thus, this formula states that the energy of a body in motion is equal to one-half of its mass multiplied by its velocity</p>

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(squared).

(physics) part of the formula $E = 1/2 MV^2$ where E represents energy, M represents mass and “V²” represents velocity (speed) squared (multiplied by itself). It is the formula for calculating the energy of a body in motion.

MWboys men in charge of grazing cattle in the western United States. Also, in novels, movies, etc., western US characters who ride horses and carry guns. And that gives you the difference between the cowboys in the white hats and the cowboys in the black hats, see? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 „-„.Aug. 63)

My Fair Lady a very successful musical based on the 1913 play Pygmalion, by British playwright, George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950). The musical tells how Englishman, Henry Higgins, a professor of phonetics teaches Eliza Doolittle, an uneducated cockney flower seller, how to speak and act like a duchess and passes her off successfully as such in high society. The music from this musical was one of the biggest successes of the American musical theater with over five million copies of the recording sold.

a movie adapted from George Bernard Shaw's play Pygmalion.

my hat (colloquial) certainly not! An expression used to show disagreement with or one's surprise at a statement, remark, etc. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as my foot, my eye, etc.)

my own little hatchet see HATCHET, MY OWN LITTLE.

myopia inability to see clearly what is far away—nearsightedness.

myriad an indefinitely great number.

any indefinitely large number.

mystery the condition of being secret or secretive.

Mystery band a range on the Know to Mystery Scale. It is characterized by unpredictation, confusion and then total blackout. Mystery is the level of always pretending there's always something to know earlier than the mystery. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary. ⌘Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics; The Phoenix Lectures.

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mysticism	<p>the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people.</p> <p>the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. We weren't talking about mysticism, magic, psychic souls or something a lot of—a bunch of vias.</p> <p>any of the doctrines or beliefs that assert the possibility of attaining knowledge of spiritual truths through intuition acquired by fixed meditation.</p> <p>the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. And he's never been audited and he has never been anywhere near Buddhism, mysticism, anything else. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)</p> <p>1. the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. 2. many right ideas, but the wrong way to go about it.</p> <p>the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people. Now, under this particular zone in Scientology right now, we have, oddly enough, culminated—and this is hard to believe, because it is such a wildly embracive figure—we have culminated in anything that was desirable in the fields of religion, mysticism, spiritualism or mental sciences.</p> <p>any doctrine that asserts the possibility of attaining knowledge of spiritual truths through intuition acquired by fixed meditation.</p>
mystics	persons who practice mysticism, the beliefs or practices of those who claim to have experiences based on intuition, meditation, etc., of a spiritual nature, by which they learn truths not known by ordinary people.
myth	a belief, opinion or theory that is not based on fact or reality.
mythological family attacked by snakes	a reference to an ancient sculpture, portraying the death of Laocöon (priest of the Greek god, Apollo),

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and his two sons. Laocoön is said to have offended Apollo by breaking his oath of celibacy and begetting two sons, and also by having warned the Trojans against accepting the Trojan horse from the Greeks (a large wooden horse that held Greek soldiers planning on capturing the city of Troy). Apollo sent two great sea serpents which crushed Laocoön and his twin sons to death.

Nader, Ralph

(1934–) American lawyer who became famous as an advocate for consumer protection against government and business practices considered dangerous to public health and safety. His book, *Unsafe at Any Speed* (1965), attacked the American automobile industry for placing profits and style over safety. It specifically criticized General Motors Corporation (one of the largest automobile manufacturers in the world) for building a vehicle he called a “death trap.” The book became a bestseller and led to the passage of legislation which gave the government the power to enact safety standards for all automobiles sold in the United States. General Motors tried to discredit Nader personally and set private detectives on him. Nader sued General Motors for invasion of privacy, and the company was eventually forced to pay him \$300,000. Nader also publicized the possible dangers of excessive use of X-rays, food additives and radiation from TVs. Additionally, his efforts brought about stricter safety and health laws in meat and poultry industries, coal mines, etc.

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(1934 -) US lawyer known as a leading advocate for consumers. Nader became known in the 1960s for accusing the automobile industry of producing dangerous cars. He then later attacked unsanitary conditions in the meat packing industry and called for

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more attention to railroad and airline safety.

Nagasaki a seaport in southwest Japan; site of the second military use of the atomic bomb on 9 August 1945.

nags torments with persistent demands or complaints. Fellow says he's having an awful lot of trouble with his boss, can't talk to his boss and his boss nags him all the time without any cause or reason. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

torments with persistent demands or complaints.

nah colloquial pronunciation of the word no.

(colloquial) no; a negative reply.

(colloquial) no; a negative reply. Now, to take anybody that knows nothing about Scientology, give him one of these things, aw, nah, nah. 1Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) no; a negative reply. Now, to take anybody that knows nothing about Scientology, give him one of these things, aw, nah, nah. 2Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) no; a negative reply. And if I told you all these universes were the same? Nah. That's one of the primary points Two universes are never the same universe.

nail (1) (informal) detect and expose (a lie, scandal, etc.). (2) (informal) catch (a person) in some difficulty, lie, etc.

nail (something) down settle or establish (something) clearly and unmistakably.

nail, for want of a see BATTLE THAT WAS LOST ALL FOR THE LOSS OF A HORSESHOE NAIL, THE.

nailed made fast or kept firmly in one place or position.

kept firmly in one place or position.

(slang) made final; thoroughly known. A variation of nailed down.

nailed down settled definitely; made sure.

(slang) (1) thoroughly known. (2) made securely final.

(slang) in good condition; secured.

	(slang) thoroughly known.
namby-pamby	<p>lacking vigor or decisiveness; weak.</p> <p>lacking vigor or decisiveness; weak. -Not one namby-pamby bunch of panty-waist dilettantes have ever made any thing.</p> <p>lacking vigor or decisiveness; weak. @Not one namby-pamby bunch of panty-waist dilettantes have ever made anything.</p>
name of God, in the	see GOD, IN THE NAME OF.
name, rank, serial number	<p>a precise statement of 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.”</p> <p>(informal) 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.”</p>
Nanking	former capital of China located in the east-central part of the country. In 1937, before the start of World War II (1939–1945), the city was captured by the Japanese. In addition to setting much of it on fire, the Japanese started a great massacre and committed numerous atrocities which became widely known as the “Rape of Nanking.” In 1946, following Japan’s surrender, the city was again made the Chinese capital and remained so until the Communist takeover in 1949.
Nantes	a manufacturing and commercial city in northwestern France. It was heavily damaged by allied bombing in World War II.
Napa	1. a city in Napa County in west central California, USA, located about thirtyfive miles (56.3 km) northeast of San Francisco. Napa was incorporated in the late 1800s and became the center of a famous wine- producing and tourist area. 2. a reference to the Napa State Hospital, a state mental institution located in Napa. The institution is a major employer for the area.
Napoleon	Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. Well-known, even stellar, examples of such a personality are, of course,

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Napoleon and Hitler.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769@1821), Emperor of the French (1804@ 1814 and 1815). He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor, and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe. By 1812, most of Europe was under Napoleon's control. At this point, however, he attempted to invade Russia, in violation of a treaty he had made with them earlier. The invasion was a failure which drained Napoleon's resources and ended in defeat. The other countries he had been holding in check rose up against him, and Napoleon abdicated in April 1814. He was exiled to the Italian island of Elba, but escaped in March 1815 and reestablished himself, with the help of supporters in France, as emperor. The other European countries again allied against him, and Napoleon was decisively defeated in June of 1815. He was sent into permanent exile on the island of Saint Helena, off the west coast of Africa. In 1821, still exiled at Saint Helena, Napoleon died of cancer.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by the allies against him in 1815. (He didn't recognize Napoleon or Al-Elba)

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769@1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader and emperor of France (1804 - 15).

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader and emperor of France (1804 - 15). In the early part of his career his army consisted of 30,000 soldiers. By 1812 Napoleon had built his army up to 500,000 men.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader and emperor of France (1804 - 15). He led a brilliant campaign of French domination in Europe but ended in ruin, spending the last years of his life as a prisoner on a lonely British island.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe

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until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815.
(Chapter 4, #4)

Napoleonic

of the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769--1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815. It's no wonder the French over there-of course in a harder time, during Napoleonic times we could have said, ``Who cares how many Frenchmen get killed?" do you see, but today we shouldn't have that calloused attitude and we ought to do something about the French educational system because they drive more students to suicide than you could easily count.

like, having the nature of, characteristic of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815.

of or having to do with Napoleon. See Napoleon in this glossary.

of the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821), French military leader. He rose to power in France by military force, declared himself emperor and conducted campaigns of conquest across Europe until his final defeat by armies allied against him in 1815.

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Napoleonic Wars

the intermittent wars (1796 - 1815) waged by France principally against England, Prussia, Austria and Russia.

Napoleon's Grand Army

the army of French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821). In 1812, when Napoleon, on his last major

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campaign invaded Russia, this army totalled 600,000 men.

the army of French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte (1769@1821). In 1812, when Napoleon, on his last major campaign invaded Russia, this army totalled 600,000 men. My golly, there was one girl served with Napoleon's Grand Army nearly every campaign straight through. ðYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

the army of French military leader Napoleon Bonaparte (1769@1821). In 1812, when Napoleon, on his last major campaign invaded Russia, this army totalled 600,000 men. My golly, there was one girl served with Napoleon's Grand Army nearly every campaign straight through. ðYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

narcissism n. excessive self-love or admiration; love of self to the exclusion of others. This term originates from the Greek legend of Narcissus.

(psychoanalysis) arrest at or regression to a supposed stage of development in which the self is an object of erotic pleasure.

Narcissus2 in Greek mythology, a handsome youth (the son of the river god named Cephissus) whom many women fell in love with but who rejected their love. One of the women who fell in love with Narcissus was a nature goddess named Echo. Echo had earlier been cursed so that she could not speak except to repeat what was said to her and thus was unable to tell Narcissus of her love for him. Then one day when Narcissus was walking in the woods, Echo approached him with outstretched arms, but Narcissus cruelly refused her love. She was so humiliated that she hid in a cave and wasted away until only her voice remained. To punish Narcissus for what he had done, another goddess named Nemesis (a goddess of divine retribution) made Narcissus fall deeply in love with his own face as seen in a pool of water. Fascinated with his own reflection, Narcissus was unable to remove himself from his image and wasted away, and where his body had lain grew a beautiful flower that now bears his name. From this legend comes the term narcissism which means excessive self-love or admiration; love of self to the exclusion of others.

Narconon a social betterment organization and global network of drug rehabilitation and drug education centers, dedicated to restoring drug-free lives to drug dependent people through the use of L. Ron Hubbard's drug rehabilitation methods. PART ONE, CHAPTER 1, #3

a drug rehabilitation program using L. Ron Hubbard's technology.

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It was originally organized in the Arizona State Prison by an inmate who was himself a drug addict of thirteen years. He put to use the basic principles of the mind contained in books by L. Ron Hubbard, and by doing so completely cured himself and helped twenty other inmates do the same. Narconon means non-narcosis, and there are now Narconon centers in many areas around the world. On the Narconon program, no drugs whatever are used for withdrawal, and the usual withdrawal effects, such as those experienced by quitting drugs "cold turkey," are most often completely bypassed.

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(meaning no drugs) an effective drug rehabilitation program using L. Ron Hubbard's technology. Narconon centers, headed by Narconon International are social reform groups dedicated to terminatedly handling the abuse of drugs in today's society. Narconon and HGCs still use TRs for that purpose.

narcotic	of or having the power to produce narcosis, a state of stupor or greatly reduced activity produced by a drug.
narration	the telling of a story or of happenings.
narrative	in reference to running narrative incidents or chains of incidents in a Dianetics auditing session. A narrative chain is a chain of similar experiences rather than similar somatics; a chain of incidents of similar description or event (such as "falls downstairs," "fight with brother") as opposed to one in which the similarity of content is of feelings, sensations, attitudes, pains, emotions. There isn't a case in the world that wouldn't crack up on GF 40 Expanded, which has in it the running of engrams, narrative—and of course, when it goes into drugs that's also with somatics (the full Drug Rundown can be done from it)—and listing, which is Grade III, Class III, Level III material. in the manner used to handle narrative chains of incidents in a

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Dianetics auditing session. A narrative chain is a chain of similar experiences rather than similar somatics.

in reference to running narrative incidents or chains of incidents in a Dianetics auditing session. A narrative chain is a chain of similar experiences rather than similar somatics; a chain of incidents of similar description or event (such as “falls downstairs,” “fight with brother”), as opposed to one in which the similarity of content is of feelings, sensations, attitudes, pains, emotions.

pertaining to narrative incidents or chains of incidents in a Dianetics auditing session. A narrative chain is a chain of similar experiences rather than similar somatics; a chain of incidents of similar description or event (such as “falls downstairs,” “fight with brother”), as opposed to one in which the similarity of content is of feelings, sensations, attitudes, pains, emotions.

Nash-Wheelsy a made-up name for a type of machine. And the other one says, “That's a Nash-Wheelsy.” \neg Education (25 Oct. 56)

a made-up name for a machine. It is a play on the name Nash-Healy, a sleek American sports car manufactured in the 1950s by American Motors.

nasty (slang) excellent; “wicked”; “mean.”

National Academy of American Psychology an association formed in 1957 in Washington, DC, USA, to bring about high ethical standards in the field of mental health in America. It was located in the same building as the Founding Church of Washington, DC, and had a program to disseminate an eighteenpoint code of ethics and practice (called the Loyalty Oath of Mental Practice) and get psychiatrists, psychologists, psychoanalysts, etc., signed and sworn to it. It was not organized to train people, but only to assure the public of good

an association formed in 1957, under the auspices of the Founding Church of Scientology Washington, DC, which had the purpose of bringing about high ethical standards in the mental health field of America. It had a program to disseminate an eighteen point code of ethics (Loyalty Oath of Mental Practice) and get psychiatrists, psychologists, etc., signed and sworn to it.

National Agricultural Act a reference to farm legislation enacted in the United States from the early to mid-twentieth century. This legislation contained measures to curtail overall farm production (in order to

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bring about an increase in commodity prices), including placing limits on the amount of acreage that could be cultivated and providing cash subsidies for farmers who participated in governmental agricultural programs.

National Biscuit Company an American company founded in 1898 that became one of the world's largest manufacturers of crackers and cookies (also known as biscuits). In 1941 the letters N.B.C., the official trademark of the company, were changed to Nabisco, which had first appeared many years earlier as a possible name for one of the company's products, "Uneeda Biscuit."

an American company founded in 1898 that produces several kinds of foodstuffs, including biscuit products, crackers, cookies, breakfast cereal and desserts. Also known as Nabisco.

an American company founded in 1898 that produces several kinds of foodstuffs, including biscuit products, crackers, cookies, breakfast cereal and desserts. Also known as Nabisco. You say, "Well, what about the National Biscuit Company?" Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

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National Cash RegisterNCR

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National Casualty short for National Casualty Company, an American insurance company founded in 1904. Casualty insurance protects a person financially against accidents and property damage in such instances as occupational accidents, automobile accidents and theft. It does not include life insurance, fire insurance or marine insurance.

short for National Casualty Company, an insurance company in the United States with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. Casualty insurance is a type of insurance which protects a person from lawsuits filed by persons he has injured or whose property he has injured. It also will provide payments to the insured person for accidents which happen to himself or to his property.

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National Insurance Company a made-up name for a company. National Insurance is the act or 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 Museum the United States National Museum, located in Washington, DC. It consists of two sections or major collections (separated into two museums since 1964)-American history and technology, and natural history. The American history and technology section (now called the National Museum of American History) includes the US government's collection of historic and scientific objects, valued at millions of dollars. For example, it includes the desk at which Thomas Jefferson wrote the first version of the Declaration of Independence, the first telephone and the first sewing machine. The natural history part of the museum (now called the National Museum of Natural History) ranks as one of the world's major centers for the study of the natural sciences. It includes such displays as dinosaurs, gems and minerals, mammals, birds, marine life and others. Both museums are under the administration of the Smithsonian Institute, a group of scientific and cultural institutes which were created in 1846 from a grant given by the British scientist James Smithson. The Smithsonian Institute is overseen by a committee including the US vice-president and several other government leaders. It carries on research and educational work and publishes the monthly magazine Smithsonian, as well as many scientific and scholarly journals and books. Some of the government photographers and scientists up in the National Museum were patient enough to teach me about photography, I read books on the subject, read this and that, even worked in professional darkrooms.

short for the United States National Museum, a part of the Smithsonian Institution (an organization founded in the US in 1846 with the purpose of "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"). The United States National Museum is located in Washington, DC and consists of two parts the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of History and Technology. Some of the government photographers and scientists up in the National Museum were patient enough to teach me about photography, I read books on the subject, read this and that, even worked in professional darkrooms. ⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

a reference to the United States National Museum, founded in

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1846 and located in Washington, DC, USA. The museum contains exhibits on the cultural, social, scientific and technological developments of the United States, as well as exhibits on natural history, geology, archeology, etc. The museum also conducts research work and provides various college-level educational programs.

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National Provincial Bank the name of a bank in England, established in 1833, which in 1968 merged with the Westminster Bank to form the National Westminster Bank Ltd. with branches throughout the United Kingdom and other areas of the world.

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.

nationalists persons devoted and loyal to their own nation, following the policy or doctrine of asserting the interests of their own nation, viewed as separate from the interests of other nations or the common interests of all nations.

natively belonging to a person or thing by nature; inborn; natural.

NATO abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance established (1949) by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States, and later joined by Greece and Turkey (1952) and West Germany (1955). Its aim is to safeguard the Atlantic community, particularly against the Soviet bloc.

abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an international organization begun in 1949 whose member countries have pledged to settle disputes among themselves peacefully and to defend one another against outside aggressors.

abbreviation for North Atlantic Treaty Organization. An international organization, begun in 1949. Members have pledged to settle disputes among themselves peacefully, and to defend one another against outside aggressors. Member nations include

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Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States, Greece, Spain, Turkey and West Germany and France.

nattering finding fault with; griping. In Scientology, if a person is nattering about somebody, one knows the person has overts on that somebody. See also overt in this glossary. This pc is nattering at you, so obviously conduct would indicate that you must have done something wrong.

finding fault with; griping. In Scientology, if a person is nattering about somebody, one knows the person has overts on that somebody.

finding fault with; griping. In Scientology, if a person is nattering about somebody, one knows the person has overts on that somebody. See also overt in this glossary.

finding fault with; griping. And I've been nattering about it and talking with Mary Sue about it, and your Instructors, for some weeks now. -- Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe

nattery inclined to fault-finding and griping. See also natter in this glossary.

inclined to natter.

characterized by fault-finding, griping. ``Pc nattery today, therefore, we couldn't get much auditing done."

engaging in natter, which means find fault with; gripe. In Scientology, if a person is nattery about somebody, one knows the person has overts on that somebody. -Webster's Third New International Dictionary; HCOB 31 January 1970.

nattier m. a coined term meaning to feel depressed, dejected, etc. This is an allusion to "Nattier blue," a soft shade of blue, named after artist, Jean Marc Nattier (1685-1766), who often used this color in his paintings.

natural philosophy earlier name for natural science or physics, the study of nature and the physical universe.

natural selection a process in nature resulting in the survival and perpetuation of only those forms of plant and animal life having certain favorable characteristics that best enable them to adapt to a specific environment.

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see Darwin in this glossary.

naturopath	one who practices naturopathy, a system or method of treating disease that employs no surgery or synthetic drugs but uses special diets, herbs, vitamins, massage, etc., to assist the natural healing processes.
naught	nothing.
nautch dance	n. an Eastern dance performed by nautch girls.
nautical month	n. a humorous reference to the month of December, based on the pronunciation of its abbreviation (“Dec.”) as deck, which alludes to the deck of a ship.
nauticalese	the language of sailors and seamanship. A coined word from “nautical” of sailors or seamanship and “-ese” the language or dialect of.
nav shack	n. a shortened form of navigation shack. For the full definition, see NAVIGATION SHACK. (informal) short for navigation shack, a room or structure on a ship for housing navigational equipment.
naval cannon	heavy artillery pieces mounted to the decks of ships.
naval command	a naval force, organization or district, under a specified authority or jurisdiction. I dashed down here and found out there was actually a naval command in this area –it’s called the Potomac River Naval Command. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957) a naval force, organization or district under a specified authority or jurisdiction. See also naval district in this glossary. a naval force, organization or district, under a specified authority or jurisdiction.
naval district	a geographical area in which all nonoperational naval activities (those dealing with training) are directed by a commanding officer. n. any of several geographical areas into which the United States is divided by the Navy for purposes of administration. A naval district is headed by a commanding officer who is responsible for the organization and effective operation of naval bases, recruiting

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stations, submarine bases, schools, navy shipbuilding activities, etc., within his district.

Naval Intelligence, Office of a section of the United States Navy. Intelligence has to do with the gathering, distribution and evaluation of information, especially secret information about an enemy or potential enemy.

navel, contemplate one's a reference to a practice in certain religions in which a person gazes at or concentrates on the area around the navel as a supposed aid to meditation, or to induce a hypnotic state, etc.

navigation shack n. a space aboard a ship, housing charts and other equipment and instruments used by a navigator at sea to monitor the ship's position and course.

a room or structure on a ship where the navigational equipment is housed and from where navigation of the ship is directed.

navigator a person who directs the course of (a ship or aircraft or vehicle, etc.).

navy yard a government dockyard where naval ships are built, repaired and fitted out, and naval supplies and munitions are laid up.

Nawth a humorous pronunciation of North. This is an allusion to the dialects of the southern United States which are generally spoken with a strong, slow accent (called a "drawl"). Nawth represents how a southern person with such an accent would pronounce this word.

nay not only that, but also.

Nazi Germany referring to Germany under the rule of the Nazi party, as led by Adolf Hitler. This party seized control of Germany in 1933 and practiced state control of industry, condemnation of communism and races of people other than its own, and promoted the dominance of Germany as a world power.

Germany during the period when it was under the control of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. In 1933 the party seized political control of the country under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. The word Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist).

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reference to Germany when it was under the control of the National Socialist German Workers' Party beginning in 1933. The party seized political control of the country under the leadership of Adolf Hitler and systematically eliminated opposition, and put into effect its program of nationalism, racism, rearmament, aggression, etc. In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II (1939 - 1945). Upon Germany's surrender (1945), its standard of living collapsed and there was widespread suffering. The word Nazi comes from the German word Nationalsozialist (national socialist).

Nazi Party the National Socialist German Workers' Party which, in 1933, seized political control of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945). In alliance with Italy and, later, Japan, Nazi-controlled Germany entered into a large-scale war with many other nations of the world, which came to be called World War II. The Nazi party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion of the war. Nazi comes from the German word Nazi(onalsozialist). See also Hitler in this glossary.

NC02 reference to nitrous oxide (N₂O), a colorless gas that dulls pain, and in some patients produces exhilaration and occasionally uncontrollable laughter; laughing gas. It is used in dentistry as an anesthetic.

NCLE abbreviation for National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice.

ne plus ultra the highest point capable of being reached or attained. The highest achievement possible. Perfection. The phrase is Latin and literally means ``no more beyond."

(Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection. The ACC – which is just about to begin; the 18th ACC – takes these very things which I've been showing you here and which you've been drilling on in the seminars, and takes these things and pushes them up to a ne plus ultra. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

the utmost limit. (From the Latin no more beyond.)

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

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of the Strait of Gibraltar). He has the right to deny people the right to play a game and he will use it and use it and use it until you finally get the ne plus ultra, the reductio ad nauseum of all personnel officers an army personnel officer. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

(Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection. I'm going to—taping this because there is a little bit of data here that I want to give you which you probably will feel is very unpalatable, but which is the ne plus ultra of training.

(Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection. I mean, that's one of these ne plus ultra things. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

(Latin) the ultimate; the finest, best, most perfect.

(Latin) the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection.

(Latin) the utmost limit to which one can go or has gone; the furthest point reached or capable of being reached. Literally 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).

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the utmost limit. (From the Latin no more beyond.) They have the beautiful charm of having no possible bearing on reality—which is of course the ne plus ultra. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

the utmost limit. (From the Latin no more beyond.) - Scientology and Effective Knowledge

ne plus ultra-super

a coined phrase meaning the best possible, most excellent, in detail, quality, etc. This is formed from the Latin ne plus ultra

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which means the highest point attainable as of a quality, etc.; the furthest degree or utmost limit, and super, meaning of an extreme, excessive or highest degree and is used

a coined phrase used in this lecture to mean “above or beyond the ultimate” from the Latin ne plus ultra the utmost limit, or the highest point of perfection and super over; above.

near beer, Clear as a coined expression comparing the state of Clear to near beer, any of several clear, light brown malt beverages that are similar to beer but are usually considered nonalcoholic because they have an alcoholic content of less than 1/2 percent.

a humorously coined expression meaning very clear. Near beer is any of several clear, light brown malt beverages that are similar to beer but are usually considered nonalcoholic because they have an alcoholic content of less than 1/2 percent.

neat as a pin see PIN, NEAT AS A.

very neat or tidy.

neat as you please very neat (without anything superfluous; simple).

Nebraska a state in the central United States.

nebulously hazily, vaguely, indistinctly or confusedly.

in a manner lacking form; hazily; vaguely; confusedly.

in an unclear, vague or indefinite manner.

necessary for the alignment and order of data. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

necessity level a person's ability to The only way one sees anything

a person's ability to rise above his aberrations when his action is required to handle an immediate and serious threat to his survival.

a person's ability to rise above his aberrations when his action is required to handle an immediate and serious threat to his survival. See also aberration in this glossary.

the degree of emergency in present time environment. That amount of commotion necessary to extrovert the individual into action in present time. That amount of urgency or commotion

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necessary in the environment to extrovert the individual and put him into motion in present time. Two hundred and ten miles an hour in an car would bring almost anybody into present time, even a psycho. Lots of people come into present time and extrovert on an emergency level of sixty miles an hour. The danger in the environment is getting more and more apparent, and it will finally extrovert the person. It will take their attention right off their bank.

necessity level, raising, 99 research, culmination of, 119

neck is (way) out a coined variation of stick one's neck out, meaning to take a risk; to expose oneself to criticism, danger, failure, etc. The phrase originated in the early twentieth century and alludes to the neck of a chicken stretched out for an ax in preparation for slaughter.

neck is a little bit out, (one's) one is exposed to possible failure, ridicule, loss, etc. by taking a chance. A variation of stick (one's) neck out.

neck, (down) on one's2a coined variation of on one's back, meaning that someone is being an annoyance or bother, or is making insistent demands of one. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

neck, breaking (one's) (colloquial) hurrying or working very hard or fast to do something.

neck, come down on (one's) very severely rebuke or punish (one).

neck, forced (something) down (someone's) (informal) a variation of forced (something) down (someone's) throat; forced (something) to be agreed to or accepted by (someone). So you forced this question down the pc's neck. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

(informal) a variation of forced (something) down (someone's) throat; forced (something) to be agreed to or accepted by (someone).

neck, on (someone's) (informal) making insistent demands of (someone); being an annoyance or bother.

neck, take by the scrap of the see SCRAP OF THE NECK, TAKE BY THE.

NED® New Era Dianetics. sense "inborn" or mystical. It is

needle in a haystack, looking for a looking for a very small article amidst a mass of other things.

needle, eye of a a reference to a statement made by Christ in the Bible "It is easier

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for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God!” In the Bible there is a story of a man who came to Jesus asking what he would have to do to have eternal life. In addition to keeping the ten commandments, Jesus told the man, “If you want to be perfect, go and sell everything you have and give the money to the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven; and come, follow me.” At this the man sadly went away for he was very rich, whereupon Jesus uttered the above statement to his disciples.

Needles, California city in southeast California on the Colorado River.

needles, off the tape go the a reference to a large reaction on a lie detector. A lie detector is a device used by the police in an attempt to determine whether a person being questioned is telling the truth, based off the theory that a person will manifest certain physiological changes if he tells a lie. It records such phenomenon as pulse rate, blood pressure and breathing, and the changes are recorded automatically with a pen on a moving piece of paper, graph, chart, etc.

reference to the effect created by a reaction recorded on a lie detector which is so great that it throws the recording instruments off their normal path in an attempt to measure it. A lie detector uses pens that move along a roll of paper as its means of recording blood pressure, pulse beat and electrical changes in the skin.

ne'er-do-well a person who never does anything worthwhile; one who cannot make a living, get things done, etc.

negate deny the existence, evidence or truth of.

negative (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. If you can walk into a darkroom and turn yourself out a good negative and a good print, who the devil wants to know anything about chemistry,

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don't you see?

(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. If you can walk into a darkroom and turn yourself out a good—good negative and a good print, who the devil wants to know anything about chemistry, don't you see? —Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

negative eight) - 8.0 the numerical designation for hiding on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

Negative Exteriorization a procedure wherein the auditor asks the preclear NOT to be a foot back of his head. (Chapter 6, #15)

a procedure wherein the auditor asks the preclear NOT to be a foot back of his head.

a procedure wherein the auditor asks the preclear NOT to be a foot back of his head. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G “Procedures for Theta Clearing” in the appendix of this volume.

negative gain of or characteristic of processing which deals with eradication of the past (taking away engrams and making things disappear that have been annoying or unwanted), as opposed to positive gain which deals with the present and future.

negative six) - 6.0 the numerical designation for sacrifice on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

nein a German word meaning no.

Nelson Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), admiral in the English navy, known as one of the greatest of naval strategists.

Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), admiral in the English navy, known as one of the greatest of naval strategists. He was

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victorious in the battle of the Nile, his most famous battle, fought in the late 1700s while England was at war with France. See also Nile, battle of the in this glossary.

Nelson Monument a 185 foot (56.4 m) monument in the center of Trafalgar Square, London, England. Dedicated to the memory of Lord Horatio Nelson (1758–1805), a famous British admiral, the monument consists of an extremely tall column with a statue of Nelson positioned on top. At the base of the column are sculptured scenes from his famous sea battles and at each corner of the monument's base lies a sculptured bronze lion, lying prone on a pedestal and measuring around ten feet high (3.04 m). The square is named after the Battle of Trafalgar, a naval battle in the early nineteenth century, in which a British fleet led by Nelson, defeated a large French and Spanish fleet and spoiled Napoleon's plans for invading England. The battle took place at Trafalgar, a location on the South Coast of Spain. Nelson was killed in the battle.

a granite monument, also known as the Nelson Column, 184 feet in height, rising in the center of Trafalgar Square in London and dedicated to the memory of Lord Horatio Nelson (1758 - 1805), a famous British admiral.

Nembutal (trademark) a brand of pentobarbital (sedative).

Neoplatonists members of a school of philosophy who believed that there was a single source from which all forms of existence emanated and with which the soul sought mystical union.

Nero (37 - 68 a.d.), emperor of Rome (54 - 68 a.d.) who was notoriously cruel. He killed his mother, wife and mistress. He also persecuted Christians, blaming them for a great fire in Rome.

Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus (a.d. 37 - 68) emperor of Rome 54 - 68, notorious for his cruelty and depravity.

(original name, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus [a.d. 37 - 68]) an ancient Roman emperor (a.d. 54 - 68), famed for his cruelty. He had his mother and wife killed and kicked his mistress to death while she was pregnant. Nero also persecuted Christians, blaming them for a great fire in Rome. A famous legend holds that Nero caused the great fire of Rome himself and played a stringed instrument while watching it. To say that someone is "fiddling while Rome burns" is to say that the person is indifferent to catastrophe.

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someone having the characteristics of Nero (37 - 68 a.d.), emperor of Rome (54-68 a.d.) who was notoriously cruel and depraved.

Nero's violin	a reference to the lyre that Roman emperor Nero (A.D. 37–68) was said to have played during the burning of Rome in A.D. 64. Nero reputedly recited poetry and played his “violin” while enjoying the spectacle from the top of a high tower. This legend gave rise to the expression fiddle while Rome burns.
nerve	(informal) rude boldness; impudence. He's got nerve enough to try to see you!
nerve trunk	the main body or stem of a nerve as distinguished from its branches.
nervous breakdown	any disabling mental disorder requiring treatment. A popular, nontechnical term.
	any disabling mental disorder requiring treatment. A popular, non-technical term.
nervy	(slang) nervous. And some pcs are closer to aquiver on the subject of a communication breakdown than others; they're more nervy. - Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 Ju~y 63)
	(slang) nervous.

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Nescafé	(trademark) the brand name of an instant coffee. Used humorously in this lecture.
nesscath	n. a made-up word.
network	<p>an interconnected group of people; an organization. The puzzle of the decline of the entire Scientology network in the late 60s is entirely answered by the actions taken to shorten time in study and in processing by deleting materials and actions.</p> <p>an interconnected group of people; an organization.</p> <p>any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net; also used figuratively, as, for example, a network of falsehoods.</p>
Neumann microphone	the brand name of microphone produced by the German Neumann company. Neumann was founded in 1928 and came to produce a wide variety of microphones with distributors around the world.
neuralgia	severe pain along the course of a nerve or in its area of distribution.
neuritis	(medical) inflammation of a nerve or nerves, accompanied by pain, paralysis, disturbance of sensation, and loss of the reflexes.
neurological	having to do with the nervous system, its structure and diseases.
neuron	<p>any one of the main units that make up the nerves. Each consists of a cell body with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells. Now, there are other fields that are trained in the field of meat or neurons or something like this, as in psychology or brain surgery or something. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p> <p>one of the main units that make up the nerves. Neurons consist of cell bodies with threadlike parts that carry signals to and from the cells.</p>
neuroses	emotional states containing conflicts and emotional data inhibiting the abilities or welfare of the individual.
neurosurgery	surgery of the nervous system, especially of the brain. This schizophrenic condition is being answered up these days in the field of neuro – ha-ha – surgery just on this basis. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

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surgery of the brain or other nerve tissue.

surgery of the nervous system, especially of the brain.

neuter (archaic) neutral.

neutron one of the particles that make up the nucleus of an atom. A neutron has no electrical charge.

Nevada a state in the western United States, bordering on California. Certain wilderness areas of Nevada were used by the US military for weapons testing, including nuclear bombs.

never-never imaginary, fantasized, unrealistic, etc.

imaginary, fantasized, unrealistic, etc. Now, let's go into wonderland—the wonderland of syllables; the wonderland beneath the earth of never-never. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

never-never land an imaginary, unreal or ideal state, condition or place. The term also means any remote, uncharted or unsettled part of the world. It commonly refers to a place in the popular play Peter Pan, written in 1904 by Scottish playwright J.M. Barrie (1860--1937), which is the home of Peter Pan, the main character of the story. He is the hero from Never-Never Land, a place where children never grow up and where there are Indians, a wicked pirate named Captain Hook and Peter Pan's friends, including Tinker Bell (a small, flying fairy) and the Lost Boys (those who have been lost by their nurses and not claimed within seven days and thus end up in Never-Never Land where they do not age). In the story, Peter (who can fly) travels to London and becomes friends with three children Wendy, Michael and John. He then flies them to Never-Never Land, where they encounter various adventures. Now, you're in a never-never land that has never been explored.

an unreal, imaginary or ideal state, condition, place, etc. They've gone into some other never-never land. ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

n. an imaginary, unreal state, condition or place. The term also means any remote, uncharted or unsettled part of the world. It commonly refers to a place in the popular play Peter Pan (written in 1904 by Scottish playwright J.M. Barrie [1860–1937] and made popular by the animated Walt Disney movie of same name). It is the home of Peter Pan, the main character of the story, and is a place where children never grow up.

	an unreal, imaginary or ideal state, condition, place, etc.
new blood	new people, regarded as a potential source of fresh ideas, renewed vigor, etc.
new broom	see BROOM, NEW.
New Era Dianetics for OTs	a series of advanced auditing actions developed by L. Ron Hubbard during his research into New Era Dianetics in the late 1970s. See also OT in this glossary.
New Jersey	an eastern state of the US on the Atlantic ocean.
New Mexico	a state in the southwest United States.
new people in and up the line to	no-games condition a totality of
new people in and up the line to	no-games condition a totality of orgs. See also organization. barriers or a totality of freedom.
New Siberia	a made-up name for a place, after a part of the Soviet Union named Siberia, in northern Asia extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.
New Year's resolution	a positive intention or a making up of one's mind to change something about oneself, such as breaking a bad habit or starting a good one, customarily made at the turning of the New Year (January 1 in the West). A resolution is a settled purpose or fixed determination of the mind, as in a resolution to stop smoking.
New Year's Resolution	a positive intention or a making up of one's mind to change something about oneself, such as breaking a bad habit or starting a good one, customarily made at the turning of the New Year.
New Year's resolutions	the plans traditionally made by individuals on the first day of the year, New Year's, which is celebrated as a holiday in almost every country. The earliest of the ancient nations celebrated this day. In ancient Rome, the first day of the year was given over to honoring Janus, the god of gates and doors, of beginnings and endings. The month of January was named after this god. Janus had two faces and looked both ahead and backward. On the first day of the year the Roman people looked back to what had happened during the past year and thought of what the coming year might bring. The early English took over many of the Roman New Year customs. Later the English followed the custom of cleaning chimneys on New Year's Day which was supposed to bring good luck to the household the coming year. That tradition has changed through

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time. Instead of cleaning the chimney, resolutions are made to correct faults and bad habits, resolving to make the new year better than the one just ended.

New York Central Railroad a United States railroad company formed in 1853 through the consolidation of ten small railroads in the state of New York. By 1930, it had grown into one of the nation's leading railroads, connecting the East Coast cities with those in the Midwest. In the late 1960s, following years of declining business, the New York Central Railroad unsuccessfully merged with several other railroads and went into bankruptcy. Shortly after, its passenger service was taken over by another railroad corporation.

a US railroad company formed in 1853 which by 1930 was one of the leading railroads connecting the cities of the east coast with those of the Middle West.

New York City a city and port in southeastern New York State.

city and port in southeastern New York State; largest city in the Western Hemisphere. Also referred to as New York. Used humorously in this lecture.

city and port in southeastern New York State; largest city in the Western Hemisphere. Also referred to as New York. Used humorously in this lecture. We can make it technologically, we can make it personally, we can make it on the various dynamics, we can make it internationally, we can make it around the world without any trouble and we can make it in America in Oshkosh and Pumpkin Center and Washington, DC and New York City and other hick places. iOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

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New York Foundation short for Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation New York; one of the early organizations of Dianetics.

New York Giants a professional American baseball team, founded in the late 1800s. Beginning their successful career in New York City, New York, the Giants moved to San Francisco, California, in the 1950s.

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- New York Regents' Examinations a reference to examinations given to people who seek admission to the various colleges of New York, USA, and other institutions. (A regent is a member of the controlling board of a state educational system or of a state university.) These examinations are based on educational standards established by the university regents of New York, a legislative body with supervisory and regulatory powers that determines the general educational policy of the State of New York.
- New York Times a daily newspaper established in 1851 and published in New York City, New York, USA. In addition to the paper itself, a Sunday magazine section is issued that includes book reviews and the prestigious New York Times Best Seller list. The New York Times is distributed both nationally and internationally.
- a daily newspaper established in New York City in September 1851.
- a daily newspaper, published in New York City since 1851.
- one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York.
- a morning daily newspaper published in New York City, established in 1851 and known for its editorials and large Sunday edition which includes the New York Times magazine. New York Times on the phone the other day—I went into howls of laughter at the fellow—a couple of the questions he was asking, and so on.
- a morning daily newspaper published in New York City. New York Times on the phone the other day-I went into howls of laughter at the fellow-a couple of the questions he was asking, and so on. -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)
- a morning daily newspaper published in New York City. New York Times on the phone the other day—I went into howls of laughter at the fellow—a couple of the questions he was asking, and so on.
- one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. It has the best known and most prestigious bestseller list in the United States, which is used by the printing industry as a measure of success. Walter Winchell, in his column in the New York Times, wrote . . .
- New York Times magazine a magazine containing articles and features on fashion, fine food, politics, social issues as well as the highly regarded New

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York Times Book Review. It is issued weekly with the Sunday edition of the New York Times, a daily newspaper published in New York City since 1851. Not that criticism is bad, don't you see; but I developed a critical eye, did not have to slavishly say, "This is a picture by Sam Falk, New York Times magazine, one of the greatest exhibition photographers of all time."

Newcastle, coals to a shortened form of carry (or haul, shovel, etc.) coals to (into) Newcastle.

Newcastle, hauling coals to doing what is superfluous; taking goods to a place where they already abound; throwing away one's labor. Newcastle is a city in England in the center of a great coal-producing region. Since Newcastle is in the coal country it would be quite needless to carry coals there.

Newfoundland an island province of Canada, off the Atlantic coast.

Newspaper Guild a labor union founded in 1933 and called the American Newspaper Guild until 1971. (A guild is an organization of people having similar interests and goals, and particularly one created for the purpose of protection and mutual aid.) The guild operates local organizations in more than 100 cities in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. Its membership consists of those who work in such areas as the commercial, editorial and promotional departments of news magazines, newspapers and allied enterprises. It has contracts with many newspapers throughout the United States and has negotiated for better job security, working conditions, higher wages and shorter working hours for its members.

NewsweekNew York Times, The

The New York Times

New York Times

NewsweekNew York Times, The□□

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Newton, Isaac (1642-1727) English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion.

(1642 - 1727) English mathematician and natural philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion.

Newton, Mr. Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English mathematician and natural philosopher. One of the greatest geniuses the world has known, he made three scientific discoveries of fundamental importance first, the method of change in varying quantities, which forms the basis of modern calculus; second, the law of the composition of light; third, the law of gravity.

Newton~ referring to Isaac Newton (1642-1727), English mathematician and philosopher, formulator of the laws of gravity and motion. T

Newton's law of inertia a reference to the three laws of motion and interaction formulated by Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727), English scientist and mathematician. These laws are intended to describe how all moving bodies on the earth react (1) a body at rest remains at rest

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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 size of the force applied to it; (3) every action produces an equal but opposite reaction.

next door to	very close.
next-to-the-last list	a reference to the next-to-the-last list of questions in the book Self Analysis by L. Ron Hubbard, which asks the preclear to recall times which were really real to him, when he felt real affinity, and when he was in good communication. ARC Straightwire, next-to-the-last list, if run for forty-five minutes or something, just that and nothing more, will finally start a general line charge, and a very healthy one, with an entire group.
niacin	a white, odorless, crystalline substance found in protein foods or prepared synthetically. It is a member of the vitamin B complex. See also vitamin B complex in this glossary.
Niagara	<p>short for Niagara Falls. Used figuratively in this lecture. See Niagara Falls in this glossary. So now he looks like he's got a—floodgates of Niagara would open at any minute, see? —The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)</p> <p>a torrent or flood. From Niagara Falls a large waterfall on the Niagara River between the state of New York in the United States and Ontario in Canada. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet.</p> <p>Niagara Falls, a set of waterfalls, partly in Canada and partly in the United States, on the Niagara River. The river is nearly a mile across at the falls and flows approximately 15 million cubic feet of water per minute over straight drops ranging from 158 to 167 feet. At times individuals have gone over the falls in a barrel, though few have survived the ordeal. The first successful attempt was made in 1901 by a 43-year-old woman, witnessed by thousands of spectators.</p> <p>short for Niagara Falls. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also Niagara Falls in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Niagara Falls. Used figuratively in this lecture. See Niagara Falls in this glossary.</p>
nibbling	carping (finding fault in a petty or nagging way); making trifling objections or criticisms.

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carping; making trifling objections or criticisms.

Nibco Y-type	a reference to a check valve (a device in a piping system that is designed to allow liquids or gases to flow in one direction only) that is shaped somewhat like a “Y,” and produced by the American Northern Indiana Brass Company (NIBCO).
niblick	<p>(golf) a club with an iron head, the face of which has the greatest slope of all the irons, for hitting the ball with maximum loft (a high curve). Also called number nine iron. See also golf and irons in this glossary. And then expect to drop the mashie and the niblick and hook one into the woods for a day or two. - Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)</p> <p>(golf) a club with an iron head, the face of which has the greatest slope of all the irons, for hitting the ball with maximum loft (a high curve). Also called number nine iron. See also iron in this glossary.</p> <p>(golf) a club with an iron head, the face of which has the greatest slope of all the irons, for hitting the ball with maximum loft (a high curve). Also called number nine iron. See also golf and irons in this glossary.</p>
Nicene Creed	a formal statement of the chief tenets of Christian belief, adopted by the first Nicene Council in a.d. 325 in the ancient town of Nicaea in Asia Minor. The Nicene Creed was developed from the Dead Sea Scrolls.
niche	a place or position suitable or appropriate for a person or thing.
nicht wahr?	a German expression meaning “isn’t it?”, “don’t you think so?”, “right?” etc. Nicht means not and wahr means true, so literally the phrase means “not true?” and elicits agreement with a preceding statement.
nickel	<p>a coin of the United States or Canada made of an alloy of nickel and copper and equal to five cents.</p> <p>a hard, silvery-white metallic element, much used as an alloy and in electroplating. Certain forms of nickel are toxic when inhaled into the body as dust.</p>
nickel and a collar button, for a	a coined phrase used to indicate something of very little value, or barely worth anything. A nickel is a five-cent coin in the United States, generally considered to be an insignificant

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amount of money. A collar button is something considered to be of insignificant value.

variation of worth a nickel. A button is a thing of very small value. See also nickel, worth a in this glossary.

nickel on the drum, with a soliciting contributions to a church or other religious organization, a nickel being five cents American, a small amount of money.

nickels on the drums, dropping contributing to a church or other religious organization, a nickel being five cents American, a small amount of money.

Nicky a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture.

nicotinic acid niacin, a white, odorless substance found in protein foods or prepared artificially it is one of the vitamins in the vitamin B complex. See also B complex in this glossary.

same as niacin. A white, odorless, crystalline substance found in protein foods or prepared synthetically. It is a member of the vitamin B complex.

same as niacin. See niacin in this glossary.

Nietzsche Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844–1900), German philosopher and writer. He denounced all religion and promoted the “morals of masters,” the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the “superman.” See also superman in this glossary. You take somebody that came along—a name you sneeze; you know, Nietzsche.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844–1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the “morals of masters,” the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the “superman.” His theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. (Chapter 3, #3)

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the “morals of masters,” the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the “superman,” as expressed in his most famous work, Thus Spake Zarathustra. Nietzsche was a professor at the University of Basel in Switzerland from 1869

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until 1879, when severe eye and brain trouble forced him to retire on a pension. He lived at various health resorts in Italy and Switzerland until 1889, when he became hopelessly insane. Nietzsche's theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime. See also Zarathustra in this glossary.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the “morals of masters,” the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the “superman.” His theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher and poet. He denounced all religion and promoted the “morals of masters,” the doctrine of perfecting man through forcible self-assertion and glorification of the “superman,” as expressed in his most famous work, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*. Nietzsche was a professor at the University of Basel in Switzerland from 1869 until 1879, when severe eye and brain trouble forced him to retire on a pension. He lived at various health resorts in Italy and Switzerland until 1889, when he became hopelessly insane. Nietzsche's theories are regarded as having influenced the German attitudes in World War I and the Nazi regime.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844 - 1900), German philosopher who wrote *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, which is essentially a poem proclaiming the gospel of the *Übermensch* (superman). Nietzsche preached the superiority of the aristocrat, stating that the will of man must make the superman, who would be above good and evil and would eradicate decadent democracy. See also “*Thus Spake Zarathustra*” in this glossary.

night watch a watch or guard kept during the night.

nil nothing.

Nile, Battle of the a naval battle between French and English fleets during the Napoleonic wars, fought in Abu Qir Bay near Alexandria, Egypt. In 1798, Napoleon made plans for an invasion of Egypt to constrict British trade routes and threaten Britain's possession of India. Under the command of British naval admiral Horatio Nelson (1758–1805), the British cornered and attacked Napoleon's fleet in the bay of Abu Qir. After a nightlong battle the French were forced to admit defeat with all but four of their vessels destroyed or surrendered.

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Nile, battle of the	a battle fought by English naval admiral, Horatio Nelson, in the late 1700s while England was at war with France. The French military leader, Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821) had been victorious on land and began to gather his fleet together for a naval battle with England. Nelson was sent to watch the French ships at Toulon, a seaport in southeastern France. A storm came up and under its cover the French fleet escaped. Nelson followed it in a long pursuit and finally cornered the French fleet in the Bay of Abukir in northern Egypt, where he attacked and almost destroyed it on 1 August 1798. This engagement cut off Napoleon's army in Egypt and ruined his Egyptian campaign. He was forced to desert his army in Egypt and had to sneak across the Mediterranean in a tiny ship. This victory made Nelson world-famous. He was made Baron of the Nile and given a large sum of money. See also Nelson in this glossary.
nine added to something...	a reference to a mathematical trick used to add a long list of numbers in columns which involves, in part, taking all the combinations of numbers in each column that add up to nine and pulling those out, and then adding the rest of the numbers of the column together. Then by using the number of nines removed and another calculation, the final answer is obtained.
nine days' wonder	Someone or something that is famous and celebrated for only a short time. [ex - Last year the art critics praised Jonas as if he were a master, but he turned out to be a nine days' wonder.]
nineteen eighteen) 1918	the date of the end of World War I the war (1914 - 1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.)
ninety-dollar word	see DOLLAR WORD, FIVE (NINETY, ETC.).
Nineveh	<p>capital of the ancient empire of Assyria, situated on the east bank of the Tigris River, opposite modern Mosul, Iraq. Nineveh contained magnificent palaces and sculpture, which have been unearthed in archaeological excavations.</p> <p>the capital of the ancient empire of Assyria, situated on the east bank of the Tigris River, opposite modern Mosul, Iraq. Nineveh contained magnificent palaces and sculpture which have been unearthed in archaeological excavations. The city is thought to have been established circa 2300 b.c. It became the capital in the 700s b.c. and was destroyed in 606 b.c.</p>

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nipa	a palm of India, the Philippines, etc., whose foliage (leaves) is used for thatching, basketry, etc.
nip-ups	any sudden motions; jumping jerks.
nirvana	<p>(Buddhism) the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. The term ifirvaiia literally means "blowing out" or "going out" or "extinguishing" of the fire of passion or flames of desire.</p> <p>(Buddhism) the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. The term nirvana literally means “blowing out” or “going out” or “extinguishing” of the fire of passion or flames of desire. (Chapter 4, #18)</p> <p>(Buddhism) the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions. The term nirvana literally means “blowing out” or “going out” or “extinguishing” of the fire of passion or flames of desire.</p> <p>(Buddhism) the term nirvana literally means “blowing out” or “going out” or “extinguishing” of the fire of passion or flames of desire. According to Buddhist doctrine, nirvana is the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by the extinction of all desires and passions.</p> <p>in Buddhism, the highest state of consciousness, in which the soul is freed from all desires and attachments.</p>
nitch of time, in the	<p>a coined variation of the phrase in the nick of time. A nitch is a minor incision, indentation or small break in something.</p> <p>a variation of the phrase in the nick of time, meaning just before it is too late.</p>
nitrocellulose	an explosive made from cellulose (an organic substance found in plants) and certain acids and alcohol.

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nitrogen dioxide	a highly toxic brownish gas, used as an industrial chemical and also released as an air pollutant during the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil or natural gas.
nitrous oxide	<p>a colorless gas that dulls pain, and in some patients produces exhilaration and occasionally uncontrollable laughter; laughing gas. It is used as an anesthetic.</p> <p>a colorless, nonflammable gas used as an anesthetic and in aerosols.</p>
nitwits	slow-witted, stupid or foolish people.
nix	<p>(slang) refuse; deny. So what he intends to remember, he of course will get "nix to remember." -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)</p> <p>(slang) no. No, it was 'nix'-yeah. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p> <p>no; a negative. "Nix" is used instead of "no" in the wording of a terminal in a procedure used in auditing implant GPMs. See also implant and GPM in this glossary.</p> <p>no; a negative. "Nix" is used instead of "no" in the wording of a terminal in Routine 3 procedure in auditing implant GPMs. See also GPM Implant and Routine 3 in this glossary.</p> <p>(slang) no.</p> <p>(slang) refuse; deny.</p> <p>a word used in running goals. More cultured tongues have degrees of negative, and the word nix is closer than the word no. The word no, when used to address goals, can create unwanted mass, whereas the word nix used instead of no dispels this mass. -HCOB 5 May 1963. NEW ERA DIANETICS COURSE LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS</p>
Nixon, R. M.	Richard Milhous Nixon (1913 -) a political leader of the twentieth century and 37th president of the United States (1969 - 1974). As a member of Congress in the late 1940s, Nixon came to national attention through his strong support for the investigation of the alleged communist, Alger Hiss (an official in the Department of State who was accused of having been a secret agent for the Soviet Union during the 1930s). He was elected vice-president twice under President Eisenhower, but later lost the presidential election of 1960 to John F. Kennedy. Nixon ran for

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governor of California in 1962 but was defeated at which point he retired from politics for several years and re-emerged as the president at the end of the 60s.

no holds barred see HOLDS BARRED, NO.

no latch see LATCH, NO.

no savvy (slang) does not understand; does not get the idea.

no-answer make a statement which is not actually a reply to the question asked.

nob (slang) the head. Used figuratively in this lecture.

noble having or showing high moral qualities or ideals, or greatness of character; lofty.

no-confront an inability to face without flinching or avoiding. He isn't trying to avoid anything, officer. He's simply got a no-confront on evil.

an inability to face without flinching or avoiding. He's simply got a no confront on evil. Out TR 0.

nodule phase n. a made-up term.

(astrology) a reference to one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic (the path that the sun appears to travel annually on the celestial sphere).

no-game conditions states in which a person has no game, reached by a preponderance of win (no-game) or a preponderance of lose (no-game). See also game conditions in this glossary.

nohow (dialect) in no manner; not at all.

noise (level)

noise□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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noise wave a type of wave which has irregular vibrations at irregular intervals. This is an example of a noise wave (Chapter 3, #14) [illustration]

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a type of wave which has irregular vibrations at irregular intervals. This is an example of a noise wave ((Illo))

nom de plume (French) a fictitious name used by an author to conceal his or her identity. Literally, it means “pen name.” Used figuratively in this lecture.

(French) a fictitious name used by an author to conceal his or her identity. Literally, it means “pen name.” Used figuratively in this lecture. Total nom de plume identity my own identity totally masked, you know, and go in there as the Green Rocket! Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

(French) a fictitious name used by an author to conceal his or her identity. Literally, it means “pen name.” Used figuratively in this lecture. Total nom de plume identity my own identity totally masked, you know, and go in there as the Green Rocket! Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

nomenclature the set of terms used to describe things in a particular subject. I couldn't understand exactly what it was all about because he knew absolutely nothing about technology, theory, he knew nothing about nomenclature. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

the set of terms used to describe things in a particular subject. For example, the nomenclature of Scientology includes the terms auditor, process and ARC break, and that of photography includes the terms negative, grain and speed rating. In trying to assimilate a piece of information, these are the points to watch and these are the points that trip you. Nomenclature.

the set of terms used to describe things in a particular subject.

the set of terms used to describe things in a particular subject. It would be easy for us to do this. We have a complicated nomenclature in Scientology. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

non persona grata a reference to the Latin phrase persona non grata, which literally means person not acceptable. This phrase is used to refer to someone who, for some reason, is unacceptable, objectionable or unwelcome, especially a diplomat who is unwelcome to the foreign government to which he is assigned.

usually “persona non grata,” a Latin term meaning an unacceptable or objectionable person; one who is not welcome.

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(Latin) a person who is not welcome or acceptable. So this leaves the brilliant artist, the brilliant engineer, the manager, the ACADEMY LEVEL 0 LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS genius, the criminal, the pervert, non persona grata. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

(Latin) a person who is not welcome or acceptable.

not welcomed by the people or accepted by the government.

(Latin) a person who is not welcome or acceptable. And on this point it all went over, appetite over tin cup and into a deep grave, and after that I was really non persona grata at—in Harvard literature.

non sequitur

in a way which does not follow; in an unrelated or illogical ~ way. ~ '

(Latin) having no bearing on what previously occurred or not following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow. And they were very useful! But they were the most non sequitur nowhere as far as data was concerned you ever cared to cast your eye over. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

(Latin) having no bearing on what previously occurred or not following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow. But they were the most non sequitur nowhere as far as data was concerned you ever cared to cast your eye over. =Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

LRH def. one step does not follow the last but is different and unrelated. [HCOB 12 June 1970]

having no bearing on what previously occurred or does not follow logically from what comes before. From Latin, meaning “it does not follow.”

(Latin) a remark having no bearing on what has just been said. Literally it means it does not follow.

(Latin) having no bearing on what previously occurred or not following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow.

(Latin, it does not follow) has no bearing on what previously occurred or does not follow logically from what comes before it.

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(Latin) with no bearing on what previously occurred or without following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means it does not follow.

(Latin) with no bearing on what previously occurred or without following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means “it does not follow.”

(Latin) with no bearing on what previously occurred or without following logically from what comes before it. Literally it means “it does not follow.” Now, you've heard some people talk non sequitur.

nonaberrative not tending toward or capable of causing aberration in a person.

non-Aristotelian logic a coined phrase from non- meaning “not” or “negation” and Aristotelian, of or having any relation to Aristotle (384 - 322 b.c.), Greek philosopher. For nearly 2000 years after Aristotle many used his philosophy and doctrines in their own thinking. But to the scientific revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Aristotelianism was considered the straitjacket that kept learning in confinement. During that time, an attack was launched on the tradition of Aristotelian logic which supplied alternative materials on the subject of logic and continued into the mid-1900s.

noncommissioned officer a person who holds a military rank and who has been appointed to this rank from the lower ranks, rather than by receiving a commission (an official document issued by a government).

an enlisted person of any of various grades in the armed forces, as in the US Army, from corporal to sergeant major inclusive.

noncommunist not supportive of or opposed to communism. See also Commies in this glossary.

noncompliant not capable of being complied to.

nonconfront inability to face without flinching or avoiding. Confront is actually the ability to be there comfortably and perceive.

noncrossis with the kinder a made-up term. (This is formed from non-, meaning not, crossis (cross), meaning angry or annoyed, and kinder, a German word meaning children.)

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a made-up phrase poking fun at psychiatric terminology. Kinder is the German word for children.

non-extant	not existing.
nonpartisan	not an adherent or supporter of a person, group, party or cause; objective.
nonrestimulative	not causing one to be reminded of past incidents which may be painful or upsetting.
nonsensical	foolish; silly; absurd.
nonsequitur	something that has no bearing on what previously occurred or does not follow logically from what comes before it. From Latin, meaning “it does not follow.”
noodlehead	(slang) a stupid person.
nope	(slang) no; a negative reply.
Normal Operation	<p>a state or condition of existence where there is a gradual increase occurring.</p> <p>a state or condition of existence where there is a gradual increase occurring. @An assignment of a state of Normal Operation after an Emergency (but not assigning Affluence) cleans the portion of an org or the org's Ethics Files.</p>
Norman, Oklahoma	a city in central Oklahoma, a state in the southwestern United States.
Normandy	historical region in northwestern France, on the English Channel.
Norseman	a member of any of the ancient Scandinavian peoples.
North African campaigns	<p>a series of battles fought during World War II (1939– 1945) in the desert of North Africa for control of the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The North African campaigns began in September 1940 when the Italian Army invaded parts of northern Africa. In May of 1941, German general Erwin Rommel (1891– 1944) and his forces joined the conflict and pushed opposing British forces back to the Egyptian border. The British regrouped under General Montgomery (1887–1976), who forced the Germans to retreat to Tunisia and in May 1943, the Germans were forced to surrender.</p> <p>a series of battles between Germany and Great Britain during</p>

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World War II, fought in the desert of North Africa.

North and the South	an allusion to the American Civil War (1861 - 1865), in which the northern area of the United States, the states north of Maryland, the Ohio River and Missouri, making up most of the states that formed the Union side of the Civil War fought the southern area of the US, the group of eleven states that seceded from (withdrew formally from membership in) the United States in 1860 and 1861 because of various differences, especially over the issue of slavery.
North Bergen	a township (a division of a county making up a unit of local government) in northeastern New Jersey with a population of approximately 41,000 people at the time of this lecture.
North Carolina	a state in the southeast United States on the Atlantic coast.
North Downs	one of two long, low ranges of grassy hills (known as North Downs and South Downs) located in southeast England. The North Downs extend about 100 miles (161 km) from west to east, crossing the counties of Hampshire, Surrey and Kent. They end at the cliffs on the coastline of the Strait of Dover. The word downs is used in reference to an open expanse of grassy hills (especially in southern England) which are used mainly as grazing land for sheep.
North Fernando Valley	a possible reference to the San Fernando Valley located in southern California, northwest of central Los Angeles. The valley includes many residential areas and lies partially within the Los Angeles city limits.
North Korean	<p>a person of North Korea, a country in eastern Asia. A war was fought in the early 1950s between communist North Korea and the United Nations. The war began in 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations declared North Korea the aggressor and sent troops, mostly from United States forces, to aid the South Korean army. In 1953, with neither side having a prospect of victory, a truce was signed. See also communist in this glossary.</p> <p>of North Korea. A reference to the Korean War, fought in the early 1950s between the United Nations and communist North Korea (the northern half of the peninsula off northeastern China). The war began in 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations declared North Korea the aggressor and sent troops, mostly from United States forces, to aid the South Korean army. In 1953, with neither side having a prospect of victory, a</p>

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truce was signed.

of North Korea. A reference to the Korean War, fought in the early 1950s between the United Nations and communist North Korea (the northern half of the peninsula off northeastern China). The war began in 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations declared North Korea the aggressor and sent troops, mostly from United States forces, to aid the South Korean army. In 1953, with neither side having a prospect of victory, a truce was signed. And for a long time, you know, I expected the North Korean flag to be flying over the White House.

≡Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

North Wallaby

a made-up location.

North, the

the northern area of the United States, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union in the American Civil War (1861-1865). The Civil War was fought between the northern (Union) and southern (Confederate) states in which the Confederacy sought to establish itself as a separate nation. The war grew out of deep-seated differences between the social structure and economy of North and South, most notably over slavery; the South being majorly in favor of slavery. Nothing was more wonderful than the North's total solution to the black slavery problem of the South. - Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

the northern area of the United States, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). The Civil War was fought between the northern (Union) and southern (Confederate) states in which the Confederacy sought to establish itself as a separate nation. The war grew out of deep-seated differences between the social structure and economy of North and South, most notably over slavery; the South being majorly in favor of slavery.

northbound horse

n. a coined variation of the expression the south end of a northbound horse, a mild way of saying horse's ass, a vulgar term meaning a fool or contemptible person.

a coined variation of the expression the south end of a northbound horse, a mild way of saying horse's ass, a vulgar term meaning a fool or contemptible person. ... and behave like a bunch of northbound horses, you know, and make a horrible mess out of their lives ...

a coined variation of the expression the south end of a northbound horse, a mild way of saying horse's ass, meaning a fool or

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contemptible person. ... and behave like a bunch of northbound horses, you know, and make a horrible mess out of their lives ... - The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

a coined variation of the expression the south end of a northbound horse, a mild way of saying horse's ass, meaning a fool or contemptible person. ... and behave like a bunch of northbound horses, you know, and make a horrible mess out of their lives ...

Northern Lakes a reference to the Great Lakes, a series of five large lakes that form a natural border between the United States and Canada. The lakes consist of Lake Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario and Superior, and are connected with the Atlantic Ocean via the Saint Lawrence River. They cover an area of approximately 94,850 square miles (245,660 square km) and represent the largest surface of fresh water in the world.

northern lakes the Great Lakes, a series of five lakes between the United States and Canada, comprising Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario and Superior.

Northerner an inhabitant of the northern US, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union (the United States) in the American Civil War (1861-1865). See also Confederacy in this glossary. Even us Northerners think it should. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

an inhabitant of the northern US, especially the states that fought to preserve the Union (the United States) in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). See also Confederacy in this glossary.

Northumbria an early English kingdom from the seventh to the ninth century. The territory of Northumbria consisted of what is now the northern part of England and the southern part of Scotland. It came into existence when two smaller kingdoms in the area united in 605 «MDRV»a.d. Northumbria became known for its cultural life which included poets, historians and scholars. Learning flourished in the area as did art, and the skill of the Northumbrian sculptors is still visible today in some of the remaining stone crosses of the area. Its cultural period came to an end however, as did the kingdom, when Northumbria was invaded by an army from Denmark in 866 «MDRV»a.d. This would be the stylized, auditor type of approach on this, and we would say, ``All the churches of Northumbria were deprived of their windows because of a window tax which was three and six per window per sabbatical." -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

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an ancient kingdom in northern England. This would be the stylized type of approach on this, and we would say, ``All the churches of Northumbria were deprived of their windows because of a window tax which was three and six per window per sabbatical." ⇐ Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

an early English kingdom from the seventh to the ninth century, that consisted of what became the northern part of England and the southern part of Scotland. The area became known for its culture, including poets, historians and scholars. Both learning and art flourished in Northumbria and the skill of its sculptors is still visible today in some of the area's remaining stone crosses. Its rich cultural life came to an end, as did the kingdom, when it was invaded by a Danish army in 866 A.D.

an ancient kingdom in northern England.

an early English kingdom in northern Britain.

Northwest Airlines an American passenger airline company founded in 1926 under the name Northwest Airways. Originally flying a mail route between Chicago, Illinois, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, the company expanded and became a domestic and international airline. By the 1990s its flights reached 240 destinations in more than twenty countries such as Mexico, China and England.

Northwest Mounted Police another name for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

a constabulary (police force organized like an army) organized in 1873 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.

nose to the grindstone, put (keep, bring, etc.) one's to work or study hard and steadily without rest. A grindstone is a stone used for grinding wheat, polishing, sharpening tools, etc. This phrase alludes to someone who, hard at work in making flour from wheat or polishing something on a stone, bends over the stone and has his nose very close to it.

nose, no skin off their (slang) of no interest or concern to them or involving no risk to them.

nose-dive (informal) take a sudden, sharp drop.

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nostalgic	representative of a longing for something far away or long ago or former happy circumstances.
not (won't) know whether one is coming or going (or going or coming)	to be thoroughly confused or to not know what one is doing or what one should be doing. This expression literally refers to the fact that a person has no idea in which direction he is traveling, as in not knowing whether he is just arriving in an area or is just leaving it.
not 'arf	a dialectic pronunciation of not half, a phrase used to mean not at all, not even half. It can also be used to mean very much, exceedingly so, or as an exclamation of agreement or emphatic affirmation.
not about to	the word “about” has a meaning of readiness or willingness; the phrase “not about to” conveys an idea of unwillingness, unreadiness, or opposition of some sort. [ex - He was not about to pay the bill.] (Dictionary of Problem Words and Expressions)
not worth hell room	see HELL ROOM, NOT WORTH.
not-beingness	an acceptance of control by the environment and abdication even of control of self. See also beingness in this glossary.
not-beingness	an acceptance of control by the environment and abdication even of control of self. See also beingness in this glossary.
NOTE	THIS GLOSSARY IS AN AID TO HELP IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE LECTURE. IT IS NOT THE FINAL GLOSSARY. GLOSSARY

THE WORD “MOTIVATOR” HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE GLOSSARY FOR THIS BOOKLET. Glossary

There are some symbols used here to designate what glossary certain definitions were taken from. = APPROVED DEFNS FROM THE WISE SECULAR STUDY TAPES GLOSSARY OR OTHERWISE % = NEW DEFINITION, NOT BEEN APPROVED BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE SAYS AT THE END OF THE DEFINITION WHERE IT WAS TAKEN FROM GLOSSARY To assist in your understanding of these lectures, hard-to-find terms are included in this glossary. An example of usage from the lectures is included at the end of each definition. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the lectures; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary.

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Scientology 8-8008 included in its first edition a short glossary written by the author. In this edition, the glossary has been expanded to include additional entries. In order to distinguish the glossary definitions originally written for this book from those added later, they have been marked with the notation “LRH, 8-8008.” Some of the words defined do not appear in the text of the book; they only appear in the glossary.

THIS GLOSSARY IS BEING PROVIDED TO HELP THE TRANSLATOR IN CLEARING UP TERMS HE MAY NEED TO CLEAR UP. THIS IS NOT THE FINAL GLOSSARY GLOSSARY

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Glossary

THE DEFINITIONS OF “CLEAR,” “ENGRAM,” “MENTAL IMAGE PICTURE” AND “REACTIVE MIND” HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THIS GLOSSARY. THEY WERE NOT IN THE 1994 ENGLISH GLOSSARY BUT SHOULD HAVE BEEN. Glossary

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note	<p>(music) a tone of definite pitch, as made by a voice or musical instrument. Now, the top organist at Saint Paul's undoubtedly refers to ``notes" and ``pipes" and ``footages" and the real snob calls them ``noises." ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)</p> <p>(1) (music) a tone of definite pitch, as made by a voice or musical instrument. (2) a mark of some quality, condition or fact; distinguishing or characteristic feature, mood, tone, etc.</p> <p>importance; consequence.</p> <p>(music) a sign or character used in musical notation to represent a tone, its position and form indicating the pitch and duration of the tone.</p> <p>short for promissory note, a written promise to pay a stated sum of money, issued by a bank, that must be paid on demand.</p>
Note	<p>Book of the Winds has been deleted] [lecture 1]</p> <p>dharma and dhyana deleted] [this is definition of “Release” that was in lecture 2; only change was to add “Dianetic”]</p> <p>This glossary is only for use of translation, not to check design points. Check the printed English glossary for bold, italics, indents etc.]</p>
note of hand	<p>a written promise to pay a stated sum of money to a certain person at a certain time. Also called a promissory note.</p>
note payment	<p>n. a coined term for a partial or full payment of a debt, made against a promissory note. A promissory note is a written promise to pay a specified amount of money owed and the terms by which it is to be paid. A typical note is paid either upon demand, in installments or in full within an agreed upon amount of time.</p>

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noteth	a humorous variation of the word “not,” adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word.
nothing if not	At the very least. In expressions like, “He is nothing if not enterprising.” above all or everything; extremely.
nothing to write home about	a matter of no great interest.
nothingness	an absence of everything no time, no space, no energy, no thought. an absence of quantities and locations.
not-ised	created out of existence by postulate or force (something which one knew, priorly, existed).
notoriety	the quality or state of being widely but unfavorably known or talked about.
NOTs	an acronym for New Era Dianetics for OTs. See New Era Dianetics for OTs (NOTs) in this glossary.
Notting Hill Gate	a street in London, England, named for an old tollgate which stood on a junction of the street until the 1860s. The gate was used to collect money for road maintenance from all who used the road. The street connects Bayswater Road and Holland Park Avenue. the name of the street where HASI London was located in 1955.
noun	(grammar) a word that names the things we are talking about. A noun names a person, place or thing.
Novgorod, Dimitri	a possible reference to a hero in the Czech movie Janosik. The movie tells of Janosik, whose father (a poor peasant) is killed by oppressive lords. Taking revenge Janosik forms a band and becomes notorious throughout the countryside harassing and robbing the arrogant rich and giving to the poor. Janosik however is finally caught and sentenced to death by means of a huge iron hook that is to be stuck beneath his ribs and his body hoisted in the air. A band of musicians appear (as he had requested) when he is about to be killed and upon hearing their music he breaks into a song and dance and jumps upon the fatal hook. a made-up name for a Russian person. Novgorod is the name of a city in the northwest Soviet Union, southeast of Leningrad.

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Novis Mental Ability Test	an intelligence test used to measure a person's aptitude for solving problems. It is a thirty minute, timed test and consists of eighty multiple-choice questions. Two different forms exist, which can be used alternately. (Novis is Latin and means new.)
Novocain	(trademark) a local anesthetic.
nth degree, to the	to an extreme.
nth . . . , to the	to an indefinite (amount, degree, etc.).
nuclear	of, characterized by, or operated by the use of atomic energy.
nuclear physicists	scientists in that branch of physics which deals with atoms, their nuclear structure and the behavior of nuclear particles.
nuclei	plural of nucleus. See nucleus in this glossary.
Nueva Vizcaya	a province in the north central part of Luzon (the chief island of the Philippines), which contains extensive forests and where rice is cultivated on a large scale.
null and void	of no force, binding power or validity; utterly invalid. without force or effect; not valid. without legal force; not binding; invalid.
nullify	reduce to nothingness.
number one	(colloquial) oneself (colloquial) oneself. (informal) oneself, as the chief interest of the selfish.
number ten (10)	n. figuratively, a shoe or foot.
number three ball in the right corner pocket	a coined expression meaning to announce or make known exactly and precisely what is to be done. The phrase comes from the game of pocket billiards where a series of numbered balls are placed on a specially constructed, heavy rectangular table having six pockets. One pocket is located at each corner of the table with two in the middle of the respective sides. Using a leather-tipped cue stick the player strikes a white ball which in turn hits one of the numbered balls into the pockets. There are many different types of games played in pocket billiards but in one of them, the player is required to announce the

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ball he intends to hit, and into which pocket it will go (termed “calling your shot”). Expert players are largely distinguished by consistently executing the shot they have called.

what will happen or is happening. From the game of billiards, a game played with a leather-tipped stick and various numbers of balls on an oblong, cloth-covered table with raised, cushioned edges. The player is required to call the ball he intends to pocket (knock into one of the pockets or pouches at the sides and corners of a billiard table), and the pocket into which he intends to make his play.

number, for example 1,000,000,000,000. In the United Kingdom a trillion is designated with 18 zeros.

number, has their (informal) has become informed of someone's real motives, character, intentions, etc.

number, take (one's) finger off (one's) stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder.

number, took his finger off his stopped watching something closely, resulting in a blunder.

numbers single or distinct performances within a show, as a song or dance.

numbers with (someone), ride the a coined phrase used to mean betting on the same numbers as somebody else, as in the game of roulette. Ride means to move with or be carried by (used figuratively).

numerous variations, but generally goes as follows “Be kind to your web-footed friends, For that duck may be somebody’s brother, He lives in the midst of a swamp, Where it’s awfully cold and damp, Now you may think that this is the end, Well it is!” It is sung to the melody of the popular military march, “Stars and Stripes Forever,” by John Philip Sousa (1854–1932). Web-footed means having feet where the toes are joined together with a web of skin, such as a duck.

Numidians the people of Numidia, an ancient country in northern Africa (mainly in what is now eastern Algeria).

nunca a Spanish word meaning “never.”

nurse nourish; protect; make grow.

nurtured helped to grow or develop; cultivated.

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nut	<p>(slang) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. Pc wants to talk to you the whole session about one ARC break which is giving you tone arm action from 2.0 to 6.5, you are an absolute nut not to let him. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)</p> <p>(slang) a crazy or eccentric person; maniac.</p> <p>(slang) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person.</p> <p>(slang) a person who does silly or crazy things.</p> <p>(slang) silly or crazy.</p> <p>(slang) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. And it gives you the drill of exactly how you do this to anybody, whether he's a paranoid or a nut.</p> <p>(slang) a foolish, crazy or eccentric person. So, oh, my God, he was taking in this area, that area and the other area—this very area right here was tremendously affected by this nut.</p>
nut to crack	a problem difficult to solve; a formidable undertaking.
nut, do (did) one's (your, his, etc.)	a chiefly British phrase meaning to get worked up about something; to become agitated, frantic or crazy. Due to the round shape of many nuts, nut has long been used to mean "head," which led to the expression he's off his nut, meaning he's crazy. Thus nuts, by itself, eventually came to mean crazy.
nut, do (one's)	<p>become angry; lose (one's) head; get worked up about something; go crazy. Whereas he'd do his nut—to use a Britishism—if he possibly were subjected to this kind and type of auditing as his first debut into Scientology. –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)</p> <p>become angry; lose (one's) head; get worked up about something; go crazy.</p> <p>become angry; lose one's head; get worked up about something; go crazy.</p> <p>(colloquial) become angry; lose one's head; get worked up about something; go crazy.</p>
nut, do your	become angry, lose your head; get worked up about something; go crazy. -Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary.

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nut, doing (one's)	becoming angry; losing one's head; getting worked up about something; going crazy.
nut, doing one's	becoming angry; losing one's head; getting worked up about something; going crazy.
nutbag	(slang) a variation of nut case, meaning “a crazy or deranged person; lunatic.” Helby “Schizophrenic little nutbag!”
Nutrilite	a trademark for a vitamin-mineral food supplement added to one’s normal diet to supply vitamins and minerals necessary for balanced nutrition. The supplement contains a variety of vitamins or minerals as well as a number of other substances, such as herbs, plant concentrates, protein powder and others. It is made by Nutrilite Products, Inc., a company founded in 1934 in southern California, USA.
nutrilite	(biochemistry) any of several substances, as certain minerals, that, in minute quantities, serve as nutrients for microorganisms.
nutrition	Support of the organism by organic and inorganic means (food, water, air, sunlight) during all of the present life, from conception or thereabouts to death. The nutrition of a genetic line, of course, would pass from parents to children in the forms of organic inheritance and gestation environment.
<i>food or food-type substance for plants and/or animals.</i>	
nuts to you	(slang) an exclamation meaning “no; get out; go away and don't bother me.”
NVF	a reference to the NVF Company, an American manufacturer of a variety of products, including plastic wares, brass and copper items and stainless steel goods. The company was founded in 1904 as the National Vulcanized Fibre Company. (Vulcanize means to treat rubber with sulfur and intense heat so as to make it more elastic, durable and adaptable toward various purposes.) The company changed its name to the NVF Company in 1965 and in addition to its vulcanized rubber production, also made plastic housewares and containers, wood cabinets, tissue paper products, aluminum windows and doors, stainless steel pipe and tubing, and steel strapping.

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Vulcanize

Nxw xs thx . . .	an example illustrating an inoperational teletype, using the common typist's practice exercise, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party."
nyet	(Russian) no.
Nylon area	n. a made-up name for an area.
nymphomania	abnormal and uncontrollable desire by a woman for sexual intercourse.
nymphs	any of the nature goddesses of Greek or Roman myths, who lived in trees, woods, rivers, etc.
O sole mio	(Italian) words from and the name of a famous Italian song. The words literally mean "My sun."
O. Henry	pen name for American short-story writer William Sydney Porter (1862– 1910). A popular and prolific writer, he is noted for his mastery of the mechanical plot, which builds up into unexpected endings. Porter wrote several hundred stories that romanticized the lives of ordinary people, and appeared in a number of volumes such as <i>Cabbages and Kings</i> (1904) and <i>The Four Million</i> (1906). His stories, written in the language of the common people, often told of the victims of fate and coincidence.
	pen name of William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), American short-story writer. An extremely popular and prolific writer during his lifetime, O. Henry is noted for his sentimental, semirealistic stories dealing with the lives of modest people and his mastery of the surprise ending.

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the pseudonym of William Sydney Porter (1862 - 1910), successful American short-story writer whose stories mainly appeared in current magazines. These stories were collected in over a dozen books.

O/W

abbreviation of overt/withhold. See overt act and withhold in this glossary.

(1) a process used to release charge on a case stemming from overts and withholds. See also charge, case, overt and withhold in this glossary. (2) abbreviation for overt/withhold. See overt and withhold in this glossary.

abbreviation for overt/withhold. See also overt act and withholds in this glossary.

abbreviation for overt/withhold. See also overt and withholds in this glossary.

abbreviation for overt/withhold. See also overt, Overt-Withhold and withhold in this glossary.

abbreviation for overt/withhold. See overt and withhold in this glossary.

overt/withhold. See also overt act and withhold in this glossary.

an abbreviation for Overt-Withhold, one of various auditing processes run on a preclear by an auditor which address and release charge on the preclear's case stemming from overts and withholds. Do you know that you'll get a better result on a pc if you simply take the auditor and run O/W on him, regardless of his grade of release—just run a little O/W with him on that pc.

an abbreviation for Overt-Withhold, one of various auditing processes run on a preclear by an auditor which address and release charge on the preclear's case stemming from overts and withholds.

an abbreviation for Overt-Withhold, one of various auditing

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processes run on a preclear by an auditor which address and release charge on the preclear's case stemming from overts and withholds. Do you know that you'll get a better result on a pc if you simply take the auditor and run O/W on him, regardless of his grade of release-just run a little O/W with him on that pc. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

O/Ws abbreviation for overts/withholds. See also overt and withholds in this glossary.

overts/withholds. See overt act and withhold.

O'Hara, Scarlett the leading character of the novel and motion picture, *Gone with the Wind*, written by American author Margaret Mitchell (1900–1949). Scarlett (played by American actress Vivien Leigh [1913–1967] in the motion picture) is a shrewd, strong-willed Southern belle determined to win her true love, Ashley, and to rebuild her plantation during and after the American Civil War (1861–1865).

O'Leary, Mrs. (or Mr.) a made-up name for a person.

Oak Knoll a reference to Oak Knoll Naval Hospital.

Oak Knoll Naval Hospital a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital. ...I studied the endocrine system very, very hard at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital for a year in an effort to discover whether or not (what I'm just going to tell you about) the mind (whatever that is) monitored structure or whether structure monitored the mind.

a naval hospital located in Oakland, California, USA, where LRH spent time recovering from injuries sustained during World War II (1939–1945).

a hospital located in Oakland, California, USA. Its official name is Oakland Naval Hospital.

a naval hospital in Oakland, California. LRH spent time there recovering from war injuries in 1945. Well, I was sitting up in the middle of Oak Knoll Naval Hospital.

a naval hospital in Oakland, California. Well, I was sitting up in the middle of Oak Knoll Naval Hospital. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

a naval hospital in Oakland, California. Well, I was sitting up in the middle of Oak Knoll Naval Hospital.

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Oakland	a city in northern California on the east side of San Francisco Bay and one of the major harbors of the US.
Oakland Bridge	<p>the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge in California, USA. Also known as the Bay Bridge, the Oakland Bridge spans the San Francisco Bay and connects the city of San Francisco with Oakland. One of the preeminent engineering feats of the twentieth century, it was built in the 1930s and actually consists of several bridges joined end-to-end. The first stretch consists of two end-to-end suspension bridges (a bridge with a roadway suspended from cables supported by structures at each end but which has no supporting structures under the length of the bridge itself) going from San Francisco to Yerba Buena Island in the middle of the bay. The roadway then passes through a tunnel in the island and on the other side the bridge continues from Yerba Buena to Oakland. The bridge has two levels for traffic and in total extends eight miles.</p> <p>a bridge which spans across the San Francisco Bay in western California, between the cities of San Francisco and Oakland.</p>
oar, with an	<p>(colloquial) a variation of putting in one's oar, trying to concern oneself or take part in the affairs or discussions of other people, especially when not asked to do so. Probably referring to the action of a person in a boat rowed by others who suddenly decides to take part in the rowing himself without being asked. You can just see them sitting there with an "oar" in the auditing session, and they use a remark-an evaluation, you see-or a comment or a request for more information or, perfectly, occasionally to ask the pc for more informa . . . - Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)</p> <p>(colloquial) a variation of putting in one's oar, trying to concern oneself or take part in the affairs or discussions of other people, especially when not asked to do so. Probably referring to the action of a person in a boat rowed by others who suddenly decides to take part in the rowing himself without being asked.</p>
oars, laying on one's (their, etc.)	a variation of rest on one's oars, meaning to stop doing work of any sort; to rest, relax or be idle, sometimes after exertion or after successfully completing something. This phrase literally refers to the action of someone ceasing to row a boat with oars and, by leaning his weight on the handles, raising the ends of the oars out of the water.
Oberholzer	a reference to American psychiatrist Winfred Overholser (1892–1964), who was a professor of psychiatry at George Washington

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University from 1937 to 1959, and the superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital (the federal insane asylum in Washington, DC, USA) from 1937 to 1962.

obfuscated	clouded over, obscure, made dark or unclear. made obscure or unclear. clouded over, obscure, made dark or unclear. It's an horrible shock to this person to find out someday that the reason he could never get a reasonability in his family, late in life or early in life, was totally based on blindness which in itself was so obfuscated, overlarded that nobody even noticed the blindness. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge
obfuscating	confusing, bewildering or stupefying.
obfuscations	things which obscure or make unclear. Your ability is nowhere more greatly demonstrated than your ability to throw up difficulties and obfuscations –you're good at it! –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957) things which obscure or make unclear.
obit	(informal) an obituary, a notice of the death of a person, usually with a brief biographical sketch, as in a newspaper.
objective	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. PART TWO, CHAPTER 2, #1 dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas. And that's why I say the first seven processes of CCH are extremely objective. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957) dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas. having existence independent of the mind; real; actual. being, or regarded as being, independent of the mind; real; actual.
Objective Processes	auditing procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the

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person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability. The Stage Four needle. It is not very common. It is best handled by Objective Processes as nothing else will change it or make it do anything else.

counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures.

counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability.

counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from him self. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. A lot of people think that Upper Indoc just applies to Objective Processes.

objectively in a manner dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas. It's a pat process, though, as far as his bank is concerned, always -not necessarily objectively. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

in a manner dealing with things which exist outside the mind as actual objects and not merely in the mind as ideas.

Objectives Objective Processes, counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not, the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find some- thing exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes

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locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability.

Objective Processes, counseling procedures which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability.

short for Objective Processing, an auditing action which helps a person to look or place his attention outward from himself.

short for Objective Processes, Scientology processes which help a person to look or place his attention outward from himself. Objective refers to outward things, not the thoughts or feelings of the individual. Objective Processes deal with the real and observable. They call for the person to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the procedures. Objective Processes locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication, and bring a person to present time. Doing the Objectives as an untrained auditor is actually, in part, a TR Course.

objectivity	the state or quality of being without bias or prejudice.
objects and things are commonly categorized	the mineral kingdom; the animal kingdom; and the vegetable kingdom. A kingdom, in this context, is a province of nature, particularly one of the three kingdoms as mentioned above. These kingdoms include all animate and inanimate things found in nature. The mineral kingdom is comprised of all lifeless and unorganized objects and substances (such as the matter that makes up rocks). The other
objects)	Whenever one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object exerts an equal and opposite force on the first.
oblate	(geometry) flattened at the poles.
oblique	said of a line (in relation to another line or surface) that is neither parallel nor perpendicular; hence, in general, not direct, slanting. Figuratively it means the same, that is roundabout, indirect, not straightforward, divergent from a straight line or course, said of

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speech, action and so forth.

not straightforward; indirect. It'll be some person connected with this person who has just been brought in and they will be causing some other oblique commotion which probably has nothing to do with the psycho. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

indirect, not going straight to the point.

not straightforward; indirect.

oblivion the state of being completely forgotten or unknown.

the state of forgetting or being without remembrance or memory.

the state or condition of being forgotten.

oblongata short for medulla oblongata, the lowest or hindmost part of the brain, continuous with the spinal chord.

obnosis a coined word put together from “observing the obvious.” It is the action of a person looking at another person or an object and seeing exactly what is there, not a deduction of what might be there from what he does see.

a coined word meaning “observing the obvious” (-nosis means “know” and ob- means “out”). There is no English or any other language precise equivalent for it. It's the only way you ever see anything. You look at the isness of something, at what is actually there.

obscure far from public notice, worldly affairs or important activities; remote.

obsessive of or having to do with a persistent drive or urge a person cannot control. He's in one of these things where “I can't face it, so I'll be it,” you know? Obsessive closure. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

of or having to do with a persistent drive or urge a person cannot control.

of or having to do with an idea, wish, etc., that fills one's thoughts and cannot be put out of mind by the person. So therefore it must be to some degree obsessive. ¶Methods of Education (25 Oct. 56)

of or having to do with an idea, wish, etc., that fills one's thoughts

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and cannot be put out of mind by the person.

of or characteristic of an idea, wish, etc., that fills one's thoughts and cannot be put out of mind by the person.

obsolete no longer used.

obstetric of or having to do with childbirth or the branch of medicine concerned with the care and treatment of women in pregnancy, childbirth, and the period immediately following.

obstetrician a doctor who specializes in obstetrics, branch of medicine and surgery concerned with treating women before, in and after childbirth.

obstetrics the branch of medicine concerned with the care and treatment of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the period immediately following.

obtain be in force or in effect; prevail.

be prevalent, customary, or in vogue; prevail.

obtuse blunt; dull.

OCA Oxford Capacity Analysis. deliver higher levels of Scientology

short for Oxford Capacity Analysis test. See Oxford Capacity Analysis test in this glossary. They just get two less tests—no Aptitude, no IQ, only the mailed OCA.

abbreviation for Oxford Capacity Analysis a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. They go over to Review; Review examines them—very rapidly—maybe now gives them their OCA and APA, and maybe does something-or-other with them.

abbreviation for Oxford Capacity Analysis a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains.

an abbreviation for Oxford Capacity Analysis, a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains.

abbreviation for Oxford Capacity Analysis.

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OCA graph	short for Oxford Capacity Analysis graph the graphic representation of the results of a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains.
occasion	cause or bring about.
Occident	the part of the world west of Asia, especially Europe and the Americas.
occlude	hide; make unavailable to conscious recall. (verb) to hide; to make unavailable to conscious recall.
occludes	hides; makes unavailable to conscious recall. When a mother has been very, very affectionate to a somewhat reluctant son, you get a communication inflow so strong that it practically occludes. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) hides; makes unavailable to conscious recall. shuts in, out or off.
occlusions	parts of a person's memories that are hidden on the time track and are not available to conscious recall except through processing. parts of a person's memories that are hidden on the time track and are not available to conscious recall except through processing. (Chapter 4, #8) hidden areas or incidents on the time track. The existence of curtains between "I" and some datum in the standard memory banks. Occlusions are caused by entheta. See also entheta in this glossary.
occult	n. those ancient or modern arts and sciences reputed to involve the knowledge or use of secret and mysterious forces or agencies and the attempted human control of these. Occult comes from a Latin word meaning to cover over, hide, conceal, and refers to hidden or secret knowledge of things which are said to be beyond normal understanding and not bound by the strict laws of science. There are a wide range of beliefs or practices considered to be part of the occult, such as magic and witchcraft, communicating with the dead, the seeing or telling of the future, as well as attempting to discover a means to indefinitely prolong life or create a single cure for all diseases.

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secret; disclosed or communicated only to the initiated.

occultist	<p>a humorous reference to an oculist, an earlier term for an ophthalmologist a doctor who specializes in the branch of medicine dealing with the structure, functions and diseases of the eye. An occultist is one who believes in mysticism, the supernatural; a mystic. He can make him go through set-up drills, and so forth, whilst the “occultist” is making them up. –Meter Training (12 July 62)</p> <p>n. a humorous alteration of oculist, a physician or surgeon who deals with diseases and disorders of the eye. Oculist can also be loosely used to refer to a professional without medical training who examines eyes solely for the purpose of prescribing glasses. Oculist comes from the Latin word oculus, meaning eye, and -ist, a suffix used to form nouns showing what someone does, believes, follows, etc. An occultist is actually a person who is well-versed in, believes or is proficient in the practices of the occult (those ancient or modern arts and sciences reputed to involve the knowledge or use of secret and mysterious forces or agencies and the attempted human control of these).</p> <p>a humorous reference to an oculist, an earlier term for an ophthalmologist a doctor who specializes in the branch of medicine dealing with the structure, functions and diseases of the eye. An occultist is one who believes in mysticism, the supernatural; a mystic.</p>
occupational disease	<p>a disease that results from or is commonly acquired by people in a particular occupation. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p>
ocelot	<p>a large wildcat of North and South America, with a yellow or gray coat marked with black spots. An ocelot?</p> <p>a large cat of North and South America, with yellow or gray coat marked with black spots.</p>
octagonal	<p>of the form of an octagon (an eight-sided figure).</p>
octanes	<p>reference to octane numbers, numbers that tell how well a motor fuel resists “knocking.” “Knocking” occurs when the fuel in an engine burns too soon or too fast. A motor fuel that has a high octane number can prevent engine knock better than one with a lower octane number.</p>
Octavius	<p>Caius Octavius, also known as Augustus.</p>

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octubre	the Spanish word for the month of October. (Spanish) October.
ocularly	of or relating to the sense of sight.
odd bod	n. an odd, strange or eccentric person. Odd here means different to what is considered usual, common or regular. Bod is a shortened form of body and in British slang means a man or fellow.
odd men out	any atypical or unconventional persons or things.
oddball	(slang) an eccentric, unconventional or nonconforming person. Most of them have always considered themselves a bit of an oddball. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957) (slang) strange or unconventional. Now, there are various oddball wordings which havent WOrked. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) (slang) strange or unconventional. You know, all kinds of oddball questions. –Meter Training (12 July 62) (slang) strange or unconventional. There is some kind of an oddball phenomenon that goes this way Your eyesight shuts off -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62) (slang) an eccentric, unconventional or nonconforming person. (slang) strange or unconventional.
odiferous	m. a shortened form of the word odoriferous, meaning to bear or give off a smell or scent. This word is usually used to denote something yielding a pleasant smell, but can also be used to indicate a foul smell. It derives from the Latin word odorifer, which is from odor, meaning smell or scent, and ferre, meaning to bear. a shortened form of odoriferous, giving off an odor.
odor knows something	is rotting or otherwise not right around him. Example “His reason for being late to work seems pretty smelly to me.”
odor, in bad	in ill repute.
OEC®	Organization Executive of action and authorities of an Course. organization. The org board is the

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Organization Executive of action and authorities of an

- Oedipus libidos yappitus complex humorous reference to the Oedipus complex - in Freudian theory, the unconscious desire of a young child for sexual intercourse with the parent of the opposite sex, especially between boys and their mothers. See also Freud and libido, gibido, bibido in this glossary. So we could get Freudian and say, “Oedipus libidos yappitus complex on the left-hand side of the rubidus and that is actually what’s the matter with him.” officer of the deck the officer in charge of a naval ship during a given watch. Theyre like the fellow walking around the quarterdeck calling the -you know, he’s a courier for the officer of the deck and he keeps paging this fellow and he says, Voe Jinks, Joe Jinks. Oh, that’s me.” - The Auditor’s Public (23 Aug. 55)
- of the first water see FIRST WATER, OF THE.
- off board, throw someone a coined phrase meaning to catch someone by surprise. Off board is possibly a variation of off base, unawares, unprepared, by surprise or off one’s guard.
- off course off of the intended direction.
- off the beat (slang) off the proper course; insane. A variation of off the rails.
- off the gun see GUN, OFF THE.
- off the hook out of danger; freed from an obligation.
- off the rails off the proper course.
- offal waste or rejected parts of a human body or animal. Originally applied mainly to the intestines and now also refers to the head and tail as well as the kidneys, heart, tongue, liver and other parts. You wonder how a surgeon can stand there cutting out guts and throwing the offal in the garbage can hour after hour, you see?
- off-base (slang) incorrect; inaccurate.
- offend, with in an attacking or offensive manner.
- offhand without previous thought or preparation. Well, you’re supposed to get the intention, the phrase and so forth across to the preclear and it’s supposed to go across to the preclear, and you’d say offhand that’s more or less the same thing. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

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free and easy; casual; informal.

without previous thought or preparation.

Office of LRH

(Division 7, divisions, departments, their Department 21) a department in personnel, functions and lines of the Executive Division of the communication.

the department in a Scientology organization which is responsible for seeing that the organization adheres to the policies and technical materials of L. Ron Hubbard so that the organization expands. Contained within this department are the LRH Communicator who is the head of the office and sees that the orders, directives and policies of L. Ron Hubbard are complied with; the post of Keeper of Tech and Policy Knowledge who establishes tech and policy fully and accurately and in full use in the organization and keeps it there; and the Executive Establishment Officer who puts the organization there by having a corps of Establishment Officers who establish the various org divisions including their staff and materiel. The Office of LRH also grants issue authority to orders, directives, programs and promotion, and authorizes the findings of locally convened justice bodies provided they are written in accordance with policy.

the department in the Executive Division of a Church of Scientology organization headed by the LRH Communicator, responsible for seeing that the organization adheres to the policies and technical materials of L. Ron Hubbard so that the organization expands. Part of its duties include authorizing the orders, directives, programs and promotion necessary to expansion, as well as authorizing the findings of locally convened justice bodies.

(Division 7, divisions, departments, their

officer

a person in a Scientology Secretaries of those divisions. See organization who is in charge of also Qualifications Division; a section. See also section. Technical Division; Treasury

in a Scientology organization, the head of a section within a department. For example, the head of the Inspections Section is the Inspections Officer.

in a Church of Scientology organization, the head of a section within a department. For example, the head of the Inspections Section is the Inspections Officer.

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a person in a Scientology Secretaries of those divisions. See

(abbreviated off) a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section.

a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section.

a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section. -If a Staff Status Zero staff member 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 provisional.

(abbreviated off) a person in a Scientology organization who is in charge of a section. @[Distribution at top of issue] Inspections Officer

Officer 666	a melodramatic farce in which a wealthy businessman who has been out of town returns to find he is being impersonated by a burglar living in his house. The businessman persuades a police officer, Officer 666, to loan him his uniform in order to catch the burglar. Originally performed on Broadway in 1912.
Officer 6661	the title of a play which was originally performed on Broadway in 1912. The play is a melodramatic farce in which a wealthy businessman who has been out of town returns to find he is being impersonated by a burglar living in his house. The businessman persuades a police officer, Officer 666, with \$500 to loan him his uniform in order to catch the burglar.
Officer of the Watch	the ship's officer responsible for keeping the ship running inside and outside. He sees that the course is followed and reliefs occur of the wheel, etc.
officer's country	(United States naval) part of a ship reserved by custom for those designated and others having official business there. (i.e., officers)
off-line	(of despatches or orders) sent to the wrong person, improperly routed or passed in a manner to deny information on record. a form of dev-t generated when a despatch or order is sent to the wrong person, improperly routed or passed in a manner to deny information on record.

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not on the correct comm line. See also comm lines in this glossary.

(slang) deviant; not in accord with established or accepted practices, modes or attitudes. A variation of the phrase out of line.

not on the correct comm line. See also comm lines in this glossary. @People who are always off-line and off-post aren't doing their own jobs.

off-origin things originated by a post that aren't the business of that post; a form of dev-t in which a terminal originates something not its hat.

a form of dev-t generated when things are originated by a post that aren't the business of that post; a form of dev-t in which a terminal originates something not its hat.

off-the-cuff (slang) without preparation; in an offhand manner.

off-track instances of having strayed from the subject, objective or goal.

straying from the subject, objective or goal.

OFO abbreviation for Org Flag Officer, an otherwise posted individual on Flag 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. The OFO traffic, as soon as handled, goes to Action.

abbreviation for Org Flag Officer, an otherwise posted individual on Flag 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.

Ogilvy, David (1911–1999) British advertising executive and founder of the Ogilvy & Mather advertising agency. Known for his emphasis on creative copy and campaign themes, Ogilvy marketed items so as to create product identity with the consumers. For example, he advertised shirts from the C.F. Hathaway Company of Maine,

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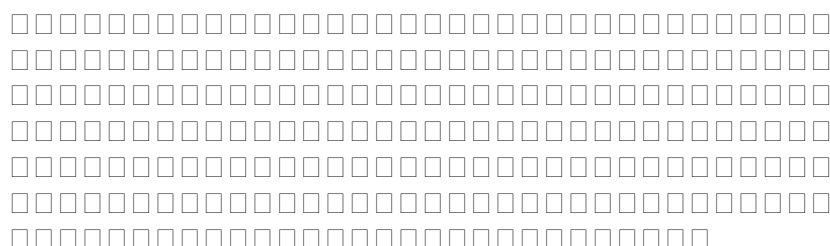
USA, by featuring a distinguished looking gentleman in a Hathaway shirt wearing a black patch over one eye. This was accompanied by

A large grid of small squares, resembling graph paper, with a few squares highlighted in a darker shade of gray. The grid is composed of many small squares arranged in rows and columns. Some squares are highlighted in a darker shade of gray, while others are a lighter shade. The highlighted squares are scattered throughout the grid, with a higher concentration in the lower right quadrant. The overall effect is a textured, grid-like background.

Ogilvy, DavidOvaltine

[illegible]

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ogre	<p>in folklore and fairy tales, a man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, anything likened to such a monster in appearance or character.</p> <p>in fairy tales and folklore, a man-eating monster or giant.</p>
ogreish	<p>like or having the characteristics of an ogre (in folklore and fairy tales) a man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, anything likened to such a monster in appearance or character.</p>
Ohio	<p>middle western state of the northcentral United States.</p>
ohmified	<p>joking reference meaning basically to be or make ohms (the units used in measuring electrical resistance).</p>
ohmmeter	<p>an instrument for measuring the electrical resistance of a conductor in ohms (the unit of electrical resistance to a current).</p>
Ohm's law	<p>(electricity) the law which states that the direct current flowing ~ in an electrical circuit is directly proportional to the voltage applied to the circuit.</p> <p>(electricity) the law that for any circuit the electric current is directly proportional to the voltage (measure of force to move the current) and is inversely proportional to the resistance. Formulated by German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787 - 1854).</p> <p>(electronics) the law that for any circuit the electric current is directly proportional to the voltage and is inversely proportional to the resistance. Formulated by Georg Simon Ohm (1787 - 1854), German physicist.</p> <p>(electricity) the law that for any circuit the electric current is directly proportional to the voltage (measure of force to move the current) and is inversely proportional to the resistance. Formulated by German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787-1854). Repeal Ohm's law.</p>

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OIC

abbreviation for Organization Information Center, a large display of the graphs of each of a Church of Scientology organization's key statistics. It is updated weekly and used by organization executives to easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. Of course, we have OIC boards and that sort of thing to watch statistics by and everything has to be staticizable.

abbreviation of Organization Information Center, 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 easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole.

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abbreviation for Organization Information Center, 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 easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. ...and the Department of Inspection and Reports, which includes of course OIC and cable data and justice and Committees of Evidence and lawyers...

abbreviation for Organization Information Center, 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 easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. @[Org board] OIC

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Unit

abbreviation for Organization Information Center, 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 easily monitor and correct the functions of the various departments and the organization as a whole. Of course, we have OIC boards and that sort of thing to watch statistics by and everything has to be staticizable.

oil crisis

a shortage of oil occurring in the United States and certain European countries beginning in the early 1970s. This shortage was caused mainly by restrictions placed on oil trade by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). This organization regulates the amount of oil produced by its member countries (mostly from the Middle East), and sets the prices for export of this oil. The restrictions were intended to punish the United States and some of its allies for supporting Israel in a conflict the Arabs had with the Israelis in 1973. This situation caused panic in oil companies, consumers and some governments, with a severe shortage of gasoline occurring in the US as well as extremely inflated prices for the import of oil. The crisis continued at varying levels through the 1970s, and by 1980 oil prices were 10 times those of 1973. By the early 1990s, however, prices had reduced to a level comparable with the 1973 prices.

a shortage of oil occurring in the United States and certain European countries beginning in the early 1970s. This shortage was caused mainly by restrictions placed on oil trade by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). This organization regulates the amount of oil produced by its member countries (mostly from the Middle East), and sets the prices for its export. The restrictions were intended to punish the United States and some of its allies for supporting Israel in a conflict the Arabs had with the Israelis in 1973. This situation caused panic in oil companies, consumers and some governments, with a severe shortage of gasoline occurring in the US as well as extremely inflated prices for the import of oil. The crisis continued at varying levels through the 1970s, and by 1980 oil prices were 10 times those of 1973.

a situation beginning in 1973, where oil and gasoline prices were caused to escalate rapidly, bringing about a rise in energy costs and prices of other raw materials. The stated cause of the oil price increases was a shortage of oil from Arab nations. However, oil companies reported an increase of 80 percent in profits in 1974 over 1973.

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oil feed	a valve which regulates the flow of fuel oil to the boilers. The water in a boiler is heated by burning fuel oil, creating the steam to power a steam engine.
oil rig	the equipment used in drilling an oil well.
Okay to Audit	<p>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. See also Qual in this glossary. He actually went up to Okay to Audit VI.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. See also Qual in this glossary</p>
Okinawans	occupants of Okinawa, an island in the north Pacific Ocean, located 350 miles south of Kyushu, the southernmost island of Japan.
Oklahoma!	<p>an American musical comedy produced in 1943 that was one of the first musicals to successfully blend music, dancing and story into a unified production. Oklahoma! included music by composer Richard Rodgers (1902– 1972) and words by lyricist Oscar Hammerstein II (1895–1960) and had many memorable songs, including “Oh, What a Beautiful Morning” and “People Will Say We’re In Love.” The story of the musical is that of a cowboy, Curly, who is in love with a farmer’s daughter, Laurie. Curly is opposed by a dangerous rival, the hired hand, Jud Fry. In the final fight of the story, Jud dies on his own knife and Curly and Laurie ride off together. It was one of the most popular American musicals of all time and ran for 2,212 performances.</p> <p>a musical comedy produced in 1943, based on Green Grow the Lilacs, a folk drama written in 1931 by Lynn Riggs (1899 - 1954 American playwright whose plays deal with life in Oklahoma and Texas making special use of folk themes of that region). The music and lyrics were produced by Rodgers and Hammerstein and with its many memorable songs, Oklahoma! set an all-time record of durability for musicals. See also Rodgers and Hammerstein in this glossary.</p>
old boy	(chiefly British) an adult male, used in informal direct address.

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- Old Brompton Road District see 250 Old Brompton Road in this glossary. So I proceeded to do so and because I told people to look at things, so on, I went around Old Brompton Road District up there in London, and I was busy looking at things, and of course I looked at them real good.
- see 250 Old Brompton Road in this glossary. So I proceeded to do so and because I told people to look at things, so on, I went around Old Brompton Road District up there in London, and I was busy looking at things, and of course I looked at them real good. -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)
- old days past times.
- Old Doctor Pottenger Francis Marion Pottenger, MD (1869 - 1961), medical specialist in tuberculosis and founder of Pottenger Sanatorium in Monrovia, California.
- old hand A person who has gained knowledge of some skill through long experience; a veteran. [ex - She was an old hand at translation.]
- a person with much skill or experience.
- Old Man of the Sea a character in the story of Sinbad the Sailor, one of the stories contained in the Arabian Nights (a collection of approximately 2,000 Persian- Indian-Arabian tales of magical adventures, genies and love, dating from the tenth century A.D.). “Sinbad the Sailor” is the story of a wealthy merchant (Sinbad) who narrates tales of his adventurous life and of the dangers and incredible creatures he encounters. In one of them, a sea-god, called the Old Man of the Sea, manages to force Sinbad to carry him on his shoulders. The Old Man of the Sea refuses to let go and Sinbad has to carry him around for many days and nights. Finally, Sinbad frees himself by getting the Old Man of the Sea so drunk that he falls off. The phrase Old Man of the Sea has since come to mean an intolerable, heavy and encumbering burden, annoyance, etc., which is hard or impossible to get rid of.
- a character in the story “Sinbad the Sailor” from the Arabian Nights. The Old Man of the Sea hoisted himself on the shoulders of Sinbad and clung there for many days and nights, much to the discomfort of Sinbad, who finally released himself by making the Old Man drunk.
- character in the story of “Sindbad the Sailor” in The Arabian Nights. A seemingly harmless old man, he climbs onto the shoulders of the obliging Sindbad and refuses to get off. He clings

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there for many days and nights until Sindbad escapes by getting him drunk.

Old Man Sea a personification (speaking of something which is not alive as though it were living) of the ocean. The phrase ``old man" is often used in this way to denote the largeness or significance of the thing specified. And the method by which you navigate is the all-important thing in an examination on navigation, and that you navigate is the only test that Old Man Sea requires of you.

a personification of the ocean. (A personification is the act of regarding or representing an inanimate, lifeless object or thing as a person.) The phrase old man is often used in this way to show the largeness or significance of the thing specified.

Old Man Sea a personification (speaking of something which is not alive as though it were living) of the ocean. The phrase ``old man" is often used in this way to denote the largeness or significance of the thing specified. And the method by which you navigate is the all-important thing in an examination on navigation, and that you navigate is the only test that Old Man Sea requires of you.

≡Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

Old Man Whizzergoo a humorous made-up name.

old Saint Hill the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England, where L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course from 1961 to 1965. The term old applies to the organization as it existed at that time.

old school tie (informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays for their education).

n. a distinguishing necktie that displays the characteristic pattern and colors of an English public school (where one pays for his education), worn by former members of such a particular school. Old school tie can be used in reference to the habits, clannish tendencies, group loyalty, conservative viewpoint and “upper-class” manners of men from English public schools, particularly to their supposed practice of giving business, jobs, contracts, etc., to those who have been to public schools, specifically the same public school as themselves.

a necktie worn by members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college, as a sign of their

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association and loyalty.

(informal) loyalty among members of a group, especially among graduates of the same school or college. From a necktie striped in the distinctive colors of any of the exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays tuition).

(informal) the clannishness and conservatism conventionally associated with graduates of certain English schools. This expression comes from the necktie, worn by former students, which is striped in the distinctive colors of any of these exclusive English public schools (schools where one pays tuition).

oldie	(informal) something old and, often, well-known, as a motion picture or song.
old-school	(of or like) a group of people who cling to traditional or conservative ideas, methods, etc.
Oldsmobile	<p>an American passenger car produced by the Oldsmobile Division of General Motors.</p> <p>brand name of an American passenger car produced by the Oldsmobile Division of General Motors.</p>
old-timer	(colloquial) a person who has been a resident, employee, member, etc., for a long time.
Ole Doc Methuselah story	a science fiction story written by L. Ron Hubbard about a physician, Ole Doc Methuselah, who was part of an elite organization whose members “dedicated themselves to the ultimate preservation of mankind no matter the wars or explorations of space.”
O'Leary, Mrs.	a made-up name.
olfactory	<p>The recall of perceptics of smell.</p> <p><i>of or relating to the sense of smell.</i></p> <p><i>the sense of smell.</i></p>
Oliver Twist	a novel by Charles Dickens (1812-1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of 19th-century London. See also Sikes, Bill in this glossary. I think it's Oliver Twist, isn't it, where Bill Sikes had the dog that he kicked all over the place, and so on? –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

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a novel (approximately four hundred pages long) by Charles Dickens (1812@1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of nineteenth-century London. And as an attesting to it, actually a United States senator was able to read—he had trained himself up to read, I think it was Oliver Twist, in fifteen minutes or something like that—at least he was standing there—but because he's a United States senator I don't believe that. –Meter Training (12 July 62)

a novel (approximately 400 pages long) by Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of 19th-century London.

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a novel by Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870) depicting the world of poverty, crime and the workhouse (poorhouse) of 19th-century London. See also Sikes, Bill in this glossary.

Oliver Wiswell	the title of a novel written in 1940 by American journalist and novelist Kenneth Roberts (1885--1957), known for his carefully researched books, and devotion to minute points of American history. The book tells the story of Oliver Wiswell, an American Tory (a person who supported the British cause in the American revolution) and loyal colonist of the late eighteenth century.
Ollie	a parody of the films by Stanley Laurel (1890 - 1965) and Oliver Hardy (1892 - 1957). Ollie (nickname of Hardy) and Stan were a team of film comedians in the early twentieth century who almost always played their movie roles under their own names, wearing derby hats and neckties. Laurel appeared as a thin, dim-witted Englishman and Hardy as an overweight American, often irritable and pompous. In their films, they constantly got in each other's way and were usually involved in hopeless business undertakings or doomed personal adventures.
Olympian	of, resembling, characteristic of or suitable to the gods of Olympus (mountain in northeastern Greece); majestic or aloof.
Olympic games	a series of international amateur sports contests that occur every four years. The games originated in ancient Greece, when they were held on the plain of Olympia at four-year intervals from 776 b.c. into the fourth century a.d. They were revived in the late 1800s with goals of peace and fellowship modeled on those of the ancient Olympics, but with many more events.

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Olympics	short for Olympic games, a series of international amateur sports contests that occur every four years. The games originated in ancient Greece, when they were held on the plain of Olympia at four-year intervals from 776 b.c. into the fourth century a.d. They were revived in the late 1800s with goals of peace and fellowship modeled on those of the ancient Olympics, but with many more events.
om	is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging,
om mani padme om	"Om, the jewel, is in the lotus Amen," the mystic formula of the Tibetans and northern Buddhists, used as a charm and for many religious purposes. The lotus symbolizes universal being, and the jewel the individuality of the utterer. -Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable
omission	anything which one failed to include; anything left out.
omnipotent	having unlimited power or very great power.
omnipresent	present everywhere at the same time.
omniscient	having infinite knowledge; knowing all things.
once burned, twice shy	a coined phrase meaning if one has been cheated or deceived on one occasion by someone or something, he will be more careful when meeting that person or thing a second time. This phrase is probably a
once in a blue moon	see BLUE MOON, ONCE IN A.
oncet uponet a timet	a made-up phrase from once upon a time, the words which usually begin most fairy tales, and a humorous usage of the suffix -t, indicating something that existed or happened in the past.

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- One short for Level I. See Level in this glossary. Recognize that you're moving them up through the top of Zero into the bottom of One. - A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
- short for One question, a designation for a type of question used in early Prepchecking procedure which was aimed at finding withholds in an area being addressed in order to release the whole chain of withholds connected with or similar to a specific withhold already gotten off. These questions were given numbers such as 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, etc., to indicate their sequence. Also called What questions as these questions began with "What about÷.÷.÷."
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- LRH Okay. Now let me check out a possible One. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles
- short for One question, a designation for a type of question used in early Prepchecking procedure which was aimed at finding withholds in an area being addressed in order to release the whole chain of withholds connected with or similar to a specific withhold already gotten off. These questions were given numbers such as 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, etc., to indicate their sequence. Also called What questions as these questions began with "What about . . ."
- one a certain (used in naming a person otherwise unknown or undescribed). I am searching for one Timothy Jones.
- one a) 1A short for Routine 1A, a set of processes aimed at familiarization with problems and getting someone's withholds with security checks. See also withholds and security check in this glossary.
- One does not send to find for whom the bell tolls . . . refers to a section 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; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; 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."

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one fell swoop, in	all at once or all together, as if by one blow.
one over the other. Example	“The children couldn’t decide on which movie to watch and a firefight ensued.”
one point five) 1.5	be and act at the tone level of 1.5, the numerical designation for anger on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.
one point zero) 1.0	the numerical designation for fear on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.
one shot	<p>with a single shot, stroke, attempt, etc. But inherent in that process -inherent in that process there are a great many processes which go pretty well south and which will, actually, practically go one shot to OT, see? -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)</p> <p>with a single shot, stroke, attempt, etc.</p>
One World	<p>a book written in 1943 by American lawyer, executive and politician Wendell Willkie (1892-1944). The book was a strong appeal for cooperation among nations.</p> <p>a book written by Wendell Willkie in 1943. See also Willkie, Wendell in this glossary.</p>
one’s support for the wrong	cause, the side that loses, etc. Example“He backed the wrong horse in the election and ended up losing his job in the government.” This phrase dates from the late 1600s and comes from horse racing where, if someone backed the wrong horse, he wagered money on a horse that ended up losing.
one-armed bandit	<p>a gambling machine operated by inserting coins into a slot and pulling down a long handle (its “arm”) attached to its side. This causes a series of wheels to start spinning. The machine will automatically pay out money if certain specified combinations occur after three or four wheels have spun. It is called a “bandit” because it frequently “robs” one of loose change.</p> <p>a gambling machine operated by inserting coins into a slot and pulling down a long handle (its “arm”) attached to its side. This causes a series of wheels to start spinning. The machine will automatically pay out money if certain specified combinations occur after three or four wheels have spun. It is called a “bandit” because it frequently “robs” one of loose change. And you throw your quarter in it, you know, and you pull the one-armed bandit’s arm, and it goes all over the floor. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p>

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a gambling machine operated by inserting coins into a slot and pulling down a long handle (its "arm") attached to its side. This causes a series of wheels to start spinning. The machine will automatically pay out money if certain specified combinations occur after three or four wheels have spun. It is called a "bandit" because it frequently "robs" one of loose change. And you throw your quarter in it, you know, and you pull the one-armed bandit's arm, and it goes all over the floor. ♪Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

- one-dollar-a-year-man a variation of dollar-a-year-man, a person who works for the government for a very small amount of pay or salary. Such a person works for patriotic, as opposed to financial, reasons. This phrase first came into use during World War I (1914–1918) when volunteers serving the government were paid one dollar, the "valuable compensation" that was needed to make their contracts binding.
- one-for-one speed a reference to making copies of audio tape recordings by having the playback machine run at the same speed as the machine that is recording the copy. The speed at which the tape moves past the heads in a tape recorder depends on the type of recorder. The speeds are measured in inches per second (ips).
- one-grasshopper power a humorous, made-up unit of measurement fashioned after horsepower.
- one-ism the doctrine, school, theory or principle of being a single thing or unit, not two or more.
- one-man band n. a person who manages or who does everything himself; one who does the work of several people. Originating in the first half of the 1900s, one-man band alludes to a man who plays several musical instruments simultaneously.
- a man who plays several musical instruments simultaneously.
- a man who plays several musical instruments simultaneously. Used figuratively to mean "an operation performed by only one person" in this lecture.
- one-shot a single shot, stroke, attempt, etc. They'll come on here at one period and get their basic and go home, and come on and go on through to the end or something like this, or they'll try to take a one-shot at the whole situation, and so on.
- achieved or accomplished with a single try.

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an attempt at achieving or accomplishing something with a single try.

a single shot, stroke, attempt, etc.

(informal) undertaken, issued or occurring one time only; formed for a single project or venture.

(US informal) a single subject or theme to the exclusion or neglect of others.

One-shot Clear the one phrase or one action given once, or repeated, which would bring into being the Clear as described in Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

the one phrase or one action given once, or repeated, which would bring into being the Clear as described in Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health. See also clear and Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health in this glossary.

onions, knowing (one's) (informal) having the knowledge and skill necessary for competence.

only one the condition in which an individual is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or 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. If you had somebody with that much loss on his immediate backtrack, you would find him in an “only one” state, wouldn’t you? –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any other dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also dynamic in this glossary. They either want to be the only ones and cut down the competition or do something, but they never really say what they do. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is not actually aware of or operating on any other dynamics. In this state the individual must have no effect on self and total effect on everything and everybody else. See also dynamic in this glossary. They have been an only one for a very, very long time. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

an individual who is operating on only the first dynamic and is

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on-policy

knowing and using the procedures contained in Scientology administrative materials with no departures.

ONR

an abbreviation for Office of Naval Research.

abbreviation for Office of Naval Research, a bureau under the Secretary of the Navy in Washington, DC. It is responsible for research in such areas as material, facilities, personnel, etc.

on-the-ball

(slang) alert and efficient or effective. We handle thousands of public and it takes a real on-the-ball Establishment Officer to hold the form of the org and keep the team winning.

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onus	difficult obligation, task, burden, etc. the duty or responsibility of doing something.
OOD	abbreviation for Orders of the Day, a type of ship's “newspaper” issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may contain current activities, ethics orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs.
Oomm center	communication center, a central location in an organization in which is located a system of baskets, one for each staff member, each basket tagged with the person's name and post title. Each person is responsible for delivering his own despatches to the proper baskets and for picking up daily the despatches he has received.
oomph	(slang) energy; vitality; enthusiasm. The word is an imitation of the sound made during exertion, as in lifting a heavy object.
'ope	(dialect) hope.
open and closed	that can be clearly and easily determined or decided; very simple and obvious.
open and short of it	a coined phrase meaning the simple and straightforward
open and short of it, the	the basic fact; the point; all that needs to be said. A variation of the phrase the long and short of it.
open and shut	very simple, clear and straightforward without any difficulties. The origin of this phrase is unknown.
open sesame	any seemingly unfailing and marvelously effective way of bringing about a desired result, attaining success or gaining admittance; something which opens doors or removes barriers, as a password, etc. The phrase was used as a magic command to open the door of a robber's cave in the story “Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves,” from the Arabian Nights (a collection of approximately two hundred Persian-Indian-Arabian tales of magical adventures, genies and love, dating from the tenth century A.D.). In this story, Ali Baba (a poor woodcutter) overhears thieves opening the door of their cave by use of this magic command. He uses the command in their absence and becomes a wealthy man, taking as much of their riches as he can carry on his donkeys. The origin of the command is obscure, but the sesame seed has been used in the Near East since an early age

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as a charm and an ingredient in magic prescriptions.

the password at which the door of the robbers' cave flew open in the tale of The Forty Thieves (Arabian Nights); hence a key to a mystery, or anything that acts like magic in obtaining favor, admission, recognition, etc. -Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.

the password at which the door of the robbers' cave flew open in the tale of The Forty Thieves (Arabian Nights); hence a key to a mystery, or anything that acts like magic in obtaining favor, admission, recognition, etc.

open up commence firing, fighting, activity, etc. Now, part of this drill would also be the coach opening up on her. . . – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

commence firing, fighting, activity, etc.

open up the ball see BALL, OPEN UP THE.

(slang) begin.

Opening Procedure 8-C a 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.

Opening Procedure by Duplication a very important basic Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects. In England this process is called "Book and Bottle," probably because these two familiar objects are the most used in doing Opening Procedure by Duplication. And the auditor processed him on Opening Procedure of 8-C and Opening Procedure by Duplication for thirty-two hours. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

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a Scientology process which has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to duplicate his same action over and over again with two dissimilar objects, such as a book and a bottle. The auditor has a preclear walk over to each object in turn and pick it up, then the auditor asks three questions “What is its color?” “What is its temperature?” and “What is its weight?” And he could certainly do some Opening Procedure by Duplication and by this time certainly he can remedy havingness, and if he can do that, then he can spot spots. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

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open-minded	having a mind open to new ideas; free from prejudice or bias.
Operation Clear	<p>a Scientology campaign of the late 1950s involving various promotional and technical actions to create Clears. The campaign was promoted both to Scientologists via magazines and other comm lines, and to the broad public via ads.</p> <p>a Scientology campaign of the late 1950s involving various promotional and technical actions to create Clears. The campaign was promoted both to Scientologists via magazines and other comm lines, and to the broad public via ads. “Dear Sirs, I saw your advertisement in March 1958 issue of Fate magazine. Interested in your Operation Clear. Please send me information.”</p>
Operation Phoenix	<p>a program operated by Scientology ministers in the Phoenix area in late 1954. It had as its goal the happiness and health of everyone in the ministers’ parishes. For an organization such as Operation Phoenix in its experimental thrusts into the society, it was found to be temporarily rather unworkable.</p> <p>a campaign run in Phoenix, Arizona, USA in late November, 1954, where the ministers of the Church were visiting hospitals, prisons, etc. and helping the people there.</p> <p>a program being operated in the Phoenix area by Scientology ministers at the time of this lecture series. It had as its goal the happiness and health of everyone in the ministers' parishes.</p>
Operations Aide	the head of the Operations Bureau. See Operations Bureau in this glossary. Assisted by Operations Aide

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	the head of the Operations Bureau. See Operations Bureau in this glossary.
Operations Bureaux	the production bureaux of the Flag Bureaux which include the External Comm Bureau, Data Bureau, Programs Bureau and Action Bureau.
Operations Officer	short for Mission Operations Officer, the post in the Action Branch which is responsible for seeing that a mission stays on target and completes successfully. Also shortened as Ops Officer or Mission Ops. See also Action Branch in this glossary. A truly good Operations Officer who can truly run a mission has to really know what he is doing.
	short for Mission Operations Officer, the post in the Action Branch which is responsible for seeing that a mission stays on target and completes successfully. Also shortened as Ops Officer or Mission Ops. See also Action Branch in this glossary.
operative	a secret agent; spy.
Operator BX9	a made-up name.
	a made-up name for an operator.
opinionation	forming, holding or stating an opinion; believing, supposing, thinking.
opinions	beliefs which may or may not be based on any facts.
opium	a drug made from the juice of certain poppies, smoked or chewed as a stimulant or narcotic, and used in medicine as a sedative.
Oporto	the second largest city in Portugal and an Atlantic port, located along the Douro River, 175 miles (280 km) north of Lisbon. It is internationally famous for its wine industry, specifically for the wine Port, which is named after the city. (Port is a red, rich, sweet-flavored wine.) Oporto has been producing wine since the late 1600s and produces around 200 million gallons each year, with a number of its wine producers employing the old tradition of crushing grapes with their bare feet. The tradition of wine making in Oporto is passed on down through generations from father to son. In addition to its wine fame, its other chief industries include manufacturing and fisheries. The city is also known as Porto.

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opossum playing	pretending to be dead, a trick used by opossums (small, tree-dwelling mammals which are active at night) to defend themselves from predators.
Oppenheimer	<p>Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904--1967), American physicist, director of the project that designed and built the first atomic bombs. It was not on Oppenheimer or Einstein, see? It was a twelve-year-old kid-highest IQ ever registered. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904@1967), American physicist, director of the project that designed and built the first atomic bombs. It was not on Oppenheimer or Einstein, see? ≠A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>J. Robert Oppenheimer (1904–1967) American physicist who from 1943 to 1945 directed the laboratory that created the atomic bombs used in World War II (1939–1945). Following the war, Oppenheimer served as chairman of the board of scientific advisors of the AEC (Atomic Energy Commission, the US Government agency responsible for directing the development and use of atomic energy). In 1949 he and his board rejected proposals to build the hydrogen bomb—a weapon far more destructive than the atomic bomb. A few years later, Oppenheimer was suspended as a security risk on grounds of association with Communists and because of his opposition to the hydrogen bomb. After a highly-publicized security hearing, he was denied access to classified information and his contract as advisor to the AEC was cancelled.</p> <p>Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904 - 67), American physicist, director (1942 - 45) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs. Oppenheimer later became a main proponent of the civilian and international control of atomic energy. Oppenheimer strongly opposed, on both technical and moral grounds, the development of the hydrogen bomb. He was suspended from the chairmanship of the US Atomic Energy Commission in 1953 as an alleged security risk.</p> <p>Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904 - 1967), American physicist, director (1942 - 1945) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs. Oppenheimer later became a main proponent of the civilian and international control of atomic energy. Oppenheimer strongly opposed, on both technical and moral grounds, the development of the hydrogen bomb. He was suspended from the chairmanship of the US Atomic Energy Commission in 1953 as an alleged</p>

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Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904 - 1967), American physicist, director (1942 - 1945) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs.

Robert J. Oppenheimer (1904@1967), American physicist, director (1942@1945) of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, that designed and built the first atomic bombs. It was not on Oppenheimer or Einstein, see? \neg A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

opposite meaning	to be in similar circumstances or the same position.
opposite number	<p>a terminal of the same position or post in a similar but separate Scientology organization. I looked it over for awhile and I suddenly realized there was a duplicate post—there's your opposite number in any other department in the organization.</p> <p>a terminal of the same position or post in a similar but separate Scientology organization.</p>
opposition goal	<p>the idea that is interlocked against the pc's goal, making it a postulate-counter-postulate situation of long duration. It is not actually the goal of the opposition terminal as the opposition terminal would see it , but only what the pc believes it was as it affects him. See also goal and oppterm in this glossary. You could find an opposition goal. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) tc- ;ary. R2H ,hing lown Lning this</p> <p>in a Goals Problem Mass, the idea that is interlocked against the preclear's goal, making it a postulate-counter-postulate situation of long duration. It is not actually the goal of the opposition terminal as the opposition terminal would see it, but only what the preclear believes it was as it affects him. Example goal "to catch catfish"; opposition goal "to be a game warden."</p> <p>the idea that is interlocked against the pc's goal, making it a postulate - counter-postulate situation of long duration. It is not actually the goal of the opposition terminal as the opposition terminal would see it, but only what the pc believes it was as it affects him. See also goal and oppterm in this glossary.</p>
opposition terminal	an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present).

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oppterm	<p>short for opposition terminal in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). So then you try to find the top oppterm of this new one you found; it doesnt fire. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)</p> <p>short for opposition terminal in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). And he has to list for and get the top oppterm, to make it, in order to fit the pattern, and then he's got to fit the pattern together. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)</p> <p>opposition terminal, an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been the enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). -HCOB 8 November 1962.</p> <p>short for opposition terminal in auditing, an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present).</p> <p>short for opposition terminal in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present). Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>short for opposition terminal in auditing, an oppterm is an item or identity the pc has actually opposed (fought, been an enemy of) sometime in the past (or present).</p> <p>short for opposition terminal. See also opposition terminal in this glossary.</p>
Ops Officer	<p>See Operations Officer in this glossary. Smooth rapid handling by the Ops Officer.</p> <p>See Operations Officer in this glossary.</p>
optic nerve	<p>the nerve that goes from the eye to the brain.</p>
optics	<p>the branch of physics dealing with the nature and properties of light and vision.</p>
Optimist Club	<p>any of the individual clubs making up Optimist International, an association of community-service clubs founded in 1919 and active throughout the United States, Canada and the Caribbean. Its membership is formed of business and professional men who join by invitation only. Optimist clubs promote optimism as a</p>

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philosophic way of life, promote active interest in good government, patriotism, respect for the law, friendship amongst all people and the moral development of youth. By the 1990s there were more than 4,000 Optimist clubs with over 170,000 members.

any one of a number of clubs that make up Optimist International, an association of community-service clubs active in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Its members are business, industrial and professional men. Some of its purposes are to develop optimism as a philosophy of life, to promote active interest in good government and civil affairs, and to aid and encourage the development of youth.

optimum solution

the solution the organization.

that solution which brings the greatest benefit to the greatest number of dynamics. The optimum solution to any problem presented by life would be that which leads to increased survival on the majority of the dynamics.

the solution which brings the greatest benefit to the greatest number of dynamics. The infinitely perfect solution would be one which brought infinite survival on all dynamics. See also dynamics in this glossary. And the only way you can have positive direction is when it is on the basis of an optimum solution. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

the solution which brings the greatest benefit to the greatest number of dynamics. The infinitely perfect solution would be one which brought infinite survival on all dynamics. See also dynamics in this glossary.

the solution which brings the greatest benefit to the greatest number of dynamics. The infinitely perfect solution would be one which brought infinite survival on all dynamics.

or

we'll treat these ulcers. - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

or collapse. This is a variation of down the chute with the opposite meaning into a state of failure or ruin, deterioration or collapse.

or humans from observation. Example “When he heard I was coming, boy, did he run for the brush.”

or one of the dynamks The 0

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oracle	<p>any utterance made or received as authoritative, extremely wise or infallible (never wrong).</p> <p>a priest, in ancient Greece and Rome, through which gods were consulted for the answers to questions. The temple of one oracle was built over a cavern from which a peculiar, intoxicating vapor was believed to arise. The priestess would inhale the vapor, and her incoherent ravings were interpreted by a priest who wrote them down in verse. One oracle told the king of Greece, Croesus (d. 546 b.c.), that if he began a war he would destroy a great country. Croesus supposed that this meant he would overthrow the enemy's empire, and therefore went to war against Cyrus, but he instead destroyed his own country with the war. See also Cyruses in this glossary.</p>
orange stain	<p>a distress signal; a bright orange, chemical dye used to discolor the water so as to attract attention from ships or airplanes.</p> <p>a distress signal; a bright orange chemical dye used to discolor the water so as to attract attention from ships or airplanes.</p>
orangewood sticks	<p>pointed sticks, originally made of orangewood, used in manicuring.</p>
orazone	<p>n. a reference to orgone, a name coined by Austrian psychoanalyst Wilhelm Reich (1897–1957) to designate a so-called “energy” that he believed permeated the universe. Reich asserted that orgone energized the nervous system of the body and that a lack of it was the cause of illness, both mental and physical. He developed a special box that he claimed could accumulate this energy and leased the box out to people as a “therapy” for many illnesses, promoting that by spending time in the box one could replenish their orgone and gain relief from their ailments.</p> <p>a reference to orgone, a name coined by Wilhelm Reich in his psychoanalytic theory about an assumed energy permeating the universe, the personal supply of which an individual suffering from various emotional or physical ills could allegedly replenish by sitting in a small special cabinet (orgone box) in which this energy was supposed to accumulate for use in the treatment of mental and physical illnesses. See also Reich, Wilhelm in this glossary.</p>
order	<p>any class, kind or sort, as of persons or things, distinguished from others by nature or character.</p>
order of, on the	<p>somewhat like; similar to.</p>

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Orders of the Day a type of ship's "newspaper" issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may contain current activities, Ethics Orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs.

a type of ship's "newspaper" issued by any Commanding Officer to his own unit daily and may contain current activities, ethics orders, etc., by others, contains the schedule of the day and serves as a crew briefing. OODs are also put out to their own orgs by Executive Directors or Executive Councils in Scientology orgs.

Oregon a United States battleship, built of iron, that became famous during the Spanish-American War (1898). In 1898, at the outbreak of the war, the ship was ordered to join the American squadron blockading Havana, Cuba from the Spanish. The Oregon made a hasty voyage from San Francisco around South America, via Cape Horn—a trip of nearly 15,000 miles (24,139 km), taking two months. It arrived in time to participate in the blockade and was largely responsible for the destruction of the Spanish fleet shortly thereafter.

Oregon pine another name for a Douglas fir. A timber tree of the pine family, also called Douglas spruce. The wood is moderately hard, moderately heavy and very stiff and is used mainly in building construction; large quantities also go into railroad ties and shipping boxes.

org board short for organizing board, a board which displays the functions, duties, communication routes, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. It shows the pattern of organizing to obtain a product.

short for organizing board a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. And it's unlike any org board anybody ever saw before, it's a whopping big magnet.

short for organizing board a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization.

short for organizing board a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. Also called an organizational chart.

short for organizing board a board which displays the functions,

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duties, sequences and authorities of an organization.

short for organizing board, a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. The org board is the actual diagrammatic pattern of the organization, showing the divisions, departments, their personnel, functions and lines of communication. In this lecture LRH is referring to a six division, sixteen department org board which he had just written up in HCO Policy Letter 3 April 1965. He went on to evolve this into a seven division arrangement shortly thereafter, and later expanded it to the nine division org board which is used in most Scientology organizations today. See HCO PL 3 April 1965 for further information on the six division org board. For copies of the seven and nine division org boards, see the appendix of Organization Executive Course Volume 0.

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organizing board.

short for organizing board a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences and authorities of an organization. -The org board must reflect the status of a staff member. Staff Status

short for organizing board a board which displays the functions, duties, sequences of action and authorities of an organization. @As our org board and org pattern we have not only an org board but a ``philosophical system," which gives us the levels of able and extra able beings and an analysis of one's own life as well.

org charts

short for organization charts, graphic representations of the structure of an organization showing the relationships of the positions or jobs (posts) within it. Because in trying to fix up the org charts, why, there were two functions which didn't fit smoothly under either one, and one function which was entirely adrift.

short for organization charts, graphic representations of the structure of an organization showing the relationships of the positions or jobs (posts) within it.

Org Exec Sec

short for Organization Executive Secretary, the person in charge of the functions of Division 3 (Treasury Division), Division 4 (Technical Division) and Division 5 (Qualifications Division) in a Scientology org. The Org Exec Sec is the direct senior of the secretaries of those divisions. Then who is trying to stop the Org Exec Sec?

short for Organization Executive Secretary. See Organization Executive Secretary in this glossary.

short for Organization Executive Secretary, the person in charge of the functions of Division 3 (Treasury Division), Division 4 (Technical Division) and Division 5 (Qualifications Division) in a Scientology org. The Org Exec Sec is the direct senior of the secretaries of those divisions.

org officer

the assistant to the product officer, who is counted on to keep the org recruited, formed and corrected. 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. See also product officer in this glossary. So it's really . . . that's really the beginning—and this is where it began product officer-org officer system began in Qual on Flag.

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Org Officer	<p>the assistant to the Product Officer, who is counted on by the Product Officer to keep the org recruited, formed and corrected. 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. See also Product Officer in this glossary.</p> <p>the assistant to the Product Officer, who is counted on to keep the org recruited, formed and corrected. 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. See also Product Officer in this glossary.</p>
Org portion	<p>the divisions of a Scientology organization overseen by the Organization Executive Secretary. See also Organization Executive Secretary in this glossary.</p>
org rudiments	<p>the basic technical and administrative factors that need to be in for a Church of Scientology organization to succeed. For example, Org Rudiment 1 stipulates that the organization be properly registered and licensed and that there be well-trained and competent people in charge of the Academy and the HGC. There are seventeen org rudiments, and they are done in sequence each rudiment is gotten fully in before going on to the next.</p>
Org Sec	<p>Organization Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Assoc Sec" in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also Assoc Sec in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Organization Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Assoc Sec" in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also Assoc Sec in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Organization Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization.</p> <p>short for Organization Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. That person can ask for authority to do something or other and so forth, but that authority is normally from the Director of Promotion–Registration or from the Executive Director or from the Org Sec or somebody else who has the power actually to hire somebody.</p>

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short for Organization Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Assoc Sec" in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also Assoc Sec in this glossary. -[Distribution at top of issue] Assoc/Org Sec Hat

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Org Series a series of HCO Policy Letters by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of organizing.

a series of HCO Policy Letters by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of organizing. @Org Series 12

organism a living being; an individual animal or plant.

organisms living beings; individual animals or plants.

organization (often shortened in Scientology to org) a church of Scientology. Most Scientology and Dianetics activities are carried on at either Scientology organizations (churches) or Scientology missions. A church (org) is authorized to deliver higher levels of Scientology and Dianetics services than a mission. I promise to cooperate fully with the authorized organizations of Dianetics and Scientology in safeguarding the ethical use and practice of those subjects.

(often shortened in Scientology to org) a church of Scientology. Most Scientology and Dianetics activities are carried on at either Scientology organizations (churches) or Scientology missions. A church (org) is authorized to deliver higher levels of Scientology and Dianetics services than a mission. See also mission in this glossary.

a number of persons or groups having specific responsibilities and united for some purpose or work; a number of terminals and communication lines united with a common purpose. The purpose keeps in contact with one another the terminals and the lines. An organization isn't a factory or a house. It isn't a machine or a product. It is something which has its own spirit. It is composed of people who are governed by certain rules and purposes and

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who know how to do their jobs.

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Organization Executive Course the course which contains the basic laws of organization. Primarily intended for Scientology executives, its policy letters are slanted toward a Scientology organization. However, it covers any organization and contains fundamentals vital to any successful or profitable activity. The course consists of the study of eight volumes. The first volume, Volume 0, covers the policies that apply to every staff member. Each of the other seven volumes covers a different division of the organization. For example, Volume 1 covers the policies for the operation of Division 1, Volume 2 covers Division 2, etc.

the course which contains the basic laws of organization. Primarily intended for Scientology executives, its policy letters are slanted toward a Church of Scientology organization. However, it is applicable to any organization and contains fundamentals vital to any successful activity. The course consists of the study of eight volumes. The first volume, Volume 0, covers the policies that apply to every staff member in general. Each of

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the other seven volumes covers a specific division of the organization.

organization headed by the Org Exec Sec (OES) Organization

Organization Secretary in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called [] ``Association Secretary" in the Commonwealth and South Africa. Today, this position is known as the ``Executive Director."

in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called ``Association Secretary" in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also Association Secretary in this glossary. And HCO was covered by the HCO Secretary and the Central Org was covered by the Association or Organization Secretary._

in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Association Secretary" in the Commonwealth and South Africa. See also Association Secretary in this glossary.

in early Scientology organizations in the United States and at Saint Hill, the person who ran the organization.

orientation determination of location in space and time and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future.

determination of location in space and time and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future. Orientation is also a Level of Awareness represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also Awareness Level and org board in this glossary. You get the shut-off because as you've gone south, you've dropped Orientation, you've dropped Perception, you've dropped Communication, you've now dropped Conditions and you're in Existence.

alignment or position with respect to a reference system.

determination of location in space and time and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future. Orientation is also a Level of Awareness represented on the org board of a Sceintology organization. See also Awareness Level and org board in this glossary.

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	the act or process of familiarizing a person with new surroundings, circumstances or the like.
Orientation	determination of location in space and time and determination of energy quantity present. This applies to past, present and future.
orifice	a mouth; opening; hole. a mouth, opening, hole such as of a tube, pipe or furnace. opening or aperture which serves as or has the form of a mouth, as of a tube, of the stomach, bladder or other bodily organ, of a wound, etc.; the mouth of any cavity. Do not be afraid. The orifice is not large enough. opening or aperture which serves as or has the form of a mouth, as of a tube, of the stomach, bladder or other bodily organ, of a wound, etc.; the mouth of any cavity. The orifice is not large enough.
orifice pressure table	n. a reference to a chart which provides information or calculations about the thrust or driving force of such things as air, liquids, or gases, at various pressures as it is expelled from different sized orifices (openings or vents). For example, such a table would show how big an opening is needed and how much pressure should be used to achieve the maximum efficiency of a rocket engine.
origin of this term is unknown. Example	“Their basketball team was awesome and had the opponent beat any way from Sundays.”
original sin	(Bible) the eating of the forbidden fruit by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, which led to their expulsion from Eden by God. According to the most common teaching of Christians on the subject, all descendants of Adam and Eve—that is, all people—share in this sin and are, from the time they are conceived, in a state of sin.
Original Thesis, The	a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 as the first formal record of his research and extraordinary discoveries on the function of the human mind. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. Because auditing, fundamentally, is simply this -it goes back to The Original Thesis The auditor plus the pc is greater than the pc's bank. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61) a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 as the first formal record of his research and extraordinary discoveries on the

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function of the human mind. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life.

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illness. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life.

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illnesses (those caused or aggravated by mental stress). It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. See also aberrated in this glossary.

a manuscript written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 which presented the basic causes of human behavior and the resolution of mental aberration and psychosomatic illness. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life.

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 as the first formal record of his research and extraordinary discoveries on the function of the human mind. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. And there we get the whole mechanism of dramatization, which is delineated in The Original Thesis, Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health, and on up the line. †Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1947 as the first formal record of his research and extraordinary discoveries on the function of the human mind. It was later published as The Dynamics of Life. And there we get the whole mechanism of dramatization, which is delineated in The Original Thesis, Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health, and on up the line. ‡Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

origination

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. The preclear is as well as he can originate a communication. That means he can stand at cause on the communication formula. Because they're not doing the next one which is Pc Origination. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

a statement or remark originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to a

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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. The preclear is as well as he can originate a communication. That means he can stand at cause on the communication formula.

originations

a coined word meaning statements or remarks volunteered by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties; communications originated by the person himself. PART TWO, CHAPTER 3, #1

statements or remarks originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to statements or remarks referring only to someone else or the environment). In a session, originations are things volunteered by the preclear all on his own. The preclear is as well as he can originate a communication. That means he can stand at cause on the communication formula.

a coined word meaning statements or remarks volunteered by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties; communications originated by the person himself.

communications volunteered by a person all on his own; originated communications.

statements or remarks originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to statements or remarks referring only to someone else or the environment).

statements or remarks originated by a person, referring to his or her condition, ideas, reactions or difficulties (as opposed to statements or remarks referring only to someone else or the environment). TR 4 gives the ability to handle originations by others.

origins

short for originations something said or done by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties.

ornamentin'

(dialect) ornamenting adding beauty to something; making more pleasing or attractive; decorating; embellishing.

ornithologist

an expert in the study of birds.

a person who studies birds and their habits.

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Orphics	those who followed a religion based on writings attributed to Orpheus, a poet and musician of Greek myth. The Orphics believed in the purification of the soul through a cycle of reincarnation.
Orson Welles's broadcast	a radio dramatization by Orson Welles (in 1938) of H.G. Wells's War of the Worlds. It was done in the form of a newscast and caused a panic when people thought that the Martians had actually invaded the Earth.
Orson Welles's men from Mars	referring to a radio dramatization of the book War of the Worlds, written by H.G. Wells. In this book, Martians arrive to take over the Earth. It was broadcast on the radio by actor Orson Welles (no relation to the writer) in the form of a newscast and caused a panic when people thought that the Martians had actually invaded the Earth.
	reference to a famous radio dramatization done in 1938 by Orson Welles (American actor and filmmaker) of The War of the Worlds, the story of an invasion of the Earth by warriors from Mars. Welles's play included several fictional radio news reports about the invasion. Many listeners who missed the beginning of the play thought that they were hearing about an actual Martian attack, and panicked.
orthopedics	the branch of surgery dealing with the treatment of deformities, diseases and injuries of the bones, joints, muscles, etc.
Oscar, Great-uncle	a made-up name for a person.
oscilloscopes	machines that visually display electrical waves on fluorescent screens.
oseiHoscope	a machine that visually displays an electrical wave on a fluorescent screen. Yeah, how are you going to know that? Well, short of an oscilloscope, you're not. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
Osiris	one of the chief gods of ancient Egypt, ruler of the lower world and judge of the dead. He represented good and productivity and is identified with the Nile.
osmosis	a gradual, often unconscious, absorbing or understanding of facts, theories, ideas, etc.
	a subtle or gradual absorption or mingling.
	a subtle or gradual absorption. But at that level, it sort of has to be by osmosis.

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ossify	become bone or harden like bone. Because I can assure you that if you tell somebody ... if you tell somebody to do what a Buddhist is supposed to do-sit there for twenty years or something-he'll ossify. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)
	become bone or harden like bone.
ostensibly	apparently; seemingly.
osteopathy	the treatment of disease chiefly by manipulation of the bones and muscles. Osteopathy also includes all types of medical and physical therapy. Osteopathy is based on the concept that the structure and functions of a body and its organs are interdependent and any structural deformity may lead to functional breakdown.
ostracized	excluded, by general consent, from society, friendship, conversation, privileges, etc. 277 HANDBOOK FOR PRECLEARS
	excluded, by general consent, from society, friendship, conversation, privileges, etc.
ostrich egg, lay an	a variation and intensification of lay an egg, meaning to make a mistake, to fail or blunder, to perform badly. The phrase lay an egg originated in the 1800s in Britain from the game of cricket. When a player failed to score he was said to have "achieved a duck's egg," meaning he achieved nothing. This was an allusion to the similarity between a duck's egg and the figure zero (0). In America the term became goose egg, and eventually the bird was generally left off. The use of the word ostrich here intensifies the size of the mistake or blunder as an ostrich egg averages 5 inches (12.5 cm) in diameter, 6 inches (15 cm) in length, weighs up to 3 pounds (1,35 kg), and is the world's largest egg.
ostrich plumes, wore	a variation of the phrase had a feather in one's cap meaning had made an achievement to be proud of.
OT Course	an upper level course at the time of this lecture which was designed to move Clears up to the state of Operating Thetan. See also OT and Clear in this glossary. This is very interesting. When you get Clear I've got a-I've got a little piece of advice for you Why, get enrolled in the OT Course and do it step by step, politely and quietly.
OT-3	an auditing procedure developed in January 1960 by L. Ron Hubbard for use in staff clearing courses. This procedure audited

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responsibility. This is different from the Advanced Courses level known as OT III, which was developed in 1967. OT stands for Operating Thetan in both names.

short for OT-3 Procedure, a Scientology rundown released in 1960 consisting of several steps to produce Theta Clears (beings who are reasonably stable outside their bodies and do not come back into the body simply because the body is hurt).

an auditing procedure developed in January 1960 by L. Ron Hubbard for use in staff clearing courses. This procedure audited responsibility. This is different from the Advanced Courses level known as OT III, which was developed in 1967. OT stands for Operating Thetan in both names. PC Yeah, I guess it was. ‘Cause he-he-he-he ran me on RT-3, think it was—OT3. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles

an auditing procedure developed in January 1960 by L. Ron Hubbard for use in staff clearing courses. This procedure audited responsibility. This is different from the Advanced Courses level known as OT III, which was developed in 1967. OT stands for Operating Thetan in both names. - Fish and Fumble

Othellos	referring to Othello, the main character of a Shakespearian tragedy of the same name. In this story, the title character kills his faithful and loving wife after being made madly jealous by the villain of the story, Iago.
other-determined	in the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself.
other-determined	determined by something or someone other than oneself.
	in the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself.
other-determinism	the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself.
	the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. (Chapter 12, #1)
	a condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. You just take some electronic shock waves and some implants and kick them and destroy all their self-determinism, then destroy other-determinism, and then racket them between destroyed self-

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determinism and destroyed other-determinism, and you fix them up real good and get them to accumulate all masses and never as-is anything, and you've got a human being. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. (Chapter 5, #7)

the condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself. The ideas of self-determinism versus other-determinism. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

a condition of having one's actions or conclusions determined by something or someone other than oneself.

something else giving one orders or directions. Even if it is simply a wall standing in front of you telling you that you can't go through it, it is still giving you an order. It's saying, "You can't go through me. Stay back. Stay on this side of me."

Otis tests

IQ tests used in Scientology organizations; the Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability test.

OTs

abbreviation for Operating Targets. Add the following OTs Pac Ops short for Pacific Operations, the continental management unit or body located in Los Angeles, California, which relayed Flag's orders, got them executed and reported those dones to Flag. It also acted independently to handle situations (in the US) having to do with US Sea Org and Scientology orgs and Sea Org vessels and reported its own handlings to Flag. Further, it ran for Flag any missions Flag sent to US Sea Org or Scientology orgs. It was located on land and in 1970 moved to the Sea Org ship Bolivar. Pac Ops was replaced by USLO (United States Liaison Office) in 1970 which was replaced by FOLO West US in 1972. (To be operated by Athena DK, Diana UK, Pac Ops LA)

abbreviation for Operating Targets.

otter

a small animal which has thick dark-brown fur and webbed feet that lives in or near water. An otter?

Ouida

pen name of Maria Louise de la Ram e (1839–1908), an English author best known for her extravagant and exceedingly dramatic romance stories of fashionable life. In 1863 her first novel appeared under the title Held in Bondage and she took on the pen name Ouida, fashioned after the pronunciation of her middle

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name in childhood. Her fourth novel, *Under Two Flags* (1867), is her most famous work and established her reputation and literary acclaim.

Ouija board	(trademark) a device consisting of a small board on legs that rests on a larger board marked with words, letters of the alphabet, etc., and that by moving over the larger board and touching the words, letters, etc., while the fingers of spiritualists, mediums, or others rest lightly upon it, is employed to answer questions, give messages, etc.
Ount	humorous reference to out meaning “exterior.”
Oursler, Fulton	(1893–1952) American journalist, playwright and fiction writer. Oursler edited several American magazines, including <i>The Metropolitan Magazine</i> (1923) and <i>Liberty Magazine</i> (1931–1942), and wrote novels and motion-picture scenarios.
out	<p>should be done and is not or should be there and is not. (TR 1 glossary)</p> <p>things which should be there and aren't or should be done and aren't, are said to be “out,” i.e., “Enrollment books are out.”</p> <p>not being applied or not being correctly applied.</p> <p>should be done and is not or should be there and is not.</p> <p>(slang) into unconsciousness.</p> <p>things which should be there and aren't or should be done and aren't, are said to be “out,” i.e., “Enrollment books are out.”</p> <p>should be done and is not or should be there and is not. There are many ways TR 0 can be out and when it is, there are consequences.</p>
out for the count	knocked unconscious. Comes from boxing, where when one of the opponents is knocked down during a match, the referee counts aloud the seconds from 1 to 10. If the boxer stays down for the count of 10, he is declared defeated.
out like a flounder	see FLOUNDER, OUT LIKE A.
out of hand	without consideration or deliberation.
out of the clock	see CLOCK, OUT OF THE.

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out of thin air	(figurative) out of nothing or from nowhere.
outboard motor	a portable gasoline engine with a propeller, mounted outboard on the stern of a boat to propel it.
out-ethics	<p>(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. Thus, saying that a person is "out-ethics" means the person's concept of his own ethics is not adequate to his survival. (2) (as regards a group) an action or situation in which an individual is involved which is 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. An action 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 members. An individual act of omission or commission which impedes the general well-being of a group or impedes it in achieving its goals. See also ethics in this glossary.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>of or concerned with an action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. An action 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</p>

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action or situation in which an individual is involved contrary to the ideals and best interests of his group. An action 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 members. An individual act of omission or commission which impedes the general well-being of a group or impedes it in achieving its goals. See also ethics in this glossary. @When misconduct and out-ethics is occurring in a group, it is almost impossible for other members of the group not to know of it.

outfit a group of people; an organization; a business firm or concern.

 a group of people associated in some undertaking or activity, as a military unit, business, ranch, etc.

 (informal) an industrial company or business organization.

 a group of people associated in some undertaking or activity, as a military unit, business, ranch, etc. Now, they would have said, ``This outfit is real helpful."

Outline of Philosophy, The a reference to the book The Story of Philosophy.

outness a condition or instance of something being wrong, incorrect or missing.

out-of-bounds beyond the boundaries or limits, as of a playing field; not to be entered or used; forbidden.

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output	the power or force produced by a machine or other system.
Outrigger, The	a restaurant located in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Seattle, Washington, USA, during the mid-1900s. a restaurant in Seattle, Washington, in the northwest United States.
outright	entirely or wholly. straightforward. without holding back; openly.
outs	failures of the batter or runner to reach the base safely in the game of baseball. See also baseball in this glossary. Each one has three outs coming to him.
outside, at the	at the utmost limit; at the maximum.
outsight	to have or use the capacity of seeing that which is external.
ovaries	female reproductive glands producing eggs and, in vertebrates, sex hormones.
over hill and dale	a coined variation of the phrase up hill and down dale, meaning all over the countryside or in all directions. A dale is a valley, especially one that is broad. The term is used figuratively to mean everywhere, far and wide.
over matter, energy, space, time,	course containing the basic laws
over the edge	see EDGE, OVER THE.
over. Example	“Tom made a clean break with his former associates before settling down and starting his new job.” Literally, a clean break is a complete and perfect separation of parts, as in the breaking of a bone.
overacknowledged	acknowledged in excess of what is necessary to let a person know he has been heard and understood.
overalls	(colloquial) loosefitting trousers of some strong cloth, often with a part extending up over the chest, worn, usually over other clothing, to protect against dirt and wear.
overboard, dive	(colloquial) go to extremes, are wildly enthusiastic. A variation of go overboard.

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(colloquial) go to extremes, are wildly enthusiastic. A variation of go overboard. . . . and the ladies dive overboard for him, and you find out you've elected one of the lousiest crooks that anybody's ever had anything to do with. ¹Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) go to extremes, are wildly enthusiastic. A variation of go overboard. . . . and the ladies dive overboard for him, and you find out you've elected one of the lousiest crooks that anybody's ever had anything to do with. ²Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

overboard, thrown (someone)(informal) gotten rid of (someone). They had thrown me overboard. ³Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

overboard, went went to extremes.

over-Finneganized 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.

Overholser Winfred Overholser (1892 - 1964), US psychiatrist. Professor of psychiatry, George Washington University (1937 - 1959); Superintendent Saint Elizabeth's Hospital (1937 - 1962) and president of the American Psychiatric Association (1947 - 1948). He instigated the first attack on Dianetics in May, 1950.

overmastering gaining mastery over; overpowering.

overt 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. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also dynamic in this glossary. [Definition of withholds] A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt.

an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. It can be intentional or unintentional. [Definition of withhold] A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt.

short for overt act. See overt act in this glossary.

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a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group is called an overt act, or an overt. When a person does something that is contrary to the moral code he has agreed to, or when he omits to do something that he should have done per that moral code, he has committed an overt act. An overt act violates what was agreed upon. It is 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. It can be intentional or unintentional.

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. It can be intentional or unintentional. (Chapter 10, #4)

short for overt act an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Well, this in itself, you see, enters enough-even on the copyist-in the way of an overt or something like this, so that he then goes into an obsessive alter-is and the statement that Reg made was, ``They can't duplicate it," becomes completely true.

an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. It's actually neither an ACADEMY LEVEL 0 LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS everything going to pieces, gains being wrapped up, everything betrayed -Christ, what happened? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional.

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an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. It can be intentional or unintentional. [Definition of withhold]

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. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also dynamic in this glossary.

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. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you.

open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret.

short for overt act. See overt act.

short for overt act. See overt act in this glossary. He couldn't confront that much of an overt and, of course, the only extant mental assistance didn't have enough sense to run Responsibility on the deed. 1Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

short for overt act. See overt act in this glossary. He couldn't confront that much of an overt and, of course, the only extant mental assistance didn't have enough sense to run Responsibility on the deed. 2Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

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. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. My overts of omission have caught up with me.

a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group. When a person does something that is contrary to the moral code he has agreed to, or when he omits to do something that he should have done per that moral code, he has committed an overt. An overt violates what was agreed upon. An overt can be intentional or unintentional.

a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group. 778 REFERENCES 779 When a person does something that is contrary to the moral code he has agreed to, or when he omits to

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do something that he should have done per that moral code, he has committed an overt. An overt violates what was agreed upon. An overt can be intentional or unintentional.

overt act

a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group. An overt act is not just injuring someone or something, it is an act of omission or commission which does the least good for the least number of people or areas of life, or the most harm to the greatest number of people or areas of life.

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an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. Youre guilty of an overt act all the time. too, along a certain part of this band, see? -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group. An overt act is not just injuring someone or something, it is an act of omission or commission which does the least good for the least number of people or areas of life, or the most harm to the greatest number of people or areas of life.

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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. It can be intentional or unintentional. (Chapter 7, #2)

a harmful act or a transgression against the moral code of a group. When a person does something that is contrary to the moral code he has agreed to, or when he omits to do something that he should have done per that moral code, he has committed an overt act. An overt act violates what was agreed upon.

(also called an overt for short) an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. It can be intentional or unintentional.

an act by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional.

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an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions, associations or dynamics. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. See also dynamic in this glossary.

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. It is that thing which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also the section on R2 - 62 in this book.

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an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. The greatest overt act in the world is making other people guilty of overt acts. 1Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. Also called overt for short. The greatest overt act in the world is making other people guilty of overt acts. 2Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

overt act - motivator combination reference to the overt act - motivator sequence the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also motivator and overt act in this glossary.

overt act - motivator phenomena reference to the overt act - motivator sequence, the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also overt act in this glossary.

overt act - motivator situationthe perceivable sequences or mechanisms wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also overt act and motivator in this glossary.

overt act. .

overt act-motivator sequence the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also motivator and overt act in this glossary. We know about things like overt act-motivator sequences. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

overt act–motivator sequence when a person commits an overt, he will then believe he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For

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instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also motivator and overt act in this glossary.

overt of omission a failure to act resulting in the injury, reduction or degradation of another or others or their beingness, persons, possessions or dynamics.

overt See also dynamic(s); overt act. Objective Process deals with the

over-the-hedges a possible coined variation of over the jumps.

over-the-ramparts charging over or past one's own defenses. A rampart is an embankment of earth raised for defense against an enemy.

overtly in a manner which is open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret.

openly; publicly.

openly, without concealment or secrecy; outwardly, publicly.

overt-motivator sequence when a person commits an overt, he will then believe he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also motivator; overt act.

when a person commits an overt, he will then believe he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. -Lecture of 31 December 1960.

overt--motivator sequence the sequence wherein a person commits an overt, then believes he's got to have a motivator or that he has had a motivator. For instance, if he hits somebody he will tell you immediately that he has been hit by the person, even when he has not been. See also motivator and overt in this glossary. All right, there is a thing, you see? That is the-a mechanism that surrounds the overt--motivator sequence.

overtones fainter and higher musical tones heard along with the main or fundamental tones; harmonics.

overts acts by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional. So

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somebody's sciatica doesn't depend on what overts he's committing, but very possibly upon what overts he's been unable to commit.

acts by a person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional.

acts by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. Overt acts can be intentional or unintentional

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acts of omission or commission which do the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you.

acts of omission or commission which do the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also dynamics in this glossary.

harmful acts done in an effort to resolve a problem or problems.

acts of omission or commission which do the least good for the least number of dynamics or the most harm to the greatest number of dynamics. They are those things which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. See also dynamics in this glossary. @There are some people who leave wherever they are obsessively and the most casual check reveals they have seldom remained anywhere; committing continual overts, they are routinely running away from any job, any post, any group and from themselves and life.

Overt-Withhold

a type of processing which handles a person's overts and withholds on a certain person, thing or subject. See also overt and withhold in this glossary.

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overwhelmed	overcome completely; crushed. overcome completely in mind or feeling.
overwhump	a coined word meaning cause to be extremely overwhelmed. a coined word meaning extremely overwhelmed. a coined word meaning overwhelm extremely. a coined word meaning to overwhelm extremely. a coined word meaning to overwhelm to an extreme degree.
overwhumped	a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. And when he cant think of it at all, he's just totally overwhumped. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) O/W. abbreviation for overt/withhold. See also overt act and withholds in this glossary. Perhaps specific and directed ARCs at various body parts and that sort of thing, and perhaps O1W, and that sort of thing, would constitute healing applications of ARC. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63) a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. And then if you're using the E-Meter and he's still saying no, you assume-not that he's really withholding from you -but you merely assume that he hasn't overwhumped the reactive mind. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61) a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. a coined word meaning caused to be extremely overwhelmed. a coined word meaning "extremely overwhelmed." a coined word meaning extremely overwhelmed. a coined word meaning overwhelmed extremely. a coined word for being extremely overwhelmed. He says, ``What, I can't pull my standard dramatization!?" or something of this sort. He's overwhumped.
overwhumpingness	a coined word meaning the state, quality or instance of being extremely overwhelmed.
overwrought	extremely or excessively excited or agitated.

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owned up	confessed freely.
Ownership Processing	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.
Oxford Circus	<p>an open square where several streets converge, in London, England. The buses don't bump as badly as they would while going around Oxford Circus.</p> <p>an intersection between two major streets, Regent Street and Oxford Street in London, England. It is one of the central traffic interchanges in London and is located in the center of the shopping district of the city. A circus in this sense is an open, usually circular, area in a town where streets converge.</p> <p>an open square where several streets converge, in London, England.</p>
Oxford Movement	short for Oxford Group Movement, a religious movement founded in America and subsequently gaining support in Oxford, England, when it became known as the Oxford Group. The group hoped that the world would avoid war if individuals experienced a moral and spiritual awakening.
Oxford Press	a reference to the Oxford University Press.
Oxfordian English	<p>English spoken with an Oxford accent (a style of pronouncing English popularly believed to be characteristic of members of the University of Oxford). Now, supposing you did a Security Check in Oxfordian English with polysyllabic address at all corners? - Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)</p> <p>English spoken with an Oxford accent (a style of pronouncing English popularly believed to be characteristic of members of the University of Oxford).</p>
oxidized	covered with a coating of oxide (compound of oxygen with another substance) or rust.
oyster, calm as an	a coined phrase meaning extremely calm, free from agitation or excitement; undisturbed. This phrase may be an allusion to the practice of an oyster cementing itself to a firm surface such as a rock or old shell and remaining attached and largely motionless.

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very calm. A variation of the phrase happy as a clam at high tide, which comes 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 being gathered for food. Similarly, oysters withdraw into their shells when the tide goes down. So, an oyster would be very calm in high tide.

oyster, make the world (one's)	a variation of a phrase used by English poet and dramatist William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616) The world's mine oyster, meaning the world is the place from which to extract profit, etc., as a pearl can be extracted from an oyster.
ozone	<p>a form of oxygen produced by electricity and present in the air, especially after a thunderstorm. Ozone has a peculiar odor like that of weak chlorine, and is a strong oxidizing agent, used for bleaching, for sterilizing water, etc.</p> <p>a form of oxygen with a sharp odor, produced by electricity and present in the air, especially after a thunderstorm. It is also one of the toxic pollutants present in smog.</p>
p forty) P40	an American fighter airplane, manufactured by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation during World War II.
P-99 Fighter	a made-up designation for an airplane. P is the abbreviation for Pursuit, and was a former military designation for an armed plane designed for high speeds and maneuverability in aerial combat with enemy aircraft. A fighter is a military aircraft used to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft, and to protect bomber aircraft.
PA	<p>abbreviation for Professional Auditor, an auditor who has been trained and certified. See also auditor in this glossary.</p> <p>public address system, a system of loudspeakers on which announcements can be heard throughout the ship.</p>
PABA	<p>an abbreviation for a vitamin called para-amino-benzoic acid; important in the metabolism of protein, blood cell formation, stimulation of intestinal bacteria to produce folic acid and utilization of pantothenic acid. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #6</p> <p>an abbreviation for a vitamin called para-amino-benzoic acid; important in the metabolism of protein, blood cell formation, stimulation of intestinal bacteria to produce folic acid and utilization of pantothenic acid. See also folic acid and pantothenic acid in this glossary.</p>

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Pac	<p>short for Pacific, a coined name for the geographical area within the city of Los Angeles, California in which a number of Scientology organizations are located. I just recently traded three staff to a Pac org for an experienced Org Exec Sec.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, USA.</p> <p>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, USA.</p>
paces, put it through itstest its ability, skills, etc.	
Pacific Coast	the land on the western side of the United States running along side the Pacific Ocean.
Pacific Northwest	an area of the United States which includes the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and western Montana. This term is also used in reference to the southwest part of British Columbia, Canada.
pacifism	the belief that war and violence are always wrong.
pack	a collection of written materials which match a checksheet. See also cheessheet.
pack it up	(slang) stop; desist; give up what one is doing.
pack up	(slang) stop working; give up; surrender; die; cease to function; collapse.
package	any related group of objects that is viewed or organized as a unit.
Packard	made by Packard Motor Car Company, a manufacturer of luxurious cars in the first half of the nineteenth century.
Packard cars	luxurious cars built by the American automobile manufacturer, Packard Motor Car Company.

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packing up	putting together closely or compactly; forming into a compact mass or body; crowding together.
pack-rat	(informal) like a person who collects, saves or hoards useless small items. A pack rat is any of various North American rodents that collect in their nests a great variety of small objects.
packs up	(informal) stops working; ceases operating; fails. And they can get tone arm action with assessment, and all of a sudden, why the case packs up. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64) (informal) stops working; ceases operating; fails.
pact	an agreement.
padded cells	rooms, as in a mental hospital, with heavily padded walls for the confinement of violent inmates.
Paddock, Charlie	a reference to Charles William Paddock (1900–1943), United States sprinter who won two gold medals and a silver medal in the 1920 Olympic Games and a silver medal in the 1924 Olympics. He held numerous world records for his speed and was the first man to run the 100 yard dash in 9.5 seconds, thus gaining the title at that time of the “World’s Fastest Human.” After retiring from sports, he entered the newspaper business and became a successful writer, editor and publisher. He died in a plane crash while serving in the Marine Corps during World War II (1939–1945).
Padgett	Lewis Padgett, one of the pen names of Henry Kuttner (1915 - 1958), American science-fiction writer. Kuttner wrote under twenty different pseudonyms. As Lewis Padgett, he authored Robots Have No Tails.
pagan	non-Christian; refers to those peoples who worshipped many gods, such as the Greeks and the Romans. one of a people or community observing a polytheistic (belief in or worship of many gods or more than one god) religion as the ancient Romans and Greeks.
Pagliacci	reference to a main character in “I Pagliacci” (The Clowns), an Italian opera by Ruggerio Leoncavallo (1858 - 1919) first produced in Milan in 1892.
Pagmor	a made-up name for a place.

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Pago Pago	a village on Tutuila Island, American Samoa, in the southwest Pacific Ocean.
paid right up to the notch	see NOTCH, PAID RIGHT UP TO THE.
paid up	paid in full or on time.
pain	The alarm reaction to theta which has been crushed too severely into MEST. The penalty of nonsurvival activity. <i>the alarm reaction to theta which has been crushed too severely into mest. The penalty of nonsurvival activity.</i>
Paine, Thomas	(1737 - 1809) political philosopher and author. Paine emigrated to America from England in 1774. In 1776 he published a pamphlet (Common Sense) urging immediate declaration of independence, which had wide circulation and great influence in concentrating sentiment in favor of immediate independence.
paint, as	extremely, very, superlatively. As paint is used with other modifiers to express a high or extreme degree of something. For example, pretty as paint means very pretty, and alive as paint means extremely alive.
painted	pictured vividly in words.
Palatine Hill	one of the famous seven hills of Rome, and, according to tradition, the site of the earliest Roman settlement. On its northwest slope was the Lupercal, the cave where Romulus (legendary founder of Rome) and his twin brother Remus were said to have been suckled by a she-wolf. Several temples and some of the finest private homes in Rome stood upon the summit of the Palatine or on its slopes. Under the Roman Empire, the hill became the site of imperial residences and the emperor Nero included the entire hill within the precincts of his aurea domus ("Golden House"), erected after the disastrous fire of a.d. 64. From a.d. 222, the Palatine Hill ceased to be the official place of residence of the emperors.
Palduvia	a made-up name for an island. a made-up name for an island. They don't just happen to apply to Earth or apply to the island of Palduvia or apply once in a while when a psychiatrist gets around to it.
Pali canons	the sacred literature of Buddhism. Pali, a Sanskrit dialect, is the language in which the scriptures are written. The Buddhistic

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literature, originally oral, began to be put into written form in 483 b.c. just after the death of Buddha, and was completed in 250 b.c.

Pall Mall a brand of cigarettes introduced in New York, USA, in 1899 by the Butler & Butler Company. In 1907, Pall Mall was purchased by the American Tobacco company and by the 1920s had become a leading brand. Pall Mall cigarettes were slightly longer than the average cigarette and in the 1940s this was advertised with the claim that Pall Mall had a higher “puff count.” By the 1960s, Pall Mall had become the top-selling brand in the United States.

pallid lacking in spirit or vitality; dull.

palm off pass off or get accepted by tricks, fraud or false representation.

Palomar, Mount a mountain in Southern California, northeast of San Diego site of a famous observatory.

palsy paralysis, especially with involuntary tremors.

Pampers a trademark for disposable diapers that first appeared on the market in 1966, produced by Procter & Gamble, a major American manufacturer of household products.

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pan (dialect) the brainpan, the part of the skull which contains the brain.

pan (something) out (figurative) bring (something) forth, yield (something).

Pan American a reference to Pan American World Airways, Inc. (Pan Am), a former American airline founded in 1927. Originally operating as a small mail carrier, the corporation grew to become the nation’s first international passenger airlines. Up until the late twentieth century, Pam Am serviced many cities in North and South America, the Caribbean, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. It ceased operations in the early 1990s.

a large international airline.

the name of a large international airline.

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pan out	(colloquial) turn out; especially turn out well.
Panama	country in Central America; the only shipping canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean passes through Panama.
Panama, riots of	<p>reference to serious riots that occurred in Panama in 1963 due to dissatisfaction over a treaty between the United States and Panama on the control of the Panama canal zone.</p> <p>potential trouble source</p> <p>somebody who is connected with a suppressive person who is invalidating him, his beingness, his life. The person is a potential trouble source because he is connected to the suppressive person. Potential trouble source means the person is going to go up and fall down. And he is a trouble source because he is going to get upset and because he is going to make trouble. And he really does make trouble. That's very carefully named. Problems Processes various auditing processes which address the subject of problems.</p> <p>reference to serious riots that occurred in Panama in 1963 due to dissatisfaction over a treaty between the United States and Panama on the control of the Panama canal zone.</p>
Panama, the riots of	<p>a reference to anti-American riots that occurred in Panama in January 1964. Between 1903 and 1979, the United states exercised control over the Panama Canal Zone, which included the canal itself and the surrounding land. In the 1950s and 1960s, various demonstrations began to occur in protest of United States control in the area. In 1964, riots were triggered when Panamanian students attempted to raise the Panamanian flag at a US-controlled school in the canal zone (to protest the flying of the US flag there, which violated an agreement the US had with Panama) and were stopped by the police. The result was three days of violent riots that left four US soldiers and twenty-three Panamanians dead.</p>
panchromatic	<p>sensitive to light of all colors. So therefore-well, actually, since I started photography, miniature cameras have come out, panchromatic film, different types of developers, flashbulbs have come out; they've changed all these things.</p> <p>sensitive to light of all colors. So therefore¬well, actually, since I started photography, miniature cameras have come out, panchromatic film, different types of developers, flashbulbs have come out; they've changed all these things. ¬Studying Introduction (18 June 64)</p>

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pancreas	a large, elongated gland situated behind the stomach and secreting a digestive juice into the small intestine groups of cells in the pancreas produce the hormone insulin (a protein hormone which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates).
pan-determined	capable of regulating the considerations of two or more identities, whether or not they are opposed. Same thing as saying, how pan-determined can you get? -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
pan-determined	capable of regulating the considerations of two or more identities, whether or not they are opposed. of or concerning pan-determinism, a willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (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.) Would not necessarily fight, would not necessarily choose sides. of or concerning pan-determinism, a willingness to start, change and stop on any and all dynamics; the willingness to start, change and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed. (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.) able to view both sides. Pan-determinism is across determinism or determinism of two sides. If a person were playing both sides of a chess game, he would be exercising pandeterminism. See also determinism in this glossary.
Pandora's box	(Greek mythology) a jar-like vessel containing all the evils of the world and given to the first mortal woman, Pandora. Pandora was created by the gods and given various qualities, such as beauty, grace, intelligence, persuasion and feminine skills. When she was sent by the gods to Earth, she brought with her a vessel that contained all human ills and evils. Even though she had been told not to open the jar, she secretly removed the lid and all the evils of the world then escaped and afflicted the world.
Pandora's Box	a source of extensive but unforeseen troubles or problems. In Greek mythology, Pandora was the first mortal woman. The gods presented her with a box into which each had put something harmful and forbade her ever to open it. Pandora gave in to her curiosity and opened the box, allowing the evils of the world to escape.

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panel	(especially British) a strip or surface that is different in some way from what is around it. Used figuratively in the lecture.
Panglossism	an unrealistically optimistic saying, attitude, etc. Pangloss is an overly-optimistic philosopher and tutor in the novel <i>Candide</i> (1759), written by French author and philosopher Voltaire (pen name of François Marie Arouet, 1694–1778). The suffix -ism is used to form nouns which refer to conduct, habit or character; hence, a Panglossism is something that is characteristic of Pangloss, or similar to his conduct or habits.
panglossism	extreme optimism, especially in the face of unrelieved hardship or adversity. It was characteristic of Dr. Pangloss, the old tutor to the hero in the satire <i>Candide</i> , (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.”
panhandler	(colloquial) a beggar, especially one who begs on the streets.
panned out	(informal) turned out; worked out.
panorama	(figurative) a continuously passing or changing scene. a continuous series of scenes or events; constantly changing scene. a continuously passing or changing scene or an unfolding of events. (figurative) a continuously passing or changing scene. range; amount or extent of variation.
panpipe	a primitive musical instrument made of a row of tubes of different lengths, played by blowing across the open ends. A panpipe? a primitive musical instrument made of a row of tubes of different lengths, played by blowing across the open ends.
pantograph	an instrument for the mechanical copying of plans, diagrams, drawings, etc., on any desired scale.
pants off of, the living	a coined variation of the living daylights out of.

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pants, a shot in the	(slang) a strong stimulus or impetus; something that stimulates and enlivens; an invigorating influence or event. A variation of a shot in the arm.
pants, shot in the	(slang) given a strong stimulus or impetus; given something that stimulates and enlivens; given an invigorating influence. A variation of shot in the arm.
Pan-wan	a made-up name for a planet.
paper chain	n. a coined term used as a reference to the endless streams of paperwork and despatches generated by a government, bureaucracy, etc.
paper chains	continued handling of paper, over and over again.
paper-dolly	a figure of a person cut out of a sheet of paper or cardboard for use as a child's doll. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Papuans	members of any of the native peoples of New Guinea and nearby islands.
par excellence	(French) in the greatest degree of excellence; beyond comparison. (French) in the greatest degree of excellence; beyond comparison. Literally by the way of excellence.
par unit	n. the normal or expected value of a unit (of pay). Par here means at or to an accepted normal or standard level; up to the average or usual amount.
par value	the value of a stock, bond, note, etc., printed on it; face value. the value printed on the face of a stock, bond or other financial instrument or document.
parable	a brief story used to teach some moral lesson or truth.
parade ground	an extent of open, level ground, usually within or adjacent to a fort, where soldiers are accustomed to parade.
parade, in full	1. a coined variation of the expression in full play, meaning in full operation or action, acting with all of its force. 2. figuratively, in full show, displaying everything; full-blown. This phrase alludes to the parade ground where troops regularly assemble for inspection or display, as in military ceremonies involving the formation and marching of troop units.

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paradox	<p>a self-contradictory and false proposition.</p> <p>a statement, etc., that seems to contradict itself or conflict with common sense, but which contains a truth.</p>
paradoxically	<p>in the manner of a statement, etc., that seems to contradict itself or conflict with common sense, but which contains a truth.</p>
parallax	<p>(astronomy) the amount of angular degree of the apparent change in the position of an object resulting from the change in the direction or position from which it is viewed. The parallax of an object may be used in determining its distance from the observer because smaller angles indicate greater distance.</p> <p>(photography) the apparent displacement of an object that results from the change of perspective with which it is viewed. In photography, the term directly applies to the different perspectives of an object through the viewfinder and camera lens because of their slight distance apart. Such a parallax error can result in a poorly composed image or in part of the desired field of vision being omitted from the frame.</p>
parallelisms	<p>states or positions of being parallel (lying or extending alongside of one another and always at the same distance apart).</p>
paralytic	<p>a person afflicted with paralysis, a loss or impairment of sensation or especially of muscle function, caused by injury or disease of the nerves, brain or spinal cord.</p> <p>of or pertaining to paralysis, a loss or impairment of sensation or especially of muscle function, caused by injury or disease of the nerves, brain or spinal cord. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89</p>
Paramount	<p>a reference to Paramount Pictures Corporation, a major motion picture corporation in Hollywood, California, USA, founded in 1914. Paramount quickly rose to prominence by specializing in light entertainment suitable for the family, and featuring such top stars as Mary Pickford, Gloria Swanson and Rudolph Valentino. The studio produced the first “big western,” The Covered Wagon (1923), and the biblical epic The Ten Commandments (1923). In 1927, it began producing newsreels that showed in theaters. The newsreels were first presented as silent films and were promoted with the slogan “The Eyes of the World.” With the advent of sound, the newsreels gained a voice and became “The Eyes and Ears of the World.” The studio produced films throughout the twentieth century and became one of the most successful motion-</p>

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picture studios in Hollywood.

short for Paramount Pictures Corporation, a motion picture distributor and studio created by Adolph Zukor (1873 - 1976, Hungarian-born film pioneer who emigrated to the US) and other film pioneers of the early 1900s. It is one of the top motion picture companies in the US.

short for Paramount Pictures Corporation, a motion-picture distributor and studio created by Adolph Zukor (1873 - 1976, Hungarian-born film pioneer who emigrated to the US) and other film pioneers of the early 1900s. It is one of the top motion-picture companies in the US.

paramount chief in importance; above others.

ranking higher than any other, as in power or importance; chief; supreme.

paranoiac 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.”

paranoid schiz (psychiatry) short for paranoid schizophrenic, a person who exhibits a mental condition resembling paranoia but also characterized by autistic behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality. See also paranoid and schizophrenia in this glossary.

(psychiatry) short for paranoid schizophrenic, a person with a mental condition of paranoid schizophrenia. See paranoid schizophrenia in this glossary.

paranoid schizophrenia (psychiatry) a mental condition resembling paranoia but also characterized by autistic (concerning a state of mind characterized by daydreaming, hallucinations and disregard of external reality) behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality. See also paranoia in this glossary.

paranoid-schizophrenic (psychiatry) of or concerning a mental condition resembling paranoia (form of psychosis in which a person imagines that he is being persecuted or that he is very great or important) but also characterized by autistic (concerning a state of mind characterized by daydreaming, hallucinations and disregard of external reality) behavior and gradual deterioration of the personality.

parapet a defensive wall or elevation, as of earth or stone, in a fortification. Used figuratively in the lecture.

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paraphrased	expressed (something spoken or written) by putting it into different words having the same meaning.
para-Scientology	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Because we have to enter a relatively forbidden field to find out what a child is all about, and that relatively forbidden field is paraScience. –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. Para-Science would include incidents on the whole track, the immortality of man, the existence of God, etc.</p> <p>that part of Scientology which includes all of the uncertainties and unknown territories of life which have not been completely explored and explained.</p>
parathyroid	a hormone important in controlling of the calcium-phosphate balance of the body.
pard	(slang) partner; friend; companion.
pardon (someone's) French	forgive (someone) for using offensive language.
parentheses	marks [()] used to put additional information into a statement, a question or a definition. Example She has the flowers (roses).
Paris	<p>a city in and capital city of France.</p> <p>the capital city of France.</p>
Paris Match	a popular pictorial French magazine, published weekly, covering news and current events. In print since 1949, the magazine appeals to a broad spectrum of the French people and contains

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picture stories on public affairs, stories on assorted celebrities and government officials, as well as articles on consumer products.

parity

equality, as in amount, status or value.

equality, as in amount, status or character.

equality, as in amount, status, character.

similarity or close correspondence with regard to state, position, condition, value, quality, degree, etc.; equality.

park

(v) to place, settle or establish, especially for a considerable time.
[ex - She parked her money in a savings account]

Park Avenue

a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. And unfortunately this morning somebody came in, namely one of the directors of the firm, and suggested to him that he go over on Park Avenue and see a psychoanalyst, and that was the thing, and this would straighten out everything.

a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings.

a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. ...and she gets this craving and she goes down to see a Park Avenue specialist, and she winds up in the Mayo Clinic. And they take her stomach out.

a wide street in New York City that is famous for its many large, luxurious residential and office buildings. It runs from north to south on the east side of the island of Manhattan, a section of New York City. The area where Park Avenue is located is called the Upper East Side and is one of the wealthiest sections of the city with many exclusive shops. The word can also be used as a modifier to describe the fashionable and affluent style of life found on Park Avenue. Do you want to know enough about this so you can talk about it, as would be very common on a Park Avenue debutante, don't you see?

a street in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. Do you want to know enough about this so you can talk about it, as would be very common on a Park Avenue debutante, don't

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you see? ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a street in New York City traditionally associated with luxurious residential and professional buildings, fashionable living and high society.

a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings, including high quality portrait studios.

a thoroughfare in New York City along part of which there are very fine, large, expensive office and residential buildings. As would be very common on a Park Avenue debutante, don't you see? ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

park behind the left lobe see LOBE, PARK BEHIND THE LEFT.

park, a walk in the simple; easy, as though one were taking a walk through a park. Well, auditing a case on this below 0 process is a walk in the park.

simple; easy, as though one were taking a walk through a park.

Parke a reference to Parke-Davis.

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.

Parke and Davis Parke-Davis, a major US pharmaceutical (medical drug) manufacturer.

parked (colloquial) left in a particular place; deposited. And that’s where the mental sciences were parked when we came along—right there.

(informal) put, left or settled. And the pc has been parked there ever since. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

(colloquial) left in a particular place; deposited.

(informal) put, left or settled.

placed, put or left.

Parker a staff member who worked at the Dianetics organization in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1950.

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Parker, Ellen	a reference to Eleanor Parker (1922–) American actress who, after a brief experience on the stage, was contracted in Hollywood and played numerous substantial leading roles throughout the 1940s and 1950s. She was nominated three times for an Oscar and appeared in such films as Caged (1950), Detective Story (1951) and Above and Beyond (1952).
Parkinson's disease	a disorder of the brain occurring most commonly in people between the ages of 50–70. The disease is named for English physician James Parkinson (1755–1824), who first described it in 1817. It reduces muscle control and is characterized by trembling lips and hands, muscle rigidity, and in later stages body tremors, partial face paralysis, balance difficulties, slow movement and weakness. Developing gradually, usually beginning on one side of the body and spreading to the opposite side, the symptoms of the disease are associated with the destruction of nerve cells in a certain region of the brain. This results in a loss of a certain chemical used by the nerve cells to communicate to the rest of the brain. The disease is also known as shaking palsy (palsy is complete or partial muscle paralysis, often accompanied by uncontrollable body tremors and movements, and loss of sensation).
parks	(military) assemblies of guns, tanks or vehicles for a military unit.
parlance	a style or manner of speaking or writing; language. way of speaking; talk; language.
parleys	informal conferences between enemies under a truce, especially to discuss terms, conditions of surrender, etc. You know, it's a very stupid general who permits parleys to take place. informal conferences between enemies under a truce, especially to discuss terms, conditions of surrender, etc.
parliament	the highest lawmaking body in some countries.
Parliament House	the building in which the Australian Parliament meets. See also parliament in this glossary. the building which houses the national legislative body of Great Britain (Parliament).
Parliament is made up of	two houses the House of Commons, composed of representatives elected by the people of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales; and the House of Lords, the

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membership of which is mostly hereditary (i.e., nobility inherit the positions). The House of Commons is the more powerful of the two houses and the leader of the ruling party in the House of Commons is the Prime Minister of Britain.

parliamentary of or like a national legislative body of Great Britain and several other countries. I tried to tell the head of a committee in a parliamentary body how to staticize his civil service.

of or like a national legislative body of Great Britain and several other countries.

of or pertaining to a parliament (an assembly of representatives, usually of an entire nation such as Britain or Canada, which has the power to make and execute laws).

parlor car a railroad passenger car for day travel, more luxurious than a coach and for which a higher fare is charged.

parlor magician n. a person who does parlor magic, magic performed by an amateur magician in a parlor, that room usually reserved for receiving and entertaining guests. Parlor magic usually refers to magic shows given to a relatively small audience in private or personal surroundings. They normally include simple tricks with such small objects as cards, coins and thimbles.

one who performs “magic” tricks as entertainment in or suited for a parlor (a room set aside for the entertainment of guests).

parlor tricks amusing tricks performed as entertainment.

parlor voice n. a coined term for a quiet singing voice, suited for a small room such as a parlor as opposed to a voice that is powerful enough to fill a large auditorium. A parlor is a room in a house usually reserved for receiving and entertaining guests. It also refers to a room in a public building (such as a town hall) that is set apart from a large hall, used for private conversation or conferences.

a voice used in or suitable for a parlor a room used primarily for conversation or the reception of guests.

parrot to repeat or imitate, especially without understanding ' ~

parsley a plant with greenish-yellow flowers and aromatic, often curled leaves used to flavor or garnish some foods. Used figuratively in the lecture. For somebody coming through later, the first basic Training Drills teach a person to do the most important steps; and

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these others are sort of putting the parsley on it, you know? –
Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

a plant with greenish-yellow flowers and aromatic, often curled leaves used to flavor or garnish some foods. Used figuratively in the lecture.

parson	(colloquial) any minister; pastor.
Parsons, Jack	same as John Parsons.
Parsons, Louella	(ca. 1881–1972) American syndicated gossip columnist. She began her newspaper career in the early 1900s, later had a popular radio show and appeared in a number of movies as herself. Known as one of the most influential gossip reporters in Hollywood, Parsons exposed the private lives of many stars.
part and parcel	<p>an essential part. And an individual being part of or working with or serving or being served by a group is part and parcel to that group, works with that group...</p> <p>an essential or necessary part.</p> <p>an essential, necessary or integral part.</p> <p>a necessary part (of something).</p> <p>an essential part.</p> <p>an inseparable or essential part.</p>
parteth	a humorous variation of the word “part,” adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word.
participially	in the manner of or like a participle (a verb form used with another verb to form a compound verb. A participle partakes or participates with other verbs to make compound verbs. Example In the sentence “We are playing,” are playing is the compound verb and playing is the participle).
parting of the company	ceasing association or friendship.
partisan	biased, prejudiced or one-sided.
parts of speech	the different things words do (name a person, place or thing, show action or state of being, modify or describe another word, etc.).
party line	a political tenet regarded as a line, or boundary, beyond which a

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political party or its members are not supposed to go.

the authoritatively announced policies and practices of a group, especially of the Communist Party.

the guiding policy, tenets or practices of a political party.

Pasadena a city in southern California, near Los Angeles.

pass out become unconscious; faint. And they just sort of pass out right where they sit.

become unconscious; faint.

passee out-of-date; no longer current or in fashion. -American Heritage Dictionary.

passing initiation into the world of the US Marines. Parris' motto is "We don't train recruits...we make Marines." The island was named after Colonel Alexander Parris, the treasurer of South Carolina in the early eighteenth century.

passion a strong or extravagant fondness, enthusiasm or desire for anything.

passport anything that ensures admission or acceptance.

past On the time track, everything which is earlier than present time.

on the time track, everything which is earlier than present time.

past life facsimiles, 39-40 "herd instinct 160 psychosomatic illness and, 39 sanity and, 38 herd reaction, 53 sympathy example, 162 homosexuality, 209 what a facsimile contains, 60 human mind, 33

Pasteur Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895), French chemist and bacteriologist. He proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies.

Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895), French chemist and bacteriologist. He proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies. Used humorously in this lecture. See also bacteria in this glossary.

Pasteur, Louis (1822 - 95) French chemist and bacteriologist; he proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed

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serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies.

(1822 - 1895) French chemist and bacteriologist; he proved that decay and putrefaction are caused by bacteria and developed serums and vaccines for such diseases as cholera and rabies.

Pasteurella pestis the name for the bacteria which causes bubonic plague, a serious and sometimes fatal infection characterized by a very high fever, weakness and swellings on the body (known as buboes), especially in the groin and armpit areas. Pasteurella pestis has caused a number of plague epidemics in ancient and medieval times. For example, in the fourteenth century, an epidemic killed around 25 million people in Europe.

organism causing bubonic plague. See also bubonic plague in this glossary.

pastoral characteristic of rural life, idealized as peaceful, simple and natural.

pat (someone) on the back (colloquial) praise (someone) for something he has done.

(colloquial) praise (someone) for something he has done. Well, you sometimes have to make an extraordinary effort to pat somebody on the back who's doing a good job.

Pat and Mike names which appear in certain British jokes about the Irish. Pat and Mike are both informal terms for an Irishman. British jokes about the Irish have been common since the seventeenth century when the Irish first emigrated to Britain.

(colloquial) of or having to do with the fictitious characters Pat and Mike in Irish jokes. From Pat and Mike, common names for Irishmen.

(colloquial) the fictitious characters Pat and Mike in Irish jokes. From Pat and Mike, common names for Irishmen.

patch of gray see GRAY, PATCH OF.

patching up mending, repairing, making whole.

repairing with patches; putting together hastily or as a makeshift.

patch-up an act or instance of patching or repairing.

something which is put together hastily or poorly.

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patent medicines	medicines sold without a prescription in drugstores or by sales representatives, and usually protected by a trademark.
patently	clearly; obviously; openly.
paternoster	(Latin) our father (pater father; noster our). The opening words of the Latin version of the Lord's Prayer (a prayer which Jesus taught his disciples).
pathetic	causing or evoking pity. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
Pathetic Foundation	<p>a made-up name for an organization. Pathetic means pitifully unsuccessful; ineffect*e.</p> <p>a made-up name for an organization.</p> <p>a made-up name for an organization. I was reading in a—in a magazine the other day—somebody writing from the “Pathetic Foundation” or something—a guy I—once in a while I used to try to get him to get me to process him, because we used to have trouble with this boy.</p>
pathology	<p>any abnormal variation from a sound or proper condition.</p> <p>any deviation from a healthy, normal or efficient condition.</p> <p>the science or the study of the origin, nature and course of diseases.</p>
Patrick, Saint	(385?@461? A.D.) British missionary credited with having brought Christianity to Ireland. According to one legend Patrick drove the snakes from Ireland into the sea to their destruction.
patrol wagon	a police van for prisoners.
patrolman	a person who patrols; especially a police officer assigned to patrol a specific beat (a habitual path or round of duty).
patter	<p>the special vocabulary of a particular activity.</p> <p>language of a profession or class.</p>
patter dash	n. a coined term meaning nonsense, senseless writing or talk.
patterdash	(slang) idle, meaningless chatter spoken rapidly.

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Pattycake

literally, a child's game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used as a made-up name for a person.

literally, a child's game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used as a made-up name for a person. When Mrs. Pattycake comes to us to be taught, turn that wandering doubt in her eye into a fixed, dedicated glare and she'll win and we'll all win.

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patty-cake

literally, a child game of clapping hands and putting palms together. Used figuratively in this issue.

a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" / Used figuratively to mean "dally or putter" in this lecture.

a term used since 1950 which means not handling cases. From a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!"

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a variation of pat-a-cake, a children's game played by a child clapping hands alone and with another child while chanting a nursery rhyme which has the following beginning words / "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man! / Bake me a cake as fast as you can, / Shape it and prick it, and mark it with B, / And put it in the oven for Baby and me!" / Used figuratively in this lecture.

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paucity smallness of quantity; scarcity; scantiness.

pauperized very poor; inadequate.

very poor.

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pave the way	make everything ready for something. make everything ready (for something).
Pavlov	<p>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849@1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which 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.</p> <p>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which 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. You know, he was not a man of stupidity; he was a man of some genius –a fellow named Pavlov. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849@1936), Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs.</p> <p>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936), Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs. -Webster~ Biographical Dictionary.</p> <p>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist noted for behavioral experiments in which 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.</p> <p>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which 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.</p> <p>Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849@1936), Russian physiologist. Noted for behavioral experiments in which 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</p>

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when no food was presented. . . . they've taken 50 percent of Pavlov. ⚡Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

Pavlov, Saint a humorous reference to Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist noted for behavioral experiments in which 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.

Pavlovian having to do with the work of Ivan Pavlov. See Pavlov in this glossary. You say, “Well, if Papa and Mama lay in enough machinery” this is really what the society sometimes tries to do – “if they just lay in enough machinery and get enough continued conditioned responses” Pavlovian, Pavlovian child-raising, approved by the American Psychological Association. – Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

of or related to Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849@1936), Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs.

having to do with the work of Ivan Pavlov. See Pavlov in this glossary.

having to do with the work of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849 - 1936), Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs.

having to do with the work of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov. See also Pavlov in this glossary.

Pavlovist one who believes in, supports or is an adherent of Pavlov. See also Pavlov in this glossary.

paw in a velvet glove, steel a variation of an iron hand in a velvet glove, meaning firmness or severity hidden by an outer appearance of gentleness.

pawn shop balls a reference to the symbol of three golden balls that has been used for hundreds of years to designate a pawnbroker's shop. Dating back to the Middle Ages, this symbol was used on the coat of arms of the Medici family, the richest merchants and moneylenders in Florence, Italy. A coat of arms is a shield or drawing of a shield that bears designs that are symbolic representations of the history of a family, especially as used by European nobility. The three golden balls adorning the Medici coat of arms is said to have originated with an ancestor who slew a giant with a weapon made of three golden balls. When the

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	family went into the business of money lending, this symbol became the symbol for their trade.
pawnbroker	a person whose business is lending money at interest on personal, movable property deposited with the lender until redeemed.
pawns	persons used to advance another's purpose; tools.
paws	(colloquial) hands. Now, the pc will either get around to eventually telling you this—you've just handed the pc a heavy bomb, right in his paws, you see. —Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
	(colloquial) hands.
	(slang) the hands.
	(colloquial) hands. Now, all of this simply adds up to the fact that we have our paws on this thing called a family. îMarriage (2 Jan. 60)
	(colloquial) hands. Now, all of this simply adds up to the fact that we have our paws on this thing called a family. ¢Marriage (2 Jan. 60)
Paxman	a reference to a lightweight, compact, high speed diesel engine for ships, manufactured by the Paxman Division of Alstom Engines Limited of England.
pay dirt, dig some	(slang) make a useful or profitable discovery. And now let's get down and dig some pay dirt here, and not just chitter-chatter. ¶Education Point of Agreement (30 Oct. 56)
PAYE	an abbreviation for pay as you earn, a system of income tax collection introduced in 1944 in Britain, in which the taxes owed by an employee are taken out of his weekly earnings before he is paid. By having the tax withheld by the employer, the taxpayer cannot spend the money owed to the government on other items. The majority of taxpayers pay most of their income taxes in this manner. The employer is responsible to the income tax authorities for ensuring the proper tax is deducted, collected and paid to the government.
payoff	(colloquial) a climax or outcome, especially when unexpected or unlikely.
pays off	yields good results.

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PBY	<p>a designation for an airplane built by Consolidated Aircraft Company and used by the United States Navy during World War II (1939–1945). (PB stands for patrol boat and Y is a designation used for the Consolidated Aircraft Company.) The plane was a large, slow, seaplane with a waterproof boatlike body that allowed it to float on and take off from the water. It was equipped with bombs, torpedoes and machine guns and was used for long-range sea patrols, rescue missions, etc.</p> <p>(Navy) the designation for a type of patrol bomber produced from 1935 to 1945 and used during World War II by the US Navy.</p>
pc folder	<p>a folded sheet of cardboard which encloses all auditing session reports and administrative items.</p>
Pc Origination	<p>Preclear Originations, the name of the training drill Training 4. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. But I was teaching these people Comm Course –you know, Dear Alice, Acknowledgment, Repetitive Question, Pc Origination. . . – Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>Preclear Originations, the name of the training drill Training 4. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill.</p>
pc's	<p>pc is an abbreviation for preclear; a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. -HCOB 5 April 1969.</p>
PDH	<p>abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis, using administered pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. PDH is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person. You say, "Have you ever PDHed anyone?" And you get a big fall. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)</p> <p>abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis. See also pain-drug-hypnosis in this glossary.</p> <p>(abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis) using administered pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. PDH is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person.</p> <p>an abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis. See pain-drug-hypnosis in this glossary.</p>

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abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis, 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 PDH.

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PDHed administered PDH to. PDH is an abbreviation for pain-drug-hypnosis, meaning use of administered pain, drugs and hypnotism to cause a victim to become a robot and commit crimes or act in an irrational way. PDH is not very effective but it is very damaging to the person.

pe~tilence any fatal contagious or infectious disease, especially of epidemic proportions. (From the Latin word pestis, or plague.)

pea in the seven mattresses of the princess a reference to “The Princess and the Pea,” a story by Hans Christian Andersen, Danish author (1805 - 1875), where a prince insists on marrying a real princess. When a princess comes to his door, maintaining that she is a real princess, the prince's mother tests her by burying a pea under a huge stack of mattresses and then ordering the princess to sleep on the mattresses. The princess cannot sleep, and therefore passes the test being a true princess, she is so delicate that the pea keeps her awake.

Peace Prizes one of the types of annual international prizes awarded by the Nobel Foundation. Nobel prizes are given out in several different categories peace, chemistry, physics, physiology and medicine, and literature. The Peace Prizes are those awarded for outstanding contributions in promoting international peace. See also Nobel in this glossary.

peak up become emphasized.
(Figurative) become emphasized.

Peanut, Mr. the trademark and advertising symbol for Planter’s Peanuts, a

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brand of peanuts produced by the American Planters Nut and Chocolate Company. Mr. Peanut, was peanut-shaped, with a face, arms and legs, normally depicted wearing a top hat and monocle and leaning on a cane. He was created in 1916 by a fourteen-year-old boy when the company held a competition to create a new trademark. He soon appeared in numerous advertisements and in comic strips, and his likeness was made into various toys and gadgets.

- peanuts, worth (slang) a variation of worth a damn. Peanuts are any small or insignificant persons or things. See also damn, worth a in this glossary.
- peanut-whistle m. a coined term used to describe something or someone that is small, insignificant or unimportant. This term may allude to the Mr. Peanut whistle, a small whistle in the shape of a peanut made by the American Planters Nut and Chocolate Company. Mr. Peanut, the advertising symbol for the company, had a face, arms and legs and was normally depicted wearing a top hat and monocle and leaning on a cane.
- (figurative) having very little power. A peanut-whistle is a small instrument for making whistling sounds by means of the breath. Peanut is slang for small or insignificant.
- (informal) small and unimportant. A coined expression from the slang usage of peanut, meaning something small, insignificant or unimportant; and whistle-stop, a small town, originally one at which a train stopped only upon signal.
- peanut-whistle, two (figurative) having very little power. A peanut whistle is a small instrument for making whistling sounds by means of the breath. Peanut is slang for small or insignificant.
- pearls of Ophir out in front of (someone), laying thea variation of the expression casting pearls before swine offering valuable things to those who cannot appreciate them. Ophir is the seaport or region, frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, from which the ships of Solomon (king of Israel in the tenth century b.c.) brought fine gold in great quantity. Sandalwood, precious stones, ivory, apes and peacocks were also part of the cargo. Though the exact location is uncertain, it is believed to have been in a kingdom in southeastern Arabia.
- peccadillos very minor or slight sins or offenses; trifling faults.
- Peck, Gregory (1916–) Eldred Gregory Peck, American motion-picture star.

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Originally a success on stage in the 1940s, he went on to star in more than 50 films and frequently played an honest, likable man who demonstrated high moral qualities, physical strength, intelligence and sincerity. A number of his movies dealt with controversial subjects, like *Pork Chop Hill* (1959), which he co-produced as well as starred in, exposing the futility and irony of war and *On the Beach* (1959) which dealt with the potential devastation of atomic warfare.

(1916 -) a durable and likable American leading actor. At the time of this lecture, he had appeared in over twenty motion pictures, starring in two films during 1959.

(1916@) a durable and likable American leading actor. At the time of this lecture, he had appeared in over twenty motion pictures, starring in two films during 1959. There's so much to do here in America and there's so much doing and there's so much activity and so on that nobody looks around and finds out that Gregory Peck and some others have been plowing a pioneer trail.
îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

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¸Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

pedal-board	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. Well, for instance, the organist at Saint Paul's Cathedral who probably would be-probably the top-top-top amongst mere organists, you see, in England, refers to the ``pedal-board," see, those are that board that you walk on, you know? Well, he calls that a ``pedal-board."
pedanticism	unnecessary stress on minor or trivial points of learning; displaying a scholarship lacking in judgment or sense of proportion.
peddle dope	to sell drugs illegally.
peddling	dealing out, distributing or dispensing, especially in small quantities.

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Peekem Detection Agency	a made-up name for an agency.
peel off	leave, depart or move off in another direction.
peel one's ears back	see EARS BACK, PEEL ONE'S.
peeved	(slang) irritated; annoyed.
peg	(colloquial) identify or put in a category. (informal) identify.
pegged	(figurative) fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted. We have never permitted the subject to be totally, you might say, pegged at one level where people could say, "Well, we will profit by this for our own individual purposes, and the devil with the rest of mankind." –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957) fixed or held in a certain condition, position or place. (figurative) fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted. fixed, as if with a peg; confined; restricted.
pegged out	marked by a boundary of pegs (said of a piece of ground, a mining claim, etc.). Used figuratively in this lecture.
Peking	capital of the People's Republic of China, located in the northeastern part of the country, the second largest city in China. Peking is the political, financial, educational and transportation center of the country. capital of the People's Republic of China, now known as Beijing. capital of the People's Republic of China.
pell-mell	In a confused, disorderly manner. [ex - After the assembly, the students ran pell-mell from the auditorium.]
Pelvinism	a made-up term.
Pembry	a person at the time of the lecture who was involved in building E-Meters.
pence	(British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves (often used in combination, as in sixpence). If you get on a bus and don't outflow two-and-a-half

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pence, you're in trouble.

(British) a plural form of penny, used for a sum of money.

(British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves (often used in combination), for example sixpence.

(British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves. Often used in combination for example, sixpence.

(British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves (often used in combination), for example sixpence. I could think of a brand-new series of rewards, you see, because I'm dealing with a basic equation, not how many bucks they got and what's the cost of living and how many pounds, shillings and pence this all amounts to.

≡Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

(British) plural of penny; used in referring to a sum of money rather than to the coins themselves (often used in combination), for example sixpence. See, and it didn't matter how many pounds, shillings or pence he had to borrow to make the phone calls or put the ad in the paper or get some literature printed that he was having an exhibit.

pencil carbon paper	n. a type of paper used when making duplicate copies of a pencil written work. Such paper is treated on one side with a darkcolored, waxy preparation, such as carbon or other material. It is placed between two sheets of plain paper and when pressure is applied to the top sheet in writing, the preparation transfers to the bottom sheet making a duplicate copy of the original. Carbon paper is used in duplicating written (with pen or pencil) and typed materials and comes in several colors, black being used universally and blue prevailing for pencil carbon work.
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pendulum	a weight that hangs from a fixed point and swings freely back and forth under the influence of gravity, commonly used to regulate various devices, especially clocks. The word is used figuratively to mean “something that swings back and forth from one course, opinion or condition to another.” After the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 a.d., the pendulum swung back to supernatural treatments.
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n. an object suspended from a fixed point so as to swing freely back and forth. A simple pendulum consists of a weight (such as a

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metal ball) hanging at the end of a wire or string. When the weight is pulled to one side and released, gravity makes the weight swing back and forth at a regular rate. Pendulums are used for various mechanical and scientific purposes, especially for the regulation of certain clocks where the constant and regular back and forth motion of the pendulum controls the internal workings, thus enabling the clocks to keep accurate time. The term pendulum can also be used figuratively to refer to something which has or shows two extremes, as a problem, situation, argument, etc.

- penis envy (psychoanalysis) the repressed wish of a female to possess a penis.
- Penkovsky Oleg Vladimirovich Penkovsky (1919–1963), a senior officer in Soviet military intelligence who, in 1963, was convicted of spying for the United States and the United Kingdom. An intelligence officer serving primarily in Moscow, Penkovsky became increasingly disillusioned with the Soviet system and in April 1961 offered his services to the West. Between April of 1961 and August 1962 he is said to have turned over more than 5,000 photographs of classified political, military and economic documents to the US and British Intelligence agencies. However, in 1962 when the Soviets discovered highly classified information was being leaked to the West, Penkovsky was arrested. He was put on trial for treason the following year and was found guilty and sentenced to death and per official Soviet announcement he was executed on May 16th, 1963. In 1965 The Penkovsky Papers, a book based on a journal of his life and activities, the official Soviet record of his trial and press reports and discussions of his arrest and trial, was published in the United States.
- Penkovsky, Oleg Vladimirovich (1919 - 63) Russian colonel in the GRU and deputy chief of the foreign section of the State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research (1960 - 62), who was convicted of spying for the UK and the US. Between 1961 - 62 he passed more than 5,000 photographs of classified military, political and economic documents to British and US intelligence forces. He was arrested in October 1962 and executed for high treason soon after his trial. In 1965 his journal, The Penkovsky Papers, was published in the US. See also GRU in this glossary.
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pennies off a dead man's eyes, take see PENNIES ON A DEAD MAN'S EYES.

Pennsylvania a reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

a state in the eastern United States.

Pennsylvania regulars professional soldiers belonging to the permanently organized army of Pennsylvania (a state in the northeastern United States) during the American Civil War. See also Civil War in this glossary.

penny of the price or value of a penny, costing a penny.

penny dropped, the understanding dawned; a situation or statement was belatedly comprehended. From the use of machines operated by coins. The machines will not work until the coin has dropped into the necessary position.

understanding dawned; a situation or statement was belatedly comprehended.

penny drops, the the meaning or sense of a situation, remark, joke, etc., is finally made evident or grasped after a period of delayed noncomprehension or misunderstanding. This phrase is probably a reference to coin-operated machines which require a coin be dropped into a necessary position before they begin to operate.

(colloquial) the meaning of a remark, joke, etc., is finally understood; the desired effect is gained after a period of misunderstanding. From the use of machines operated by coins. The machines will not work until the coin has dropped into the necessary position.

penny soldier a coined phrase taken from the terms penny and soldier. Penny means ``costing a penny or of the value or price of a penny; a very little or least amount of wealth, money, etc." Thus, penny soldier is characteristic of a soldier who is paid a small amount or the least amount of money for his services; having the characteristic of doing work for a penny or at a very cheap rate.

a coined phrase meaning ``a soldier who is paid a small amount or the least amount of money for his services." Penny means

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“costing a penny or of the value or price of a penny; a very little or least amount of wealth, money, etc.”

n. a coined term referring to a soldier who is paid a single penny or a trivial amount of money for his services. Penny refers to a coin with very little monetary value and is used figuratively to describe an insignificant amount or something of very little worth.

penologist one who practices penology. See also penology in this glossary.

Pentagon a five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the main offices of the U.S. Department of Defense are located.

the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located.

Pentagon, the the US Department of Defense; named after the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which its offices are located. Bay, they might have sheaves of orders in their pockets that have been issued by the Pentagon, and it won't stop one single enemy bullet. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

the US Department of Defense; named after the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which its offices are located.

pep talk a speech or short talk designed to fill or inspire, as with energy or enthusiasm. Used ironically in the lecture. --World Book Dictionary (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

(informal) a speech or short talk designed to fill or inspire with energy, enthusiasm, etc.

pepped up (informal) filled or inspired with energy, etc.; supplied with new life.

Pepto-Bismol a trademark for a medication used to treat a variety of ailments such as indigestion, heartburn, nausea and diarrhea.

brand name of a medication used for indigestion, upset stomach, heartburn, diarrhea and nausea.

per capita for each individual person.

(Latin) for each person. The phrase literally means “by heads.”

per se (Latin) by or in itself.

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percentile	percentage.
percept	sense message of present time.
perceptic	any sense message such as a sight, sound, smell, etc. (Chapter 2, #22) any sense message such as sight, sound, smell, etc. any sense message such as a sight, sound, smell, etc. a sense message of present time. having to do with any sense message such as sight, sound, smell, etc.
perfectable	capable of being perfected (made perfect or more nearly perfect according to a given standard). Perfectable is a modifier to the opposition terminal used in Routine 3 procedure in auditing implant GPMs. These modifiers have exact word forms, in this case, “-able.”
perfidious	treacherous; disloyal.
perforce	is used to indicate that something happens or is the case because it is unavoidable or inevitable rather than because it is intended to desired. by or through necessity; necessarily. of necessity; necessarily. of necessity; necessarily; by force of circumstance.
Pericles	(495@429 B.C.) Athenian statesman. In 461 B.C., he secured the exile of Cimon (Athenian general and statesman who induced Athens to aid in suppressing a revolt against Sparta, 464 B.C.), whom he replaced as leader of Athens. He arranged a truce (445) with Sparta that brought fourteen years of peace, and democratic reforms were introduced. Pericles became a great patron of the arts and was responsible for the building of many of the famous buildings in Athens. (ca. 495 - 429 b.c.) a statesman of ancient Greece, who tried to unite the country under the leadership of his own city, Athens. Pericles also promoted democracy within Athens and was the leader of the Athens government for thirty years. His rule is

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sometimes known as the Golden Age of Greece. Many magnificent buildings were built under his administration and the “Age of Pericles” came to stand for all that was the highest in the art and science of the ancient world. The state had a period of great prosperity and literature and philosophy flourished.

(ca 495 - 429 b.c.) Athenian statesman and general. See also Athenian in this glossary.

(ca. 495@429 b.c.) a statesman of ancient Greece, who tried to unite the country under the leadership of his own city, Athens. Pericles also promoted democracy within Athens and was the leader of the Athens government for thirty years. His rule is sometimes known as the Golden Age of Greece. Many magnificent buildings were built under his administration and the “Age of Pericles” came to stand for all that was the highest in the art and science of the ancient world. The state had a period of great prosperity and literature and philosophy flourished. That was true of the Age of Pericles. ⚡Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

perihelion, like Mars at very clearly. Perihelion is the point nearest the sun in the orbit of a planet. When Mars is at its perihelion it can be viewed very clearly because Earth is between Mars and the sun. See also Mars in this glossary.

peril, at one's taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences.

taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences. And when an organization gets just so bug, you cross departmental hats at your peril.

Perils of Pauline, The a 1914 film serial that centered around suspense, danger and cliff-hanger endings aimed at bringing the audience back to see the next in the series. Each story told of the heroine's (Pauline's) evasions of her evil guardian's nasty attempts on her life. It was one of the most popular serials of its time. The serial was later made into a film.

period an end; termination.

of or like that of an earlier time or age.

peripheral (anatomy) near the surface or outside of; external.

peripheral vascular system a reference to the peripheral blood vessels of the body. Peripheral as used here means located at or near the surface of the

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body; away from the central part. Vascular means pertaining to vessels that convey bodily fluid such as blood around the body, and system refers to a related body of organs that cooperate in performing vital fundamental functions.

that part of the vascular system (vessels and organs that carry and circulate the blood and lymph) that branches to the surface or outer parts of the body.

perked up	became lively or animated; especially, recovered one's spirits.
perking up	becoming lively or animated; especially recovering one's spirits. . . .but you'll normally see somebody all of a sudden perking up and alerting up and finding the lines aren't running someplace or another and saying ``Raaahr," and ``What's that full in-basket?" becoming lively or animated; especially recovering one's spirits.
permeated	spread or diffused; penetrated.
Pernambuco	a large city located in northeastern Brazil, South America, also known as Recife. It is an important port and, due to its many waterways, has sometimes been referred to as the "Venice of America." a state on the northeastern coast of Brazil, its capital is Recife, sometimes also called Pernambuco.
peroxide	hydrogen peroxide; a colorless liquid used in a diluted solution as a bleach and an antiseptic.
perpetrated	done or committed. done or performed (something evil, criminal or offensive); been guilty of.
Perry, Oliver Hazard	(1785–1819) American naval commander noted for his heroism during the War of 1812 (a conflict between the United States and Britain over the rights of the US at sea). As the commander of the naval force of Lake Erie, he defeated the British and gained control of the lake for the Americans. In his official report of the British surrender he stated, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." (1785 - 1819) American naval officer. He was ordered to build a fleet on Lake Erie in the north central United States in order to prevent British advance during the War of 1812. On 10

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September 1813, the Battle of Lake Erie was fought in which Perry heroically forced the full surrender of the British vessels.

Persia	old name for the Asian country of Iran, in which the ancient Persian empire had its core. The empire began in the seventh century B.C., and lasted until the time of Alexander the Great, in the fourth century B.C. The Persian Empire stretched from northern India to the Danube river in Europe.
Persian	<p>an inhabitant of Persia (now called Iran).</p> <p>of or pertaining to ancient and recent Persia (now Iran), its people or their language.</p> <p>of Persia (old name of Iran), ancient or modern, its people, their language, or culture; Iranian. Iran is a country in southwest Asia between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf.</p>
Persian cat	a long-haired variety of the domestic cat, originally raised in Persia (now called Iran) and Afghanistan.
Persilhozer	a made-up name.
persist	continue to exist or prevail; endure; remain.
person has overts on that	ability. See also present time.
Personal Efficiency Foundation	a department of a Central Organization at the time of the lecture which was the entrance door of the public into the services of the Central Organization, a knowledge of Scientology and a higher level of civilization.
personality graphs	<p>graphs which show the results of personality tests, such as the Oxford Capacity Analysis, a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains. And you would just be amazed at the number of cases that we crack right down the center and push right up from the bottom of one of these personality graphs on 1956 tech.</p> <p>graphs which show the results of personality tests, such as the Oxford Capacity Analysis, a test which consists of 200 questions which measure personality traits. These tests are used to evaluate preclear gains.</p>
personification	embodying in one's life or behavior.

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Personnel Efficiency Course	an introductory course for new Scientologists which contained lectures, communication drills and auditing. See also auditing in this glossary.
personnel freeze	<p>a coined expression meaning an order which fixes organization personnel onto their posts thus preventing continuous or unauthorized changes and instability.</p> <p>a coined expression meaning an order which fixes organization personnel on their posts thus preventing continuous or unauthorized changes and instability.</p>
pertains	belongs; is connected or associated; is a part, accessory, etc.
Perth	<p>the capital city of Western Australia.</p> <p>the Scientology organization located in Perth, the capital city of Western Australia. Now, I'd want somebody like the Assoc Sec of Perth, let us say; he's got this policy letter that tells him to bring somebody else.</p> <p>a Scientology organization in the city of Perth, Australia; the capital of western Australia. In other words, you don't have to have the D of P Melbourne to the D of P Perth, don't you see, as the only routing.</p> <p>the Scientology organization in Perth, the capital city of Western Australia. And they have an awful time with Perth.</p> <p>an abbreviated term for the organization located in Perth, the capital city of Western Australia.</p> <p>a Scientology organization in the city of Perth, Australia; the capital of western Australia.</p> <p>the Scientology organization in Perth, a city in Western Australia.</p> <p>the Scientology organization located in Perth, the capital city of Western Australia.</p>
perturbation	being worried or upset; being disturbed or troubled greatly.
perusal	<p>detailed examination; study; careful or thorough reading.</p> <p>reading.</p>

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pervasion	the action or condition of becoming spread throughout all parts of.
pervasive	tending to spread through every part. -Webster's Third New International Dictionary. tending to spread throughout (something). tending to be found throughout (something) so as to characterize, flavor unmistakably or otherwise mark. tending to be prevalent or to spread throughout.
perverted	turned from what is right; made wicked; misguided; distorted.
PES	Public Exec Sec. abbreviation of Public Executive Secretary. See Public Executive Secretary in this glossary. abbreviation for Public Executive Secretary. See Public Executive Secretary in this glossary. abbreviation for Public Executive Secretary, the executive over Divisions 6A, 6B and 6C in a Scientology organization. short for Public Executive Secretary the organization staff member who coordinates and gets done the divisional promotional functions of Division 6 and makes Scientology and the org known to the broad public. Ah, the PES has been acting strange lately.
Pesco	a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture.
peseta, bet your bottom	be absolutely assured; count on it. A variation of bet your bottom dollar. The peseta is the monetary unit and a coin of Spain.
peseta, you can bet your bottom	see BET YOUR BOTTOM PESETA, YOU CAN.
peseta, you can bet your bottom peseta	variation on bet your bottom dollar, meaning “to be absolutely assured; count on it.” The peseta is the monetary unit and a coin of Spain.
pestiferous	annoying; bothersome.
pet hate	n. that for which one has a particular and extreme dislike. Pet is used to describe something that is highly or specially favored or

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cherished by someone (such as a pet project or theory). Pet can also be used ironically in such phrases as pet aversion, and pet hate, etc. Hate is something for which one feels strong dislike or abhorrence; that which one detests.

- pet peeve (colloquial) a particular, special dislike or annoyance.
- petard, hoist by your own hurt, ruined or destroyed by the very device or plot one had intended for another. A petard was an explosive device used in Medieval warfare. To be hoisted by a petard literally means to be blown up.
- Pete Smith specialties a series of American comedy shorts (movies that are usually less than thirty minutes in length and taking only one reel of film) created and produced from 1936 until the 1950s by Pete Smith (1892--1979). These films covered a wide variety of subjects and usually involved Pete getting himself into difficult situations but yet always getting out of them. They were very popular with American audiences for their inventive and informal style as well as Smith's witty observations on American life. He eventually narrated and produced approximately 300 "Pete Smith Specialties." Two of them won Academy Awards (the annual awards from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences) and twenty others were nominated. I've seen them in-remember the Pete Smith specialties from way back when that used to show on the screen, and so forth, gag, one-reel comedies and so forth?
- Peter the name of a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. On two or three occasions, I've been doing work with Scientology organizations and other things-sitting up at my desk, talking to Peter, doing other things. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)
- a Scientologist in Australia at the time of this lecture.
- a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.
- the name of a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.
- a Scientologist in Australia at the time of this lecture. And the other thing was the earlier instruction to Peter was to go down and open up Sydney and make the main org headquarters in Sydney, and he didn't do that. =Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)
- Peter Piper a well-known tongue-twisting nursery rhyme. A tongue twister is a sequence of words that are difficult to pronounce without making

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a reference to the famous tongue-twister in English entitled “Peter Piper,” the context of which is as follows / Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers; / A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked; / If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, / Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

petered out

(informal) came to an end gradually; gave out; failed.

petition

a polite request to have something handled by the Office of LRH or the org. 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 head of a portion of an org, continental heads of orgs or other executives.

a request made for something desired, especially a respectful or humble request, as to a superior or to one of those in authority.

petitioning

making a request for something desired.

requesting something desired, especially respectfully or humbly, as to a superior or to one of those in authority.

requesting something desired, especially respectfully or humbly, as to a superior or to one of those in authority. Well, I've thought of petitioning Ron.

petty

relatively worthless or unimportant; trivial; insignificant; small-scale; minor.

Petty girl

a reference to the drawings of American illustrator George Petty (1894–1975) during the early to mid-1900s. Using his wife and daughter as models, he drew pictures of long-legged beautiful women for men's magazines, calendars, and for advertisements of such things as cigarettes, bathing suits and stockings. Often scantily clad or nude, “Petty girl” illustrations were extremely popular. The Petty girl became America's first full-fledged magazine “pinup,” and was once described as the “feminine ideal of American men.” (Pinups are pictures of famous or very attractive persons, sometimes nude or semi-nude, pinned up on a wall by an admirer, such as may be found in a soldier's quarters.)

reference to the drawings of George Petty, illustrator, during the 1930s through the 1960s. These were of very pretty women and were often used as pinups pictures of very attractive or famous persons, pinned up on a wall, as in barracks, usually by admirers

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who have not met the subjects.

petulance	having or showing impatience or irritation, especially over petty annoyance; peevishness.
phagocytes	blood cells that absorb and destroy other cells, microorganisms, etc., in the blood and tissues.
Pharaohs	rulers of ancient Egypt, many of whom were cruelly oppressive and tyrannical.
pharmaceticopeia	<p>n. a reference to a pharmacopoeia, a book published by a government or other authority that contains a list of drugs and other medicinal preparations with descriptions of their properties, directions on their preparation, recommended dosages, etc. The word pharmacopoeia comes from a Greek word meaning preparing drugs.</p> <p>a humorous variation of pharmacopoeia. An authoritative book containing a list and description of drugs and medicinal products together with the standards established under law for their production, dispensation, use, etc.</p>
pharmacopeias	authoritative books containing lists and descriptions of drugs and medicinal products together with the standards established under law for their production, dispensation, use, etc. PART ONE, CHAPTER 9, #1
pharmacopoeia	<p>an authoritative book containing a list and description of drugs and medicinal products together with the standards established under law for their production, dispensation, use, etc.</p> <p>an authoritative book containing a list and description of drugs and medicinal products together with the lawful standards for their production, dispensation, use, etc.</p>
Phase II	the second of the two phases of activity an executive over an area engages in. Phase II is getting people to get the work done. After an executive has built up his area and trained the personnel (or when he has inherited an established area from a competent former executive), to continue to single-hand as in Phase I will destroy anything that has been built. Thus, in a formed activity, the only possible datum on which an executive could work effectively is ``Get people to get the work done." 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. An executive must be able to see that he has dropped out of a

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comfortable Phase II back into Phase I and he must again single-hand, even if only for a day, to build the area once more to Phase II. See also Phase I in this glossary.

phenomena	<p>facts, occurrences or circumstances observed or observable.</p> <p>facts or occurrences or changes perceived by any of the senses or by the mind.</p> <p>observable facts or events.</p>
Philadelphia	<p>a city and port in southeastern Pennsylvania.</p> <p>a city in the state of Pennsylvania on the East Coast of the United States.</p> <p>a city in the state of Pennsylvania on the East Coast of the United States where the US Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. Philadelphia was the capital of the United States until 1800.</p> <p>one of the largest cities in the United States in southeastern Pennsylvania with a population of nearly 2 million people at the time of this lecture. Part of this city's transportation system includes an extensive network of trolley lines. See also streetcar in this glossary.</p> <p>one of the largest cities in the United States in southeastern Pennsylvania with a population of nearly 2 million people at the time of this lecture.</p> <p>reference to the Philadelphia Doctorate Course lectures a series of sixty-two lectures given by Ron in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 - 18 December 1952. The material covered included such areas as a wide analysis of human behavior, the handling and control of Homo sapiens and the highest level of atomic and molecular phenomena.</p>
Philadelphia Eagles	<p>an American professional football team formed in the 1930s and based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The team got its name from the symbol of the government's National Industrial Recovery Act, the eagle. The National Industrial Recovery Act was a law enacted by Congress in June 1933 which sought labor and management cooperation in an effort to assist the nation's economic recovery during the Great Depression—1929 through the 1930s. As an act of patriotism, the then-owner of the team decided to adopt the eagle as the name and logo for his newly formed team.</p>

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philatelist	a collector of postage stamps, postmarks, etc.
Philco	<p>a shortened form of Phillips Electronics Corporation, a large, wellknown United States corporation that manufactures radios, televisions and electronic equipment. Established in 1892 as Helios Electric Company its name changed to Philco (Phillips Electronics Corporation) in 1940.</p> <p>referring to the Philco Corporation, a manufacturer of radios, televisions and electronic equipment.</p>
Philippine insurrection	a Filipino revolt against American rule of the Philippines that occurred between 1898 and 1902. As part of the treaty ending the Spanish War (the war between the United States and Spain from April to August 1898), Spain sold the Philippines to the US for \$20,000,000, ending more than three centuries of Spanish rule. A number of Filipinos refused to acknowledge American domination, insisting on being an independent republic, and fighting broke out between Filipinos and American military forces. The Filipino fighters used guerrilla warfare and wounded or killed more American soldiers and caused more damage than had occurred during the entire Spanish- American War. The fighting ended in 1902 when the last of the rebel Filipinos surrendered.
Philippine mahogany	the light to dark reddish wood of various trees of Southeast Asia and the Philippines (a country occupying a group of 7100 islands in the southwestern Pacific Ocean).
Philippines	<p>country occupying a group of about 7,100 islands in the southwestern Pacific off the southeast coast of Asia.</p> <p>country occupying a group of islands (Philippine Islands) in the Southwest Pacific off the Southeast coast of Asia.</p>
philosopher	<p>a person who studies or is an expert in philosophy the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. Right conduct has been the study of philosophers all down through the ages.</p> <p>a person who studies or is an expert in philosophy the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct.</p> <p>a person who studies or is an expert in philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct.</p>

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philosophic	<p>of or pertaining to philosophy, the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct.</p> <p>of or pertaining to the truths and principles of being, knowledge or conduct. Now, our org board—our org board is erected to stay there, and therefore has been worked out very carefully against various known philosophic principles, so that it is itself a philosophic machine and in a very short time you're going to see this org board in a comm center, where the public is able to walk by it, become a jam spot.</p>
philosophies to fry	<p>a coined variation of other fish to fry meaning to have other (often self-interested) plans or other things to do than the matter at hand.</p>
phlebotomy	<p>the act or practice of bloodletting as a therapeutic measure.</p>
Phoenicia	<p>an ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade.</p>
Phoenician galley	<p>Phoenicia was an ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade. This trading was done by ships called galleys which were long, low, usually single-decked ships propelled by oars and sails. The oars were usually manned by chained slaves or convicts.</p>
Phoenician tin ship line	<p>the line of trade whereby ships from Phoenicia, the ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade, sailed to Britain to acquire tin in exchange for products from other regions. Well, this nut did such things as take the British Isles, which for years and years—decades—had been getting Roman pottery and Roman cloth and Roman coins' and the old Phoenician tin ship line, and so forth, was coming into the south here.</p> <p>the line of trade whereby ships from Phoenicia (an ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade), sailed to Britain to acquire tin in exchange for products from other regions.</p> <p>the line of trade whereby ships from Phoenicia, the ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade, sailed to Britain to acquire tin in exchange for products from other regions.</p> <p>the line of trade whereby ships from Phoe nicia, the ancient region in the eastern Mediterranean Sea famous for its far-reaching trade, sailed to Britain to acquire tin in exchange for</p>

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products from other regions. Well, this nut did such things as take the British Isles, which for years and years— decades—had been getting Roman pottery and Roman cloth and Roman coins; and the old Phoenician tin ship line, and so forth, was coming into the south here.

Phoenix

capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. An earlier organization existing in Phoenix, Arizona was in an area which is very close to the test sites. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

an abbreviated term for the Dianetics organization located in Phoenix, Arizona in the 1950s.

capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States.

reference to the Dianetics organization located in Phoenix, Arizona in the 1950s.

the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States and location of a Scientology organization in the 1950s.

the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States.

the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. Phoenix is in Maricopa County which is bordered by five other counties Yavapai, Gila, Pinal, Pima and Yuma.

capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. These studies were very extensive, and took place in Phoenix, Arizona....

the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States and location of a Scientology organization in the 1950s. Here I sat—here I sat one time in Phoenix.

Phoenix Congress

the International Congress of Dianeticists and Scientologists, held by LRH in Phoenix, Arizona from 28 - 31 December 1953.

Phoenix Psychological Institute

reference to the Psychological Research Foundation, a squirrel group which operated in the early 1950s in Phoenix, Arizona.

Phoenix, Arizona

the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States. That's the old Phoenix, Arizona office I first put together, and it eventually became HASI.

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capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States.

the capital city of the state of Arizona in the western United States.

phonetics the science dealing with speech sounds and the art of pronunciation.

phony (colloquial) not genuine; false, counterfeit, insincere, etc.

phony as a seven-pound note a coined phrase meaning not remotely authentic or genuine; completely false. A pound is a monetary unit of the United Kingdom worth 100 pence. A seven-pound note has never been produced and thus if one existed it would obviously be counterfeit or phony.

(slang) very false indeed; not remotely genuine. A variation of the phrase phony as a three-dollar bill. Neither the seven-pound note nor the three-dollar bill have ever been in circulation as valid currency.

photoelectric of or pertaining to a device that produces or increases the strength of an electric current when light shines on it. These are used for example in automatic control systems for doors, lighting, etc.

photolithoed produced by means of photolithography, the art or process of producing a figure or image from a photograph on a flat, specially prepared stone or plate in such a way that it will absorb and print with special inks.

produced by means of photolithography, the art or process of producing a figure or image from a photograph on a flat, specially prepared stone or plate in such a way that it will absorb and print with special inks. Now, when somebody gives you a list of congress attendees and says, ``Let's write all these people letters," of course, the best thing to do would be simply to have a form photolithoed and mail it out to these people or put a form in Ability and that's it.

photomural an enlarged photograph, usually several yards long, used on walls, especially as a decoration. Some photomurals are so large that they have to be printed in sections and then assembled to create the complete image. After assembly, transparent water colors or dyes can be used to add color to a black-and-white photomural, or enhance one that was originally taken in color. A photomural should never be painted until it is actually assembled on a wall-if

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you're going to paint a photomural, see? -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

photomural	<p>an enlarged photograph, usually several yards long, used on walls, especially as a decoration. Some photomurals are so large that they have to be printed in sections and then assembled to create the complete image. After assembly, transparent watercolors or dyes can be used to add color to a black-and-white photomural, or enhance one that was originally taken in color. A photomural should never be painted until it is actually assembled on a wall—if you're going to paint a photomural, see? —A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p>
photon	<p>unit of energy which has both particle and wave behavior photons have no charge or mass but possess momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons. plaint a complaint. plastic pliable; impressionable.</p> <p>a particle of light.</p> <p>a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior It has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, X-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons.</p> <p>a unit of energy having both particle and wave behavior it has no charge or mass but possesses momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons.</p>
photon converters	<p>algae and plankton, which take their living from photons (units of energy having both particle and wave behavior the energy of light is carried by photons) from the sun and minerals from the sea.</p>
photons	<p>units of energy having both particle and wave behavior photons have no charge or mass but possess momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons.</p> <p>units of energy having both particle and wave behavior they have no charge or mass but possess momentum. The energy of light, X-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons.</p> <p>units of energy having both particle and wave behavior they have no charge or mass but possess momentum. The energy of light, x-rays, gamma rays, etc., is carried by photons.</p>
photosynthesis	<p>the process by which green plants use sunlight to convert carbon dioxide (taken from the air) and water into complex substances.</p>

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phraseology	choice and pattern of words; way of speaking or writing.
phy~ical univer~e	see MEST universe in this glossary.
physical engineer	a person who is trained in the physical sciences (those that deal with inanimate matter or with energy, as physics, chemistry and astronomy) and applies this knowledge for practical uses, such as in the construction of bridges, buildings, mines, ships and chemical plants.
physicist	a scientist who specializes in physics. See also physics in this glossary.
physioelectrical	of or relating to the natural electrical flow of the body.
physiognomy	<p>the practice of trying to judge character and intelligence by studying the features of the face. Wundt “Psychology, when it uses phrenology and physiognomy, never makes a mistake!”</p> <p>facial features and expression, especially as supposedly indicative of character.</p>
physiology	<p>the branch of biology dealing with the functions and activities of living organisms and their parts, including all physical and chemical processes.</p> <p>the organic processes or functions of an organism or any of its parts.</p>
PI	abbreviation for Parris Island. –for the full definition, see PARRIS ISLAND.
pianola	<p>a piano that can play automatically when the keys are actuated electronically or by a mechanical device. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean operating like this.</p> <p>a piano that can play automatically when the keys are actuated electronically or by a mechanical device. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean operating like this. Except this is so goddamn pianola and play-it-by-dropping-the-penny-in-the-machine and so forth that it's a damn bore—as they are currently saying.</p> <p>a type of case that runs very, very easily. The term comes from the name of a type of piano fitted with equipment that enables it to play automatically.</p>
pianola case	a case that is wide open, has sonic recall, visio recall and no pain shut-offs, which runs rapidly and well. The term comes from a

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type of piano fitted with equipment that enables it to play automatically.

a case that is wide open, has sonic recall, visio recall and no pain shutoffs, which runs rapidly and well. The term comes from a type of piano fitted with equipment that enables it to play automatically.

Picanthropus erectus a reference to Pithecanthropus erectus, the scientific name for an early primate, thought to have been an ancient ancestor to man. Fossil remains of Pithecanthropus erectus were discovered on the island of Java in Indonesia in 1891, and are supposedly between 500,000 and 1,000,000 years old.

Picasso Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor. Known as one of the foremost twentieth-century artists.

Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century, the most famous and influential of all modern artists. Many of Picasso's works have been classified into various periods, such as his so-called blue period (1901 - 1904), characterized by paintings done of old men, mothers and children, and beggars, all done in predominantly blue tones.

Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century; the most famous and influential of all modern artists.

Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century; the most famous and influential of all modern artists. He co-founded a type of art called Cubism which sought to illustrate the concept that everything in nature can be reduced to the cube, the cone and the cylinder. Later works in this style entirely did away with any trace of realism in painting and sculpture.

Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973), Spanish painter and sculptor of the twentieth century, the most famous and influential of all modern artists.

piccadillied m. a made-up word.

a made-up term from piccadilly, a scalloped or pointed border or edge of a garment or part of a garment, as a collar. Used humorously with no meaning in the lecture.

Piccadilly the name of a street in London, England, which is a traditional

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center of fashionable shops, clubs and hotels.

short for Piccadilly Circus, a traffic circle and open square in west London, England; theater and amusement center.

the name of a street in London, England, a traditional center of fashionable shops, clubs and hotels.

Piccadilly Circus a traffic circle and open square in western London, England
theater and amusement center.

a traffic circle and open square in west London, England.

a traffic circle and open square in west London, England; theater
and amusement center.

pick (something) clean get, steal or tear everything that can possibly be taken or
separated from (something) so that it is left completely bare.

pick an agreement see AGREEMENT, PICK AN.

pick it up acquire knowledge by learning or experience.

picks up accelerates; gains (speed). And one day, why, his business picks
up and requires more attention than he was giving it previously. –
Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

accelerates; gains (speed).

pickup a small device attached to the end of a phonograph tone arm that
contains a stylus and the mechanism that translates the movement
of the stylus in a record groove into a changing electrical voltage.

picture an exact likeness of something;. a copy or representat ion of a
thing, not the thing itself An image or mental image of something.
See also facsimtle; mental image picture.

See mental image picture in this glossary. But I am going to ask
you to get a picture of a cat. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s
Answer (4 July 1957)

See mental image picture in this glossary.

short for mental image picture, a mental copy of one's perceptions
some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with
sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or
speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a

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car accident, he would retain “pictures” of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident.

short for mental image picture. See mental image picture in this glossary.

short for mental image picture, a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain “pictures” of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. All of a sudden a picture he'd had his whole life of looking out of a window changed, flipped, he got a terrific sensation of getting up from the thing, rushing over, jumping into a car, and shooting up over the top of a hill. ¶Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

short for mental image picture, a mental copy of one's perceptions some time in the past; three-dimensional color pictures with sound and smell and all other perceptions, plus the conclusions or speculations of the individual. For example, if a person was in a car accident, he would retain “pictures” of that experience in his mind, complete with recordings of the sights, physical sensations, smells, sounds, etc., that occurred during that incident. All of a sudden a picture he'd had his whole life of looking out of a window changed, flipped, he got a terrific sensation of getting up from the thing, rushing over, jumping into a car, and shooting up over the top of a hill. ¶Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

picture, in the involved in a particular situation or activity, in a position to understand what is going on; fully informed about some situation, facts, etc. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

pictures short for mental image picture—copies of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a “photograph” of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. See also thetan in this glossary. And then he got this bank, and it's this bank which lies there—and by the way, pictures and all the other things in Dianetics and so forth just stack up on that bank—and there that thing lies across the railroad track, and he can't get anyplace with

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this much baggage.

see mental image pictures in this glossary.

short for mental image picture—copies of the physical universe as it goes by; we call a mental image picture a facsimile when it is a “photograph” of the physical universe sometime in the past. We call a mental image picture a mock-up when it is created by the thetan or for the thetan and does not consist of photographs of the physical universe. We call a mental image picture a hallucination, or more properly an automaticity (something uncontrolled), when it is created by another and seen by self. See also thetan in this glossary.

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piddleboofs

a made-up word. The pc sitting there, and the auditor's calling off skwumperjacks and piddleboofs and so forth. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

a made-up word.

pie, neat as

a coined phrase in the sense of apple-pie order (a condition of neatness, correctness and propriety) and neat as a pin (very neat; very tidy). Actually, you should be able to audit a pc without a meter for an hour and bring him up at the other end-Model

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Session throughout- bring him up to the other end, have an Instructor check the thing and find -with a very sensitive meter, and find every rudiment in neat as pie. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

a coined phrase in the sense of apple-pie order (a condition of neatness, correctness and propriety) and neat as a pin (very neat; very tidy).

pie, putting his thumb in an allusion to the nursery rhyme “Little Jack Horner,” a tale of the dishonest dealings in the days of King Henry VIII of England (1509 - 1547) where a man by the name of John Horner, a steward of Glastonbury (town in southwest England) was sent to London with a pie for the king. Title deeds for several estates were baked into the pie. The greedy Horner stuck his thumb into the pie before he got to London, in other words, he stole the King's deeds. Papers were often baked in pies at this time. It was a favorite trick in the 1500s to hide surprises of all kinds in pies.

piece of iron go gallygagging around the moon, having a a reference to the various unmanned, exploratory space probes sent toward the moon during the late 1950s by the Soviet Union and the United States.

piece, of a of the same sort; alike; consistent (with).

piece, spoke (one's) expressed (one's) opinions; revealed (one's) thoughts upon a subject.

pieces, cuts (something) to destroys or defeats (something) completely.

pieces, fell to (colloquial) fell into a bad condition; became suddenly confused or distressed.

pieces, go all to (colloquial) fall apart; lose all self-control. They go all to pieces, they can't make it, you see, because a large organization is composed of groups and a small organization is composed only of individuals.

(colloquial) fall apart; lose all self-control.

pieces, go to to lose all self-control, morally or emotionally. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

(colloquial) fall into a bad condition, become suddenly confused or distressed.

(colloquial) fall into a bad condition; especially (of a person) to become suddenly confused or distressed.

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pieces, going all to	losing control of oneself; becoming emotionally or physically upset. This auditor, for some reason or other, was going all to pieces over the idea of auditing this girl. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)
	losing control of oneself; becoming emotionally or physically upset.
pieces, gone to	(colloquial) fallen into a bad condition; especially (of a person) to become suddenly confused or distressed.
	lost (his, her or its) strength, ability, etc.; collapsing.
pieces, went all to	fell into a bad condition.
	lost control of oneself; became emotionally or physically upset.
pieces, went to	(colloquial) fell into a bad condition, became suddenly confused or distressed.
	lost (his, her or its) strength, ability, etc.; collapsed.
pied piper	reference to the Pied Piper of Hamelin, a character in a poem by Robert Browning, based on a German folk tale from the Middle Ages. The town of Hamelin is infested with rats, and the citizens hire a piper in multicolored (pied) clothing to lure the rats out with his charming music. The rats follow the piper into the river and drown. When the townspeople refuse to pay the piper, he lures away all the children of the town.
pie-in-the-sky	(slang) having 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.”
Piels	a beer brewed by the Piel Brothers Brewing Company of New York, USA. Established in the late 1800s, the company expanded into the twentieth century and its beer was sold in New York and the

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PielsPierre, Hans and Yoshio

Pierre

Hans

Yoshio

Pierre, Hans and Yoshio is a coined phrase used to indicate the ordinary person or people in general in other countries than the United States; everyone outside of the US. Pierre is a typical French name, Hans is a traditional German name and Yoshio is a common Japanese name. This phrase is a variation of the American Tom, Dick and Harry, which means the ordinary person; people in general; everyone.

piffle (colloquial) an exclamation meaning “nonsense.”

pig, do unto others as thou shalt turn thy other humorous alteration of the golden rule “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,” and a command of Jesus “.\t.\t.\tbut whosoever shall smite (hit or strike) thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.”

humorous alteration of the Golden Rule “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,” and a command of Jesus “. . . but whosoever shall smite (hit or strike) thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.”

pigeon pie, neat as a coined phrase meaning extremely neat. The origin of this phrase is unknown. (Pigeon pie is a type of pie made from the meat of pigeons.)

pigs are more equal than others a coined variation of the expression, some are more equal than others.

a reference to *Animal Farm*, a satirical fable by George Orwell,

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some farm animals get tired of their servitude to man and start a revolution to run the farm as they want. They are betrayed, however, by their leaders, the pigs, into a worse servitude. The pigs' slogan is "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." The book is a satire on the development of the Russian revolution under Stalin.

pig's eye, in a	not at all; never.
pike~	weapons, formerly used by foot soldiers, consisting of metal spearheads on long wooden shafts.
Pike's Peak	a mountain in central Colorado. A peak of the Rocky Mountains (14,108 ft or 4300 m).
	a mountain in central Colorado. A peak of the Rocky Mountains (14,108 ft or 4,300 m).
piques, throw (oneself) on the	to expose oneself to danger or peril, to rush to one's ruin or destruction. A pike is an old military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed head made of iron or steel.
pile in	1. to gather or build up in a heap or pile; to enter (a place) in a crowd or mass. 2. to attack someone or something.
piled in	moved in a mass; crowded in.
pile-up	a massive collision of several or many moving vehicles.
piling	a structure of long heavy timber or beam driven into the ground sometimes underwater to support a bridge, dock, etc.
pill, coat the	a coined variation of sugar or sweeten the pill, to make something that is unpleasant appear more attractive or desirable. This phrase refers to covering a bitter medicine (as a pill) with a thin coating of sugar to make it more pleasant to take.
Pillars of Hercules	the opposite rocks at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, one in Spain (the Rock of Gibraltar) and one in Africa (Mount Hacho). The tale is that they were bound together until Hercules tore them asunder in order to get to Gades (now Cadiz, Spain).
Pillsbury	a corporation based in Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, which was founded in 1869 as a flour-milling company and which became one of the largest flour-milling enterprises of the nineteenth century. In addition to producing flour and bakery products, Pillsbury went on to produce canned and frozen foods, ice cream, cereals, etc., and to own several restaurant chains.

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	a company based in Minneapolis, Minnesota which produces flour and bakery products as well as canned and frozen vegetables, ice cream, etc.
pilots	preliminary or experimental trials or tests.
Pilsudski, General	Józef Pilsudski (1867 - 1935), Polish soldier and politician. He spent the first part of his life in two overlapping causes, revolutionary socialism and freeing what was then Russian Poland from czarist rule. He fought for Austria against Russia in World War I after which he was made head of state (1919) and played a prominent part in the battles, political as well as military, by which Poland's frontiers were determined. Having refused the presidency (1922), he lived in retirement until 1926 when he carried out a coup d'état to put his friend in as president. As a result, he exercised almost dictatorial power through the president for the rest of his life.
pin (someone) down	get (someone) to commit himself as to his opinion, plans, etc.
pin gun	a reference to a nail gun, operated by air pressure, which drives small nails into wood. Such guns are used for a variety of purposes, such as building furniture.
pin, neat as a	orderly, tidy and well arranged. Although the origin of this phrase is unknown, it dates back to the late eighteenth century where it appeared in print as neat as a new pin.
pinaner	a coined word meaning piano. a made-up word meaning piano. a coined word meaning piano. That's what happened to your pinaner playing, and that is why you as an auditor can take a former pinaner player, you know, like Chopin or so forth, and get him to run Reach and Withdraw on the piano. ðCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60) a coined word meaning piano. That's what happened to your pinaner playing, and that is why you as an auditor can take a former pinaner player, you know, like Chopin or so forth, and get him to run Reach and Withdraw on the piano. ðCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)
pincers	a tool which has handles similar to scissors but with jaws instead of blades, used to tightly grasp things, such as the head of a nail

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when removing it from wood. Pincers are known to have been used during the Middle Ages (circa 476--1450 «MDRV»a.d.) in administering torture, especially by using them to grab and remove parts of a victim's flesh or his toenails, fingernails, etc. And if every time this fellow hit a rough spot on the road you simply applied the lead boot or the pincers or the brass basket full of rats or some other interesting medieval torture and said, ``Now, if you don't get that next paragraph, you're going to have had it, bud." -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

n. a tool for gripping things and holding them tight, constructed similar to scissors but with jaws as opposed to blades. The jaws are pivoted and attached to a pair of handles by which they can be tightly pressed together. Pincers are used to grasp things, such as the head of a nail when removing it from wood. They have also been used to administer torture, especially by grabbing and removing parts of a victim's flesh or his toenails, fingernails, etc.

pinch, in a if necessary; if need be.

pinches, hit in the figuratively, to step in and act when needed, as in an emergency. This is an allusion to a pinch-hitter in the American game of baseball. A pinch is an occasion or time of stress or need, a critical point, etc. A pinch-hitter is a player who goes up to bat for another player, usually in an emergency situation, such as when it is important to hit the ball well in order to score a point, etc.

pine tar a thick, dark liquid obtained by destructive distillation (decomposition by heat in the absence of air) of pine wood, used in ointments, tar paints, etc.

pineal a small, somewhat conical structure in the brain. It secretes various chemical substances and appears to function in various animals as a light-sensing organ, as a biological clock, or a ductless gland whose secretions regulate the activity of sex glands.

a small, somewhat conical structure in the brain. It secretes various chemical substances and appears to function in various animals as a light-sensing organ, as a biological clock, or a ductless gland (endocrine gland) whose secretions regulate the activity of sex glands.

Pink Panthers a play on words for the Black Panthers, members of a militant black American organization (Black Panther party) active especially in the late 1960s and early 1970s, formed for the advancement of the rights of blacks, often by radical means.

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a play on Black Panthers, members of a militant black American organization (Black Panther party) active especially in the late 1960s and early 1970s, formed for the advancement of the rights of blacks, often by radical means.

Pink sheet a study assignment given to a student when he has missed something he should have learned earlier. It calls for restudy and check out of the specific materials he missed. It is called a pink sheet because it is issued on a pink piece of paper. The student is responsible for all the materials and courses he has studied earlier. If he is unable to apply or use any of this material, then a pink sheet is issued to handle the situation.

pink slip (colloquial) a notice to an employee of termination of employment. From the earlier use of pink paper for the employee's carbon of the dismissal notice. They will either hand him the pink slip, or there will be a policeman standing there, see? -The Missed Missed Withhold (1 Nov. 62)

(colloquial) a notice to an employee of termination of employment. From the earlier use of pink paper for the employee's carbon of the dismissal notice.

(colloquial) a notice to an employee of termination of employment. From the use of pink paper for the employee's carbon copy of the dismissal notice.

pinkas n. a made-up word.

Pinkham, Jim Hubbard Dianetics Auditor and Scientologist from the 1950s.

pinning (someone) down binding or holding (someone) to a course of action, a promise, etc.

making (someone) immobile.

pint a pint-measure pot or drinking vessel full of beer, ale or other beverage.

pint-sized (informal) comparatively small in size. A little pint-sized girl - auditor. -Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

pious seemingly virtuous; affecting virtue hypocritically.

pipe (slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From lead-pipe cinch a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a Midwestern and Western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which

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looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle 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. He gets to IV, it's a pipe. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

n. a cinch, any task easily performed or accomplished. The origin of this term is uncertain, however, in one account it is thought to originate from the term pipe dream, suggesting something as magically done as in a wishful dream.

(slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From lead-pipe cinch a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a midwestern and western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle 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. Theory—this becomes a pipe, because everything is well codified and well straightened out.

certainty; as in it's a pipe. Perhaps a contraction of lead-pipe cinch, an absolute certainty, but possibly derived from pipe dream, any fantastic notion, hope or story, originally from the opium pipe, which makes all things seem easy.

(slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From lead-pipe cinch a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. Lead pipe refers to a Midwestern and Western US form of galvanized iron pipe (which looks as if it were lead). For saddling and cinching (fixing a saddle securely) the sort of horse that expands its belly, a short length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle 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.

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length of this so-called lead pipe was slipped under the saddle 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.

(slang) something regarded as easy to accomplish. From lead-pipe cinch a doubly sure or doubly easy thing. See also lead-pipe cinch in this glossary.

- pipe dream (colloquial) a fantastic idea or vain hope, such as an opium smoker might have.--Webster's New World Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
- Piper Heidsieck snuff a reference to a brand of champagne-flavored chewing tobacco, made by the American Tobacco Company and named after a well-known champagne made by the French wine company, Piper- Heidsieck. (Chewing tobacco is tobacco that is compressed into cakes and is suitable for chewing instead of smoking. Snuff is a preparation of tobacco that is either powdered and sniffed into the nostrils or ground and placed between the cheek and gum.)
- pipsqueak (colloquial) small or insignificant.
- small or insignificant. Often used contemptuously.
- pish-pash (interjection) an exclamation of mild contempt or impatience.
- pishtash an exclamation expressing impatience, contempt, disgust or disdain. This is formed from the words pish and tash (a variation of tush), both of which are exclamations having similar meanings to the above.
- a variation of pish, an exclamation expressing contempt, impatience or disgust.
- pistol (or gun), hot as a (hotter than a, etc.) 1. a variation of hotter than a two-dollar pistol, literally meaning very hot; red-hot. This is an allusion to cheap nineteenth-century pistols that got very hot each time they were fired, and sometimes exploded. 2. figuratively, very good, excellent, most effective or productive, etc.; also, highly skillful, adept or capable. 3. figuratively, highly energized.
- pistol, sharper than a mentally alert; quick thinking; smart; wise; in the know.
- pistol-hot a shortened form of "hotter than a two-dollar pistol," which means very hot; red-hot. A two-dollar pistol is "hot" because it is so cheaply made that it usually blows up and blows off a hand.

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very hot; red-hot. A variation of the expression hotter than a two-dollar pistol. See also pistol, hotter than a in this glossary.

pitch in (colloquial) set to work energetically.

(colloquial) set to work energetically. After a day at work, why, we'd pitch in and we would get some more of this validation out of the road. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

pitch, bring back to the figuratively, to cause to return to the matter at hand; to make someone take an active role again. A pitch is a playing field, such as one used for sporting events and games, and to bring someone back to the pitch literally refers to bringing them back to a playing field to continue playing, after they had quit.

pitch, get out there and (slang) make an effort; work diligently; refuse to be defeated. A variation of in there pitching.

(slang) make an effort; work diligently; refuse to be defeated. A variation of in there pitching. . . . and you should get out there and pitch and you should do this and you should do that.
îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(slang) make an effort; work diligently; refuse to be defeated. A variation of in there pitching. . . . and you should get out there and pitch and you should do this and you should do that. ♪
Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

pitched battle a battle, especially a major battle, with troops properly arranged and tactics planned on both sides.

pitches on the line, throw a few a coined phrase meaning to have added in something that exaggerates or confuses the facts. A pitch is a persuasive or exaggerated line of talk used to sell something.

pitching, getting in there and working hard and enthusiastically.

pitching, in there (slang) putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily.

(slang) putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. All of a sudden you'll be right in there pitching. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

(slang) putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. ... and kid the auditor in and get him in there pitching

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again.

(colloquial) working hard and enthusiastically.

(slang) making an effort; working diligently; refusing to be defeated.

(slang) putting forth one's best efforts; working hard, busily or steadily. ... and kid the auditor in and get him in there pitching again. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

Pitman Sir Isaac Pitman (1813 - 1879), English inventor who developed a system of shorthand for the purpose of speeding up handwriting. Pitman introduced his system in 1837 which he based on the representation of sound by symbols. He divided the English language into light sounds (represented by light strokes) and heavy sounds (represented by shaded or heavy strokes).

Pitman and Gregg a reference to two well-known systems of shorthand—a method of rapid writing using symbols and abbreviations in the place of letters, words or phrases. The Pitman style of shorthand was published in 1837 by English educator Sir Isaac Pitman (1813–1897) and introduced into the United States in 1852. The Gregg style of shorthand was published in 1888 by Irish-born, American educator John Robert Gregg (1867–1948) and introduced into the United States in 1893.

Pittsburgh a city and leading industrial center in southern Pennsylvania known for its steel mills, coal fields, petroleum and natural gas. The city earned the nickname “The Smoky City” due to the smoke-spewing factories that stretch for many miles along the river banks.

city in southwest Pennsylvania.

pituitary a small roundish organ at the base of the brain which produces various special substances which influence the growth and development of the body.

pity sakes, for (informal) an exclamation used to show surprise, crossness or impatience.

pity's sake(s), for see SAKE, FOR HEAVEN'S (GOD'S, PETE'S, ETC.).

Pixie, Czar a made-up name for a czar.

a made-up name for a czar. Or some fascistic thing whereby Czar

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Pixie or somebody raises his noble scepter and all the space opera boys jump up with their blast guns or something like that. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

a made-up name for a czar. Or some fascistic thing whereby Czar Pixie or somebody raises his noble scepter and all the space opera boys jump up with their blast guns or something like that. ¢Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

PL abbreviation for policy letter. See HCO Policy Letter in this glossary. - (This PL and HCO PL 7 Feb. 65 must be made part of every study pack as the first items and must be listed on checksheets.)

abbreviation for Policy Letter. See HCO Policy Letter in this glossary.

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placate stop from being angry; appease; pacify; mollify.

placenta an organ that develops in the womb during pregnancy and supplies the fetus with nourishment.

an organ within the uterus via which the fetus receives nourishment as it is developing and which is discharged shortly after birth.

plagiarized took ideas or writings from someone else and presented them as one's own.

plagues contagious epidemic diseases that are deadly.

Plains of Abraham a high plain adjoining the city of Quebec, Canada. See also Quebec in this glossary.

plaintiff a person who brings a suit into a court of law; complainant.

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plan view	the appearance of an object as seen from above.
Planck	<p>Max Planck (1858 - 1947), German physicist. Originated and developed the quantum theory the theory that energy, such as light, is not given off or absorbed in a continuous flow but in a series of small, separate bits, each bit being an amount of energy called a “quantum.”</p> <p>Max Planck (1858 - 1947), German physicist. Originated and developed the quantum theory. See also quantum theory in this glossary.</p> <p>Max Planck (1858 - 1947), German physicist. Originated and developed the Quantum Theory (the theory that energy, such as light, is not given off or absorbed in a continuous flow but in a series of small, separate bits, each bit being an amount of energy called a quantum). See also quantum and quantum mechanics in this glossary.</p>
plane of vision	area of sight. In this lecture, the word plane is used to indicate the area that a person is actually seeing.
Planet 5	a reference to planet Earth (which is the fifth largest planet in the solar system).
planet builder	of or having to do with planet builders, thetans who built planets, put suns together, etc., about three hundred trillion years ago.
Plans Chief	<p>(1968 Flag ship org board) the head of Dept 4 of the Preparation and Planning Division who was responsible for the development of ideas and plans for profitable operation, all ship’s plans, drawings, key maps, charts, planning reference book library, all notes, sketches and copies of plans, completeness of details and requirement, intelligence and evaluation activity of them. All 2nd Mate and Plans Chief Hats</p> <p>(1968 Flag ship org board) the head of Dept 4 of the Preparation and Planning Division who was responsible for the development of ideas and plans for profitable operation, all ship's plans, drawings, key maps, charts, planning reference book library, all notes, sketches and copies of plans, completeness of details and requirement, intelligence and evaluation activity of them.</p>
plant	a person placed secretly in a group or organization, to obtain internal or secret information, stir up discontent, etc.
planted	(slang) placed surreptitiously (in a secret, stealthy way) where it

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is certain to be found or discovered.

plaster of Paris	like plaster of Paris a thick paste of gypsum (a calcium mineral in crystal or chalky form) and water that hardens quickly and is used to make statues, casts for broken bones, etc., so called because it is prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre (a hilly section in the north part of Paris, France). You can feel a little less braced, a little less plaster of Paris model auditing, you see. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)
plaster-of-Paris	like plaster of Paris a thick paste of gypsum (a calcium mineral in crystal or chalky form) and water that hardens quickly and is used to make statues, casts for broken bones, etc., so called because it is prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre (a hilly section in the north part of Paris, France).
plastically	flexibly; impressionably.
plate	<p>(1) (photography) a flat, thin sheet of metal or glass or other rigid material coated with a material sensitive to light. And he can go through all of the menial jobs he wants to in the field of photography, cleaning plates and all the rest of those things, through to the last bitter end of the thing and he will never become a top-notch photographer. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) (2) (printing) a piece of metal, plastic, etc., in a printing press, which is inked and transfers an impression to the paper. Now, that technology-boy, boy! You start doing something a little bit haywire with that one or you start doing something a little bit offbeat in the way you take your separation negatives-you know, the red negative, the green negative and the yellow negative that you've got to take of this thing in order to get three printing plates to run through the presses, you know, so that each one superimposed on the other one and-ooooooh, boy! -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>(1) (photography) a flat, thin sheet of metal or glass or other rigid material coated with a material sensitive to light. And he can go through all of the menial jobs he wants to in the field of photography, cleaning plates and all the rest of those things, through to the last bitter end of the thing and he will never become a top-notch photographer. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) (2) (printing) a piece of metal, plastic, etc., in a printing press, which is inked and transfers an impression to the paper. You start doing something a little bit haywire with that one or you start doing something a little bit offbeat in the way you take your separation negatives⇐you know, the red negative, the green negative and the yellow negative that you've got to take of this</p>

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thing in order to get three printing plates to run through the presses, you know, so that each one superimposed on the other one and—oooooooooh, boy! —A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a smooth or polished plate of metal, etc., bearing a name or inscription, for affixing to anything. Plates commemorating well-known persons associated with a college are sometimes placed on the outside of the buildings.

a thin, flat sheet or piece of metal or other materials, especially of uniform thickness.

(photography) a sheet of glass, metal, etc., coated with a film sensitive to light, upon which the image is formed.

plate, to have too much on one's to have an excess of matters, problems, responsibilities, etc., that one has to give attention to or cope with. This phrase originated in the first half of the 1900s and compares the amount of things one has to deal with to the idea of having a dinner plate overloaded with food.

plateau a period, level, etc., that is relatively stable or during which there is little change.

plated overlaid with plates, as of metal, for protection or ornament.

plates steel sheets used in the construction of a ship, forming the sides and decks. A steamboat captain is trying to get his ship into a small berthing, and it's very foggy and the currents are running very treacherously, and he keeps banging the dock and buckling up plates and so forth.

steel sheets used in the construction of a ship, forming the sides and decks.

thin, flat pieces of metal on which an engraving is, or is to be, cut.

platform a statement of principles and policies.

platina n. a made-up word.

a made-up name for a body part. The word platina means platinum, especially as found naturally.

platitudes flat, dull or trite remarks, especially those uttered as if they were fresh or profound.

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Plato

(427?-347 b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator. Born in Athens, Plato was a student of Socrates. In ca. 387 b.c., he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history.

Greek philosopher (427?-347 B.C.). In 407 B.C. he became a pupil and friend of Socrates. He founded, around 387 B.C., near Athens, the most influential school of the ancient world, the Academy, where he taught until his death. His most famous pupil there was Aristotle. See also Aristotle; Socrates in this glossary.

(427 - 347 •b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 •b.c., he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question “What is the human good?”

(427 - 347 •b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 •b.c., he founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question “What is the human good?” His philosophy later had a tremendous effect on Christianity. During the •a.d. 200s in Rome, Plotinus (205? - 270?, Greek philosopher) developed a philosophy based on Plato's thought. This new version of Plato's philosophy known as Neoplatonism had impact on Christianity up to and during the Middle Ages. Plato remained influential until the 1200s and was again revived during the Renaissance.

(c. 427 - 347 •b.c.), Greek philosopher and educator, born in Athens. In 387 •b.c., founded a school of philosophy known as the Academy which became the first university known in history. One of his essays covered the subject of individual ethics and the question “What is the human good?”

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(ca 427 - 347 •b.c.) Greek philosopher and educator.

Platoize engage in practices similar to those of Plato. See also Plato in this glossary.

platters (slang) phonograph records.

plausible appearing true, reasonable or fair.

play (it) off set (one person or thing) against another, usually for one's own gain or advantage.

play hooky stay away from school (or other activity) without permission.

play off pass off as something else; present or offer (something) under false pretenses.

play out (informal) diminish; wear off. That'll play out sooner or later. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(informal) diminish; wear off. That'll play out sooner or later. ⇐A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

play sixty-four a maneuver, move or act in a game. In some sports, plays are given different numbers to differentiate them. That's it. That's play sixty-four. What's play sixty-four? Well, when Bill does that, I do this and then Joe does that.

a made-up name for a move or act in a game.

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a maneuver, move or act in a game. In some sports, plays are given different numbers to differentiate them.

play the (a, your, their, etc.) violin see VIOLIN, PLAY THE (A, YOUR, THEIR, ETC.).

play, brought (bring) into put into operation or motion; to come into force or activity. The origin of this phrase is unknown but may allude to sports where the ball is put in a position to be legally or feasibly played.

player piano a piano fitted with an apparatus that enables it to play automatically; by “reading” a specially coded perforated paper roll, the playing mechanism activates the piano's keys and plays the tune.

a piano fitted with apparatus that enables it to play automatically; by “reading” a specially coded perforated paper roll, the playing mechanism activates the piano's keys and plays the tune.

a piano fitted with apparatus that enables it to play automatically.

playing ball (colloquial) cooperating.

playing fields of Eton a reference to a statement made by the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852), British general and prime minister from 1828 to 1830. The Duke of Wellington was educated at Eton College, the largest private secondary school in England and one of the most prestigious. Many of that nation's most famous statesmen and soldiers were educated there. The Duke of Wellington once said that the battles of England were won on the playing fields of Eton and other English schools (probably from the fact that athletics were thought to be important in building physically and mentally strong men).

plays hob with does mischief or harm (to something).

please, as you (informal) very.

(informal) very (used after words which limit, qualify or describe).

pleased (worried, proud, friendly, alive, etc.) as Punch see PUNCH, PLEASED (WORRIED, PROUD, FRIENDLY, ALIVE, ETC.) AS.

pleasure Pleasure is the reward of survival activity along any of the dynamics. Successes bring pleasure and survival.

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***the reward of survival activity along any of the dynamics.
Successes bring pleasure and survival.***

pleasure moment	mental image pictures containing pleasure sensations. See also mental image picture. mental image pictures containing pleasure sensations.
plebeians	the common people. Used figuratively in this lecture.
pliable	flexible; adjusting readily; adaptable.
Plimsoll mark	any of various lines marked on the sides of a cargo vessel to indicate the depth to which a vessel may be immersed under certain conditions. Named after Samuel Plimsoll who was a British politician who championed for better conditions for seaman.
Plocturus	a made-up name.
ploppy	of or like the sound made by a smooth object dropping into water without splashing.
plot	<p>short for line plot, a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with goals. See also goal in this glossary. But I've been very carefully holding the bank there in order to get you the exact proper plot, see?</p> <p>a secret plan or scheme to accomplish some purpose. Well, now, this isn't exactly a plot which we have-not exactly- –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p> <p>short for line plot. See also line plot in this glossary. Naturally, you go through a GPM, you tear off the items according to a plot. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p> <p>short for line plot. I am actually working very, very hard now on your final plot of the R6 GPMs and I am doing the suffering so you won't have to.</p> <p>a secret plan or scheme to accomplish some purpose.</p> <p>short for line plot, a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with goals. See also goal in</p>

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this glossary.

short for line plot, a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with Goals-Problems-Masses. See also GPM in this glossary.

short for line plot, a record kept in the pc's folder to keep track of charged items found and the relationships between these various items in certain procedures dealing with Goals Problems Masses. See also GPM in this glossary.

short for line plot. See also line plot in this glossary.

the arrangement of the incidents in a play, novel, etc.

short for line plot. I am actually working very, very hard now on your final plot of the R6 GPMs and I am doing the suffering so you won't have to. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

plot thickens, the

the plan or situation is becoming more and more intricate, complex or involved. A plot is the plan, scheme or events of a story; the main story line of a literary work. To thicken in this sense is to get more intricate, complicated or intense. The term the plot thickens was first used in the 1600s where it described the plot of a play that got more and more complex. It was used by many writers throughout the years, particularly in mystery novels. More frequently in recent times it has been used in an ironic or sarcastic manner to refer to something that is unnecessarily involved or complicated.

the story becomes more complex or involved.

Plotinus

(205-270) Roman philosopher who regarded that all existence consists of emanations from the One with whom the soul may be reunited. As a matter of fact I have a book now written by –The Remarks Made by Plotinus, I think it is, and we use it in Book Mimicry. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

(205 - 270) Roman philosopher who regarded that all existence consists of emanations from the One with whom the soul may be reunited.

plotting

marking the position or course of (a ship, etc.) on a map.

plow (one) under

embed or bury (one) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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plow (someone) in	embed or bury (someone) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture. Now, I, in the first place, would be the last one to plow anybody in—unless he's a student. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)
	embed or bury (someone) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.
	overwhelm (someone), after the sense “bury with soil by plowing.”
plow (someone) out	dig, thrust, root or tear (someone) out. Used figuratively in this lecture.
plow (something) in	embed or bury (something) in the soil, as by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.
	embed or bury (something) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.
plow in	become embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.
plow out	v. to dig out, bring to the surface; to remove as if with a plow. A plow (often spelled plough) is a piece of farming equipment used to cut, lift and turn soil and thus to plow out literally means to dig or thrust out (of the ground) with a plow.
plow through	push laboriously or doggedly through.
plowed (oneself) in	embedded or buried (oneself) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.
plowed in	(figurative) overwhelmed (after the sense "being buried with soil by plowing"). Therefore, people who are very plowed in, you might say, into matter, and who are themselves thinking as matter, think very complexly. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
	became embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.
	(colloquial) destroyed; obliterated.
	embedded or buried in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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(figurative) overwhelmed (after the sense “being buried with soil by plowing”).

plowers people who advance laboriously.

people who advance laboriously. I am completely lost with no group, no fellow plowers, no instruction as to who's on first.

plowing (somebody) in (figurative) overwhelming (somebody) (after the sense “being buried with soil by plowing”).

plowing (something) out (informal) digging, thrusting, rooting or tearing (something) out. Used figuratively in this lecture. You'll have the half a paragraph that it's in or you'll have \neg sometimes you can get it down to the half a sentence that it is in and then you start plowing it out. \neg Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

plowing around with digging into and upsetting.

plowing up breaking up by plowing; throwing or casting up, eradicating with the plow; cutting up roughly, excavating, furrowing or scratching deeply, by any similar action. Used figuratively in the lecture.

plows (someone) in embeds or buries (someone) in the soil by plowing. Used figuratively in this lecture.

plug horse (slang) an old, worn-out horse.

plugged hat (slang) same as plug hat a man's high silk hat.

plugged penny n. a coined term meaning a coin of little value. This is possibly a variation of plugged nickel, meaning something that is valueless. A plugged nickel is a coin from which the center has been removed and the space filled with cheaper metal. A penny is a coin of small value and a nickel is a coin made from the metal nickel (or nickel combined with copper) worth 5 cents.

plumb bob a lead weight hung at the end of a line, used to determine how deep water is or whether a wall, etc., is vertical. Those two-by-fours sometimes could be vertical and you measure it with a plumb bob because if they aren't vertical the wall will sag.

a lead weight hung at the end of a line, used to determine how deep water is or whether a wall, etc., is vertical. Those two-by-fours sometimes could be vertical. You measure with a plumb bob 'cause if they aren't vertical the wall will sag.

plumbing (slang) the digestive track; the bowels.

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plumbing into	examining closely in order to discover or understand. Describe this circumstance to me here-just what we've been finding out and plumbing into here, and so forth. - TV Demo Prepchecking, Part II (2 May 62)
	examining closely in order to discover or understand.
plume	a vertically or longitudinally moving, rising or expanding fluid body, as of smoke or water.
plummeting	falling or dropping straight down.
plunge	involve oneself deeply. And when all of this Bridey Murphy came out, I imagine a few of you wondered why we didn't plunge in. – Child Scientology (7 July 1957)
	involve oneself deeply.
pluspoint	any one of several conditions which exist when a situation or circumstance is logical. Pluspoints show where logic exists and where things are going right or likely to.
Plutarch's Lives	a book written by the Greek biographer Plutarch (46 - 120 a.d.) which contrasts the lives of a number of Greek and Roman statesmen and generals. The actual title of the book is Parallel Lives.
	a reference to a book written by the Greek biographer Plutarch (46 - 120 a.d.) which contrasts the lives of a number of Greek and Roman statesmen and generals. The actual title of the book is Parallel Lives.
plutonium	a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors.
	a radioactive chemical element, used in nuclear weapons and reactors. You take some of the hardest substances there are, which oddly enough are plutonium and some other such elements; those things diminish, you see, or explode.
Pluto's realm	(Greek and Roman mythology) the world of the dead of which Pluto was the ruling god.
	(Greek and Roman mythology) the world of the dead of which Pluto was the ruling god. It tells you that there is an enormous Valhalla mixed up with Pluto's realm, mixed up with fairy tales, mixed up with Menninger's works, lying all over below the level

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of truth. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

(Greek and Roman mythology) the world of the dead of which Pluto was the ruling god. - Scientology and Effective Knowledge

PM an abbreviation for Prime Minister.

pneumatic drill n. a device operated by compressed air and used to rip up concrete, break rock, etc. (Pneumatic comes from the Greek word *pneuma* meaning wind or air and a drill is a cutting tool for making holes in something such as wood, metal or rock.) The drill, powered through the use of compressed air, delivers a large number of blows, in rapid succession, to the specific material it is applied to. This rapid-fire, back- and-forth motion drives the drill down into the material and begins breaking it up. Prolonged use is considered dangerous and potentially causes death to the operator (usually men) and is thus often referred to as a “widow-maker.”

pneumococcus a bacterium that is a causative agent of pneumonia and of certain other diseases. See also pneumonia in this glossary. Has a shape of pneumococcus, but that's impossible.

a bacterium that is a causative agent of pneumonia and of certain other diseases. See also pneumonia in this glossary. Has a shape like pneumococcus, but that's impossible! More like a common cold.

pneumonia, double lumbar a humorous term for an illness. Double pneumonia is that type of pneumonia affecting both lungs or both lobes of one lung. Lumbar means “of or pertaining to the loins.” See also pneumonia in this glossary.

PO a reference to an external telephone system in Britain. In the early-to mid- 1900s the British telephone system was run by the Post Office. PO stands for Post Office.

abbreviation for purchase order. See also purchase order in this glossary. And the communicator calls the person up, and the person comes in, and they're given the PO and they're routed through an E-Meter checkpoint, and given a slip to sign which is the fact that they agree to their terms of employment, which is about all.

abbreviation for purchase order. See also purchase order in this glossary.

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pobre	(Spanish) poor or needy. You certainly can-you certainly can-but you would be making, a-actually, a rico and a pobre society. - Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62) n. a Spanish word meaning poor or needy. (Spanish) poor; needy.
pocketa-pocketa-pocketa	an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running internal combustion engine. Here we have an operating Scientology organization—we can see it organizationally very easily—and it's operating pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa. an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running internal combustion engine. Here we have an operating Scientology organization—we can see it organizationally very easily—and it's operating pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa .
pocketbook	a case, as of leather, for carrying money and papers in one's pocket; billfold.
Podunk Falls	a made-up name for a location.
Podunker	a coined term for a person from Podunk, meaning a fictitious small country village or town (thought of as insignificant and out of contact with the progress of the world). The term Podunk originated with a small tribe of Indians who lived around the Podunk River (a river located in Hartford County in the state of Connecticut, USA). In their language Podunk meant a corner of land, and several places in the northeast United States were given this name. It later came to be used as a name for an imaginary, insignificant, out-of-the-way town or a typical small town.
Poe, E. A.	Edgar Allen Poe (1809@49), American writer, editor, critic and short-story writer for magazines and newspapers. His compelling short stories create a universe that is beautiful and grotesque, real and fantastic. Poe is also considered the father of the modern detective story.
Poe, Edgar Allan	(1809--49) an American poet, short-story writer and critic. Poe has been widely recognized as one of the greatest American writers. His most popular tales are filled with an atmosphere of the strange and bizarre. For example the short story "The Premature Burial," which pretends to be a true account of many people buried alive, and "Descent into the Maelstrom," a short

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story about a fisherman who lived to tell the story of his boat's descent into a hell-like whirlpool (maelstrom). Poe was one of the first writers to emphasize the short story as a distinct literary form. He is also considered the father of the modern detective story. His character C. Auguste Dupin, a French private detective, became the model for many later fictional detectives. "The Raven," his best-known poem and one of the most famous works in American literature, expresses the narrator's grief over the loss of an ideal love—a theme which occurs throughout Poe's works. In his essays and reviews, Poe often theorized about the art of writing and discussed such themes as the nature of beauty and how to write short stories and poems. For example, "The Philosophy of Composition" discusses the process of writing poetry. The most weird dissertation I ever read in my life, I think, is by Edgar Allan Poe on the subject and it's used in every textbook, I think, in short story writing I have ever collided with, and I think it's Poe writing about how you write. —A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(1809@1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist who wrote many tales of mystery and horror; considered the father of the modern detective story. The most weird dissertation I ever read in my life, I think, is by Edgar Allan Poe on the subject and it's used in every textbook, I think, in short story writing I have ever collided with, and I think it's Poe writing about how you write. —A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

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(1809 - 1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression.

(1809 - 1849) US poet, short-story writer and critic.

(1809@1849) American short-story writer, poet and journalist. His tales of mystery and horror have been reprinted over and over again. Many of his works, especially his poems, express extreme sadness and depression. Sometime before this century is out, I'm going to float into existence another story by Edgar Allan Poe.
îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

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≡A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

poem in part reads as follows “The man had killed the thing he loved, And so he had to die. Yet each man kills the thing he loves, By each let this be heard, Some do it with a bitter look, Some with a flattering word, The coward does it with a kiss, The brave man with a sword! Some kill their love when they are young, And some when they are old; Some strangle with the hands of Lust, Some with the hands of Gold; The kindest use a knife, because The dead so soon grow cold.”

poem, in part, reads “Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain [two] shall meet. Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God’s great

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Judgment Seat; But there is neither East nor West, border, nor breed, nor birth, When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth!” The lines point out the difference between the culture and views of the East (Asia) and the West (Europe and the Americas). Twain means two.

Pogo

a popular comic strip by artist Walt Kelly. Kelly illustrated a fanciful tale of evolution for Life magazine in its issue of 18 February 1952. -Editor

the name of a popular American comic strip by cartoonist and illustrator Walter Kelly (1913–1973). The comic featured an opossum named Pogo, who lived with his friends in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia. The comic strip first appeared in a New York newspaper in 1948. By 1952 it was featured in some 225 papers, and by the 1960s it had a total readership of more than fifty million. However, after Kelly’s death in 1973, Pogo was discontinued.

the name of a very popular American comic strip, 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. The comic strip was produced by Walter Kelly (1913 - 1973), cartoonist and illustrator. Kelly commented on subjects of current interest through his comic strip.

pogo dancer

n. a person who dances in a manner similar to the movements made on a pogo stick in a vertical up and down motion. A pogo stick is a pole with a spring built into its bottom end, and footrests positioned several inches from its bottom. One places a foot on top of each footrest, while holding the top of the stick. The spring allows one to jump or hop up and down.

point of no return

the point in a journey or a course of action beyond which one cannot turn back or change a decision made earlier.

point seventy-five) .75 the numerical designation for a tone just below .8 (propitiation) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

poise

a dignified, self-confident manner or bearing; composure; self-possession.

poker

a card game in which the players bet on the value of their hands, forming a pool to be taken by the winner.

poker, stiff as a

not easily bent, rigid; unyielding. A poker is a hard inflexible

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metal rod that is used in adjusting or stirring burning logs or coals, thus the expression, stiff as a poker. This expression dates back to the eighteenth century.

(informal) in a fixed and unyielding position. A poker is a metal rod for poking or stirring a fire.

(informal) in a fixed and unyielding position.

Poland	a country in central Europe, which passed over into full Communist control in 1947. In 1956 widespread riots against the Soviets brought about a period of increased freedom.
polar cap	a large region of ice or other frozen matter surrounding a pole of a planet.
Polar Times, The	a magazine published since 1935 by the American Polar Society. Distributed twice a year, the magazine contains news and information about the society.
pole	either of two opposed or differentiated forces, parts, or principles, such as the ends of a magnet, the terminals of a battery, motor or dynamo, or two extremes of opinion, etc.
pole trap	<p>a type of theta trap made up of a piece of metal or other material which, when a thetan begins to push against it, absorbs his energy and pulls him in harder. The really effective ones have no energy of their own at all but only use the energy of the thetan himself. The more he pushes, the more he is stuck to the trap, because it is on his wavelength, it's his energy. He could postulate himself off of the trap, but this thetan has lost the power to postulate and thinks the smart thing to do is to push the trap away from him. It is not unusual for a thetan to spend 18 to 20 thousand years on one of these traps. Also called a theta pole.</p> <p>see theta pole in this glossary.</p>
pole, goes up the	goes mad or out of one's senses.
pole, gone up the	gone mad or out of one's senses.
pole, thetan on the	referring to a pole theta trap. A being was shot into the implant area, put on a post, wobbled around, and then run through this implant of goals on a little monowheel pole trap which had the effigy (likeness) of a body on it. (The being didn't have a body. He was put on a pole trap which had a body on it.) -Lecture of 21 May 1963.

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reference to a type of theta trap made up of a piece of metal or other material which, when a thetan begins to push against it, absorbs his energy and pulls him in harder. The really effective ones have no energy of their own at all but only use the energy of the thetan himself. The more he pushes, the more he is stuck to the trap, because it is on his wavelength, it's his energy. He could postulate himself off of the trap, but this thetan has lost the power to postulate and thinks the smart thing to do is to push the trap away from him.

pole, up the mad or out of one's senses.

pole, wrap (someone) around a a coined variation of wrap around a telegraph pole.

Poles natives or inhabitants of Poland, a country in central Europe. You see, by the time you've taken a lot of Czechs and Germans and Poles and all kinds of chaps from various countries and you've pushed them all together, each one with their own mores and customs and each one with their own screaming prejudices, you'll find that very few of them can—practically no group—very few of them could get anywhere with its prejudices.

natives or inhabitants of Poland, a country in central Europe.

police blotter a record of arrests and charges. A blotter is a book for recording events as they occur.

policed controlled, regulated or kept in order.

regulated, controlled or kept in order by or as if by means of police.

police-state of or pertaining to a government that seeks to intimidate and suppress political opposition by means of police, especially a secret national police organization.

policy the principles evolved and issued by top management for a specific activity to guide planning and programming and authorize the issuance of projects by executives which in turn permit the issuance and enforcement of orders that direct the activity of personnel in achieving production and viability (survival value). Policy is therefore a principle by which the conduct of affairs can be guided.

any governing principle, plan or course of action. In a Scientology organization, policy refers to the rules and administrative formulas by which the group agrees on action and conducts its

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affairs. Policy is a guiding thing. It is composed of ideas to make a game, procedures to be followed in eventualities and deterrents to departures. The basic policy of an activity must be the defining and recommending of a successful and desirable basic purpose. Further policy is then derived from successful experience in forwarding the basic purpose, overcoming opposition or enemies, ending distractions and letting the basic purpose flow and expand. Good policy based on actual situations experienced, followed well, makes an expanding department, org or civilization.

the rules and administrative formulas by which members of a group agree on action and conduct their affairs.

(1) long-range truths or facts which are not subject to change expressed as operational rules or guides. Now, oddly enough, man, when he works as a team, must have policy or he is not a team. He cannot work as a team without policy, so all he works as is a bunch of individuals. (2) a plan or course of action, as of a government, political party, or business, intended to influence and determine decisions, actions and other matters. Even the commies, who are the closest to organized people, have such rifts about policy that nobody knows whether to follow Lenin's policy or Stalin's policy or Khrushchev's policy or the new coexistence policy, see, or the old revolutionary policy—whatever that was.

the rules and administrative formulas by which members of a group agree on action and conduct their affairs

policy letter

Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL) a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also hat in this glossary.

Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO PL) a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date. See also hat in this glossary.

reference to Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter (HCO

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PL) a permanently valid issue of organization and administrative technology. HCO PLs, regardless of date or age, form the know-how of running an organization or group or company. These make up the bulk of staff hat materials in Scientology organizations. HCO PLs are signed by L. Ron Hubbard and issued in green ink on white paper, consecutive by date.

polio

an acute infectious disease, especially of children, caused by a virus inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord it is accompanied by paralysis of various muscle groups that sometimes atrophy, often with resulting permanent deformities.

an acute infectious disease, especially of children, caused by a virus inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord it is accompanied by paralysis of various muscle groups that sometimes atrophy, often with resulting permanent deformities.

poliomyelitis a serious infectious disease, especially of children, caused by a virus that inflames the gray matter (nerve tissue) of the spinal cord, often resulting in muscular paralysis.

short for poliomyelitis. See also poliomyelitis in this glossary.

Polio Foundation

a reference to the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation.

the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Polio is short for Poliomyelitis or Infantile Paralysis. It is an infectious virus disease of the central nervous system, sometimes resulting in paralysis. --Funk and Wagnell's Encyclopedia (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

poliomyelitis

a serious infectious disease, especially of children, caused by a virus that inflames the gray matter (nerve tissue) of the spinal cord, often resulting in muscular paralysis.

inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Certain forms of the disease produce muscular paralysis and atrophy, others do not.

polish up

improve (something). If an auditor wants to polish up his auditing, I recommend putting a piece of session on a tape, at least a piece of a session, and then listening to that tape back, and not listening to the ramifications or the flubs. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

improve (something).

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politico	(slang) a politician a person actively engaged in politics (the science of governments), usually one holding or seeking political office; often used to show contempt for one who seeks only to advance himself or his party, as by scheming.
politis	n. a made-up word.
polling	of, for, or having to do with the registering or casting of votes.
Polly, Aunt	the aunt of Tom Sawyer, the main character in the book The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, written in 1876 by American author, Mark Twain (1835–1910).
Polo, Marco	(1254-1324) an Italian explorer and one of the first Eurneans to travel across Asia. Well, if you said Marco Polo founded the United States of America, people would sim ly think you were insane. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 Julv 62) (1254 - 1324) an Italian explorer and one of the first Europeans to travel across Asia.
polyam	n. a shortened form of the word polyamine, a substance found in proteins and present in all living cells. Proteins are the basic building blocks of muscle, skin, organs and other parts of the body as well as the blood and many other body fluids. Proteins consist of substances called amino acids which are essential to the body's breakdown and absorption of food. Each tiny particle, or molecule, of an amino acid contains a group of atoms called an amine. Generally each molecule of the amino acid contains one amine group; however, some types contain more and are thus called polyamines (poly meaning more than one). Polyams are said to play an important role in regulating cell metabolism and growth and have been used to treat certain illnesses.
Polynesian	having to do with the group of islands in the central and southern Pacific Ocean, including the islands of Hawaii, USA.
Polynesian group	reference to a group of islands in the central and southern Pacific Ocean, including the islands of Hawaii, USA.
polysyllabic osteobooster	n. a made-up term.
polysyllables	words having several, especially four or more, syllables. Now, I meant to give you a full, long, arduous, learned, salted with verbiage, polysyllables and so forth, lecture on the subject of communication. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

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	words having several, especially four or more, syllables.
polytechnic school	a school specializing in the teaching of industrial arts and applied sciences.
polytechnical	providing instruction in many scientific or technical fields.
polyunsaturated	designates types of fat or oil that chemically contain fewer hydrogen atoms than they could hold; poly— many, unsaturated—not filled to capacity. These oils are obtained primarily from vegetables. Some of them are fats and oils required by the body that must be supplied through the diet because the body is not able to manufacture them. PART ONE, CHAPTER 7, #2
	a kind of fat or oil that (unlike animal or dairy fats) is not associated with the formation of cholesterol (a fatty substance associated with hardening of the arteries) in the blood.
pommy	an obsolete form of the word pumice.
	an obsolete form of the word pumice. But a fellow sits down and he says, “Hm. The moon must be covered by pommy.”
pomp	a showy display; boastful show.
pomposity	the quality of being pompous, characterized by an exaggerated display of self-importance or dignity; boastfulness; arrogance.
pompous robes	literally, apparel or dress characterized by a pretentious or conspicuous display of dignity or importance in an attempt to impress others. Used figuratively in this sense.
pond freezes over, until the	a coined variation of till hell freezes over, meaning forever or endlessly; for an eternity. Pond is a humorous reference to the sea (especially the Atlantic Ocean), and the phrase until the pond freezes over alludes to the unlikely occurrence of the entire surface of the Atlantic turning to ice.
pondered	thought deeply about; considered carefully.
Pong-bang	a made-up name.
Pongerbung, Mrs.	a made-up name.
Pontiac	a car made by Pontiac, a division of the General Motors corporation established in the early twentieth century in Pontiac,

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Michigan, USA. During the 1950s and 1960s Pontiac produced a number of distinctive automobiles, which became known for their powerful engines and sleek designs.

Pontius	Pontius Pilate, first century a.d. Roman prosecutor who condemned Jesus to be crucified. According to the Bible he attempted to not be responsible for Jesus' death by publicly washing his hands and giving responsibility to a mob of people who were calling for Jesus' death.
Poobar, Vermont	a made-up name for a town.
pooh!	an exclamation of disdain or contempt.
poopdeck	short, raised deck at the very stern of a vessel. See also stern in this glossary.
Poor Jud Is Dead	a song from the musical comedy Oklahoma! The song tells of the death of Jud Fry, a hired farmhand, and about how all the people Jud never liked will come to mourn at his funeral. The song
Poor Richard's Almanack	the composite name given to the almanacs issued from 1732 to 1757 by Benjamin Franklin. They were written under the pen name Richard Saunders and contained humor, information and proverbial wisdom, such as / “Early to bed and early to rise, / Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.” See also Franklin, Ben in this glossary.
Pop	(US informal) Papa; Father. I asked you about Pop. -Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61) (informal) Papa; Father. (US informal) Papa; Father.
Pope	head of the Roman Catholic church.
Pope Pius	Pope Pius XII (1876 - 1958), supreme head (pope) of the Roman Catholic Church from 1939 until his death in 1958. reference to one of the popes having the name of Pius. There have been 12 different popes so named. Pius XII held office at the time of this lecture. The word “pius” in Latin means pious having or showing religious devotion.
Popeye	a comic strip character created by American cartoonist Elzie (Crisler) Segar (1894–1938) in 1929. Popeye was a rough-hewn, spinach-loving sailor who often smoked a corn cob pipe and who

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soon became the star of the comic strip. Involved in a long-term chivalrous romance with Olive Oyl, he overcame his rivals, including the hulking archenemy Bluto, with spinach that gave him instant strength. In addition to the comic strip, he also appeared in hundreds of animated cartoons, a musical and several motion-pictures and was often seen or heard stating the familiar words “I am what I am.” Popeye’s popularity and his association with spinach resulted in a statue being erected to honor him in Crystal City, Texas, an important spinach-growing center.

popeyed	having wide eyes that bulge out.
popped off	(slang) destroyed.
poppeta-poppeta	m. a coined variation of pocketa-pocketa, an imitation of the regular sound made by a smoothly-running machine, engine, weapon, etc. It is used figuratively to describe how something sounds which is running as it should with no hitches or problems.
poppycock	(slang) nonsense.
popular election	an election open to all citizens who are qualified to vote.
Popular Mechanics	a monthly American magazine founded in 1902 that contains articles on the latest developments in science and technology and examines new products and techniques in a variety of fields, such as aviation, automobiles and electronics.
	a monthly US magazine covering the fields of science/technology, automobiles, aviation, electronics, etc.
Popular Mechanics	a monthly US magazine covering the fields of science/technology, automobiles, aviation, electronics, etc. Fm not talking to you out of Popular Mechanics. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)
porcelain	a hard, white, baked clay of which bathtubs, sinks, tiles, etc., are often made.
Porkpie, Duke of	a made-up title. A porkpie is a man's soft hat with a round, flat crown, so called from its resemblance in shape to a pork pie (a pie of pastry enclosing minced pork).
porpoise	any of several sea mammals related to the whale but smaller and usually having a short blunt snout. A porpoise?
port	the left-hand side of a vessel when facing towards the front of the ship or boat. I remember one time sailing along in a perfectly

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beautiful flat calm and doing all right, and looking over to port and seeing a sea gull walking on the water! ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

the left-hand side of a vessel when facing towards the bow. See also bow in this glossary.

Port Darwin

a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. And you're up in Port Darwin or south Honolulu or lower Chicago, and well, there's just nobody else around that's been through this ACC or any ACC. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. And you're up in Port Darwin or south Honolulu or lower Chicago and....

a seaport in and capital of Northern Territory, in northern Australia. And you're up in Port Darwin or south Honolulu or lower Chicago and...

Port Elizabeth

a major seaport of South Africa on the Indian Ocean.

portals will never darken again, those who darken these n. a humorous coined variation of the phrase darken one's door, meaning to appear in a doorway or at someone's home as a visitor, especially when unwelcome due to annoying or offending the occupants. This phrase is usually used in negative contexts with the words never and don't. Darken here refers to casting one's shadow across a threshold. Although dating back to at least the 1700s, the phrase is associated with Victorian melodrama, where a young woman or man is thrown out of a parental home for some sinful deed. A portal is a door, gate, or entrance, particularly one of imposing appearance, such as to a palace.

portends

is an indication of; signifies.

portfolio

originally a movable (portable) receptacle for holding loose papers, maps, music, drawings, documents, etc. Figuratively, a minister of state, as he would possess the portfolio of the position and have the documents, papers, etc., connected with that sphere of responsibility. By extension then, any such official position.

the office of a minister of state or member of a cabinet.

portholes

round, window-like openings which each have a hinged, watertight, glass cover in the side of a vessel for admitting air and light.

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portmanteau word	an invented word combining the sounds and meanings of two others. A portmanteau is a case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessities when traveling, originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback.
ports of call	ports visited briefly by a ship, usually to take on or discharge passengers and cargo or to undergo repairs.
Portsmouth	<p>‘1. an American seaport and commercial center on the coast of New Hampshire. Founded in the early 1600s, the city is principally noted for its construction and repair of submarines. It is also the site of the US Naval Disciplinary Command (a naval prison) and a naval hospital. 2. a city on the southern coast of England, founded in 1194. Approximately sixty-five miles south of London, it houses Great Britain’s chief naval center. It is also a popular seaside resort.</p> <p>a city in England built on Portsea Island in Portsmouth Bay, south of London. It is the site of the chief naval station and naval arsenal of Great Britain.</p> <p>a US Navy disciplinary center (naval prison) located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor, from Americana Encyclopedia (from library call).</p> <p>a US Navy disciplinary center (naval prison) located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.</p>
pose	<p>way of behaving or speaking that is assumed for effect; pretense.</p> <p>assert, state or put forward.</p> <p>attitude or frame of mind.</p> <p>(figurative) attitude assumed for effect; pretense; affectation.</p>
Poseidon	in Greek religion, god of the sea, protector of all waters. Powerful, violent and vengeful, he carried the trident (a three-pronged spear) with which he caused earthquakes. Black bulls were often sacrificed to him and bull fights took place in his honor.
poseurs	attempts to impress others by assuming a particular attitude, character or manner. He acts the part of a snob in his long-tailed coat and his flowing gestures and his poseurs with his hands over the keyboard and all that sort of thing.

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attempts to impress others by assuming or affecting a manner, degree of elegance, sentiment, etc., other than one's own. He acts the part of a snob in his long-tailed coat and his flowing gestures and his poseurs with his hands over the keyboard and all that sort of thing. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

n. certain gestures or fixed or held postures, especially those assumed for artistic effects or purposes. Poseurs is a variation of the word poseur, a person who attempts to impress others by deliberately assuming an affected mental or social attitude and manner; one who is affected and insincere in his actions.

attempts to impress others by assuming or affecting a manner, degree of elegance, sentiment, etc., other than one's own.

posing presenting or putting forward.

positive suggestion suggestion 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 in the hypnotist's mind into the patient's mind. The patient is then to believe it and take it as part of himself.

possum, playing (colloquial) pretending to be asleep, dead, unaware, etc. Opossums lie still as if paralyzed or pretending to be dead when they are attacked.

post 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. You maybe got a new⇐a new person on some post, or something like that, and they're doing extremely well, you see?

an assigned area of responsi-bility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive. See also executive.

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. And the figures are these That on-the-job training of a great number of students who were trained at the full expense of the government and the industry which was training them to take future key posts in there, left it 100 percent at the end of their on-the-job training period, which was a two or three year period. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

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position of duty, employment or trust 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. ¶HCO PL 28 July 1971.

an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization which is supervised in part by an executive.

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.

a position, job or duty to which a person is assigned or appointed; an assigned area of responsibility and action in an organization.

the starting gate at a racetrack.

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. -Students and TTC may audit staff who have Staff Status Zero, are under contract to the org and who have rising post stats. Staff Status

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. @The industrial idea of organization is a cogwheel-type organization with each member of it totally fixed on post, doing only exact duties, with all cogwheels intending to mesh.

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. You maybe got a new person on some post, or something like that, and they're doing extremely well, you see?

post

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. It is so good, and this is so positive as technology, that the other day I cleared up the whole capability of a person on post here on this ship by just listening to the trouble he was having—but mainly to how he was solving it.

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post office department	a humorous reference to the United States postal service whose famous motto is “Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.”
Post, Emily	(1873 - 1960) American writer born in Baltimore, Maryland. After writing some novels on social themes she turned to becoming mentor to Americans in all matters of social behavior and etiquette, broadcasting and writing newspaper articles on these subjects. Her book Etiquette (1922) was the foundation of her reputation.
postal service	“Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds.” The origin of this motto may be ancient Greek historian Herodotus (ca. 484–425 B.C.) who once wrote that “neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night,” could stop the royal couriers in delivering their messages.
postern	rear; lesser.
postpartum psychosis	any psychosis occurring in a mother after childbirth. Postpartum means after childbirth. mental upset due to delivery of a baby.
postulate checks	checks written against nonexistent funds being counted as in-the-shop GI.
postulates	conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. So that commands or postulates which do not forward an optimum solution –the greatest amount of survival on the most dynamics –are bad commands. – Definition of Control (4 July 1957) those self-determined thoughts which start, stop or change past, present or future efforts; conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. Postulates are self-created truths. conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself. (Chapter 6, #2) conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself.

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conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself; things put there as a reality.

conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past.

conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself to resolve problems or set patterns for the future or nullify patterns of the past.

decisions that something will happen.

things assumed to be true, especially as a basis for reasoning.

things put there as a reality.

those self-determined thoughts which start, stop or change past, present or future efforts; conclusions, decisions or resolutions made by the individual himself.

decisions that something will happen. @People agree to postulates they can understand and appreciate.

posture place the body in a position, such as sitting, standing, walking, etc.

pot short for potentiometer, a type of variable resistor (a device used to vary the amount of resistance in the path of electrical flow). A potentiometer can be used to increase or decrease the pressure (voltage) behind a flow of electrical energy and to change the volume of the flow. That factor– the looseness of the needle–does not establish whether or not your E-Meter is an operative meter, nor the inactivity of the needle, as some of these old pots and so forth that were counterfeited up the line in the earlier days– that doesn't establish it either. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

short for potentiometer, a type of variable resistor (a device used to vary the amount of resistance in the path of electrical flow). A potentiometer can be used to increase or decrease the pressure (voltage) behind a flow of electrical energy and to change the volume of the flow.

(slang) marijuana.

pot of gold at the end of the rainbow a reward; the realization of one's hopes; ultimate

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success or fulfillment of one's wishes. This saying is a 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 (or something of great value).

a reward. Reference to an old legend that if one reaches the spot where a rainbow touches the earth and digs there, one will be sure to find a pot of gold.

pot, went to

went to ruin.

Potala

the name of a palace in the city of Lhasa (the capital and religious center of Tibet), and once home to the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism. Built on the slope of a towering rocky hill, the Potala rises 900 feet (274.3 m) above the city and its castlelike structure holds more than 1,000 rooms. The central part of the palace is painted a deep crimson while the remaining walls are white.

an eleven-story, gilt-roofed palace in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. The Potala is so large that it can be seen from miles away. It was built in the 7th century as the residence of the priest king of Tibet and its name means "Palace of the Gods."

potassium

a mineral which helps to keep body fluids balanced and is important to the functioning of the nervous system.

potassium bichromate

a poisonous, yellowish red chemical in the form of a crystal-like substance. It is used as an oxidizer (a chemical that helps unite other chemicals with oxygen) in matches, explosives and fireworks, as oxygen is needed for combustion (burning) to take place. It has various other uses, including being one of the chemicals used in photography, dyeing fabrics, washing dishes, etc. You are all of a sudden going into something or other, a-a-a-a-and you are studying how to lay sticks of wood across a path in order to subdivide the thing and measure it up to be concreted or the number of grains of potassium bichromate that you're supposed to pour in if it is a British manufacturer as opposed to American manufacturer and you say, ``What's this?"

a poisonous, yellowish red crystalline substance used in dyeing and in making photographic developers, etc. You are all of a sudden going into something or other, a-a-a-a-and you are studying how to lay sticks of wood across a path in order to subdivide the thing and measure it up to be concreted or the number of grains of potassium bichromate ⚡Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

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n. a bitter, poisonous, yellowish-red crystalline chemical used mainly in photography, in fabric dyeing and in matches, explosives and fireworks.

same as potassium dichromate a poisonous, yellowish-red crystalline salt used in dyeing, in photography, as an oxidizing agent, etc.

same as potassium dichromate a poisonous, yellowish-red crystalline salt used in dyeing, in photography, as an oxidizing agent, etc. . . . the number of grains of potassium bichromate that you're supposed to pour in if it is a British manufacturer as opposed to American manufacturer and you say, ``What's this?"
⌘Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

potential trouble source a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. He is called a potential trouble source because he can be a lot of trouble to himself and to others.

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 (gets better, then gets worse). Processing would work with such a person for a moment, then wouldn'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. See also suppressive person or group.

somebody who is connected with a suppressive person who is invalidating him, his beingness, his processing, his life. The person is a potential trouble source because he is connected to the suppressive person. Potential trouble source means the person is going to go up and fall down. And he is a trouble source because he is going to get upset and because he is going to make trouble. And he really does make trouble. That's very carefully named. The exact mechanics of a potential trouble source are Postulate@counter-postulate is the definition and anatomy of a problem. And there is no other definition to a problem. A person has had a purpose in life and somebody has suppressed it, or a person has had a purpose over a twenty-four-hour period and somebody suppressed that purpose. In other words, his purpose was his postulate, the other person saying he couldn't do it was the counter-postulate. That is simply the anatomy of a problem and there is no other reason for roller coaster.

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somebody who is connected with a suppressive person who is invalidating him, his beingness, his life. The person is a potential trouble source because he is connected to the suppressive person. Potential trouble source means the person is going to go up and fall down. And he is a trouble source because he is going to get upset and because he is going to make trouble. And he really does make trouble. That's very carefully named. The exact mechanics of a potential trouble source are Postulate@counter-postulate is the definition and the anatomy of a problem. And there is no other definition to a problem. A person has had a purpose in life and somebody has suppressed it, or a person has had a purpose over a twenty-four-hour period and somebody suppressed that purpose. In other words, his purpose was his postulate, the other person saying he couldn't do it was the counter-postulate. That is simply the anatomy of a problem and there is no other reason for roller coaster.

a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called a potential trouble source because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also SPs in this glossary.

persons who are in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also SP in this glossary.

somebody who is connected with a suppressive person who is invalidating him, his beingness, his life. The person is a potential trouble source because he is connected to the suppressive person. Potential trouble source means the person is going to go up and fall down. And he is a trouble source because he is going to get upset and because he is going to make trouble. And he really does make trouble. That's very carefully named.

somebody who is connected with a suppressive person who is invalidating him, his beingness, his processing, his life. The person is a potential trouble source because he is connected to the suppressive person. Potential trouble source means the person is going to go up and fall down. And he is a trouble source because he is going to get upset and because he is going to make trouble. And he really does make trouble. That's very carefully named.

a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. He is called a potential trouble

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source because he can be a lot of trouble to himself and to others.

a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. Such a person is called a potential trouble source because he can be a lot of trouble to himself and to others. See also suppressive person in this glossary.

potential trouble sources	persons who are in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person. They are called potential trouble sources because they can be a lot of trouble to themselves and to others. See also suppressive person in this glossary.
potentiality	possibility or capability of becoming, developing, etc.
potentials	amounts or quantities of energy or work available for use but not yet in motion. (Chapter 2, #5)
	amounts or quantities of energy or work available for use but not yet in motion.
pot-metal	a metal formed from the mixture of lead and copper of which pots were formerly made.
potpourri	a combination of various incongruous elements.
potter	(chiefly British) keep busy in a rather useless way; putter.
Poughchester	a made-up name for a place.
Poughkeepsie	<p>a medium-sized city in southeastern New York. Because this fellow sure is getting more and more delusive, and here is this person that thinks that every time he thinks the wrong thought, why, thousands of people die in Poughkeepsie, you see?</p> <p>a city in southeastern New York situated on the east bank of the Hudson River about 66 miles north of New York City. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning “the reed-covered lodge by the little water place.” See, they go around and they say, ‘Well, now, Joe Doakes and Jinks and so forth, theyre really mean, theyre just after a bunch of bucks and theyre really wrecking things over there in Poughkeepsie.’ - The Auditor’s Public (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>1. a city in the southeastern part of New York, USA, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River. Settled by the Dutch in the 1680s, the city once served as the temporary capital of New York</p>

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and was an important river port until the mid-1800s. It later became a manufacturing and commercial center, producing dairy equipment, electronic devices, clothing, chemicals, etc. 2. a made-up name for any typical US town (sometimes with the idea of it being insignificant or out-of-the-way).

a city in the southeastern part of New York, USA, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River. Settled by the Dutch in the 1680s, the city once served as the temporary capital of New York and was an important river port until the mid-1800s. The city name is sometimes used as a made-up name for any typical US town and sometimes with the idea of it being insignificant or out-of-the-way. Now, you hear of somebody going along all right and then getting worse in, let us say, the Poughkeepsie Foundation, see.

a city in southeastern New York situated on the east bank of the Hudson River about 66 miles north of New York City. Its name derives from an Indian word meaning “the reed-covered lodge by the little water place.”

a city in southeastern New York state. Used in this lecture to represent a medium-sized American city.

a city in southeastern New York. Used in this lecture to represent a typical medium-sized American city.

a medium-sized city in southeastern New York.

a city in the southeastern part of New York State, USA, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River. The city name is sometimes used as a made-up name for any typical US town. Now, you hear of somebody going along all right and then getting worse in, let us say, the Poughkeepsie Foundation, see. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

a city in the southeastern part of New York State, USA, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River. The city name is sometimes used as a made-up name for any typical US town. Now, you hear of somebody going along all right and then getting worse in, let us say, the Poughkeepsie Foundation, see.

poultice

a hot, soft, moist mass, as of flour, herbs, mustard, etc. Sometimes spread on cloth, applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body.

pound (something) home

a variation of bring (something) home, impress upon or make (something) clear.

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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poundage	<p>weight-in pounds. And it started out to be a little paperback book – tsk – and now it's about that thick. Poundage. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)</p> <p>weight in pounds.</p>
pour the coal on	<p>a coined variation of pour on the coal. For the full definition, see COAL, POUR ON THE.</p>
powder mine	<p>a land mine using gunpowder as its explosive element.</p>
Power	<p>processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. ASHO, for instance—we're going into a campaign in ASHO trying to restore Power technology.</p> <p>a grade of release achieved through the auditing of Power Processes, resulting in an ability to handle power.</p> <p>processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power.</p>
power	<p>a state or nation of international authority or influences.</p> <p>(dialect) a large number or quantity (of something specified).</p> <p>(mathematics) the result obtained by multiplying a number by itself one or more times. The number two to the third power ($2 \times 2 \times 2$) is eight.</p> <p>the product of a number multiplied by itself one or more times. Ten to the 21st power is the product of ten multiplied by itself twenty-one times.</p> <p>a state or nation of international authority or influences. But anyway, he really made this statement He says England should be a fourth-class power.</p>
Power (Processes)	<p>a series of six processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power.</p> <p>advanced auditing procedures which resolve the case factors in a preclear that pin him to his reactive mind. Power Processing rehabilitates a person's ability to handle power. It is positioned on</p>

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the Grade Chart after the completion of New Era Dianetics, and received by those who did not go Clear on NED.

power of growing up	a coined phrase used figuratively to mean a tremendous amount of growing up. To grow up means to advance to or towards maturity; to become adult in judgment or mind; to become old enough to decide on important matters.
Power Processes	<p>advanced auditing procedures which resolve the case factors in a preclear that pin him to his reactive mind. Power Processing rehabilitates a person's ability to handle power. It is positioned on the Grade Chart after the completion of New Era Dianetics, and received by those who did not go Clear on NED. And you wait until you've gone through VII, and you've gotten yourself well up the line on Clear, and you can handle Power Processes, which give you total dominion over any type of case there is.</p> <p>the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. See also Grades of Release.</p> <p>the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power.</p> <p>the processes audited only by Class VII (Power) Auditors which make Grade V Power Releases. These processes result in an ability to handle power. And you wait until you've gone through VII, and you've gotten yourself well up the line on Clear, and you can handle Power Processes, which give you total dominion over any type of case there is.</p>
powerhouses	<p>(colloquial) powerful persons, teams, etc.</p> <p>(colloquial) powerful persons, teams, etc. Now, he starts arguing with somebody on the other side of town, and you've got a couple of powerhouses going to work, and that's that as far as action in the area is concerned.</p>
powers that be	the authorities concerned; those who exercise political or
powwow	(colloquial) any conference or gathering.
poxe~	pimples, marks, or pits on the skin.
PPG	a reference to PPG Industries, Inc., an American company founded in 1883 in Pennsylvania, as the Pittsburgh Plate Glass

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Company. The company was originally established as a manufacturer of plate glass (thick glass rolled into flat plates and used for windows, mirrors, etc.). It expanded its operations and became a global producer of fiberglass, fabricated glass products, automotive coatings and chemicals. In 1968 in recognition of its growth and diversification it changed its name to PPG Industries.

PPGPristeen

PR PR 5

short for Power Process 5, one of a series of Power Processes. See also Power Process in this glossary. The guy is running PR PR 5, and the TA suddenly flies up and sticks at 5.0 and the auditor can't do anything. —Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

practical

the drills which permit the student to associate and coordinate theory with 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. See also theory.

	application of what one has studied in order to attain a skill.
practical joke	a trick or prank played upon some person usually in order to have a laugh at his expense.
practice license	to do (something) with excessive freedom or liberty.
practice of using an anchor to hold a ship off a pier while docking	if a strong wind is blowing the ship toward the pier, a windward (the direction from which the wind is blowing) anchor is dropped and used to keep the ship secure while maneuvering into position.
practitioners	persons engaged in the practice of a profession, occupation, etc.
Praetorian Guard	the bodyguards of ancient Roman emperors and commanders. Praetorian Guard eventually got to be nothing but solid barbarians.
	the bodyguards of ancient Roman emperors and commanders.
prank	a trick of an amusing, playful or sometimes malicious nature.
pratique	a license or permission to use a port, given to a ship after quarantine or on showing a clean bill of health. Used figuratively in the lecture.
Pravda	a Russian newspaper, originally published in 1912, in St. Petersburg, Russia, and later in Moscow. The paper appeared under several different names until 1918, when it became the official daily newspaper of the Communist Party of the former Soviet Union and remained as such until 1991. After the fall of Communist power in 1991, the newspaper's readership dropped dramatically, but its publication continued. The word pravda is Russian for "truth."
	the official newspaper of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union.
prayer rug	a rug to kneel on during prayer.
precariously	in a manner dependent on chance circumstances, unknown conditions or uncertain developments; uncertainly.
precesses	undergoes precession the rotation of a spinning rigid body that has been tipped from its vertical axis by external torques (forces that act to produce rotation) acting on it. This phenomenon is

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illustrated by the wobble of a top and the gyration of the earth's axis.

precipitates causes to happen; brings on.

preclear a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, 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. See also Clear in this glossary. And after a while, some of the boys get the idea "Why are we demanding any money from preclears?"

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. So—I'm very happy to have run this engram, and it's in the process of running out now, and the preclear is doing very well.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear.

from pre-Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is a person who is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. The auditor is certainly not identical with the preclear.

a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, 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. See also Clear in this glossary.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. What we put in now goes in in concrete and basalt, particularly the preclears. —How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

any person who has been entered into Dianetics processing. A person who, through Dianetics processing, is finding out more about himself and life.

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a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. . . . because you'd think, as an auditor, this is pretty good for this preclear to have a straight recall back to two. -Two-Wav Communication (1 Nov. 5,

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. (Chapter 1, #2)

a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, 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. See also Clear in this glossary. And one of the ways to do it is say, ``All right, now this is two people sitting in the chair there; they are actually both preclears and they are actually both at the same time auditors and there is no particular difference between the word auditor and the word pc, and so forth, and they really don't mean anything different at all.

a person not yet Clear, hence, pre-Clear; generally, 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. See also Clear in this glossary. And if you tried to run that on a preclear, he would sit there after a while and say, 'What the hell are you talking about?'" -The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

any person who has been entered into Dianetics processing. A person who, through Dianetics processing, is finding out more about himself and life. privation lack of the ordinary necessities or comforts of life.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. "In auditing it has taken us a long time to learn that there are no bad preclears."

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. And then another obvious one 'As a preclear, have you ever successfully persuaded an auditor the meter was wrong?' -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. Why don't you audit

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your pc?

from pre-Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also Clear in this glossary.

from pre-Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also Clear in this glossary. But a preclear—he had run into a condition, he communicated with it, perceived what it was, oriented himself in it, now he would understand it.

any person who has entered into Dianetics processing. A person who, through Dianetics processing, is finding out more about himself and life.

a person not yet Clear, hence pre- Clear; generally, 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.

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a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, 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. See also clear in this glossary.

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a person who is on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. A Clear is a being who, through Scientology and Dianetics processing, is able to form the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also Clear in this glossary.

a person who, through Scientology processing, is finding out more about himself and life.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. See also auditing in this glossary.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also clear in this glossary.

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from pre- Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being

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audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. A Clear is a person who is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. See also auditing in this glossary.

from pre-Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through Dianetics auditing, is finding out more about himself and life.

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a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. Now, it's quite all right to have a conference on what you do with a preclear.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. For instance, I remember I started a practice one time, and I was wondering what I was going to do for money and all of a sudden breathed this around about four preclears that I had, and I had thirty-two hundred dollars in the next five minutes.

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. Well, maybe it would be lack of technical information but it works like this ``Self Analysis produces some interesting results if you simply open it page by page and read it to the preclear and get the answers."

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. -Here's an actual example in which a senior executive had to interfere because

a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through

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processing, is finding out more about himself and life. See also Clear in this glossary. Every preclear you have lost—that is to say who didn't finish his intensives or his processing and go through to Clear Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, 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. See also Clear in this glossary. Every preclear you have lost—that is to say who didn't finish his intensives or his processing and go through to Clear Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. See also Clear in this glossary. And after a while, some of the boys get the idea “Why are we demanding any money from preclears?”

a spiritual being who is now on the road to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Clear is the name of a state achieved through auditing or an individual who has achieved this state. A Clear is an unaberrated person and is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. We want the preclear calm, don't we?

from pre- Clear, a person not yet Clear; generally, a person being audited, who is thus on the road to Clear; a person who, through auditing, is finding out more about himself and life. A clear is a person who is rational in that he forms the best possible solutions he can on the data he has and from his viewpoint. It is a state of mental well-being never before achieved by man. See also auditing in this glossary.

a person not yet Clear, hence pre-Clear; generally, 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. See also Clear in this glossary. And preclears have. They've sat around and they figured and they figured and they figured.

a person who is receiving Scientology or Dianetics auditing on his way to becoming Clear, hence pre-Clear. Through auditing he is finding out more about himself and life.

preclear ejection engram an engram containing such things as, “Don't ever come back,” “I've got to stay away,” etc., including any combination of words which literally mean ejection.

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preclear in listing the question	"Who or what would (a Prehav Scale level), (the level Obtained from prior assessment of the Prehav Scale.) See also 3D Criss Cross, listing and assessment in this glossary. So you do a 3D Criss Cross line or anything like a Prehav line.. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
preclears	spiritual beings who are now on the road to becoming Clears, hence pre-Clears. (Chapter 3, #3)
	spiritual beings who are now on the road to becoming Clears, hence pre-Clears.
preconcept	short for preconception, something conceived or imagined beforehand; something anticipated in thought.
preconceptions	ideas or opinions formed beforehand; biases or prejudices.
	ideas or opinions formed beforehand.
predatory	living by preying upon other animals.
predicated	founded (a statement, action, etc.) or based (upon).
	founded or derived; based.
	founded or derived from (a statement, action, etc.).
predigested	made simpler or plainer, as for easier understanding.
predisposes	makes more likely to accept, get, etc.; inclines.
predominance	the state of surpassing all others in authority or influence.
preempt	take over.
prefrontal lobes	portion of the brain directly behind the forehead.
	the portion of the brain directly behind the forehead.
	the portion of the brain directly behind the forehead. In a prefrontal lobotomy (a brain operation used by psychiatry supposedly for the purpose of relieving symptoms of mental illness) they are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers.
prefrontal lobotomies	brain operations 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

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mental illness. . . . is appropriating sixteen billion bucks to let psychiatry figure out how to give quicker and faster prefrontal lobotomies to more people. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

brain operations 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.

(psychiatry) brain operations 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.

Prehav assessment a method of discovering a level (a doingness or not-doinness) on the Prehavingness Scale. See also Prehav Scale in this glossary. "We're going to do another Prehav assessment." - Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)

a method of discovering a level (a doingness or not doingness) on the Prehavingness Scale. See also Prehav Scale in this glossary.

Prehav levels a point on the Prehavingness Scale. See Prehav Scale in this glossary.

prehavingness See Prehav Scale in this glossary.

Prehavingness Scale a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. Before one attained havingness he ran a "before havingness" process, hence "pre (before) have." When the full scale was achieved he could have.

a scale giving degrees of doingness or not doingness. It was developed for use in certain auditing procedures to find charged areas to run and contains items such as "withdraw," "desire," "waste," "wait," etc. For further information see Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.

preliminary injunction n. a judge's order issued to a person requiring them to do or refrain from doing some particular thing until the issue can be brought before and fully tried in a court, after which such a temporary order may be cancelled or it may become permanent. For example, a court may issue an injunction that forbids a person from contacting their spouse during divorce proceedings.

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(law) a judge's order to a person to do or refrain from doing a particular thing (an injunction) until the issue can be fully tried in court.

(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.

premature occurring or done before the usual or proper time, too early.

premeditated considered or planned beforehand. Murder is the violent death of another human being, premeditated. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

considered or planned beforehand.

prenatal a Dianetics term used to denote (refer to) an engram which is received before birth. See also engram.

an engram which is received before birth. See also engram in this glossary. So as an auditor wed go chewing into this case and wed start plowing up birth and prenatals and every other darn thing you think of and certainly we can produce results one way or the other. .. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

existing or taking place before birth.

a Dianetics term which is used to denote an engram which is received before birth.

a Dianetics term which is used to denote an engram which is received before birth. See also Dianetics and engram in this glossary.

a Dianetics term which is used to denote (refer to) an engram which is received before birth.

an engram which is received before birth. See also engram in this glossary.

an engram which is received before birth. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also engram in this glossary.

characteristic of existing or taking place before birth.

existing or taking place before birth. Prenatal is also a Dianetics term which is used to denote (refer to) an engram which is

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received before birth.

a Dianetics term used to denote (refer to) an engram which is received before birth.

existing or taking place before birth. And you say, “What do you know! This person is a dramatizing psychotic running the recording of a prenatal engram.”

prenatal engram an engram which is received before birth.

prenatals engrams which are received before birth. And they might even get up to prenatals in these things, you know, because they'll probably use our work. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

referring to engrams which are received before birth. -Editor.

engrams which are received before birth.

pre-OT levels the advanced auditing levels after Clear and preparatory to the actual OT levels which begin at New OT VIII. The pre-OT levels are New OT I through New OT VII. See also Clear; Operating Thetan.

the advanced auditing levels after Clear and preparatory to the actual OT levels which begin at New OT VIII. The pre-OT levels are New OT I through New OT VII. See also Clear; OT; pre-OT in this glossary.

prep school short for preparatory school, a school where pupils are prepared for college.

Preparation 606 an arsenic compound, developed in 1910 by German bacteriologist, Paul Ehrlich (1854–1915), which, prior to the advent of penicillin, was used to cure syphilis. One injection of the drug Ehrlich called the “magic bullet,” was sufficient. It was named “606” from being the six hundred and sixth formula tested by Ehrlich.

prepared list a list designed to find bypassed charge and repair a faulty auditing action or life situation.

a list of auditing commands or questions which has been issued in an HCO Bulletin.

a list of auditing commands or questions which has been issued in an HCO Bulletin. @All persons whose contracts expire without

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renewal and all persons who wish to leave are to be security checked by an auditor who is qualified in Qual to make prepared lists read.

prepared lists	lists of prepared questions in HCOB or HCO PL form, designed to find bypassed charge and repair a faulty auditing action or life situation. Then there is a supply of prepared lists.
Prepchecking	<p>short for Preparatory Checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run advanced processes. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in pulling with holds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the withhold system). In Prepchecking, you can get deeper into a pc's bank by using his answer to get him to amplify.</p> <p>a procedure developed in 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run Routine 3D Criss Cross. Thus Prepchecking for Preparatory checking. The target of a prepcheck question was a chain of withholds. The purpose of Prepchecking was to set up a pc's rudiments so they would stay in during further clearing of the bank. Since September 1963 the term Prepchecking has been used to apply to a different procedure developed at that time.</p> <p>short for Preparatory checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run 3D Criss Cross. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in "varying the question" in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). In July 1962 it was further developed and began being done by repetitive command.</p> <p>short for Preparatory Checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run advanced processes. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System).</p> <p>a procedure developed in 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run Routine 3D Criss Cross. Thus Prepchecking for Preparatory checking. The target of a prepcheck question was a chain of withholds. The purpose of Prepchecking was to set up a pc's rudiments so they would stay in during further clearing of the bank. Since September 1963 the term Prepchecking has been used to apply to a different procedure developed at that time. Now, the story of this particular pc is that some Prepchecking was set up, and then I noticed the pc wasn't looking so good. -- Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe</p>

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a procedure developed in 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run Routine 3D Criss Cross. Thus Prepchecking for Preparatory checking. The target of a prepcheck question was a chain of withholds. The purpose of Prepchecking was to set up a pc's rudiments so they would stay in during further clearing of the bank. Since September 1963 the term Prepchecking has been used to apply to a different procedure developed at that time. - Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe

prepchecking short for preparatory checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run advanced processes. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). See also case in this glossary. Prepchecking not to destimulate, but prepchecking for blood, you know?

short for preparatory checking, a procedure originally developed in early 1962 as a way of cleaning up a case in order to run advanced processes. Its purpose was to get around an auditor's difficulty in pulling withholds (later referred to as Prepchecking by the Withhold System). See also case in this glossary.

prerelease any patient who is entered into therapy to accomplish a release from his chief difficulties, psychosomatic or aberrational.

prerequisites things required as a condition or in preparation for something else.

prerogatives exclusive rights, privileges, etc., exercised by virtue of rank, office or the like.

Presbyterian church a Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin (1509 - 1564, French theologian and religious reformer) and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder").

a Protestant denomination based on the doctrines of John Calvin and governed by elders (presbyteros is the Greek word for "elder"). See also Calvin, John in this glossary.

Presbyterians members of the Presbyterian Church, a Christian church based on the doctrines of John Calvin (1509 - 1564, French theologian and religious reformer) and governed by presbyters (elders) who are all of equal rank.

Prescott William Prescott (1726 - 1795), American soldier in the Revolutionary War (1775 - 1783). He was the commander of a

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body of men that were ordered to fortify Bunker Hill. Prescott, however, decided to fortify Breed's Hill since it commanded the town more effectively. As soon as the British saw the Americans in position on the morning of June 17, 1775, they opened fire, especially training their muskets on Prescott himself. Several bullets pierced his clothing but he paid no attention to them. His extraordinary coolness under fire inspired his men, and he is remembered as the major hero of the battle. See also Bunker Hill in this glossary.

William Prescott (1726@1795), American soldier in the Revolutionary War (1775@1783). He was the commander of a body of men that were ordered to fortify Bunker Hill. Prescott, however, decided to fortify Breed's Hill since it commanded the town more effectively. As soon as the British saw the Americans in position on the morning of June 17, 1775, they opened fire, especially training their muskets on Prescott himself. Several bullets pierced his clothing but he paid no attention to them. His extraordinary coolness under fire inspired his men, and he is remembered as the major hero of the battle. See also Bunker Hill in this glossary. No, my overt act against the American government comes about with killing your favorite general, fellow by the name of Prescott, in the Battle of Breed's Hill, 1775. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

William Prescott (1726@1795), American soldier in the Revolutionary War (1775@1783). He was the commander of a body of men that were ordered to fortify Bunker Hill. Prescott, however, decided to fortify Breed's Hill since it commanded the town more effectively. As soon as the British saw the Americans in position on the morning of June 17, 1775, they opened fire, especially training their muskets on Prescott himself. Several bullets pierced his clothing but he paid no attention to them. His extraordinary coolness under fire inspired his men, and he is remembered as the major hero of the battle. See also Bunker Hill in this glossary. No, my overt act against the American government comes about with killing your favorite general, fellow by the name of Prescott, in the Battle of Breed's Hill, 1775. ¢Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

preselector

of or having to do with something which selects in advance or chooses beforehand.

of or having to do with something which selects in advance or chooses beforehand. It's some kind of a preselector device that gimmigahoojits back of the whatchawubs or does something.

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present time

The point on anyone's time track where his physical body (if alive) may be found. "Now." The intersection of the MEST time track with the (postulated) theta time track.

the time which is now and becomes the past as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now.

the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now, as in "The preclear came up to present time," meaning the preclear became aware of the present environment. See also environment.

the time which is now, rather than in the past. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be "out of present time" would be someone whose attention is fixed on past events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment.

the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now, as in "The preclear came up to present time," meaning the preclear became aware of the present environment. (Chapter 2, #3)

the time which is now and becomes the past as rapidly as it is observed. it is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now.

the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now, as in "The preclear came up to present time," meaning the preclear became aware of the present environment. (Chapter 4, #16)

having to do with the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now.

the point on anyone's time track where his physical body (if alive) may be found. "Now." The intersection of the mest time track with the (postulated) theta time track.

the time which is now and becomes the past as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing

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in now. When we say someone 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 time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now.

the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now, as in “The preclear came up to present time,” meaning the preclear became aware of the present environment.

the time which is now, rather than in the past. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be “out of present time” would be someone whose attention is fixed on past events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment.

the time which is now, rather than in the past or future. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in the present. A person said to be “out of present time” would be someone whose attention is fixed on past or future events to such an extent that he is not fully aware of or in communication with his actual present environment.

the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now. (Chapter 5, #9)

the time which is now and which becomes the past almost as rapidly as it is observed. It is a term loosely applied to the environment existing in now, as in “the preclear came up to present time,” meaning the preclear became aware of the existing matter, energy, space and time of now. The point on anyone’s time track where his physical body (if alive) may be found. “Now.”

Presession 38

a process designed to do nothing but remedy the pc's difficulty on which his attention is so fixed that his ability cannot be expanded. Presession 38 consists of hearing the individual's statement of a long-term present time problem and finding some reasonable genus for that problem (some reasonable departure point for that problem) on the E-Meter, and running that as an engram,

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preferably using beingness processes—e.g., “What part of that incident would you be willing to be?”

President Truman	Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945 - 1953).
press agent	a person employed to promote the interests of an individual, organization, etc., by obtaining favorable publicity through advertisements, mentions in columns and the like.
press boy	<p>a person who writes for a newspaper, magazine, news service, etc. And he better call up a press boy of some kind or another and say, “I am having an exhibition.”</p> <p>a person who writes for a newspaper, magazine, news service, etc.</p> <p>a person who writes for a newspaper, magazine, news service, etc. And he better call up a press boy of some kind or another and say, “I am having an exhibition.”</p>
press home	press or push to the point at which one is aiming.
pressboard	a kind of highly sized rag paper or board, sometimes containing a small mixture of wood pulp, so called because originally used in presses for pressing and finishing knit underwear.
pressor	short for pressor beam. See pressor beam in this glossary.
prestidigitosis	<p>n. a made-up word.</p> <p>a made-up word from prestidigitation, the doing of tricks by quick, skillful use of the hands and -osis, a state, condition or action.</p>
prestigious	having a reputation, influence or distinction based on what is known of one's abilities, achievements, opportunities, associations etc.
presto digitanjo pretislosis	a made-up magic command. Presto, meaning fast or at once, is frequently used in making up magic commands such as presto chango, a command to change right now.
pretenses	false claims, excuses or shows.
preterm	before the end of the period a pregnancy normally lasts.
Pretty Boy Floyd	Charles Arthur Floyd (1901-1934), US bank robber and murderer. Dillinger, Pretty Boy Floyd, Christie and other famous criminals

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were well-known examples of the antisocial personality.

Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 34), US bank robber and murderer.

Charles Arthur Floyd (1901 - 1934), US bank robber and murderer.

prevailing	predominant in extent or amount; most widely occurring or accepted; generally current.
prevalent	existing or occurring generally; widespread.
Preventive Dianetics	<p>a large subject, infiltrating the fields of industry and agriculture and other specialized activities of man. Its basic principle is the scientific fact 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.</p> <p>a large subject, infiltrating the fields of industry and agriculture and other specialized activities of man. Its basic principle is the scientific fact 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.</p> <p>that branch of Dianetics based on the 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.</p>
prexy	(slang) the president, especially of a college, etc.
price of fish, the	<p>the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) If it's some departure from what you know to be standard, or it's a suggestion that is over the hills and far away that doesn't have very much to do with the price of fish_._._ –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)</p> <p>the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.)</p> <p>the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.).</p> <p>the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) Well, if you were taking some little course that didn't have much to do with the price of fish, that didn't intend to make a pro out of</p>

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you . . . ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) What you've discovered is a very peculiar piece of variable, isolated knowledge that has nothing to do with the price of fish at all.
îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, etc.) What you've discovered is a very peculiar piece of variable, isolated knowledge that has nothing to do with the price of fish at all. ♪
Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

price of oysters in Australia the issue at hand. (There are many variations of this phrase, such as the price of eggs, the price of tea in China, the price of fish, etc.)

prima donna (colloquial) a temperamental, vain or arrogant person.

the principal woman singer in an opera or concert.

prima facie plain or clear; self-evident; obvious.

primary having to do with primary school (a school in which elementary subjects are taught, comprising the first six or eight grades).

of or having to do with primary school (a school in which elementary subjects are taught, comprising the first six or eight grades).

prime (') a mark used to distinguish a letter, etc., from another of the same kind, as A'. In this book, (') is used to distinguish Joe' and Bill' from Joe and Bill in the earlier part of the cycle of communication.

a mark used to distinguish a letter, etc., from another of the same kind, as A'. In this instance, (') is used to distinguish Joe' and Bill' from Joe and Bill in the earlier part of the cycle of communication.

prime ministers heads of governments in many nations, especially those having a parliamentary system of government (a system of government in which the power to make and execute laws is held by an assembly of representatives, usually of the entire nation) such as Britain and Canada.

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- prime mover a person or thing that starts or does the most for any enterprise.
- Prime Mover Unmoved the first cause of all movement, itself immovable. This was a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle.
- according to the philosophy of Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), which is the first cause of all motion in the universe, which itself does not move. The Prime Mover was said to be eternal, immaterial and unchangeable, and Aristotle considered the Prime Mover as divine thought, mind or God.
- a concept originating with the Greek philosopher Aristotle. It means the first cause of all movement, itself immovable.
- prime postulate a basic purpose of the individual, or a goal. Now, what's this all about? Very simple. Prime postulate. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
- a basic purpose of the individual, or a goal.
- Primer of Navigation a well-known practical textbook on navigation written by Colonel George W. Mixer (1876--1947) and first published in 1940. (A primer is an introductory book containing basic facts on a subject.) The book was written to teach navigation to beginners but also included information on the subject which even the most experienced captains and sailors found valuable. It was published in 1940 (when World War II was already in progress in Europe and the US was about to enter it) and thus used in training many naval personnel in navigation-an estimated 100,000. A second edition was issued by Mixer in 1943, and, before he died in 1947, Mixer was working on plans for a third edition (to include the new developments in navigational aids and equipment which became available after World War II) with an associate named Ramon O. Williams. Williams completed the third edition himself in 1952 and since then several editions have been produced by others. Now, the Primer of Navigation by Mixer was the elementary textbook which kept the officers who stayed off the rocks off the rocks in World War II.
- a book written by Colonel George W. Mixer which lays out the basics of navigation. See also Mixer in this glossary. Now, the Primer of Navigation by Mixer was the elementary textbook which kept the officers who stayed off the rocks, off the rocks in World War II. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)
- a well-known textbook on navigation written by American army colonel George W. Mixer (1876–1947). (A primer is an

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introductory book containing basic facts on a subject.) The book was written to provide a clearer and simpler textbook on navigation than was currently available. Published in 1940 during World War II (1939– 1945), it was used in training an estimated 100,000 naval personnel on the subject of navigation. A second edition was issued by Mixer in 1943. When he died in 1947 Mixer was working on plans for a third edition (to include the new developments in navigational aids and equipment which became available after World War II) with an associate named Ramon O. Williams. Williams completed the third edition himself in 1952 and since then several revised editions have been produced by others.

- priming cap a thin metal container filled with a small amount of explosive material, used to detonate the main explosive charge of a firearm.
- priming pan a small pan, located on the top of a firearm, which was part of the firing mechanism of an old-fashioned flintlock gun, from the early 1600s until the middle of the 1800s. This system used a hammer or cock which had a clamp on it holding a piece of flint. When the trigger was pulled, the hammer moved by a spring action down towards a steel bar and when the flint struck the bar, sparks would shower into the pan which held a small supply of priming powder. The resulting flash would ignite the main charge of gunpowder contained in the barrel, by moving through a vent into the barrel, and thus fire the bullet. In fact the flintlock hammers were just about halfway down on the priming pan.
- in early firearms, a recess in the side of a weapon holding a small amount of gunpowder, which, when exploded by the action of the hammer of the gun, fired the main charge.
- a small pan, located on the top of a firearm, which was part of the firing mechanism of certain old-fashioned guns, from the early 1600s until the middle of the 1800s. This system used a hammer or cock which held a piece of flint. When the trigger was pulled, the hammer moved down towards a steel bar and when the flint struck the bar, sparks would shower into the pan which held a small supply of powder. The resulting flash would ignite the main charge of gunpowder contained in the barrel, firing the bullet. In fact the flintlock hammers were just about halfway down on the priming pan. -Suppressives and GAEs (2 Aug. 66)
- a small pan, located on the top of a firearm, which was part of the firing mechanism of certain old-fashioned guns, from the early 1600s until the middle of the 1800s. This system used a hammer or cock which held a piece of flint. When the trigger was pulled,

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the hammer moved down towards a steel bar and when the flint struck the bar, sparks would shower into the pan which held a small supply of powder. The resulting flash would ignite the main charge of gunpowder contained in the barrel, firing the bullet. In fact the flintlock hammers were just about halfway down on the priming pan.

primrose path	the path of pleasure, self-indulgence, etc.
Prince Dogwhiler	a made-up name for a prince.
Prince of Peace	Jesus Christ, regarded by Christians as the Messiah, or savior.
Prince, The	a controversial political treatise by Niccolò Machiavelli (1469 - 1527). It was completed in 1517 and sets forth the idea that a ruler need not trouble himself about the means he uses to accomplish a purpose. He must use any means, no matter how wicked, to strike down his enemies and make his people obey. He also set down rules to be followed to keep power. See also Machiavelli in this glossary.
princess and her seven mattresses, the proverbial	see SEVEN MATTRESSES OF THE PRINCESS, THE.
Princess Pat manual	a reference to a rifle drill associated with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Regiment. A manual is a prescribed series of movements made with a rifle or other military item, as during a drill or as part of a ceremony.
Princeton School of Government	a school of Military Government established at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA, in October 1944. The purpose was to train up Navy and Army officers so as to provide needed personnel for projected military government activities. In February 1945 when the final class graduated the ninety-day course, a total of 822 naval officers had been trained. The officers were then equipped for field duty and formed into teams ready for assignment in combat areas. Having served its purpose the school was closed on 17 March 1945. the Naval School of Military Government at Princeton University, a prestigious American university located in the state of New Jersey.
PRing	“PR” is an abbreviation for public relations, which is essentially the art of making good works well known. In Scientology slang, “PRing” is used to mean putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions.

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“PR” is an abbreviation for public relations, which is essentially the art of making good works well known. In Scientology slang, “PRing” is used to mean putting up a lot of false reports to serve as a smoke screen for idleness or bad actions. @If on the other hand it is only organizing or hoping or PRing and is not producing an interchangeable commodity or commodities in VOLUME or QUALITY for which support can be elicited and even demanded, it will not be VIABLE.

printed circuit (in electronic equipment) a circuit in which the interconnecting wires have been replaced by conductive strips printed, etched, etc., onto a sheet of nonconductive materials. And they're starting this evolution where they're going to replace the body with the mechanical parts -you know, that I've told you about before -and eventually they'll omit the printed circuit, and the thing will still work, and they'll say, "What's this?" -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

(in electronic equipment) a circuit in which the interconnecting wires have been replaced by conductive strips printed, etched, etc., onto a sheet of nonconductive materials.

Pristeen a trademark for a feminine hygiene spray deodorant introduced in the 1960s by the American Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company. At the end of the twentieth century, Warner-Lambert was the fastest growing major research-based pharmaceutical company and merged with another industry giant, Pfizer, creating the largest pharmaceutical company in the world in sales.

pristine untouched; uncorrupted; unspoiled. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

private a common soldier, not an officer; a soldier of the lowest rank. If we kick Private Al ha, then Private Zed does not fly off the other end of the line. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)

a soldier of the lowest rank in an army.

a common soldier, not an officer; a soldier of the lowest rank.

belonging to a common soldier of the lowest rank.

soldier or marine of the lowest rank.

privet n. a popular type of shrub native to southern Europe, northern Africa, Asia and Australia, widely used as a hedge plant. The privet, having small green leaves and producing small, white

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clusters of fragrant flowers, is commonly planted in parks and gardens. It is either cut close and shaped into a hedge, or let to grow into a large bush (sometimes up to 15 feet [4.5m] tall).

prizefight

a contest between boxers for a prize, a sum of money, etc.

PRO

Public Relations Office or Officer

abbreviation for Public Relations Officer. A person who handles public relations, the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction.

Public Relations Officer; also the activity or product of a Public Relations Officer, i.e., public relations. The PRO formulates, guides and utilizes public opinion to the end of enhancing the repute and expansion of his organization or client. He changes opinions or molds opinions or gets things well thought of.

abbreviation for Public Relations Officer. A person who handles public relations, the social technology of handling and changing human emotion and reaction. @[Distribution at top of issue] PRO
Course Checksheet

pro

short for Professional. It's something like taking a golf pro and say, "How do you handle your club?" -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

short for professional.

Problems of Work, Thea book by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of work. This contains solutions to the basic difficulties associated with work, such as overcoming exhaustion, the secrets of efficiency, handling confusing situations and much more.

Procedure 30

a series of processing steps, introduced by LRH in 1954, which address duplication, problems and the ability to grant beingness. ... I'm using Procedure 30 and this is your first look at it and this is the first time it's ever been given to anybody in group form.

an auditing procedure in which the auditor first gets into two-way communication with the preclear and keeps up this communication to get an idea of some sort of present time problem, if the preclear has any, and tackle this problem, if found, head on. The auditor and preclear would tackle any possibility that this individual was unable to duplicate a command many times. Then the auditor runs three processes first, Opening Procedure by Duplication; second, Straightwire on the subject of

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problems using the question “Give me some problems that you don't have to solve at this moment”; and third, Granting of Beingness using the question “Who would grant beingness to . . . ?” And in the blank may be placed anything the auditor might think of, each time until the preclear replies without communication lag. See also present time problem; Opening Procedure by Duplication; Straightwire; Granting of Beingness; communication lag in this glossary.

Process S2

a Scientology auditing process. For further information, see Academy Level IV course.

a Scientology auditing process. For further information, see Academy Level IV course. @Stemming from various causes and cured by Process S2, it nevertheless deserves notice as itself.

process, in

being processed; receiving auditing. See also auditing in this glossary.

being processed, receiving auditing. See also auditing in this glossary.

processed

given Scientology processes and procedures by a trained practitioner.

addressed with a Scientology process. (Chapter 4, #7)

addressed with a Scientology process. See also process in this glossary.

given auditing. See also auditing in this glossary.

have Scientology processes and procedures applied to one by a trained practitioner.

have Scientology processes and procedures applied to one by a trained practitioner. This is called processing. The exact definition of processing is the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Processing is also called auditing (see auditor in this glossary).

having had questions asked or commands given by an auditor which helped one find out things about himself or life and improved his condition.

required (someone) to answer questionnaires, perform various

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tasks and sometimes to undergo physical and aptitude classification examinations before the beginning or termination of a period of service.

having had Scientology processes and procedures applied to one by a trained practitioner. This is called processing. The exact definition of processing is the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. See also process in this glossary. (Chapter 6, #6)

given auditing. See also auditing in this glossary. I've just been out with the untouchables and they can be processed, too. ïOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

given auditing. See also auditing in this glossary. I've just been out with the untouchables and they can be processed, too. ïOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

processes

sets 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.

continuous actions, operations or series of changes taking place in a definite manner.

sets of questions asked by an auditor to help a person find out things about himself or life. More fully, a process is a patterned action, done by the auditor and preclear under the auditor's direction, which is invariable and unchanging, composed of certain steps or actions calculated to free the preclear.

sets of questions asked or commands given by a Scientology or Dianetics practitioner to help a person find out things about himself or life and to improve his condition. See also Scientology and Dianetics in this glossary. TRs are not processes. They are drills to acquire the ability to communicate to and handle others.

processing

a special form of personal counseling, unique in Scientology, which helps an individual look at his own existence and improves his ability to confront what he is and where he is. Processing is a precise, thoroughly codified activity with exact procedures.

the central religious practice of Scientology, which is a precise form of spiritual counseling between a Scientology minister and a parishioner. In processing, the minister, or auditor (“one who listens”) asks the parishioner a series of questions.

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By finding his own answers to these questions the parishioner regains an understanding of and responsibility for his relationship to all of life, including the Supreme Being. With his spiritual awareness and responsibility restored comes complete spiritual freedom, Scientology's spiritual salvation. Also called auditing. Efficiency can actually be bettered by processing as in Dianetics and Scientology. You actually can alter a person's efficiency.

the central religious practice of Scientology, which is a precise form of spiritual counseling between a Scientology minister and a parishioner. In processing, the minister, or auditor ("one who listens") asks the parishioner a series of questions. By finding his own answers to these questions the parishioner regains an understanding of and responsibility for his relationship to all of life, including the Supreme Being. With his spiritual awareness and responsibility restored comes complete spiritual freedom, Scientology's spiritual salvation. Also called auditing. ...because we are doing things today with processing that we never dreamed we would ever be able to do and all sorts of odd things.

the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing 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. Also called auditing.

the central religious practice of Scientology, which is a precise form of spiritual counseling between a Scientology minister and a parishioner. Also called auditing. For more information, see the definition of auditing in "An Introduction to Church Services" booklet glossary.

the central religious practice of Scientology, which is a precise form of spiritual counseling between a Scientology minister and a parishioner. Also called auditing. Well, with a little bit of processing, quite ordinarily this hypercritical state gets down to something approaching a reasonable state.

the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing 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. Also called auditing. I promise to see that any fee received for processing is refunded following the policies of the Claims Verification Board if the pc

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is dissatisfied and demands it within three months after processing, the only condition being that he may not again be processed or trained.

a special form of personal counseling, unique in Scientology, which helps an individual look at his own existence and improves his ability to confront what he is and where he is. Processing is a precise, thoroughly codified activity with exact procedures. The exact definition of processing is the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing.

another word for auditing. See auditing in this glossary.

the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing 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. Also called auditing.

the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. So just as I talked to you in the last lecture and told you that communication was not an end-all of processing but was absolutely vital if an auditor was ever going to get to a pc to do something for him, so it is true that study operates as the door, open or closed, to learning how to audit.

also called auditing, the application of Scientology processes and procedures to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing is the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer.

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he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing. (Chapter 2, #15)

the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer.

same as auditing. See auditing in this glossary. You're certainly not going to fool around with the insane for the excellent reason there's no quicker road out the window for an auditor than continual processing of the insane. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

same as auditing. See auditing in this glossary.

same as auditing. See auditing in this glossary. - The puzzle of the decline of the entire Scientology network in the late 60s is entirely answered by the actions taken to shorten time in study and in processing by deleting materials and actions.

the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing 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. Also called auditing.

the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing 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. Also called auditing. And the funny part of it is that all processing from that point there on always contains a condition.

(1) (verb) applying processes to. (2) (noun) the application of Dianetics or Scientology processes to someone by a trained auditor. The exact definition of processing 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. Also called auditing. See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.

applying Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures

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to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is the action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also called auditing.

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the application of Dianetics processes and procedures by a trained auditor. Also called auditing.

the application of Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer.

the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. I woke up eventually to discover that these training drills all by themselves, practiced with sufficient rigor and coached well enough and instructed well enough, were steps on the road to Clear all by themselves without any further processing. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

the application of Dianetics and/or Scientology processes and procedures to individuals for their betterment. The exact definition of processing is The action of asking a person a question (which he can understand and answer), getting an answer to that question and acknowledging him for that answer. Also

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called auditing. I'll give you one, at once, that we haven't covered
Does the Assistant Registrar have any right or vested interest in
the training quality or the processing quality?

same as auditing.

same as auditing. See auditing in this glossary. -The puzzle of the
decline of the entire Scientology network in the late 60s is
entirely answered by the actions taken to shorten time in study
and in proc essing by deleting materials and actions.

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and in processing by deleting materials and actions.

same as auditing. See auditing in this glossary. Some of us wish
we'd had more processing in this last decade, but this is a time to
wipe out all the regrets. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

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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. Also called auditing. See also
Dianetics, Scientology and process in this glossary. I sprung the
roughest case that ever walked into a Foundation, that had had so
many hours of processing that they'd run it up on a tabulating
machine and broke the tabulator.

proclivities

natural or habitual tendencies or inclinations.

procreate

beget or generate (offspring).

procreation

the act of bringing a child into existence by the natural process of
reproduction.

bringing (a living thing) into existence by the natural process of
reproduction.

bringing living things into existence by the natural process of
reproduction.

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Procter & Gamble a major American manufacturer of cleansers, soaps and other various household products. The company was formed in 1837 when soapmaker James Gamble (1803–1891) and candlemaker William Procter (1801–1884) merged businesses. It steadily expanded and came to produce a variety of products, including such well-known detergents as Tide, Bold and Cheer, as well as toothpastes, shampoos, deodorants and paper products. Procter & Gamble was also noted for its many advertising campaigns, such as its slogan “99 and 44/100% Pure” used to promote Ivory Soap.

A large grid of small squares, resembling graph paper. The grid is composed of many small squares arranged in rows and columns. In the bottom right corner, there is a small section where the squares are missing, creating a jagged edge. The overall shape is roughly rectangular, with the missing squares forming a small triangular or irregular shape at the bottom right.

prodding urging; nagging.

producingness	state, quality or instance of producing.
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product clearing a procedure done with a person to establish and clear what his product is—this procedure can be done for any or all of the 21

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departments of his own organizing board, for his post or for his hat in life. 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.

product officer the staff member who controls and operates the org and its staff to get production. He is there to get the final valuable products. See also org officer in this glossary. So it's really—that's really the beginning—and this is where it began product officer-org officer system began in Qual on Flag.

the staff member who controls and operates the org and its staff to get production. He is there to get the final valuable products.

the staff member who controls and operates the org and its staff to get production. He is there to get the final valuable products.
@The product officer (or in the absence of the product officer, the Executive Director) establishes with the divisional secretaries exactly what quotas will be for the weekly divisional statistics in order to increase them over those of the previous week and HOW this will be done.

Product Officer - Org Officer System that system wherein an Executive Director or Commanding Officer had (or was) a Product Officer. The Product Officer was supported by an Org Officer to keep the place organized. Further information on the Product Officer - Org Officer System is contained in the Flag Executive Briefing Course tapes. See also Product Officer and Org Officer in this glossary.

that system wherein an Executive Director or Commanding Officer has (or is) a Product Officer. The Product Officer is supported by an Org Officer to keep the place organized. Further information on the Product Officer - Org Officer System is contained in the Flag Executive Briefing Course tapes. See also Product Officer and Org Officer in this glossary.

Products 1, 2, 3 and 4 the different products involved in production. These are (1) the establishment of something that produces, (2) operating that which produces in order to obtain a product, (3) repairing or correcting that which produces and (4) repairing or correcting that which is produced. That makes a minimum of four products for any production cycle.

the different products involved in production. These are (1) the establishment of something that produces, (2) operating that which produces in order to obtain a product, (3) repairing or

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correcting that which produces and (4) repairing or correcting that which is produced. That makes a minimum of four products for any production cycle. @The product laws (Products 1, 2, 3 and 4 as given in this Org Series) apply to both a live organization and a machine organization and any organization.

Professional Auditor Bulletin (abbreviated PAB) one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available. I said, “No! It’s ... all the Professional Auditor Bulletins are distributed from London, England.” –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

(abbreviated PAB) one of a series of issues written by L. Ron Hubbard in the 1950s. The content of these bulletins is technical and promotional. Their intent was to give the professional auditor and his preclears the best possible processes and processing available at the moment it became available.

Professional Course a course in Scientology which centered around recorded lectures between May and December 1954 by LRH covering such subjects as the historical and philosophical background of Scientology, the four conditions of existence, the Axioms of Scientology and several specific processes and application of Scientology in everyday life.

a course in Scientology which centered around the basic books by L. Ron Hubbard and the Professional Course Booklets (also known as the 50 Course Booklets). These booklets were compiled from transcripts of lectures given by Ron during the spring and summer of 1952. The tapes of these lectures were supplemented by the booklets and together they formed the materials of the Professional Course. The course was six weeks in length and at the end of each week the students took an examination on what they had covered.

Professor Snodgrass a made-up name for a professor. But people would rather figure-figure evidently and argue with Professor Snodgrass on his misinterpretation of Professor Fromptf than to look at life and find out what it was all about. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

Professor Whump a made-up name for a professor.

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- profile** See graph in this glossary. There's somebody drew up the profiles of Home and Heath and whatever its name is-Mr. George something-anyway, drew him up and printed our personality analysis in The Guardian, and plotted these boys on our personality analysis, somewhat alter-ised. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
- a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him.
- an Oxford Capacity Analysis graph; a graph which plots the ten traits of a person's character based upon a personality test administered to him.
- profile lighting, basic** see BASIC PROFILE LIGHTING.
- profiteer** one who profits; that is, one who gains some advantage or acquires something of value-most often something material. Specifically in its use here, it refers to someone who takes advantage of a period of scarcity (such as during natural disasters, war, etc.) to make excessive profit from those items considered vital or necessary to survival, such as weapons, food, medical supplies, etc.
- a person who makes an unfair profit by taking advantage of public necessity.
- Profumo witnesses** a reference to the witnesses called to give evidence in the trial of Dr. Stephen Ward (1913–1963), an osteopath, who was accused of living on income from prostitution. The trial came to be called the “Profumo Affair” when investigations found that one of Ward’s women, Christine Keeler (1942–), had had illegal sexual relations with British statesman John Profumo (1915–) and that Profumo had earlier lied about this.
- reference to the witnesses brought before trial over the Profumo exposé which concerned John Dennis Profumo (1915 -), British secretary of state for war from 1960 until 5 June 1963 and Stephen Thomas Ward (1913 - 1963), British osteopath and society portraitist. Ward had introduced a Christine Keeler to Profumo in the early 1960s. In March 1963, Profumo lied to Parliament about an affair he had with Christine Keeler, who at the same time had been seeing Captain Yevgeni Ivanov, a Soviet attaché in London. The moral and security aspects of the scandal fed newspaper headlines for weeks. Ward, who was on trial for living off the earnings of prostitutes, disclosed the fact that Profumo had lied to Cabinet members earlier that year. Keeler

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herself was the principal witness at Ward's trial held during the summer, although in 1962 she had been convicted of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice with regards to two other affairs she had been involved in. Profumo resigned from office after confessing that he had lied.

prognosis	<p>a forecast or forecasting; especially a prediction of the probable course of a disease in an individual and the chances of recovery.</p> <p>a prediction of the probable course of a disease in an individual and the chances of recovery.</p>
prognostication	<p>prediction, especially from signs or indications.</p>
Program Chief	<p>the post in the Programs Branch which is responsible for getting programs executed in the orgs assigned to it. See also Programs Branch in this glossary. The Program Chiefs of FOLO</p> <p>the post in the Programs Branch which is responsible for getting programs executed in the orgs assigned to it. See also Programs Branch in this glossary.</p>
programed	<p>given the overall planning of the courses, auditing and study one should follow for the next extended time period. So, you've got a new staff member of some kind or another—he's just been hired or something—he must be brought in there and programed.</p> <p>drawn up with a program any series of actions designed by a C/S to bring about definite results in a preclear. A program usually includes several sessions. See also Case Supervisor and preclear in this glossary. It's programed with standard Case Supervisor data.</p> <p>drawn up with a program any series of actions designed by a C/S to bring about definite results in a preclear. A program usually includes several sessions. See also Case Supervisor and preclear in this glossary.</p> <p>given the overall planning of the courses, auditing and study one should follow for the next extended time period.</p>
progressive	<p>a person who favors or strives for reform in politics, education or other fields.</p>
project	<p>cause (one's voice) to be heard clearly and at a distance. pursues continues to discuss (a subject, topic, etc.). reaction action in response to some influence, event, etc,</p>

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projectiles	objects made to be shot with force through the air, such as cannon shells, bullets or rockets.
projects	causes to move forward, or onward in any direction.
promiscuous	having sexual relations with many people.
promise the moon	see MOON, PROMISE THE.
promo	promotion.
promontory	a peak of high land that juts out into a body of water.
Promotion Department	(also called the Department of Promotion and Marketing) the department responsible for sending out informative promotion (magazines, brochures, etc.) on all services and items the org delivers.
promptitude	the quality or condition of being prompt, that is, happening at the time stated exactly.
Prom-Reg	an abbreviation for the Department of Promotion and Registration.
pronoun	a word that is used in the place of a noun (a word that names a person, place or thing). The word pronoun comes from the Latin pro, instead of, in the place of + noun. Examples of pronouns are he, she, it, them, theirs, etc.
pronouns	words that are used in the place of nouns (words that name a person, place or thing). The word pronoun comes from the Latin pro, instead of, in the place of + noun. Examples of pronouns are he, she, it, them, theirs, etc. And let's take this silly shift of pronouns. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
	words that are used in the place of nouns (words that name a person, place or thing). The word pronoun comes from the Latin pro, instead of, in the place of + noun. Examples of pronouns are he, she, it, them, theirs, etc.
pronunciation	the way something is said.
proof of the pudding	see PUDDING, PROOF OF THE.
	a shortened version of the old proverb 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.

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the true test of something. A shortened form of the expression the proof of the pudding is in the eating, an old proverb 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.

proof of the pudding is in the eating, The Actual use is the best test. This saying appears in Don Quixote, by Miguel de Cervantes.

proof of the pudding is the eating, the 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. A variation of the old proverb “the proof of the pudding is in the eating.”

proof up to make resistant or impervious (incapable of being injured or impaired) to something.

prop short for property a usually movable item, other than costumes or scenery, used on the set of a theater production, motion picture, etc.; any object handled or used by an actor in a performance. Used figuratively in this lecture.

propagandists people involved in producing or spreading propaganda. See also propaganda in this glossary.

Prophet, The a book written by Kahlil Gibran (1883–1931), poet, artist and philosopher born in Lebanon. The Prophet was published in 1923 and has since been translated into more than twenty languages. It is a series of poetic writings covering a wide array of subjects such as love, children, marriage, self-knowledge, work, joy, sorrow and freedom. It

propitiate act in a manner calculated to reduce the anger or win the favor of another; try to make calm or quiet.

attempt to appease or buy off some danger or imagined danger.

proposition (US informal) a business enterprise; an affair to be dealt with; an undertaking. But auditing brains is not a paying proposition; doesn’t accomplish very much. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

(US informal) a business enterprise; an affair to be dealt with; an undertaking.

propoundous proponderance a humorous play on “profound utterance” to indicate the heavy significance of the question.

propoundous propunderance n. a variation of propounding preponderance.

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a humorous pronunciation of “profoundest preponderance” from profoundest of the deepest meaning; of the greatest and most broadly inclusive significance and preponderance the fact or quality of being superior in power, influence, force, etc.

owner. He is the sole proprietor. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

one who owns and operates a business establishment.

owner.

propsman the person in a theatrical company who is responsible for securing, handling and storing props (short for properties), which are the usually movable items, other than costumes or scenery, used on the set of a theater production, motion picture, etc.

pros and cons all that can be said for or against something. Pro is a Latin word meaning "for." Con is a contraction of contra (Latin for "against"). Now, as we look on the pros and cons, and the pluses and minuses on this type of an approach, it is a very blunt approach, and it demanded certain tools. -Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)

all that can be said for or against something. Pro is a Latin word meaning “for”. Con is a contraction of contra (Latin for “against”).

proscribe prohibit as wrong or dangerous; condemn.

prosepah a made-up word.

Protein 21 Concentrate

See also **Mennen Co.**

protein molecule theory same as punched protein molecule theory.

protein molecule~ small particles of the chief substance making up plant and animal bodies.

Protestant	of or pertaining to the Protestant church, the Christian body that separated from the Catholic church in the 16th century religious movement for reform of certain doctrines and practices of the Catholic church.
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proton	one of the particles that make up the nucleus of an atom. A proton has a single positive electric charge.
protons	tiny particles found in the center of an atom. Protons have a positive electric charge.
protoplasm	essential living matter of cells. "He is a biochemical protoplasm which goes no place." - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63) essential living matter of cells. the essential living matter of cells.
protoplasm line	see genetic line in this glossary.
prot'g'	a person who receives guidance, help, training and support from someone who is older and has more experience or influence.
proven-up	fully documented and demonstrated to be a fact.
proverbial princess and her seven mattresses, the	a reference to The Princess and the Pea, a well-known story by Danish author Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875). Proverbial refers to a short, popular phrase or saying that is so well-known it has passed into the common language as “the proverbial fog of London” or “the proverbial cold wind in Chicago” (Chicago is known as the “Windy City”).
province	sphere or field of activity or authority as of a person; office, function or business.
provision	preparation for by making arrangements.
provocateur	a person who provokes trouble or incites to violence, riot, etc.
provocateurs	people who provoke trouble, cause dissension or the like; agitators.
provoked	angry, irritated; annoyed. -Webster's New World Dictionary.
proximity	nearness. the state or quality of being near; nearness in space, time, etc.
Prudence Penny	a female pen name of American journalist and author Hyman Goldberg (1908–1970). The name, Prudence Penny, (implying the use of extreme or excessive economy or frugality) was invented in the early twentieth century with the idea that it would appeal to

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housewives. Originally used as the byline for an author of a cooking column in a New York newspaper, Goldberg took over the column using his experience as a semiprofessional and experienced cook. His articles were routinely comical, often starting with a joke or amusing anecdote. He also wrote humorous cookbooks, including *Man in the Kitchen*, which was published under his own name.

Prudential Life	a reference to The Prudential Insurance Company of America.
Prudential Life Insurance	the name of a major life and health insurance company in the US.
Prussianism	the militaristic spirit, system, policy or methods historically associated with the Prussians, the natives and inhabitants of the former state in north-central Germany which became a military power in the eighteenth century. The Prussians are often depicted as authoritarian, militaristic and extremely orderly, a characterization based on the unswerving obedience of their army.
pseudomania maritima	a made-up term poking fun at psychiatric nomenclature.
Psi galaxy	a designation for a galaxy. (PSI is the 23rd letter of the Greek alphabet.)
psoriasis	a chronic skin disease characterized by scaly, reddish patches.
psuckoanalysis	<p>a derogatory pronunciation of psychoanalysis. See psychoanalysis in this glossary. Now, that's a sweeping statement when you come to think about it, because the psychologist and the psuckoanalysis people have all of them, maintained that "If you could just clear up childhood, you'd be all right." –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p> <p>a derogatory pronunciation of psychoanalysis. See psychoanalysis in this glossary.</p>
psychedelic	of, pertaining to or noting any of various drugs producing a mental state characterized by a profound sense of intensified sensory perception, sometimes accompanied by severe perceptual distortion and hallucinations and by extreme feelings of either euphoria or despair.
psychiatric	of or having to do with psychiatry. See also psychiatrist in this glossary. Education, psychotherapy with electrodes, brainectomies– that's the new psychiatric operation they take out the whole brain. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July

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66)

of or having to do with psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. You know, in other words, a psychiatric experimental approach, human vivisection or something of this sort, very easily, by setting up a problem wherein an individual was made utterly frantic by numbers of people telling him that he had had a phone call but they didn't know whether it was a man or a woman or what it was about or where it was from. - The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

of or having to do with psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. I don't care-that's a psychiatric term, of course. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. I mean, it's just a reactive bank. Almost psychiatric.

of or having to do with psychiatry the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

of or having to do with psychiatry. See also psychiatrist in this glossary.

of or having to do with psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary.

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of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

of or having to do with psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. And I gave this book to a fellow who operated a psychiatric-textbook house, not because I trusted him or knew him, but because he said he'd like to publish it.

psychiatrie

of or having to do with psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. The stories involved here would make what's turned out in uni- i~, ~'11 versity labs and the psychiatric blokes and this sort of thing-would stagger them, man. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

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psychiatrist

a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. This means that doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists may not use one.

a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See, also 0 psychiatry in this glossary. And one of the clippings I got the other day M' ~ g' was a yap-yap about a psychiatrist; it was very funny. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. Therefore, the poor old ruddy psychiatrist never gets a crack at anything but a suppressive or a PTS. -Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. Psychiatrists all of a sudden start walking around telling every member of your congregation that they ought to sign papers and suits against the Church and you. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. Psychiatry, by the way -we find psychiatry hard to understand because the psychiatrist is always doing something on a goal line that we don't understand. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

a physician engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. And the only person you wouldn't convince and so forth would be somebody who was utterly unconscious, like a psychiatrist.

a physician engaged in psychiatry the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

a physician engaged in psychiatry the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatric in this glossary.

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a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary.

a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

one who practices psychiatry, the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. If you used any terminology that is used by the psychiatrist, you don't know what you're getting into. ¶Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. And those psychiatrists were very hungry lions; they were very hungry, very hungry, very proud, very proud lions, beating their paws against their somewhat mangy chests, saying, ``We are the bosses of this here arena." ¶Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

a physician engaged in psychiatry, the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. And those psychiatrists were very hungry lions; they were very hungry, very hungry, very proud, very proud lions, beating their paws against their somewhat mangy chests, saying, ``We are the bosses of this here arena." ¶Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

a physician engaged in psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary. I've decided to be mad at psychiatrists.

psychiatrists

a physician engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary.

physicians engaged in the practice of psychiatry. See also psychiatry in this glossary.

physicians engaged in the practice of psychiatry (the supposed

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medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders).

physicians engaged in the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

psychiatrologus n. a made-up word.

psychiatry the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. Psychiatry and psychology were complete failures—even destructive.

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. The human soul does not exist! Psychiatry has proven it!

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. And if you knew nothing else than what I've just told you about the mind, you would be successful; more successful than medicine, and more successful than psychology and psychiatry, and certainly more successful than psychoanalysis. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. . . . is appropriating sixteen billion bucks to let psychiatry figure out how to give quicker and faster prefrontal loboto mies to more people. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63) ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. The people in charge of psychiatry and communism and the United Mine Workers, they're just - they're just human beings. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. Psychiatry, by the way-we find psychiatry hard to understand because the psychiatrist is always doing something on a goal line that we don't understand. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

the supposed practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

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the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. And we hear about the grind and we hear about the brilliant student and honest, those classifications have no more validity than the field of psychiatry. ⌘Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. Now, we already know that Dianetics will totally alter psychiatry.

the supposed medical practice or science of diagnosing and treating mental disorders. Really, the sensible thing for me to do about psychiatrists is simply go over and talk to them, make a couple of patients well, show them how they can make bigger fees, pat them all on the head, and you've got Dianetics and psychiatry.

psychic

of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental (opposed to physical). If you'd have walked over to him, slightly in his lingo and said, "The man's suffering from a psychic trauma." – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)

of or having to do with the psyche (soul).

of or having to do with the psyche (the spirit) or mind.

of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental (opposed to physical).

that cannot be explained by natural or known physical laws; supernatural.

that seems to be sensitive to supernatural forces.

of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental (opposed to physical). That's my candid opinion because I looked over my case histories on the subject of their treatment, and their treatment lays in too many what they call ``psychic traumas." ⌘Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

psycho-analism

a derogatory alteration of the word psychoanalysis, combining the words psychoanalysis and anal, with the suffix –ism (the doctrine, school or theory of). Even that was a lot better than "Sit down there. Start talking"- two years later he's still talking; what's left of him. Psycho-analism. –Group Processing Acceptable Pressures (5 July 1957)

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psycho-anal-ist	n. a humorous coined variation of the word psychoanalyst.
psychoanalysis	<p>a system of mental therapy developed in 1894 by Sigmund Freud (1856@1939), Austrian physician and neurologist. 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. See also aberration in this glossary. The practitioners of psychology, psychiatry and psychoanalysis believe that sex is the answer to treatment and insanity.</p> <p>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. And if you knew nothing else than what I've just told you about the mind, you would be successful; more successful than medicine, and more successful than psychology and psychiatry, and certainly more successful than psychoanalysis. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>See Freudian analysis. And ``Well, he doesn't really know anything about psychoanalysis," and so forth.</p> <p>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</p>

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subsequent failure of the subject and its offshoots. See also Freud in this glossary. Now, these individuals sit around and start worrying about themselves and start picking up things like psychoanalysis and all sorts of things to find out about themselves. - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

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a system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. See also Freudian analysis.

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see Freud in this glossary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval
10.11.89

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and here you're getting a real cut price.

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Psychoanalysis Terminable and Interminable reference to a number of papers written by Sigmund Freud and collected into several volumes. Volume V is titled Analysis, Terminable and Interminable.

psycho-anal-yst a derogatory play on the words psychoanalyst and anal. A psychoanalyst is one who practices psychoanalysis 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

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a derogatory play on the words psychoanalyst and anal. A psychoanalyst is one who practices psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

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psychoanalytic of or having to do with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

of or having to do with psychoanalysis, the mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894. See also psychoanalyst in this glossary.

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psychoanalyzing subjecting to or treating with psychoanalysis. See also psychoanalysis in this glossary.

psychoannihilation n. a humorous coined variation of psychoanalysis.

psycho-drams a made-up word.

psycholocult a joking combination of the words psychology and cult. Psycholocult they call it over there. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

a joking combination of the words psychology and cult.

psychological of or using psychology. See also psychologist in this glossary.

of or using psychology. See also psychology in this glossary.

of or using psychology, 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.

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psychological warfare	pertaining to the use of propaganda or other psychological means to influence or confuse the thinking, undermine the morale, etc., of an enemy or opponent.
psychologosis	a coined word from psychology, and -osis, a suffix meaning an abnormal or diseased condition. See also psychology in this glossary.
psychology	<p>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. Psychiatry and psychology were complete failures—even destructive.</p> <p>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. The practitioners of psychology, psychiatry and psychoanalysis believe that sex is the answer to treatment and insanity.</p> <p>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. They had the Jungvolk and the Volkswagen and they had all kinds of... all kinds of cults in Germany and one of them was psychology. – Definition of Control (4 July 1957)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Its code word was "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect.</p> <p>the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It stated that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be total effect. (Chapter 2, #3)</p> <p>the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. It states that "Nan, to be happy, must adjust to his environment!" In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect. A textbook on dialectic materialism, which is communist scientific philosophy, and a modern textbook on psychology in the United States cannot be told apart. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)</p>

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a cult which rose and expired in the first half of the twentieth century.

of or having to do with the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Psychology states that "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect.

originally the study of the spirit (psyche spirit + ology study of). In 1879 it was altered severely by Wilhelm Wundt, a Marxist at Leipzig University in Germany. He conceived that man was an animal without soul and based all of his work on this principle. Psychology thereafter became the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms.

the study of the human brain and stimulus-response mechanisms. Its code word was "Man, to be happy, must adjust to his environment." In other words, man, to be happy, must be a total effect.

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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. But of course psychology has gotten rid of the psyche very nicely by saying, "Well, we don't use the word anymore and as a matter of fact we don't even know what it means." Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)

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. They

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keep telling me in the psychology department, they keep telling me in India, they keep telling me here and telling me there that it's all too complex for anybody to know about.

psychometric	of or having to do with psychometry, the measurement of the duration, force, interrelations, or other aspects of mental processes, as by psychological tests.
psychometric testing	tests for the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes.
psychometric tests	tests for the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes. They never validated any gains in spite of the fact that they had the whole field of psychometric tests available. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)
	tests for the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes.
psychometrist	one specialized in the measurement of mental traits, abilities and processes.
psychoneurotic	neurotic exhibiting behavior characteristic of one who is insane or disturbed on some subject (as opposed to a psychotic, who is just insane in general).
psychopathic	(psychology) of or pertaining to psychopaths people whose behavior is largely amoral (without morals) and asocial (not social) and who are characterized by irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame, perverse or impulsive (often criminal) behavior, and other serious personality defects, generally without psychotic attacks or symptoms.
Psychopolitics	<p>a reference to a Russian textbook on brainwashing. The book defines psychopolitics as "the art and science of asserting and maintaining dominion over the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus and masses, and the effecting of the conquest of enemy nations through 'mental healing.' "</p> <p>PTS RD</p> <p>an abbreviation for PTS Rundown. See PTS Rundown in this glossary.</p> <p>PTS Rundown</p> <p>an auditing procedure that frees a person from the spiritual effects of suppression. The end phenomena is a preclear who is getting and keeping case gain and never again roller-coasters.</p> <p>a reference to a Russian textbook on brainwashing. The book defines psychopolitics as "the art and science of asserting and</p>

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maintaining dominion over the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus and masses, and the effecting of the conquest of enemy nations through 'mental healing.' ”

psycho-quack a coined word for a person who pretends skill or knowledge in the field of the mind and spirit. Variation of the word quack, meaning a person who pretends, professionally or publicly, to skill, knowledge or qualifications he or she does not possess.

psychos short for psychotics, persons who are physically or mentally harmful to those about them out of proportion to the amount of use they are to them. Now, that being the case, to clean it up you run into a lot of psychos, and these psychos are simply trying to stop.

individuals who are psychotic. See also psychotics in this glossary.

short for psychotics, persons who are physically or mentally harmful to those about them out of proportion to the amount of use they are to them.

psychosomatic psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychiosomatk means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physicafly within the body by derangement of the mind.

psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to 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. PART TWO, CHAPTER 5, #3

psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to 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. This, amongst other things, is the secret of psychosomatic medicine. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psycho- somatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind.

a term used in common parlance to denote a condition "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report.

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psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to 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. Guy got a psychosomatic what is it? ARC break.

psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to 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. -Dianetics The Modern Science of Mental Health.

a term used in common parlance to denote a condition “resulting from a state of mind.” Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures.

a term used in common parlance to denote a condition “resulting from a state of mind.” Such illnesses account for about seventy percent of all ills, by popular report.

caused by the mind making the body ill, or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body.

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a term used in common parlance to denote a condition “resulting from a state of mind.” Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. I think his illness is psychosomatic.

psychosomatic ill a term used in common parlance to denote a condition “resulting from a state of mind.” Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. See also psychosomatic in this glossary.

psychosomatic illness (1) psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body; the term psychosomatic means the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by

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derangement of the mind, (2) a term used in common parlance to denote a condition "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures.

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an illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body.

illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body.

illness that is caused or aggravated by mental stress. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. -3. This group is composed of people who can handle insanity and psychosomatic illness by certain technology or of people who do not think it is bad to cure insanity and such illness. Non-Scientologist Staff

psychosomatically	<p>of or characteristic of the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body. (Chapter 2, #7)</p> <p>in a psychosomatic way. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to 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.</p> <p>of or characteristic of the mind making the body ill or illnesses which have been created physically within the body by derangement of the mind. Psycho refers to mind and somatic refers to body.</p>
psychosomatics	<p>a term used in common parlance to denote conditions "resulting from a state of mind." Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures.</p>

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a term used in common parlance to denote conditions “resulting from a state of mind.” Such illnesses account for about 70 percent of all ills, by popular report. Technically, in this science, a chronic or continuing painful facsimile to which the preclear is holding to account for failures. See also facsimiles and preclear in this glossary.

psychosurgery treatment of mental disorders by means of brain surgery. Gentlemen, we now have within our power the means to perform psychosurgery simply and within a few minutes.

psychotherapist a person skilled in or occupied with treatment of mental disorder by any of various means involving communication between a trained person and the patient and including suggestion, counseling, psychoanalysis, etc.

person who treats mental conditions by counseling, Freudian analysis, etc. See also Freudian analysis.

person who treats mental conditions by counseling, Freudian analysis, etc. See also Freudian analysis in this glossary.

psychotic out of contact to a thorough extent with the present time environment and not computing into the future. The condition may be acute wherein one becomes psychotic for only a few minutes at a time and only occasionally in certain environments (as in rages or apathies) or it may be a chronic condition, or a continual disconnection with the future and present. A psychotic person who is dramatically harmful to others is considered dangerous enough to be put away. A psychotic person who is harmful on a less dramatic basis is no less harmful to their environment and is no less psychotic.

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a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him

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out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. The psychotic is concerned solely with the past. He is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and 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.

of or pertaining to 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. But I was very interested in this phenomenon that rage, psychotic rage, kidnapping, murder and all these other crimes are only allowable to a government. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

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.

a person characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. (Chapter 2, #5)

an individual who is out of contact to a thorough extent with his present time environment and who does not compute into the

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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. Don't process psychotics, that's all. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

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a person physically or mentally harmful to those about him, out of proportion to the amount of use he is.

a person suffering from psychosis. See also psychosis in this glossary.

a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them.

characterized by or afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them.

characterizing a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them.

insane; characterized by psychosis.

like 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.

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of or pertaining to psychoses, major forms of mental affliction or disease; insane.

of or pertaining to psychosis, any severe form of mental disorder; insanity.

of or pertaining to psychosis. See also psychosis in this glossary.

physically and mentally harmful; insane.

physically or mentally harmful to those about one, out of proportion to the amount of use one is.

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suffering from psychosis. Also used to refer to someone in such a state. See also psychosis in this glossary.

physically and mentally harmful; insane. The way they were driving him psychotic—you know, they drive a dog psychotic.
—Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

characterized by or afflicted with psychosis; insane. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them. (Chapter 4, #7)

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psychotic break

a sudden or abrupt change in a person's mental condition, in which the person's attention is fixated inward, on himself or his reactive mind, and he becomes severely disoriented, sometimes getting violent or destructive. I knew a psychiatrist, nursed him through a psychotic break, because he was taking it. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a mental collapse or breakdown whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted. I knew a psychiatrist, nursed him through a psychotic break, because he was taking it. —A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a mental collapse or breakdown whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted.

a term from psychiatry describing a mental collapse or breakdown, whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted. Used figuratively here.

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	(psychiatry) a mental collapse or breakdown whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted.
	(psychiatry) a mental collapse or breakdown whereby a person is severely disoriented and/or introverted. I know \nrightarrow I knew a psychiatrist, nursed him through a psychotic break, because he was taking it. \nrightarrow A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)
psychotics	people afflicted with psychosis. In psychiatry, psychosis is any major form of mental affliction or disease. In Scientology, a psychotic is classified as a person who is physically or mentally harmful to those about him out of proportion to the amount of use he is to them.
	persons who are physically or mentally harmful to those about them out of proportion to the amount of use they are to them.
psykooatrist	n. a coined variation of the word psychologist.
	a humorous variation of psychiatrist. See psychiatrist in this glossary.
psyrologists	a humorous made-up word for psychologists.
PTA	an abbreviation for Parent-Teacher Association, an organization of the parents and teachers of a school, established to improve the environment of the community for children, especially by supporting the activities of the school.
P-therapy	a squirrel technique that existed in the early 1950s.
ptomaine poisoning	a name for food poisoning, the sickness resulting from eating food contaminated by either bacterial toxins or by certain bacteria, often causing vomiting, diarrhea and prostration (physical or mental exhaustion). So named as it was earlier thought to be caused by ptomaines (substances found in decaying animal or vegetable matter). Ptomaine comes from the Greek word for corpse.
PTPs	abbreviation for present time problems. See present time problem in this glossary. Level I R1C for PTPs, R1CM.
	an abbreviation for present time problems. Present time problems are special problems that exist in the physical universe “now” on which the pc has his attention fixed. It is 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. See also

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preclear in this glossary. The first of the star-rated processes is how do you operate an E-Meter Solo—how do you clean up some PTPs and things like that on yourself?

abbreviation for present time problems. See also present time problem in this glossary.

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PTS RD an abbreviation for PTS Rundown. See PTS Rundown in this glossary.

PTS Rundown an audited rundown delivered to someone who is PTS consisting of several actions, that when completed, result in the pc being able to get and keep case gain, and never again roller-coaster.

an auditing procedure that frees a person from the spiritual effects of suppression. The end phenomena is a preclear who is getting and keeping case gain and never again roller-coasters.

PTS Type A one 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 upon 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. They, by experience, produce a great deal of trouble in the long run as their own condition does not improve adequately under such stresses to effectively combat the antagonism.

PTS Type II a potential trouble source for which the apparent suppressive person in present time is only a restimulator for the actual suppressive. The Type II always has an apparent suppressive person who is not the suppressive person on the case, is confusing the two and is acting PTS only because of restimulation, not because of suppression. The preclear who is not sure, will not disconnect or still roller-coasters or who does not brighten up,

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cannot name any SP at all, is PTS Type II.

a potential trouble source for whom the apparent suppressive person in present time is only a restimulator for the actual suppressive. The Type II always has an apparent suppressive person who is not the suppressive person on the case, is confusing the two and is acting PTS only because of restimulation, not because of suppression.

PTS, false a condition in which a person 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 will not resolve as PTSness.

public pertaining to or devoted to the welfare or well-being of the community.

Public Contact Division (Division 6A) the division which is made up of the Departments of Public Booksales, Body Routing, Public Contact and Introductory Services. The overall product of this division is people interested in Scientology. See also Department of Body Routing; Department of Introductory Services; Department of Public Bookules; Department of Public Contad; Public Contad Secretary;

Public Divisions the portion of an org responsible for introducing new people to Dianetics and Scientology, and for delivering basic introductory training and auditing to them. Originally comprising only a single division called the Distribution Division, in 1967 this function was expanded, creating three Public Divisions Division 6A, the Public Contact Division; Division 6B, the Public Servicing Division; and Division 6C, the Field Control Division. The Public Divisions steer people onto the only route that offers them a chance at working out their salvation.

the portion of a Church of Scientology organization which introduces new people to Dianetics and Scientology, and delivers basic introductory training and auditing to them. These three divisions are Division 6A, the Public Contact Division; Division 6B, the Public Servicing Division; and Division 6C, the Field Control Division.

the three divisions of an org which are responsible for introducing new people to Dianetics and Scientology and delivering basic introductory training and auditing to them. The Public Divisions

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also work toward improving the community with community services and charity activities.

Public Enemy Number One (not in official use) a criminal at the top of the FBI's list of the ten most wanted criminals.

Public Exec Sec (PES) Public Executive Secretary. The person in charge of the functions of Divisions 6A (Public Contact), 6B (Public Servicing) and 6C (Field Control). The PES is the direct senior of the Secretaries of those divisions. See also Field Control Division; Public Contact Division; Public Servicing Division.

Public Executive Secretary the executive in charge of the functions of the three Public Divisions in a Scientology organization. See also Public Divisions in this glossary.

the executive in charge of the functions of the Public Divisions in a Church of Scientology organization.

one of the organization's three executive secretaries, senior to the three Public Divisions of the organization.

Public Health Service 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 a large amount of research on diseases. You go to call on somebody in America –just shows you this deadly virus –you know the deadly virus that was just imported by the Public Health Service from China. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

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 a large amount of research on diseases.

Public Servicing Division (Division 6B) that division consisting of the Public Registration, Hubbard Dianetics Foundation, Public Services and Chaplain Departments. It is run by the Public Servicing Secretary. The overall product of the division is active Scientologists. See also Department of Pubik Registration; Department of Public Services; Department of the chaplain; Department of the Hubbard Diandics loundaflon; Public Servicing Secretary.

public works things built by the government at public expense and for public use, such as roads, docks, canals, etc.

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publisher and poet James Terry White (1845–1920), which reads in part	“If thou of fortune be bereft And in thy store there be but left Two loaves, sell one and with the dole Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul.” (Dole means a small portion. Hyacinths are plants having fragrant clusters of bell-shaped flowers in shades of white, yellow, red, blue and purple, native to the Mediterranean area and South Africa.) The poem is an adaptation of an
Pubs Org	the Scientology publications organization. At the time of this lecture there was only one, located at Saint Hill. It was responsible for the promotion, sales and distribution of LRH books, tapes and meters worldwide.
Pubs US	short for Publications Organization United States, an organization responsible for the publication, distribution and sales of L. Ron Hubbard's books and tapes as well as other Dianetics and Scientology dissemination materials via trade outlets, Scientology and Dianetics organizations, missions and units.
puckish	mischievous; impish. mischievous; impish. We tell somebody how dangerous it is to look in that direction. Or maybe we're just feeling puckish one day, and we invent a direction not to look in. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge
pucktash	n. a made-up word.
pudding, test (havingness, eating, etc.) of thea	variation of the phrase the proof of the pudding is in the eating.
pudding, test of any	a variation of the proof of the pudding is in the eating. See pudding, proof of this in this glossary.
pudding, test of this	a variation of the proverb 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.
puerperal fever	a poisoned state of the birth canal and the bloodstream occurring at childbirth. Also called childbed fever.
Puerto Rico hurricane disaster	a reference to a hurricane which devastated the island of Puerto Rico in the early 1930s. The hurricane inflicted an estimated \$30,000,000 in damage, destroyed some 36,249 buildings, rendered 18,957 families homeless, left 41,516 families without food and killed an estimated 245 people.

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pugnacious	eager and ready to fight; quarrelsome; combative.
Pujas River Project	<p>a made-up name for a project in a primitive area. Well, he trains several thousand young people to take over the Pujas River Project and they're going to be the executives and the big shots on the project and they're go-they too are going to be able to drive around in Model T Fords. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)→ January 8, 1998 ** means that these are added or upgraded definitions. This file includes definitions for all 12 of the WISE secular lectures. One key thing on the glossary for this product is to ensure that you don't use Dianetics, Scientology, etc. in your definitions if you already have some of these translated for the Church version. Ensure they are secularized. Also, see the notes regarding the illos. These are the illos from the ENGLISH WISE TRANSCRIPTS GLOSSARY and notes have been included on some of them. If for some reason you have other illos in your translation, please make sure they are coordinated as we cannot have the secular and church version illos being identical. GLOSSARY To assist in your understanding of these lectures, hard-to-find terms and other words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. An example of usage from the lectures is included at the end of each definition. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the lectures; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary.</p> <p>a made-up name for a project. Well, he trains several thousand young people to take over the Pujas River Project and they're going to be the executives and the big shots on the project and they're=they too are going to be able to drive around in Model T Fords. =A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>a made-up name for a project.</p> <p>a made-up name for a project. Well, he trains several thousand young people to take over the Pujas River Project and they're going to be the executives and the big shots on the project and they're go=they too are going to be able to drive around in Model T Fords. =A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p>
pull (pick, fish, take, etc.) (something) out of a hat	see HAT, PULL (PICK, FISH, TAKE, ETC.) (SOMETHING) OUT OF A.
pull (something) off	<p>(informal) perform (something) successfully, especially something difficult.</p> <p>(informal) perform (something) successfully, especially</p>

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something difficult. Now, it's very easy to pull that one off. ¹Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(informal) perform (something) successfully, especially something difficult. Now, it's very easy to pull that one off. ²Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

pull a (my) long gray see BEARD, PULL A (MY) LONG GRAY.

pull every gun see GUN, PULL EVERY.

pull off If you pull off something very difficult, you manage to achieve it successfully. [ex - It will be a very, very fine piece of mountaineering if they pull it off.] Q

pull one's freight see FREIGHT, PULL ONE'S.

pull the fat (stuff, etc.) out of the fire see FAT (STUFF, ONE) OUT OF THE FIRE, PULL THE.

pull up (one's) socks pull (oneself) together and endeavor to do better.

pulled a couple of rabbits out of the hat a variation of produced the rabbit out of the hat, produced unexpectedly an answer or solution, etc., when success appears impossible or the situation seems hopeless; an allusion to the magician's art.

pulling a long arrow see ARROW, PULLING A LONG.

pulling the punches acting or speaking with fear, caution or hesitation; being overly restrained.

pulling the rug out from underneath ceasing to give important support or help to (someone or something), especially without giving any warning.

Pulmotors plural of Pulmotor, a trademark for an apparatus used in applying artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs. It is a combination of the words pulmonary (of the lungs) and motor. -Webster's New World Dictionary.

pulse counting, Chinese system of a reference to a method of examination and diagnosis used in certain Chinese medical practices. A pulse is the rhythmic throbbing of the blood vessels that can be felt in various locations in a body, as on the wrists or neck. Since ancient times, traditional Chinese medicine has considered the pulse an important part of the investigation of a patient's health. The examination involves feeling the pulse in several places of the body, at different times, and using different pressures when

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checking. Such an examination can take several hours and is sometimes the only one made. From this, the doctor can supposedly determine which organs are diseased and foretell the time of death or recovery.

pulse, finger on the	knowledge of the tendency or drift of something. A figurative use of the practice of checking a person's pulse (beating of the heart) by putting one's fingers on the wrist.
pulverized	(slang) defeated, hurt badly or, figuratively, rendered helpless.
pumice	a light, spongy stone thrown up from volcanoes.
pummeling	beating or thrashing with or as if with the fists.
pummy	n. a coined variation of pumie or pumice stone, a white, gray, yellowish or brownish porous rock containing dissolved glass, and formed by cooling and hardening lava. It is a light rock with the ability of being able to float in water and is used in powdered or lumped form as a scouring, scrubbing or polishing substance.
pump up	get worked up by great effort.
pumpkin	(slang) a stupid, self-important person. Used humorously in this lecture.
Pumpkin Center	<p>a reference to a small town or rustic location. In the United States, various places, as in Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee, carry the name Pumpkin Center. (The term pumpkin is sometimes used to denote a rural area or community or a small town.)</p> <p>a made-up name for a place, from pumpkin a small town or rural community; a rustic place; a town in the sticks (rural or suburban areas).</p> <p>a made-up name for a place, from pumpkin a small town or rural community; a rustic place; a town in the sticks (rural or suburban areas). We can make it technologically, we can make it personally, we can make it on the various dynamics, we can make it internationally, we can make it around the world without any trouble and we can make it in America in Oshkosh and Pumpkin Center and Washington, DC and New York City and other hick places. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a made-up name for a place, from pumpkin a small town or rural community; a rustic place; a town in the sticks (rural or suburban areas). We can make it technologically, we can make it</p>

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personally, we can make it on the various dynamics, we can make it internationally, we can make it around the world without any trouble and we can make it in America in Oshkosh and Pumpkin Center and Washington, DC and New York City and other hick places. ♪Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

pump-priming the action of providing financial aid or increasing governmental expenditures in an attempt to stimulate the economy. This is used in reference to the various relief programs enacted by US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945) in an attempt to speed economic recovery of the United States from the Great Depression of the 1930s. (To prime a pump means to prepare it for operation.)

a variation of the phrase priming the pump giving financial aid to an enterprise in the hope that it will become self-supporting. From starting a pump working by pouring in water to establish suction.

punch conduct oneself, especially against difficulties, with continued effort, determination and morale.

forceful, vigorous or effective quality in an activity or in anything spoken or written; vigor, weight, effectiveness.

(informal) vigorous force or effectiveness.

punch (something) up (colloquial) enhance, accentuate or heighten the effect of (something).

(slang) improve (something); increase the energy, impressiveness, etc., of (something).

(slang) improve (something); increase the energy, impressiveness, etc., of (something). They don't get that idea very well, and it kind of drops out of sight every now and then and you have to punch it back up and put it back in line again. ♪Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

(slang) improve (something); increase the energy, impressiveness, etc., of (something). They don't get that idea very well, and it kind of drops out of sight every now and then and you have to punch it back up and put it back in line again. ♪Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

punch home show clearly; emphasize; make (someone) realize; demonstrate.

Punch, pleased (worried, proud, friendly, alive, etc.) as extremely delighted or

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pleased (or worried, proud, friendly, etc.) about something. This expression comes from a comic puppet show called “Punch and Judy” which was especially popular in England. The show originated in Italy in the 1600s with the main character of the play named Pulcinello. When it appeared in England, the name of the main character became Punchinello and was later shortened to Punch. Punch is an ugly character with a humpback and a large hooked nose, who enjoys hitting people, specifically his nagging wife Judy and their baby. The selfsatisfaction and pleasure with his evil deeds is shown by him often singing to himself, thus giving rise to the expression pleased as Punch. The phrase, as Punch, is also used with other modifiers (such as alive and friendly) to mean extremely or very much.

Punch, pleased as very pleased. From Punch, the main character frequently seen in puppet shows, especially in England, who outwits and triumphs over ennui, disease, death and the devil. Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in his naughty ways and is conspicuously pleased and proud over his ultimate victory. And they'll be pleased as Punch. –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

(colloquial) very pleased; delighted. From Punch, the main character frequently seen in puppet shows, especially in England, who outwits and triumphs over ennui, disease, death and the devil. Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in his naughty ways and is conspicuously pleased and proud over his ultimate victory.

very pleased. From Punch, the main character frequently seen in puppet shows, especially in England, who outwits and triumphs over ennui, disease, death and the devil. Punch is always singing with self-satisfaction in his naughty ways and is conspicuously pleased and proud over his ultimate victory.

punch, pull a soften a blow; be lenient and moderate.

Punch, worried as greatly worried. From Punch, the main character in puppet shows frequently seen in England. Punch had a humped back, a hooked nose and a fierce temper. He was constantly beating people with his stick, including Judy (his wife) and their baby.

punched-tape card a card with holes or notches positioned in it for interpretation by an automatic data-processing machine or for quick mechanical selection.

punches, pulling the acting or speaking with fear, caution or hesitation; being overly restrained.

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punching (something) up	(slang) improving (something); increasing the energy, impressiveness, etc., of (something).
punch-up	(colloquial) enhancement or accentuation.
punctured	reduced or put an end to, as if by piercing.
Punic Wars	in ancient history, the three struggles between Rome and Carthage. The name Punic, meaning Phoenician, is a Roman term for the Carthaginians because they had once been a colony founded by the Phoenicians in northern Africa. The First Punic War was fought from 264 - 241 b.c., the second from 218 - 201 b.c. and the third from 149 - 146 b.c. Rome was victorious in all three wars.
punishment drive	pain, deprivation or other unpleasant consequence imposed on or experienced by an organism responding incorrectly under specific conditions so that, through avoidance, the desired learning or behavior becomes established.
punishment-drive theory	a reference to a psychological “theory” that proposes that pain or deprivation imposed on an organism (as punishment for its actions) will establish desired behavior or response patterns.
punk	(slang) any inferior, insignificant person.
puns	humorous uses of words or of words which are formed or sounded alike but have different meanings, in such a way as to play on two or more of the possible applications; plays on words.
pup (or dog), sick as (or sicker than) a	extremely or violently ill, very sick and nauseated, etc., and which alludes to the physical convulsions of a dog vomiting. This phrase can also be used figuratively.
puppy to the root	<p>a coined phrase expressing thoroughness, completeness; all the way. This phrase may come from the idea of a young dog persistently tracking or trailing something or digging in the ground for something for which he has caught the scent. The word root is often used in phrases indicating thoroughness or totality and may allude to the fact that if one goes down to the root (such as of a tree or plant), one is including the entirety of something down to the very bottom or base.</p> <p>a coined phrase denoting completeness or thoroughness, like a young dog (puppy) persistently digging, tracking or trailing something.</p>
Purcell	a person who tried to seize Dianetics in 1951.

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- purchasing power** the ability to buy things, as measured by the amount of money one earns or has available.
- Pure Food and Drug Administration** a humorous reference to the Food and Drug Administration of the United States government.
- purgatory** the state after death in which, per the teaching of the Roman Catholic church, the soul destined for heaven is purified. Per this religion, only the perfect can go to heaven, and some believers die who have still unpunished or unrepented minor sins on their conscience, so these go to purgatory to be purged (cleansed) of such sins by suffering and repentance. The old-timers way back when making a big pitch out of this, trying to steer people into purgatory before their time, always said it another way “Ye who would learn to command must first learn to obey.” –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)
- the state after death in which, per the teaching of the Roman Catholic church, the soul destined for heaven is purified. Per this religion, only the perfect can go to heaven, and some believers die who have still unpunished or unrepented minor sins on their conscience, so these go to purgatory to be purged (cleansed) of such sins by suffering and repentance.
- Purif** short for Purification Rundown a special rundown (series of steps or actions) designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent case gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing.
- short for Purification Rundown, a special rundown designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent case gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing. See also rundown in this glossary.
- short for Purification Rundown a special rundown (series of steps or actions) designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent case gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing.
@[Org board] Purif C/S
- Purification Rundown** a program of exercise, sauna sweat-out, nutrition and properly ordered personal schedule. It cleans out and purifies one's system of all the accumulated impurities such as drugs, insecticides and pesticides, food preservatives, etc., which by their presence and restimulative effects could prevent or delay freeing the being spiritually through Scientology processing.

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a special rundown (series of specific actions done on a case) designed to purify and clean out of one's system the restimulative drug or chemical residues which could act to prevent case gain from Dianetics or Scientology processing. Abbreviation Purif. See also case gain; restimulation. Q

a program of exercise, sauna sweat-out, nutrition and properly ordered personal schedule. It cleans out and purifies one's system of all the accumulated impurities such as drugs, insecticides and pesticides, food preservatives, etc., which by their presence and restimulative effects could prevent or delay freeing the being spiritually through Scientology processing. S

a special rundown (series of related actions which culminate in a specific end result) designed to clean out and purify one's body of all accumulated impurities such as drugs, insecticides, pesticides, food preservatives and other toxins which could delay one's spiritual progress in Scientology.

a special rundown (series of specific actions

purist strictly observant of and insistent on purity in language, style, etc.

Puritan any member of a Protestant group in England and the American Colonies who, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, wanted a reformation of the Church of England, so as to purify it from elaborate ceremonies and forms.

having to do with the group of radical English Protestants that arose in the late sixteenth century and became a major force in England during the seventeenth century. Puritans wanted to "purify" the church of England by eliminating traces of its origins to the Roman Catholic church. They urged a strict moral code. Their influence spread during the seventeenth century to include Holland and America. Many Puritans were persecuted in their homeland and went to America, settling the colonies that eventually became Massachusetts.

Puritans a group of radical English Protestants that arose in the sixteenth century and became a major force in England during the seventeenth century. Puritans wanted to "purify" the Church of England by eliminating traces of its origins in the Roman Catholic Church. In addition, they urged a strict moral code and placed a high value on hard work. Many Puritans, persecuted in their homeland, left England, some emigrating to Holland and many to America in the 1620s and 1630s, settling colonies that

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eventually became Massachusetts. Well, I imagine the Puritans of Holland and the Puritans of America were widely divergent in their mores although they were, by label, the same group. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

a group of Protestants that arose in the sixteenth century within the Church of England, demanding the simplification of doctrine and worship, and greater strictness in religious discipline. During part of the seventeenth century the Puritans became a powerful political party.

a group of radical English Protestants that arose in the 16th century and became a major force in England during the 17th century. Puritans wanted to “purify” the Church of England by eliminating traces of its origins in the Roman Catholic Church. In addition, they urged a strict moral code and placed a high value on hard work. Many Puritans, persecuted in their homeland, left England, some emigrating to Holland and many to America in the 1620s and 1630s, settling colonies that eventually became Massachusetts.

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persons who wanted simpler forms of worship and stricter morals than others did in the Protestant church during the 1500s and 1600s. Many Puritans settled in New England (USA).

a group of radical English Protestants that arose in the late sixteenth century and became a major force in England during the seventeenth century. Puritans wanted to “purify” the church of

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England by eliminating traces of its origins to the Roman Catholic Church. They urged a strict moral code. Many Puritans were persecuted in their homeland and went to America, settling the colonies that eventually became Massachusetts. You think the Puritans were pureîread their list of laws. îMarriage (2 Jan. 60)

a group of radical English Protestants that arose in the late sixteenth century and became a major force in England during the seventeenth century. Puritans wanted to ``purify" the church of England by eliminating traces of its origins to the Roman Catholic Church. They urged a strict moral code. Many Puritans were persecuted in their homeland and went to America, settling the colonies that eventually became Massachusetts. You think the Puritans were pure¸read their list of laws. ¸Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

purloined stolen.

purple moon, once in a a coined variation of once in a blue moon.

purpose intended and desired result; aim, goal.

Purpose Clearing short for Post Purpose Clearing, the action of fully clearing up with the individual the purpose of his post, any confusions he may have with that purpose, and establishing how that purpose aligns with the actions of his area and the organization as a whole. It is an essential part of hatting. It requires an auditor and an E-Meter and is done in session. See also post in this glossary. And so the proper sequence to handle anybody on this line is Method 1, Method 2 (blow Method 3—leave that to him, leave it to the Academy, leave it to somebody else, see? You won't do very much Method 3), and then Purpose Clearing.

Post Purpose Clearing, the action of fully clearing up with the individual the purpose of his post, any confusions he may have with that purpose, and establishing how that purpose aligns with the actions of his area and the organization as a whole. It is an essential part of hatting. It requires an auditor and an E-Meter and is done in session.

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purpose of preventing child abuse. For example the American Professional Society

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on the Abuse of Children (APSAC); the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) headquartered in England; and the British Association for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect. The purpose of these organizations is to prevent children from suffering as a result of abuse and ill treatment, and to assist them to overcome it while protecting them from further harm. It also works to create greater public awareness of the nature and effects of child abuse. Similar societies have been organized in other countries.

purposes	<p>the survival routes chosen by an individual, a species or a unit of matter or energy in the accomplishment of its goal. Purposes is also an Awareness Level represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also Awareness Level and org board in this glossary. But there we have Understanding and the next one to it, to the right would be Purposes.</p> <p>the survival routes chosen by an individual, a species or a unit of matter or energy in the accomplishment of its goal. Purposes is also an Awareness Level represented on the org board of a Scientology organization. See also Awareness Level and org board in this glossary.</p>
purselectomy	a made-up word.
pursuant to	following upon.
push-button	operated by or as if by push buttons. Used figuratively.
pushed by the boards	see BOARDS, PUSHED BY THE.
pusher	(slang) a person who sells drugs illegally. Agent “This is your commission from the South American drug pushers.”
pushrods	rods in an overhead-valve engine that are part of the linkage used to open and close valves.
pusillanimity	the state or condition of being pusillanimous (lacking courage or resolution; faint-hearted); timidity; cowardliness.
puss	<p>(slang) the face; mouth. Anybody felt like socking himself in the jaw is ... you know, a good sock in the puss would be acceptable? –Group Processing Acceptable Pressures (5 July 1957)</p> <p>(slang) the face. And to get all of that square in your thetan puss twice, and get confused about where base was. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)</p>

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(slang) face.

(slang) the face.

(slang) the face; mouth.

put (keep, bring, etc.) one's nose to the grindstone see NOSE TO THE GRINDSTONE, PUT (KEEP, BRING, ETC.) ONE'S.

put (something) to bed complete, forget about or have no further concern with (something). A variation of lay to rest.

put away (colloquial) consigned to a jail, mental hospital, etc.

put one's shoulder to the wheel see SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL, PUT ONE'S.

put out (nautical) to leave, as a port; depart.

put the cap on see CAP ON, PUT THE.

put to it (slang) to be put to it is to be strained or exhausted. [ex - Man, I'm really put to it ! What a day !] [ex - There's so much left to do, we're going to be put to it to finish this on time!] (see NTC's Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs and Other Idiomatic Verbal Phrases)

put up against it made to confront (something); made to face (something). Variation of up against.

putt (golf) hit a golf ball that's on the putting green (a smooth area of grass around the hole) to put it into the hole. That's the time it should be broken down-not until you have three woods in your right hand and four irons in your left hand and you're going to putt with the heel of your golf shoe, see? -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

(golf) hit a golf ball that's on the putting green (a smooth area of grass around the hole) to put it into the hole.

putting any stock in having any faith in, giving credence to or attributing real significance to.

putty on the end of (one's) nose a humorous reference to the use of make-up putty, as in theater or cinematography, to create a particular look or image.

putty-fingered m. a coined term for someone who is clumsy. This is possibly a variation of butter-fingered, a term used to describe a person who is apt to let things fall or slip through his fingers, as if they were

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greased with butter.

PV=ID ^x	<p>This formula expresses the Potential Value of an individual. I represents intelligence, and D represents dynamic.</p> <p><i>a mathematical expression of the Potential Value of an individual. I represents intelligence, and D represents dynamic.</i></p>
Pygmies	members of a people native to southeast Asia (e.g., Philippine islands) and equatorial Africa having a hereditary body height of from four to five feet.
pyramid	a massive monument found especially in Egypt, serving as a tomb or temple. Used figuratively in this lecture.
pyrene gun	n. a reference to a fire extinguisher containing carbon tetrachloride (also known as pyrene).
Pyrenees	<p>a mountain range between Spain and France.</p> <p>a mountain range between Spain and France which extends a distance of 280 miles and covers an area of 20,000 square miles.</p>
pyrobenzo-amino-phyllaline	a made-up chemical formula for Dianazene. See also Dianazene in this glossary.
Pythagoreans	those who followed the teachings of Pythagoras, the main tenets of which were the transmigration of souls (reincarnation) and the belief that all relationships in the universe could be expressed numerically.
Q and Aed	(from “Question and Answer”) in Scientology, a coined expression which means did not get an answer to one's question, failed to complete something, or deviated from an intended course of action. An auditor who starts a process, just gets it going, gets a new idea because of pc cognition, takes up the cognition and abandons the original process is Q-and-Aing.
Q quantity	same as Q factor.
Q., Maisy	a made-up name for a person.
QBC	abbreviation for Queen's Bench Counsel or Queen's Barrister Court. At one time, the English sovereign (queen or king) presided in this court and the court followed the sovereign when he/she moved from one place to another. The purpose originally was to keep the queen or king's peace. The Queen's Bench is now a division of the judicial system. The head of the judiciary system

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nominates the members of the Queen's Counsel (barristers) and they are appointed by the crown and are the only ones who have the power to plea at the bar and engage in conducting the trial or argument of causes.

- QCB-1 a designation for an electronic echo device used on a ship to detect submarines underwater. ``A QCB-1 antisubmarine electronic echo device, an ASDIC QCB-1⌞ this is the way it is built." ⌞Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)
- QDBX a reference to the numerous bureaus and agencies established by the United States government during the Great Depression (that period of economic crisis and lowered business activity occurring in the United States from 1929 through most of the 1930s). Formed to counter the effects of the depression, so many organizations were created they were commonly referred to by their initials and collectively as the alphabetical agencies.
- QED abbreviation from the Latin quod erat demonstrandum which literally means "which was to be shown or demonstrated." It is used at the end of the proof of some statement (especially a mathematical formula) with the meaning "Thus have we proved the proposition stated above, as we were required to do." The expression is sometimes used with the sense of "quite easily done." And somebody who has been put through the TRs can then use CCH processes. QED –nothing to it. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
- abbreviation from the Latin quod erat demonstrandum which literally means "which was to be shown or demonstrated." It is used at the end of the proof of some statement (especially a mathematical formula) with the meaning "Thus have we proved the proposition stated above, as we were required to do." The expression is sometimes used with the sense of "quite easily done."
- Qs knowledge is a pyramid, and knowledge as a pyramid has a common denominator which evaluates all other data below it. At the top point of this pyramid is what could be called a Q, and it could also be called a common denominator. It is in common to every other datum in this pyramid full of data. The Os are the highest echelon from which all other things are derived. Q comes from quad in Q.E.D. (quad erat demonstrandum), meaning "which was to be shown or demonstrated," used specifically in mathematical proofs. The Qs can be found in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.

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knowledge is a pyramid, and knowledge as a pyramid has a common denominator which evaluates all other data below it. At the top point of this pyramid is what could be called a Q, and it could also be called a common denominator. 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. Q comes from quod in Q.E.D. (quod erat demonstrandum), meaning “which was to be shown or demonstrated,” used specifically in mathematical proofs.

Q-Tip	(trademark) a brand of cotton-tipped swab used especially for cleansing a small area or for applying medications or cosmetics.
quadjillion	a made-up name for a number to indicate a huge amount of something.
quadrilateral	(geometry) any figure formed by four lines.
quadrillions	plural of quadrillion, which in U.S. usage is a quantity equal to one thousand trillion. -Words of Science.
quail	flinch or show fear.
Qual Interview and Invoice	<p>that section in an org which is responsible for logging in and invoicing out of the Qualifications Division all paying publics, collecting all monies due, reporting all nonpaying persons as nonhandled to the Director of Validity, logging all staff in and out, invoicing contracted staff at no charge and collecting from noncontracted staff. Its product is well and properly routed publics. Abbreviated Qual I and 1. Now, Division 5, Department 15 is now called the Department of Validity, and has a Director of Validity, and it has Qual Interview and Invoice, and it has the Examiner, and it has Certs and Awards.</p> <p>that section in an org which is responsible for logging in and invoicing out of the Qualifications Division all paying publics, collecting all monies due, reporting all nonpaying persons as nonhandled to the Director of Validity, logging all staff in and out, invoicing contracted staff at no charge and collecting from noncontracted staff. Its product is well and properly routed publics. Abbreviation Qual I and I.</p> <p>that section in an org which is responsible for logging in and invoicing out of the Qualifications Division all paying publics, collecting all monies due, reporting all nonpaying persons as nonhandled to the Director of Validity, logging all staff in and out, invoicing contracted staff at no charge and collecting from</p>

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noncontracted staff. Its product is well and properly routed
publics. Abbreviated Qual I and I.

Qual Sec

short for Qualifications Secretary. See Qualifications Secretary in
this glossary.

short for Qualifications Secretary.

short for Qualifications Secretary, the head of the Qualifications
Division in a Scientology organization. For some peculiar
reason—for some peculiar reason—why, the Tech Sec and the
Qual Sec and so forth have trouble with a scarcity of materials on
some of these subjects.

short for Qualifications Secretary, the head of the Qualifications
Division in a Scientology organization. For some peculiar reason-
for some peculiar reason-why, the Tech Sec and the Qual Sec and
so forth have trouble with a scarcity of materials on some of these
subjects. -Suppressives and GAEs (2 Aug. 66)

Qualifications Secretary, the head of the Qualifications Division
and the one responsible for this division achieving its overall
product of (a) effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff
members obtaining their products, and (b) a corrected org and its
products.

short for Qualifications Secretary the head of the Qualifications
Division in a Scientology organization. See also Qual in this
glossary.

short for Qualifications Secretary the head of the Qualifications
Division in a Scientology organization. The prime purpose of the
Qualifications Division is to ensure the results of Scientology,
correct them when needful and attest to them when attained. It
exists to ensure that valid completions do occur and to swiftly
spot and correct nonstandardness where it occurs.

short for Qualifications Secretary the head of the Qualifications
Division in a Scientology organization. See also Qualifications
Division in this glossary.

short for Qualifications Secretary the head of the Qualifications
Division (the division in a Scientology organization which is
responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a
service in an organization have achieved the expected results,
issuing certificates for such completions and caring for staff as
individuals with training and auditing).

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short for Qualifications Secretary, the head of the Qualifications Division and the one responsible for this division achieving its overall product of (a) effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff members obtaining their products, and (b) a corrected org and its products. See also Qual in this glossary.

short for Qualifications Secretary, the head of the Qualifications Division, Division 5 of the organization. The Qual Sec is responsible for effective, well-trained and fully functioning staff members obtaining their products and for a corrected org and its products.

Qualifications Division (Division 5) the prime purpose of the Qualifications Division is to ensure the results of Scientology, correct them when needful and attest to them when attained. It exists to ensure that valid completions do occur and to swiftly spot and correct nonstandardness where it occurs. The Qual Division is run by the Qualifications Secretary. See also Qualifications Secretary;

the division of a Scientology organization responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in the org have achieved the expected results. The Qualifications Division is responsible for correcting public and staff when needful, getting them to attest to completion of actions they finish and issuing certificates for such completions. This division also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. The Qualifications Division is Division 5.

the division of a Church of Scientology organization which confirms that people who have completed a service in the org have achieved the expected results. The Qualifications Division is also responsible for correcting public and staff when needful, getting them to attest to completion of actions they finish and issuing certificates for such completions. This division also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. The Qualifications Division is Division 5.

the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. But you really are the Qualifications Division.

(Division 5) the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such

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completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing.

the division (Division 5) which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing.

the division of a Scientology organization which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing.

the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing.

the area in a Church of Scientology that sees to the enhancement, training and care of the staff; helps parishioners who have difficulty applying the principles they have learned in training; conducts internships in auditing training and verifies that parishioners have realized the full spiritual gains and abilities in their auditing and training.

(Division 5) the division which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. -If a Staff Status Zero staff member 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 provisional. Staff Status

the division (Division 5) which is responsible for ensuring that people who have completed a service in an organization have achieved the expected results, and issuing certificates for such completions. It also cares for staff as individuals with training and auditing. @The staff ratio here is one administration person in the five nontechnical divisions to one technical person in the Technical and Qualifications Divisions (excepting only staff staff auditors and field staff members who count as admin personnel).

qualifying

modifying or limiting in some way.

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Quality Inn	the name of an international chain of hotels and motels who offer midpriced, full-service accommodations.
qualms	sensations of doubt or misgiving; uneasiness. sudden feelings of uneasiness or doubt; misgivings.
quanta	(physics) the plural of quantum, the smallest quantity of radiant energy (energy transmitted in wave motion), such as heat, light, x-rays.
Quantico	a United States Marine Corps base founded in 1917 and located in Quantico, Virginia, USA, about 35 miles (56 km) south of Washington, DC. It is the chief location for training officers of the United States Marine Corps. New equipment and weapons of the Marine Corps are developed and tested at Quantico along with amphibious warfare techniques. It is also the location of a US Navy hospital, the Quantico Marine Corps Air Facility and part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy. the US Marine Corps base and development and education command at Quantico, Virginia, in the eastern US.
quantum mechanics	the branch of physics that deals with atomic structure and phenomena. the mathematics of nuclear physics.
quarantine	a strict isolation imposed to prevent the spread of disease. It's derivation comes from an Italian word which means a period of forty days. If that castaway is as bad as he looks, we could be headed for a three month quarantine at the end of this run.
quarter	a coin equal to one-fourth of a US or Canadian dollar. a particular district of a city or town, especially one generally occupied by a particular class or group of people. a particular person, group, place, etc., especially one serving as a source or origin. mercy or indulgence, especially as shown in sparing the life and accepting the surrender of a vanquished enemy.
quarterhorse	any of a breed of horse developed in America, characterized by a low, compact, muscular body and great sprinting speed for distances up to a quarter of a mile.

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quarto	having four (quarto) leaves to the sheet, said of a book made up of sheets each of which is folded twice to form four leaves (eight pages) about nine by twelve inches in size.
quasi	resembling; seeming.
quasi-knowledge	resembling or simulating, but not really the same as, knowledge.
quatrain	<p>a stanza (a subdivision of a poem) or poem of four lines, usually with alternate rhymes. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>a stanza or poem of four lines.</p>
quay	a wharf, usually of concrete or stone, for use in loading and unloading ships.
qué	(Spanish) what.
queasy	<p>tending to cause nausea; nauseating. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>uneasy; having a feeling of discomfort.</p>
Queen Anne	(1665 - 1714) the first queen of the joint kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Her reign was marked by intellectual awakening, the popularization of a classical Roman style of architecture and the growth of parliamentary government.
Queen of the May	a young woman or girl who is selected, crowned with flowers and honored as queen at May Day festivities.
Queen Victoria hat	<p>a reference to hats worn during the reign of Queen Victoria in England (1837–1901). Such hats were commonly covered with flowers and ribbons and were often prim and dainty.</p> <p>a type of headdress worn by women during the 1930s and 40s which reflected those of the Victorian era (1837-1901, the reign of Queen Victoria in England). This was composed of a net worn over the hair, often having a small hat attached. And there's probably some thief sitting someplace saying, "Good heavens, why on Earth and what possessed me to steal a Queen Victoria hat?" -Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)</p> <p>a type of headdress worn by women during the 1930s and 40s which reflected those of the Victorian era (1837 - 1901, the reign of Queen Victoria in England). This was composed of a net worn over the hair, often having a small hat attached.</p>

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Queen, Ellery	the pen name of two cousins, Frederic Dannay (1905–1982) and Manfred B. Lee (1905–1971), who became successful American detective story writers. Their chief fictional character was also named “Ellery Queen” and more than forty mystery novels were written about him. The character was also featured on radio, television and in a number of movies. In 1941 Lee and Dannay founded Ellery Queen’s Mystery Magazine which published reprints of detective fiction classics and original detective fiction works.
Queen’s Own	a reference to any of several English regiments of troops, soldiers, etc., that have the title “Queen’s Own” as part of their name. The title may be given as a reward for some service provided to the monarch, or it may be adopted in order to honor the monarch.
Queen’s Poplar Theater	a music hall that flourished throughout the first half of the twentieth century in the East End of London, England. The theater was built in the 1800s on the site of an earlier place of entertainment called the Oriental Tavern on Poplar High Street. It presented a variety of entertainment, featuring many stars of the day, but was finally closed in 1957.
quelquefois, que magnifique (French)	literally, “sometimes, how magnificent!”
quelquefois, que magnifique!	a coined variation of the French phrase c’est magnifique! meaning “It’s magnificent!” Quelquefois means sometimes, que here means how and magnifique! means magnificent, marvelous.
Quentin	<p>the eldest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. Quentin's getting a whole bunch of textbooks and I'll keep collecting those. ¶Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p> <p>eldest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard. Quentin's getting a whole bunch of textbooks and I'll keep collecting those.</p> <p>the eldest son of LRH and Mary Sue Hubbard.</p> <p>the eldest son of L. Ron Hubbard and Mary Sue Hubbard.</p>
questions or statements	with the meaning among all the possible choices or possibilities, as in “Why on God’s green earth did you wear
quibbles	<p>evades the real point or the truth by twisting the meaning of words.</p> <p>evasions of the main point, as by emphasizing some petty detail.</p>
quick (fast) off the mark	see MARK, QUICK (FAST) OFF THE.

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quick like (or as) a bunny see BUNNY, QUICK LIKE (OR AS) A.

quick study a person who is able to learn or adapt to something in a short time or on short notice.

a person who is able to learn or adapt to something in a short time or on short notice. Makes for a quick study. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

a person who is able to learn or adapt to something in a short time or on short notice. Makes for a quick study. ðCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

quicken hastened; accelerated; speeded.

quickie grades a derogatory term denoting grades "run" (administered) 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. Compare Expanded Lower Grades in this glossary. Quickie grades had come in, and you're just now recovering technically from the loss of the full text of early Dianetics.

a derogatory term denoting grades "run" without running all the processes of the grades each to full end phenomena, thus reducing the effectiveness of Scientology by failure to apply it properly.

a derogatory term denoting grades "run" (administered) 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 pre clear does not make the gains available at that level, thus reducing the effectiveness of Scientology by failure to apply it properly. See also grade in this glossary. - Such actions as this gave us "quickie grades," ARC broke the field and down graded the Academy and SH courses.

a derogatory term denoting grades “run” (administered) 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

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quid

(British informal) one pound sterling (monetary unit of the United Kingdom). . . . you wouldnt find the US (ha!) government shelling out sixteen billion quid (or bucks or whatever theyre using these days) -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

(British informal) one pound sterling (monetary unit of the United Kingdom). The person is usually so happy—if the person has really been handled in Review, he's so happy about it, he would actually push somebody out of his road to go over there and put down the quid or two that was necessary to handle his little bill. —

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Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

(British informal) one pound sterling (monetary unit of the United Kingdom).

(British informal) one pound sterling. See also pound in this glossary.

quill pot n. a reference to a small container for holding ink. A quill is a feather, as of a goose, that has had its shaft sharpened and slit at the end to form a pen. To write with such, the quill is dipped directly into the ink in the quill pot. Quills were the principal writing instruments from the sixth century until the midnineteenth century when steel point pens took their place.

quinine a bitter drug used especially in treating malaria and fevers and as a muscle relaxant.

a bitter drug used especially in treating malaria and fevers, and as a muscle relaxant.

a bitter medicinal drug used to treat malaria and in tonics.

quintuplicate, in in five copies exactly alike.

in sets of five.

quirks peculiarities, peculiar traits or mannerisms.

quitclaim a document from a person, giving up all claim to a possession or right. They didn't get a quitclaim from him.

a document from a person, giving up a claim or right of action.

quite what to imply, but we whipped 'em. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

quitclaim a document from a person; giving up a claim or right of action.

quiver a case to hold arrows. . . . if we were using arrows and these things were arrows, this is about the fullest quiver you ever wanted to have any thing to do with. -How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

a case to hold arrows.

quiz kids (informal) unusually intelligent children.

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- R abbreviation for Reality, one of three corners of the ARC triangle.
- abbreviation for Reality. See also reality in this glossary.
- abbreviation for reality, the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding.
- abbreviation for resistance. See resistance in this glossary.
- the initial letter of the word Reality which together with Affinity and Communication equate to understanding. These are the three things necessary to the understanding of something—one has to have some affinity for it, it has to be real to him to some degree and he needs some communication with it before he can understand it. For more information on ARC, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.
- the initial letter of the word Reality which together with Affinity and Communication equate to understanding. These are the three things necessary to the understanding of something—one has to have some affinity for it, it has to be real to him to some degree and he needs some communication with it before he can understand it. For more information on ARC, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. These people are all over the Tone Scale, and the only R that you can feed them is your R.
- reality. See reality.
- r four n) R4N abbreviation for Routine 4N. See R3N in this glossary.
- r one) R1 abbreviation for Route 1 a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who can comply with the auditing command “Be three feet back of your head,” with no noticeable communication lag. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability.
- r six ew) R6EW an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing process dealing with end words (words that come on the end of each of a series of goals. For example, in the goal “to catch catfish,” “catfish” is the end word).
- r six ews) R6EW S an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words Sixes, the name of a clearing process. See also R6EW in this glossary.

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- r six) R6 bank the reactive mind. R6 is short for Routine 6, a clearing process addressing GPMs which was taught at Level VI on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. See also reactive mind and GPM in this glossary.
- r three m two) R3M2 short for Routine 3M2, a Scientology clearing technique in which goals and reliable items (RIs) are found and GPMs are discharged. See also goals, GPM and RI in this glossary.
- r three r) R3R assessment—preliminary step a preliminary step of R3R done to assure that the correct incident chain is run on the pc which will (a) improve the case, (b) hold the pc's interest, (c) be within the pc's current ability to handle. See also R3R in this glossary.
- r three t) R3T short for Routine 3T, a process for handling hidden standards, where the auditor simply asks the pc for his chronic psychosomatic, dates it, and lets him get the itsa line in on it.
- r two fifteen) R2-15 a reference to R1-15, the last process of Route 1. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability.
- r two) R2 abbreviation for Route 2. See Route 2 in this glossary. It's one of the R2's in The Creation of Human Ability.
- short for Routine 2, a procedure consisting of the assessing and running of the Prehav Scale, Joburg Security Check and the Havingness and Confront Processes, all run in Model Session. For further information see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also Prehav Scale in this glossary.
- R.S.V.P. (French) abbreviation for répondez s'il vous plaît please reply.
- R/S abbreviation for rock slam 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. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. A lead will sometimes get stepped on or broken inside its wires and begin to R/S or not read at all.
- an abbreviation for rock slam. The crazy, irregular left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. A rock slam (R/S) means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion.
- abbreviation for rock slam; the crazy, irregular, left - right

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slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. It goes from one inch to whole dial, but it slams back and forth. It indicates an underlying evil purpose.

- R1C short for Routine 1C a Scientology process where an auditor, using a list of questions, got the preclear to talk to get in the itsa line (the pc's communication line to the auditor). It was done without the use of an E-Meter. See also itsa in this glossary. For instance, you've got the materials for R1C, and so forth.
- short for Routine 1C a Scientology process where an auditor, using a list of questions, got the preclear to talk to get in the itsa line (the pc's communication line to the auditor). It was done without the use of an E-Meter. See also itsa in this glossary.
- R2 - 16 the number of the process Opening Procedure of 8-C. See Opening Procedure of 8-C in this glossary. See also the section on R2 - 16 in this book.
- R2-10 short for Routine 2-10, a process used in finding goals. Its target was a fast result in the pc and greater reality for the auditor. See also goal in this glossary. I remember trying to correct a whole series of processes one time called the R2s–R2-12 (there was R2-10, R2-12). –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)
- short for Routine 2-10, a process used in finding goals. Its target was a fast result in the pc and greater reality for the auditor. See also goal in this glossary.
- R2-40 short for Routine 2-40 Conceiving a Static, one of a number of processes of Route 2, in which the command ``Conceive a thetan" is repeated over and over. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. See also R2 and static in this glossary.
- R2-46 a Scientology process, called "Other People," which is run in a heavily populated area where people are on the street, walking about, sitting down or otherwise directly visible to the preclear. It has been known to get rid of heavy chronic somatics in a few minutes. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. See also process in this glossary. It is R2-46 in your Creation of Human Ability. - Union Station - R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)
- R2-47 referenee to R2-48, a Scientology process best run by having the preclear out in an open place inhabited by a great many people. The name of the process is "Separateness." In this process, the

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auditor has the preclear find things from which he is separate. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. See also process in this glossary. In Union Station, you go off to an entirely different process which is simply R2, I think, 47 and it is a very interesting process. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

R2C short for Routine 2C a Scientology process of discussion by lists. See also list in this glossary. We've got assists; and we've got R2C, which is discussion by lists.

R2H short for Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. Well, it's that whole scale I gave you for R2H. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

short for Routine 2H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. Im going to give you a talk today which isnt the official final rundown of R2H but which lays down the fundamentals of the process itself -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) ~, s-- 1 ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS

short for Routine 2H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2H can be found in HCOB 25 June 63, ROUTINE 2H, ARC BREAKS BY ASSESSMENT, in Technical Bulletins Volume VII. The auditor doesn't ever, in doing an ARC break assessment, doesn't ever audit, even to this extent, "Is that the ARC break?" What are you doing? You're doing R2H. -Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. It's handled like old R2H was. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)

Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

short for Routine 2H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963

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for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2H can be found in HCOB 25 June 1963, ROUTINE 2H, ARC BREAKS BY ASSESSMENT, of Technical Bulletins Volume VII.

short for Routine 2-H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks. The full procedure of Routine 2-H may be found in HCOB 25 June 1963 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

R3N short for Routine 3N, one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. And to run a GPM you have R3M and R3N. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

R3RA see R3R

Routine 3RA modern engram running; the method used for running en- grams on a pc.

Routine 3RA modern engram running; the method used for running engrams on a pc.

short for Routine 3RA modern engram running; the method used for running engrams on a preclear.

short for Routine 3RA modern engram running; the method used for running engrams on a preclear. The correct command for Step 6 of R3RA is ``What do you see?"

R4H short for Routine 4H, a process used to relieve ARC breaks. The process designation was later changed to R3H. For more information see HCOB 6 Aug. 68, R3H, in Technical Bulletins Volume VIII. And then we had Cause and Effect Processes, which are quite remarkable, and R4H and Effort Processing and Rising Scale Processes. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)

short for Routine 4H a process used to relieve ARC breaks. See also ARC break in this glossary. ARC Break Assessments, R4H and Case Analysis.

short for Routine 4H, a process used to relieve ARC breaks. The process designation was later changed to R3H. For more information see HCOB 6 Aug. 1968 II, R3H, in Technical Bulletins Volume VIII.

R6EW an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing

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process dealing with end words. See also end word in this glossary. Now, occasionally a person can be overaudited so heavily and so far— particularly overaudited, let us say, on R6EW or in some very powerful process, and they've just been audited up the spout—they, thereafter, won't get any case gain. —Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing process dealing with end words (words that come on the end of each of a series of goals. For example, in the goal “to catch catfish,” “catfish” is the end word). You’ve got R6EW—it’s holding you very nicely—and R6EW S.

an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of an auditing process dealing with end words. It is Level VI of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. So I’m running them down and fortunately didn’t release any of the materials before I did run it down and this new run, you’ve got R6EW; it works beautifully.

an abbreviation for an auditing process that is Level VI of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. So I'm running them down and fortunately didn't release any of the materials before I did run it down and this new run, you've got R6EW; it works beautifully. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

an abbreviation for an auditing process that is Level VI of the Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart. So I’m running them down and fortunately didn’t release any of the materials before I did run it down and this new run, you’ve got R6EW; it works beautifully.

an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing process dealing with end words. See also end word and clearing in this glossary.

an abbreviation for Routine 6 End Words, the name of a clearing process dealing with end words. See also end word in this glossary.

the designation for the auditing process used on Grade VI.

rabbit

a small animal with long ears, a short tail and soft fur. A rabbit?

n. a mechanical rabbit that travels on an electric railing, used as a lure in dog racing. Dog racing originates from a sport known as coursing, where dogs raced after live rabbits (or other game) on

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straight courses. Often, rabbits were caged at the finish line. In answer to protest against the use of live rabbits, in 1919 the mechanical rabbit was invented. Dog races were then run on oval or circular tracks with the “rabbit” being attached to an electric railing. A pack of six or more dogs are set loose from starting boxes to chase the rabbit. The dogs never actually catch the rabbit except by accident, as its speed is regulated with mechanical controls. In their attempt to overtake the rabbit the dogs show great speed, with the fastest dogs running close to 40 mph (65 km/h).

the mechanical rabbit that circles a greyhound dog racing track on an electrified rail. This rabbit was invented by an American, Oliver P. Smith, in 1919. Earlier, dogs raced after live rabbits.

rabbits	a slang word for persons who run away from and try not to confront their banks.
rabble	a noisy, disorderly crowd; mob.
rabble-rousers	persons who try to arouse people to violent action by appeals to emotions, prejudices, etc.
rabble-rousing	stirring up the emotions or prejudices of the public; agitating.
RAC	an abbreviation for Royal Automobile Club. Royal Automobile Club (of Great Britain).
Race Hate Society	a made-up name for a society.
race riots	outbreaks of violence arising from racial antagonism. You don't suppose America would be having very much trouble right now with its race riots and 250 thousand Negroes about to converge on Washington J and so forth, if they hadn't kicked off this slavery. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63) outbreaks of violence arising from racial antagonism.
races, off to (or on) the	1. a phrase used to mean up and running, making a good start, progressing well and energetically. This alludes to a race, such as a horse race, where the horses bolt out of the starting gate to get a head start on the other competitors. 2. a coined phrase meaning going off in the wrong direction; off the correct course.
races, off to the	getting to work, setting to work energetically. This expression possibly comes from racing, particularly horse racing, where the phrase “They’re off” is used to indicate that a race has started.

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Now, right now, HAS Co-audit is so powerful and is so thoroughly off to the races in the direction of Clear, Clear, Clear, that you are going to believe that it supersedes Group Auditing, and people will have a tendency to forget good old Group Auditing.

an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action. See, you're not off to the races here; you know exactly what's wrong with the man's foot. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)

an expression used to indicate the start of something, as a course of action.

a slang expression which in this sense means plowing or wading in or into (something). -American Thesaurus of Slang. NEW ERA DIANETICS COURSE LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS

a phrase used to indicate something has started; action has begun (as of a course or cycle of action).

Rachmaninoff's prelude a well-known prelude (short, romantic piece of music), one of the notable compositions of Russian composer, pianist and conductor Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873 - 1943).

rack a frame with bars, shelves or pegs to hold, arrange or keep things on. Used figuratively in the lecture. There's a whole rack of them on the subject of havingness. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

a coined word for a needle movement on the E-Meter.

a frame with bars, shelves or pegs to hold, arrange or keep things on. Used figuratively in the lecture.

a narrow path or track. Used figuratively in this lecture.

an instrument of torture having a frame on which the victim is bound and stretched until his limbs are pulled out of place.

rack (someone) over a coined phrase meaning to put pressure upon (the mind, brain, etc.); to strain or task severely. The use of rack here possibly alludes to a former instrument of torture with the same name. The rack consisted of a frame to which the victim was fastened and stretched.

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rack it up	register or post it; accumulate it. From the game of pool, in which the phrase rack up means to arrange the balls in a triangular frame (or rack) before starting the game.
racked around	strained at beyond what is normal or usual. So I racked around, “What the hell is this low TA?”
racket	<p>A dishonest business or practice, especially one that obtains money through fraud or extortion.</p> <p>(slang) a system of obtaining money or other advantage illegally, fraudulently or undeservedly. Helby “What are you trying to do? Ruin our racket?”</p> <p>an easy or profitable source of livelihood.</p> <p>toss or hit back and forth. Literally, to strike with a racket. You just take some electronic shock waves and some implants and kick them and destroy all their self-determinism, then destroy other-determinism, and then racket them between destroyed self-determinism and destroyed other-determinism, and you fix them up real good and get them to accumulate all masses and never as-is anything, and you've got a human being. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)</p> <p>a dishonest scheme, trick, business, activity, etc.</p> <p>a noisy confusion; loud and confused talk or activity; uproar.</p> <p>ramble or travel in a casual, reckless way, as in search of excitement. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>ramble or travel in a casual, reckless way, as in search of excitement. Used figuratively.</p> <p>(slang) an activity, a way of life; a business.</p> <p>(slang) a trick, dodge, scheme, line of action, etc.</p>
rackety	noisy. Used figuratively in this lecture.
racking his wits	trying his best to think; making a great mental effort; especially, trying to remember something. Variation of racking his brain.
racks up	<p>(informal) accumulates; amasses.</p> <p>(informal) tallies, accumulates or amasses something.</p>

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rack-up the achievement, scoring or amassing.

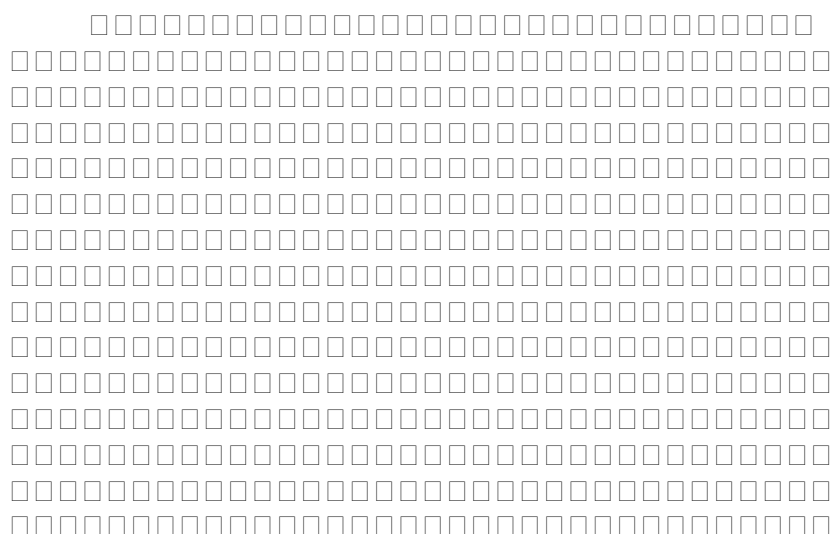
radar screen the screen like a television or computer screen, on which the reflected images of the radar are seen. It works by sending out super-high frequency radio waves which then bounce off objects, such as other ships or land masses, etc., within the range of the radar. These reflections are then reproduced as tiny electronic images. In this way other ships and objects can be observed and avoided. It is also used for navigation. The term is derived from ra(dio) d(irection) a(nd) r(ange).

the screen like a television or computer screen, on which the reflected images of the radar are seen. It works by sending out super-high frequency radio waves which then bounce off objects, such as other ships or land masses, etc., within the range of the radar. These reflections are then reproduced as tiny electronic images. In this way other ships and objects can be observed and avoided. It is also used for navigation. The term is derived from radio direction and range.

the screen, like a television or computer screen, on which the reflected images of the radar are seen. Radar works by sending out super-high frequency radio waves which then bounce off objects, such as other ships or land masses, etc., within the range of the radar. These reflections are then reproduced as tiny electronic images. In this way other ships and objects can be observed and avoided. It is also used for navigation. The term is derived from ra(dio) d(irection) a(nd) r(ange).

radatrons n. a made-up word.

radial-ply



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radiant streets	streets which go directly out from a central point, like the spokes of a wheel.
radiator	a device for heating a room, consisting of pipes through which steam or hot water passes.
radical, wild	n. a coined term used to describe something, such as a fundamental or basic element, that is random, unable to be predicted, etc.
Radio Rome	a reference to a radio station in Rome, Italy, that broadcasts to Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Latin America, Australia, New Zealand and America, in many different languages.
radio waves	waves propagated through space or matter by electric and magnetic fields generated by electrical currents.
radioactive	<p>givi ~ off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei said of eertain elements, as plutonium, uranium, etc., and their products. Let's look right up to it, and let's see that right out here in Nevada there's a quarter-of-a-mile-radius hole in the sand which is green glass, which to this moment is radioactive.</p> <p>-Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) 157</p> <p>giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei said of certain elements, as plutonium, uranium, etc., and their products.</p>
radiologists	those who deal with X-rays or nuclear radiation, especially for medical uses.
radios	transmits a message by radio (the way of sending and receiving words, music and other sounds by electric waves, without wires). Used figuratively in this film.

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radiotherapy	treatment of diseases by means of X-rays or of radioactive substances.
radium	a radioactive metallic chemical element, found in uranium minerals. Discovered in 1898 by French physicists Pierre and Marie Curie, it was so named as it emits rays. Radium is used in the treatment of cancer and other diseases.
raffle	a sale in which people each pay a small sum for a chance of getting an article.
ragbag	a bag for rags. Used figuratively in this lecture. Wound the pc right up in the ragbag.
ragged, play (something)	a coined term meaning to use something so continuously that it becomes worn out or exhausted. This is a variation of the 1920s phrase to run one ragged, meaning to work someone to the point where they are totally worn out, and which alludes to the idea of working so hard one's clothes have been reduced to rags.
Raggedy Ann doll	<p>a rag doll introduced in the US in 1918 with red-and white striped legs, red yarn hair and shoe button eyes. The only difference had been that she had run for many hours Tone 40 on an Object on an old Raggedy Ann doll. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a limp doll made of scraps of cloth with black buttons for eyes, red yarn for its mop-like hair, red-and-white striped legs and cloth for its stuffing. The Raggedy Ann doll was fashioned after the character Raggedy Ann, originated by American cartoonist and author John Barton Gruelle (1880–1938) who wrote a series of stories about Raggedy Ann and her twin brother, Raggedy Andy, in 1918.</p> <p>a rag doll introduced in the US in 1918 with red-and-white striped legs, red yarn hair and shoe button eyes.</p>
raggedy-baggedy	<p>a coined phrase meaning in a state of disorder, imperfection; rough and unkempt; confused and disordered. This is formed from the word raggedy, which means of a ragged form or appearance, uneven, irregular or straggling, and baggedy, which means hanging loosely, not fitting well, used here to rhyme with raggedy.</p> <p>a coined term from raggedy, meaning somewhat ragged or tattered.</p> <p>(slang) uneven; rough; jagged.</p>

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rah-rah	(informal) a person or thing marked by or expressive of ardently enthusiastic spirit. From a shout of support or encouragement such as exhibited at a college football game.
raillery	the practice, act or occupation of speaking bitterly or reproachfully; complaining violently.
railroad spike	a heavy naillike fastener, 3 to 12 inches long and proportionately thicker than a common nail, used for fastening together railroad track.
rails, off the	<p>out of the proper or standard condition. The phrase implies that there is a correct way to do things and when that way is not used, then it goes "off the rails."—HCO PL 15 May 1984.</p> <p>(especially British) out of the proper or normal condition; out of control; haywire</p> <p>in a disorganized or confused state.</p> <p>in a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on.</p> <p>into a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on.</p> <p>into a disorganized or confused state.</p> <p>into a disorganized or confused state. A reference to the rails that a train runs on. What's a universe? How does it get that way? How does it go off the rails?</p>
rain barrel	a barrel used to hold water collected during rains, such as for use in homes, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. Most curious thing ever happens is when an auditor tells some preclear that he's fishing up out of the rain barrel - out of some medical school . . . - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)
rain barrel, like shooting fish in a	extremely simple or easy to do. This expression dates from the early 1900s and is a fanciful exaggeration referring to the ease with which one could shoot a fish (as with a gun) if the fish were contained in a rain barrel (a barrel to catch rainwater that drips from the roof of a house), as compared to the trouble one would have trying to shoot a fish swimming in a lake or stream.
rain, out in the	a coined variation of out in the cold, meaning denied the benefits

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afforded to others; in an intentionally neglected state; left to make one's own way or get along. This expression originated in the mid-1800s and alludes to the idea of someone being left or put out of doors without any shelter, especially when it's cold.

a variation of out in the cold, neglected; ignored; forgotten.

rainbarrel

a barrel used to collect rain water for drinking or washing.

raise (so much) Cain

(slang) become angry or violent; make an angry fuss or noisy disturbance. An allusion to Cain's (first son of Adam and Eve) violent anger which drove him to kill his brother, Abel.

raise hell

(slang) create an uproar; object violently. And sometime here in the very near future, we're going to find your goal and all will be straight, and I'm not going to desert you, and I'm going to raise hell if I get transferred off of you. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

(slang) create an uproar; object violently. And the way to express it, however, is just to raise hell with the D of T and the D of P, particularly in Advisory Council meetings.

(slang) create an uproar; object violently.

raise its ugly head

see HEAD, RAISE ITS UGLY.

raise the devil

create a disturbance, cause trouble.

raised corn

(slang) something created or done that is inane, fatuous or sappy. A humorous pun on the dual meaning of "corn," which can denote either something foolish or silly, or the plant itself.

rake-off

(slang) commission, rebate or a share, especially when received in an illegitimate transaction.

rally

concentrate or revive, as one's strength, spirits, etc.

rampant

in full sway; prevailing or unchecked.

passing beyond restraint or usual limits; unchecked.

violent and uncontrollable in action, manner, speech, etc.

rampart

anything serving as a protection or defense.

ramproad

a sloping, sometimes curved, road joining different levels.

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Ramseys and Companya made-up name for a company.

a made-up company name.

ran out caused (through auditing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also auditing and reactive mind in this glossary.

caused (through auditing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also auditing and reactive mind in this glossary. The odd part of it is, if you just sat down and took responsibility for it and ran out your overtsijust you, see, just one person
iZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

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ranchero (American Spanish) a person who owns or works on a ranch in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

rancor a continuing and bitter hate or ill will; deep spite or malice.
-Webster's New World Dictionary.

a continuing and bitter hate or ill will; deep spite or malice.

bitter feeling or ill will.

rand the basic monetary unit of South Africa. And I tell you the things that are on the invoices would fry your hair, see? One month of training ten rand.

the basic monetary unit of South Africa.

randomity a consideration of motion. There is plus randomness and minus randomness. There can be, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. "Enough motion" is measured by the consideration of the individual.

a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion.

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What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomness is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. Whenever you're having trouble or randomness in an organization, it is based routinely, usually, on just not enough say. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

a consideration of motion. A person can have too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What is enough motion is measured by the consideration of the individual.

a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomness is often used to mean simply too much motion or action.

the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion. (Chapter 14, #3)

a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomness is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. This cuts down randomness like mad. - Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion. (Chapter 5, #13)

the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion.

the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion. ≠ Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

a consideration of motion. A person can have too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What is enough motion is measured by the consideration of the individual. Randomities are things one picks out and agrees not to predict. The term randomness is also sometimes used to mean simply too much motion or action.

a consideration of motion. There is plus randomness and minus randomness. There can be, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. "Enough motion" is

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measured by the consideration of the individual.

the amount of predicted and unpredicted motion a person has, in ratio.

the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion. Something one picks out and agrees not to predict. At very low case levels it appears that everything is randomness, but as the case level rises it can actually reach a point where the preclear fears that he is approaching too little randomness to find life still interesting.

(1) a simple statement of too much or too little confusion; a non-set pattern. (2) unpredicted motion; the amount of predicted and unpredicted motion which a person has. It's a ratio. The amount of predicted motion in ratio to the amount of unpredicted motion which the individual has. And he likes to have about 50 percent predicted motion and about 50 percent unpredicted motion.

a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomness is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. @ (1) You are introducing randomness on your own post, and (2) you are handling something which another person should know and handle.

a consideration of motion. We have plus randomness and we have minus randomness. We can have, from the individual's consideration, too much or too little motion, or enough motion. What's enough motion measured by? The consideration of the individual. The term randomness is often used to mean simply too much motion or action. And I couldn't care less about the randomness that may be caused by it. îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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a consideration of motion. A person can have too much or too

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little motion, or enough motion. What is enough motion is measured by the consideration of the individual. Randomities are things one picks out and agrees not to predict. The term randomness is also sometimes used to mean simply too much motion or action. My own philosophy, my own method of existing is far, far different, perhaps in many cases, than the data itself, because I've selected out, after all, certain randomities.

randomness	condition of being without definite aim, purpose or method, or adherence to a prior arrangement; existing in a haphazard way.
range flag	n. a red flag that is displayed on or near a target during firing practice, as in the military, that serves as a warning to others that shooting is occurring. A range is a piece of ground or a place equipped with targets, used for practice in shooting.
rank	a social or official position or standing, as in the armed forces. utter; absolute.
rank and file	The people who form the major portion of any group or organization, excluding the leaders. [ex - The rumors of corruption at the top disturbed the party's rank and file.] This phrase comes from military usage, where enlisted men march in ranks (close abreast) and files (one behind another), while officers march outside these formations.
ranks, lift oneself up	a coined variation of the phrase rise through the ranks, meaning to work one's way up from the bottom to the top in an organization, group, society, etc. This phrase was originally used to describe a military officer who had achieved the rare accomplishment of working his way up from the rank of private to a high position. It began to be applied to nonmilitary advances in the mid-1800s.
rap	(slang) a try. (slang) blame or punishment, especially for a crime. (slang) talk, chat.
rapacity	a rapacious (grasping, greedy) spirit, action or practice; greed.
Raphael's little doll	a possible reference to a painting called the by Italian painter Raphael (1483–1520). The painting consisted of twelve individual paintings telling the story of Cupid (Roman god of love) and Psyche (a beautiful girl in Roman mythology who was made immortal and married Cupid). It decorated the walls and ceiling of a villa in Rome. Raphael did the original drawing and the

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painting was executed by his students.

rapier	a small sword with a narrow blade, especially from the 18th century. a thin light double-edged sword, used for thrusting.
raps	blows or strokes. Used figuratively in this lecture.
rapwuf	n. a made-up word. a made-up name for an animal.
rarefaction	(physics) the action of making rare or thin, especially by expansion; the lessening of the density or solidity of a substance.
rarefaction - condensation wave	a wave which has densely vibrating air particles (condensation) as well as vibrating air particles in other places that are spread farther apart and are less compressed (rarefaction).
rarefied	belonging to or reserved for a small and select group. And that is so rarefied that when I first heard those boys talking, and so forth, I wot-notted anything they were saying, you know? ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64) belonging to or reserved for a small and select group. And that is so rarefied that when I first heard those boys talking, and so forth, I wot-notted anything they were saying, you know?
rash	too hasty, taking too much risk.
RASPA	a reference to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, a charitable organization founded in England in 1917, involved in the promotion of safety in all areas of life—at work, in the home, in schools, on the roads, etc. It works with governments, police and private organizations and is funded by grants and sponsorship and by the support of its members.
rat	an animal that looks like a large mouse. Rats have long noses, round ears and long thin tails. A rat? (slang) a sneaky, contemptible person. (slang) a sneaky, contemptible person. You got to understand, Trimbo is a rat.
rat hole	n. figuratively a cramped or dirty and disordered room, building or any like condition or situation. Literally, a rat hole is a hole

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used by a rat for either passage or abode.

rat race	<p>(informal) an endless scramble and confusion; a tiring but inescapable routine. You've just put him into the middle of the complete rat race. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)</p> <p>(informal) an endless scramble and confusion; a tiring but inescapable routine.</p> <p>(informal) an endless scramble and confusion; tiring but inescapable routine.</p>
rat, smell a	<p>(colloquial) suspect that something is wrong, that someone is trying to deceive one, etc.</p>
ratchet	<p>operate or move by means of a ratchet, a wheel or bar with teeth that come against a catch so that motion is permitted in one direction but not in the other.</p>
ratified	<p>given approval or confirmation, especially an official sanction.</p>
ratifier	<p>one who approves or confirms or gives official sanction to.</p>
ration book	<p>a book entitling its holder to a ration (an allowance, share, portion of provisions or other supplies); especially an officially limited allowance for civilians in time of war or shortage. His deed of title today is a ration book, a regimentation which tells him where he can work, how he can work, why he should work at that job - something that you, as an American, would think was absolutely impossible. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>n. a book containing coupons that entitle the holder to a ration. A ration is an allotment, allowance or share, determined by supply; a fixed daily portion or share of provisions, food, etc., especially for civilians, sailors or soldiers during times of shortage or war. During a war, scarce items (such as sugar, and gasoline which is needed to carry on the war itself) are rationed to ensure that the people in a country are able to get those items they actually need and so that they are fairly distributed and not wasted. To do this, a government will issue coupon books to each household which allows that household a certain amount of the rationed item. This type of rationing was used in the United States and in several other countries during and following World War II (1939–1945).</p> <p>a book entitling its holder to a ration (an allowance, share, portion of provisions or other supplies); especially an officially limited allowance for civilians in time of war or shortage.</p>

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rationality	the exercise or use of reason. the quality or condition of being rational; reasonableness or the possession or use of reason.
rationalizations	instances of devising self-satisfying but incorrect reasons for (one's behavior).
rationalized	treated or explained by inventing plausible explanations for acts, opinions, etc., that are actually based on other causes.
rat-ology	n. a humorous variation of miceology.
rattle	disconcert or confuse (a person). talk in a rapid, thoughtless way; chatter.
rattle on	to talk rapidly and incessantly.
rattledy-bang	a coined word from rattled agitated, confused, frightened; the suffix -y a condition or quality, and bang a sudden movement or loud noise.
rattlety-bang	a coined word for the rustling of a sheet of paper. Rattle means the rustling quality of a sheet of finished paper when handled, indicative of its hardness and density.
ravages	devastating or destructive actions.
rave	(colloquial) a highly or overly enthusiastic recommendation often used be- fore a noun [a rave review]. (colloquial) a highly or overly enthusiastic recommendation often used before a noun [a rave review]. extravagantly flattering or enthusiastic.
ravening	greedily searching for prey. Used figuratively in the lecture.
ravine	a very deep narrow valley which has steep sides and which has been made by a stream flowing through it.
raving	talking wildly; delirious; frenzied. that talk wildly or senselessly, as from rage, delirium or insanity.
raw	(slang) inexperienced or untrained. The term raw is sometimes used in Scientology to refer to someone who has not yet had

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Scientology processing or training.

being in a natural condition; not processed or refined.

raw, in the in the natural state; without cultivation, refinement, etc.

ray a line or stream of heat, electricity or energy.

ray gun a gun or other instrument that is supposed to shoot radioactive rays. They had not just awakened; they had awakened and gone into a cataleptic fit, and they were sitting there as though I had shot them with a ray gun in the middle of their chest, don't you see?

a gun or other instrument that is supposed to shoot radioactive rays.

Ray Street a made-up name for a street.

rayon any of various synthetic textile fibers produced by pressing a cellulose (main substance in the woody part of plants and trees) solution through very small holes and solidifying it in the form of filaments (very slender threads, fibers or wires).

razorbacks also called razor clams any of several rapidly burrowing clams of sandy beaches, having elongated, narrow shells somewhat resembling a straight razor.

razor's edge, on the in a difficult or precarious position.

RB a reference to a designation for a medical preparation.

RCAREA Express, Inc.

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[illegible]

RD abbreviation for rundown. See rundown in this glossary.

reach range; scope; extent of application, effect, influence, etc.

Reach and Withdraw a method of getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more in control of them.

a very simple but extremely powerful method of getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them.

Red Orchestra

a famous Russian spy network that operated in Germany during World War II.

red tag a large red card placed on the outside front cover of a pc folder which indicates that a repair session must be done within 24 hours

Reich, Wilhelm

(1897-1957) Austrian psychoanalyst who, in the 1950s, was charged with fraud for his methods of "treatment" and was sent to prison where he died.

roller coaster a case that betters then worsens. The person is doing well or he is not doing well, and then is doing well, and then is not doing well. That is a roller coaster. A roller coaster is always connected to a suppressive person. R/S an abbreviation for rock slam. The crazy, irregular left-right slashing motion of the needle on the E-Meter dial. A rock slam (R/S) means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion.

Sea Organization

a fraternal religious order consisting of Scientologists who have pledged themselves to eternal service to Scientology and achieving the goals and purpose of the religion. The Sea Organization derives its name from its beginnings in 1967 aboard ships. Today the majority of Sea Organization members are

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located on land. Appropriate to their high level of dedication and commitment, Sea Org members bear a responsibility unique within Scientology. They are the only Scientologists entrusted to minister the advanced levels of training and auditing and the only individuals who may hold the senior ecclesiastic positions in the Scientology hierarchy. No formalized structure exists for the Sea Org. Rather, each member is subject to the established lines of corporate and organizational seniority and authority of the church organization in which the member works. Despite its name, the Sea Organization is neither an "organization" nor "entity." It is, instead, the manifestation of a commitment.

a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things 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 of Reach and Withdraw consists of exact steps which involve having a person reach things and then withdraw from them.

a process in which a person reaches for things and then withdraws from them. Reach and Withdraw is a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things in the environment so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them.

a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. Reach means touching or taking hold of; getting to, coming to and/or arriving at. Withdraw means move back from, let go. And you have a Class II well, he could probably cure something up and run repetitive processes and, you know, CCHs, something like this, Reach and Withdraw. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

a process in which a person reaches for things and then withdraws from them. Reach and Withdraw is a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things in the environment so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. And it frightens them half to death when you start auditing them or running Reach and Withdraw on walls or something like that, because the wall shakes and it looks like it's going to go to pieces.

a very simple but extremely powerful method of getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be

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more at cause over and in control of them.

a very simple but extremely powerful method of getting a person familiarized and in communication with things so that he can be more at cause over and in control of them. And it frightens them half to death when you start auditing them or running Reach and Withdraw on walls or something like that, because the wall shakes and it looks like it's going to go to pieces. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

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move back from; let go. That's what happened to your pinaner playing, and that is why you as an auditor can take a former pinaner player, you know, like Chopin or so forth, and get him to run Reach and Withdraw on the piano. îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

a very simple but extremely powerful process for getting a person familiarized and in communication with things 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. That's what happened to your pinaner playing, and that is why you as an auditor can take a former pinaner player, you know, like Chopin or so forth, and get him to run Reach and Withdraw on the piano. ¢Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

reaching trying too hard to make a point, joke, etc. You say, "Well, Ron's re ally reaching for it now." –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

trying too hard to make a point, joke, etc.

reaction motor n. a type of engine which expels a stream of burned exhaust gases at a high velocity, the reaction from which creates thrust or forward accelerating force (i.e., it causes the engine to move forward). Jet or rocket engines are reaction motors.

reactive irrational, reacting instead of acting; thinlingness or behavior dictated by the reactive mind rather than the individuars own present-time determinism. See also reactive mind.

of or stemming from the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary.

tending to react; affected by the reactive mind.

irrational, reacting instead of acting. In other words, we have a whole cult-I hate to refer to psychology as a cult because it's reactive. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

of the reactive mind. See also reactive mind in this glossary. Well, what if the whole session-supposing the auditor were in such poor state with regard to duplication that every bit of the auditor's auditing was as reactive toward the pc as your sudden ``Rrrrrr," when the pc has just told you some fantastic lying withhold about you. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

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irrational, reacting instead of acting. It's the chaos that supports and gives power to the stable datum on a reactive level.
-Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

irrational, reacting instead of acting.

irrational; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting.

irrational, reacting instead of acting; thinkingness or behavior dictated by the reactive mind rather than the individual's own present time determinism. See also reactive mind.

irrational, reacting instead of acting; thinkingness or behavior dictated by the reactive mind rather than the individual's own present time determinism.

reactively irrationally; in a manner that is reacting instead of acting.

reactor an apparatus in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation. They're building a reactor up in a heavily populated area around Detroit right now, somewhere up there, and they won't let the public on the grounds because it's a heavy security rating for the area.

an apparatus in which an atomic fission chain reaction can be initiated, sustained and controlled, for generating heat or producing useful radiation.

See nuclear reactor in this glossary.

reactor-type motor n. a possible reference to a reaction motor.

read something into to think that a situation, action, etc. has a meaning or importance that it does not really have. [ex - It was only a casual remark. I think you're reading too much into it.]

Reader's Digest a pocket-sized US magazine (1922 -) that reprints in condensed form articles from other periodicals.

pocket-sized US magazine (1922 -) that reprints in condensed form articles from other periodicals.

reads positive reactions on the E-Meter.

ready box n. a box kept near a gun, as on a ship, in which ammunition is

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placed, so as to be ready for immediate use. This term can also be used figuratively to mean something that is prepared or in a position ready for action.

(Navy) a receptacle for ammunition that is readily available for use in the immediate vicinity.

realism

(philosophy) the doctrine that material objects exist in themselves, apart from the mind's consciousness of them.

realist

a person interested in what is real and practical rather than what is imaginary or theoretical.

reality

Reality of the past (“I”’s reception of the past agrees with the recorded data, and “I” agrees that it does). Reality of the present (“I”’s reception of the present agrees with the data impinging upon the organism from the environment, and “I” agrees that it does). Reality of the future (“I”’s concept of the future agrees with past and present data, and “I” agrees that it does). Reality between two people (they agree on something). Reality in a group (the majority in agreement). Physical, “actual” reality—the only kind considered by many people—is merely agreement between MEST conditions or life conditions and some person’s perceptions of those conditions. If these do not agree, we say that he does not know the reality (ours, that is, for we have only our own perceptions by which to judge the MEST conditions). There are emotions on the reality scale. One of them is shame.

that which appears to be. Reality is fundamentally agreement; the degree of agreement reached by people. What we agree to be real is real.

the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. See also ARC triangle.

the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person’s perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. Your own subjective reality on the universe and your own objective reality are viewed right from where you sit right this minute. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding.

the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data

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that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding.

the similarity or dissimilarity of ideas about something. Reality is agreement upon perceptions and data in the physical universe. All that we can agree is real is that on which we have agreed is real. Agreement is the essence of reality. I'd had a particularly great subjective reality on this.

1. the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. 2. that agreement upon illusion which became the MEST universe.

the degree of agreement reached by two people.

the degree of agreement reached by two people. It's affinity, reality, communication—these things are all out. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

1. the agreed-upon apparency of existence. A reality is any data that agrees with the person's perceptions, computations and education. Reality is one of the components of understanding. 2. that agreement upon illusion which became the mest universe.

agreement upon perceptions and data in the physical universe. All that we can be sure is real is that on which we have agreed is real. Agreement is the essence of reality.

the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people.

the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. See also ARC triangle in this glossary.

the degree of agreement reached by two ends of a communication line. In essence, it is the degree of duplication achieved between cause and effect. That which is real is real simply because it is agreed upon, and for no other reason.

defined as "that which appears to be." Reality is fundamentally agreement. What we agree to be real is real; it is agreement upon perceptions and data in the physical universe. Reality is interdependent on communication and affinity to achieve understanding. ^—Sunday Service Intro booklet approved glossary.

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the solid objects, the real things of life; the degree of agreement reached by two people. See also ARC in this glossary.

that which appears to be. Reality is fundamentally agreement—what we agree to be real is real.

reamed out	(slang) rebuked harshly.
reap the whirlwind	short for sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to engage in and suffer the consequences of evil or folly. But you go ahead and reap the whirlwind by taking some person who has had some HPA training three years ago, and you're going to make a Class II Auditor out of him. -Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61) short for sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to engage in and suffer the consequences of evil or folly.
rear	(slang) the buttocks.
rear admiral of the second upper echelon	a joking reference to an indefinite, high naval rank. A rear admiral is a commissioned officer ranking next below a vice-admiral.
rear guard	a part of an army or military force detached from the main body to bring up and guard the rear from surprise attack, especially in a retreat. Used figuratively.
rear march, to the	literally, to face to the rear in marching. This phrase is given as a command to a group marching forward, which makes them turn and continue
reason	the ability to think, form judgments, draw conclusions, etc. effort plus intention or thought plus effort.
reason why, theirs (his, ours, etc.) is not to	a reference to a line from the poem The Charge of the Light Brigade, by English poet, Alfred Tennyson (1809– 1892).
Rebellion	reference to the Civil War, the war fought in the United States between the northern and southern states from 1861 to 1865, in which the Confederacy (southern states) sought to establish itself as a separate nation. See also Civil War in this glossary. reference to the Civil War, the war fought in the United States between the northern and southern states from 1861 to 1865, in

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which the southern states (Confederacy) sought to establish itself as a separate nation. See also Civil War in this glossary.

rebuffed	bluntly or abruptly rejected, as of a person's advances. checked; repelled; refused; driven away. refused bluntly; snubbed.
rebuke	to utter sharp and direct disapproval of. To beat down, check, silence or restrain by reprimand or condemnation. The word derives from a French word meaning to stop, obstruct, shut up and even earlier meant dull, blunt (weapon).
recalcitrant	stubbornly defiant. Otherwise you are going to have to work and work and work with a now recalcitrant patient who is totally unwilling to contact anything for you. hard to handle or deal with. You get some recalcitrant preclear that starts to wrassle around, you'll wish that you had had flattened on you High School Indoc, like we were showing you yesterday. –CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957) hard to handle or deal with. “kicking” against constraint or restriction; obstinately disobedient or rebellious; unmanageable. refusing to follow direction, etc.; stubborn and defiant. resisting authority or control; disobedient. stubbornly defiant.
recants	withdraws or renounces (beliefs, statements, etc., formerly held), especially in a formal or public manner.
recasts	makes over; remodels.
receiving ward	room or division of a hospital set apart to grant admittance.
Receptionist	the person who is responsible for seeing to it that public and staff received in Reception are rapidly and correctly directed to their proper destination.
reciprocity	a state or relationship in which there is mutual action, influence, giving and taking, correspondence, etc., between two parties or things. It might also have been the fault of his first-grade teacher,

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see? She never told him what some little word like ``reciprocity" meant, or something like this.

recluse	a person who lives in seclusion or apart from society, often for religious meditation.
recognition officer	n. any personnel in the military specifically trained to determine the friendly or enemy character of any approaching ship, aircraft, object or phenomena (such as a radio transmission). These personnel are intensively drilled with photographs, films and models of the various aircraft and ships, etc., to identify friend or enemy by class, type or name. Upon proper recognition the approaching craft can thus be quickly and correctly responded to.
recompense	payment in return for something given or done, as services.
reconcile	settle or resolve, as a dispute.
reconscious	<p>a made-up term for a part of the mind.</p> <p>a made-up term for a part of the mind. There was the unconscious and the reconscious and the bounce effect. No, that's—pardon me—that's in metaphysics.</p> <p>n. a humorous coined variation of the word subconscious.</p> <p>made-up 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.</p>
recount	tell in detail; give the facts or particulars of.
recriminative	accusing in return.
rectahedron	<p>n. LRH def. a solid object with six rectangular sides all right angles. [LRH Notes 21 May 77]</p> <p>a coined term for a geometrical figure.</p>
recurring	happening, coming up or showing up again or repeatedly.
red	<p>having to do with the Soviet Union or any communist country.</p> <p>this undoubtedly valuable piece of know-how about human behavior and animal behavior has been employed exclusively to extract confessions from human beings as to how they have injured the Red state. .. —Man's Search and Scientology's Answer N July 1957)</p>

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having to do with the Soviet Union or any communist country.

politically radical or revolutionary; especially, communist.

red and black threshold a reference to either of two points where a person starts to lose his vision and consciousness due to forces exerted on his body during flight, specifically called red out and blackout. A red out occurs when a pilot is accelerating in his craft and blood is forced into the head, as during a rapid vertical climb. This can result in the pilot's vision turning red (from a pooling of blood behind the eye) and possible unconsciousness. A blackout occurs when blood is forced out of the head and to the lower parts of the body, as when a high-speed turn is made. This can result in fading vision or temporary blindness, and possible unconsciousness.

Red Badge of Courage a novel from the late nineteenth century by the American author Stephen Crane (1871 - 1900), about a young man whose romantic notions of heroism in combat are shattered when he fights in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865).

red death n. a reference to a disease that during the 1600s to 1800s plagued American Indians and which early settlers to America called smallpox. The disease was characterized by the appearance of a rash followed by pimples which turned into pustules (bumps on the skin containing pus), especially on the face, arms and legs. The disease was transmitted through physical contact or by breathing the air near an infected person, and was known to spread rapidly. It was responsible for the death of large portions of the American Indian population.

a coined name for the measles, a disease which causes small red spots on the skin, a high fever and is highly contagious. In isolated communities that have long been free from epidemics of measles, introduction of infection can be followed by a devastating epidemic which can result in death.

red flag, flying the a reference to a red flag flown on a ship indicating that it is under communist command. The red flag is a common symbol of communism or socialism, particularly when referring to the former Soviet Union.

supporting communism, from the red flag which was a symbol of Soviet Russian communism.

red flags symbols of Soviet Russian communism.

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red herrings	things intended to divert attention from the real problem or matter at hand; misleading clues.
Red House	a humorous reference to the head or head office of the Communist Party in the former Soviet Union. The word red as used here means of or pertaining to communism, particularly that of the Soviet Union during the twentieth century.
red needle across your path, throw a nice great big	a coined variation of to draw a red herring across the track, meaning to attempt to divert attention from the real question. A red herring is a diversionary tactic, a misleading clue, false scent, etc., that is intended to take one's attention off the matter at hand, the real problem, etc., and comes from the use of strong-smelling smoked herrings as a lure used to train hunting dogs to follow a scent. They could also be used to throw dogs off a scent.
Red Orchestra, The	a book (1969) written by Gilles Perrault (1931 -), about Russian agents in Berlin during World War II. A code radio message which contained their names and addresses was broken and they were then rounded up and executed on meat hooks by the Germans.
Red Ryder	<p>a redheaded cowboy who was the main character in the Western comic strip "Red Ryder." American artist Fred Harman (1902–1982) created the strip in 1938, and within ten years it had an estimated worldwide distribution of 750 newspapers. The stories told of Red Ryder and his companion, an American Indian boy named "Little Beaver," traveling throughout the western United States. They were heard on the radio, appeared in a television series and were seen in motion pictures. The comic strip continued until 1964.</p> <p>the name of the featured character in the Western style comic strip entitled "Red Ryder" produced in 1938 by Fred Harman (1902 - 1982) American artist, cowboy and rancher.</p>
red side of the ledger	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.
red tab	a large red card placed on the outside front cover of a preclear folder which indicates that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours. Also called red tag.
red tabbed	in need of a repair after a flubbed session. Such a session calls for a large red tab to be placed on the outside front cover of the

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preclear's folder to indicate that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours.

noted as having received a flubbed session which called for a large red card to be placed on the outside front cover of the preclear's folder. A red tab indicates that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours.

red tag

a flubbed session after which the preclear is in need of repair auditing. Such a session calls for a large red tag, or card, to be placed on the outside front cover of the preclear's folder to indicate that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours. Right now we're batting only 2 percent red tags.

a flubbed session after which the preclear is in need of repair auditing. Such a session calls for a large red tag, or card, to be placed on the outside front cover of the preclear's folder to indicate that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours.

a flubbed auditing session after which the preclear is in need of repair. Such a session calls for a red tag to be placed on the outside front cover of the preclear's folder to indicate that a repair session must be done within twenty-four hours.

a large red card placed on the outside front cover of a pc folder which indicates that a repair session must be done within 24 hours.

red tape

too much attention to details and forms; bureaucratic routine.

red, in the

(informal) in debt; having taken out more money than one has in the bank. And when I finally got back to England and picked it up off the ground, it was twenty-two thousand pounds in the red and going into the red faster every minute._

(informal) in debt; having taken out more money than one has in the bank.

red, thin line of blooming heroes

a reference to a line from the poem, "Tommy," written in 1892 by English author, Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936). The poem

redcoat

a British soldier in a uniform with a red coat, as during the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783). And then he makes the picture of the redcoats solid again, and he all of a sudden notices that there are some

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other militiamen standing on both sides of him. – CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

a British soldier in a uniform with a red coat, as during the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1781).

redcoats British soldiers, from the color of their uniforms before the introduction of khaki. -Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.

British soldiers in uniforms with red coats, as during the American Revolution (the war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783).

British soldiers in uniforms with red coats, as during the American Revolution (war for American independence from Britain, 1775 to 1783).

red-faced (slang) embarrassed.

redheaded hot-tempered (having a quick or violent temper).

red-hot figuratively, a person who is an intense supporter of a group, party, cause, etc.; a person who is highly inflamed, violently enthusiastic or extremist in his views or principles. This comes from the idea of something, such as metal, being heated to the point where it turns red.

violent, furious or intense. Yet there's a red-hot GPM sitting under this sort of thing. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

a person who has great fervor or intensity, as for a goal or cause.

sensational, lively, exciting, intense.

violent, furious or intense.

red-hots (figurative) persons who are highly inflamed or excited; fiery; violently enthusiastic. You know, you get a whole bunch of red-hots and royalists and everything else together and you ask them what's the ideal form of the government and they say a benign monarchy.

(figurative) persons who are highly inflamed or excited; fiery; violently enthusiastic.

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redress	a setting right; reparation; relief.
reduce	<p>reach a point where all the charge or pain is gone from an incident. It is done by having the preclear recount the incident from beginning to end over and over again, picking up all the somatics and perceptions present as though the incident were happening at that moment. To reduce means, technically, to render free of aberrative material as far as possible to make the case progress. See also aberration and preclear in this glossary.</p> <p>put into a simpler form.</p> <p>take all the charge or pain out of an incident. This means to have the preclear recount the incident from beginning to end (while returned to it in reverie) over and over again, picking up all the somatics and perceptions present just as though the incident were happening at that moment. To reduce means, technically, to render free of aberrative material as far as possible to make the case progress.</p> <p>to bring into a certain order; systematize.</p>
reduce to absurdum	a coined variation of reductio ad absurdum.
reductio ad absurdum	(Latin) proof of the falsity of a principle by demonstrating that its logical consequence involves an absurdity. Literally, “reduction to absurdity.” It is used loosely of taking an argument or principle to impractical lengths. Example “The more sleep one has the longer one lives. To sleep all the time ensures the longest possible life.”
reductio ad nauseam	(Latin) a humorous variation of reductio ad absurdum. Ad nauseam is a Latin phrase which literally means “to nausea.” See also reductio ad absurdum in this glossary. He has the right to deny people the right to play a game and he will use it and use it and use it until you finally get the ne plus ultra, the reductio ad nauseum of all personnel officers an army personnel officer. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
reduction	the act of taking all the charge or pain out of an incident.
redwood	an evergreen tree of the California and southern Oregon coasts. It is amongst the world's largest trees, reaching a height of over 300 feet and an age of several thousand years.
reek	are filled with something unpleasant or offensive.

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reelingness	<p>state, quality or instance of feeling dizzy; having a sensation of spin-ning or whirling.</p> <p>state, quality or instance of having a whirling feeling in one's head; being or becoming confused. And this is a sort of a confusion or a reelingness goes on this and there's probably a distinct physiological reaction, distinct from the other. ¶Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)</p> <p>a state, quality or instance of having a whirling feeling in one's head; being or becoming confused. And this is a sort of a confusion or a reelingness goes on this and there's probably a distinct physiological reaction, distinct from the other.</p> <p>state, quality or instance of feeling dizzy; having a sensation of spinning or whirling.</p> <p>state, quality or instance of having a whirling feeling in one's head; being or becoming confused.</p>
Reeves defined the phrase in three parts as follows	<p>“(1) Each advertisement must make a proposition to the consumer. Not just words, not just product puffery, not just show-window advertising. Each advertisement must say to</p>
refer	<p>send or direct (to someone or something) for aid, information, consideration or decision.</p> <p>to send or direct (to someone or something) for aid, information, consideration or decision.</p>
refinement of Dianetics basedthrough Scientology. See also isness.	
refit	<p>(noun) an act or instance of refitting, which is to make or be made ready or fit for use again, as by repairing, reequipping or resupplying.</p> <p>(noun) an act or instance of refitting, which is ``to make or be made ready or fit for use again, as by repairing, reequipping or resupplying."</p>
reform school	<p>an institution for reforming young offenders against the laws; prison for young criminals. Also called a reformatory.</p>
Reg	<p>Registrar.</p> <p>a Saint Hill staff member at the time of this lecture. Now, give</p>

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you another one Reg and I, sailing around on the deep blue sea, invented a course that was-had nothing to do with Scientology but had to do with business and commerce and nevertheless was a very broad application of Scientology to business and commerce.

a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of this lecture. Reg suggested the other day the stock market report in the newspaper is awfully good. –Meter Training (12 July 62)

a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. Reg got me one. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture. Reg got me one. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

a staff member at Saint Hill around the time of the lecture.
-Editor.

a Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Instructor at the time of this lecture.

a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.

a staff member at Saint Hill at the time of this lecture.

short for Registrar, the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing.

short for Registrar the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. -One can say, "Oh well! If I reported the Reg violating policy, the ED would fire me – she is his wife!"

short for Registrar, the person directly responsible for enlightening individuals on Dianetics and Scientology services and signing them up for training and auditing. @``Count those intro courses as valid Public Reg paid starts."

regard respect and liking; esteem (good opinion).

regimen a regulated course, as of diet, exercise or manner of living, intended to preserve or restore health or to attain some result.

a certain settled schedule of things.

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the systematic procedure of a natural phenomena or process.

the workhorse combination of processes that boosts the case to Clear after it has been started. See also process, case and clear in this glossary.

regiment

an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel.

an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel. And you're going to find some mighty peculiar things if you went sneaking around a cavalry regiment today.

a military unit of ground forces organized into two or more battalions. See also battalion commander in this glossary.

a military unit of ground forces organized into two or more battalions. Usually commanded by a colonel.

an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel.

an army unit consisting of several companies of soldiers, usually commanded by a colonel. Even though you're promoted to general from colonel of a regiment, don't be such a fool as to think that you can totally disconnect from that regiment.

Reginald

a made-up name for a person.

registered

in correct relation or exact superimposition, as of colors in color printing. I haven't got the time or the inclination to spend forty or fifty hours on a salon exhibition print to get it registered properly.
≡Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

(photography) matched exactly, as in arranging the elements used to make a color print so they are superimposed (laid on top of each other) exactly. One of the methods of making high-quality color photographic prints such as salon exhibition prints is to split the colors of the original photograph into three separate negatives (one containing the red in the original image, one containing the green in the original image, and one containing the blue in the original image) and then recombining them to make the final color print. In order to get a correct reproduction of the color image, these three separate images must be superimposed exactly, and this action is called "registration." I haven't got the time or the inclination to spend forty or fifty hours on a salon exhibition

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print to get it registered properly.

short for registered mail or registered post, prepaid first-class mail that has been recorded at a post office prior to delivery for safeguarding against loss, theft or damage during transmission.

Registrars people directly responsible for all student and preclear procurement and keeping the org full. Registrars sign up people for Scientology services.

persons who sign up people for Scientology courses and other services.

registration and advance scheduling See also Advanced Scheduling Registrar; Letter Registrar; Registrar Department of Routing and Personnel (Division 1, Department 1) the department responsible for proper routing and reception actions, the pro-airing of new personnel for the organization, standard personnel assignment and handling, and for fully training personnel in their organizational duties. The product of this department is effective personnel posted and hatted.

regressed gone back; returned; moved backward.

Regular Army the part of the army of the United States that is made up of professionals and provides a permanent standing army.

regurgitate give back or repeat, especially something not fully understood or assimilated. Used humorously in this lecture with no particular meaning.

rehab short for rehabilitate meaning to restore to some more optimum condition or former ability or state of being.

rehabilitate. See rehabilitation.

short for rehabilitation, an auditing action which is used to help a person regain a former ability, state of being or more optimum condition which has been discredited, denied or suppressed.

rehabilitated restored to some former ability or state of being or some more optimum condition.

reich see German Reich in this glossary.

Reich, Wilhelm (1897–1957) Austrian psychoanalyst who, in the 1950s, was charged with fraud for his methods of “treatment” and was sent to prison where he died.

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(1897 - 1957) Austrian psychiatrist and social critic. Even before his graduation from the University of Vienna he began practice as a psychoanalyst and became influential in this movement. His practice expanded from Austria into Germany where, as a member of the Communist Party, he attempted to integrate his work as a sex counselor into the broader revolutionary movement. Reich's activities were suspect by the leaders of the Communist Party and, at the time of Hitler's assumption to power in Germany in 1933, he was forced to flee to Denmark. Later that year he was ousted from the Communist Party as a result of a work he published against official communistic doctrine. After attacks by other psychiatrists and the press he left Denmark for Sweden and a short while later went on to Norway. In 1937 his detractors reached him in Norway and he moved to the US and practiced there for many years. In the last years of his life, Reich showed little interest in psychiatry, devoting his efforts to discoveries in the field of physics. In 1956 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for disobeying a government injunction which the Food and Drug Administration had obtained against him, ordering destruction of all orgone boxes, his journals and books. He died while in prison a year later. See also orazone, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst in this glossary.

- Reichian convulsosis a reference to a “treatment” practiced by Austrian psychoanalyst Wilhelm Reich (1897–1957), consisting of Reich eliciting and encouraging his patients to release their “repressed” emotions (such as hatred and rage).
- Reilly, the life of a life of luxury. From a comic song, “Is That Mr. Reilly,” popular in the USA in the 1880s. The song described what the hero would do if he “struck it rich.”
- reincarnation the doctrine that the soul reappears after death in another and different bodily form.
- the occupation by the soul of a new body after the death of the former body. The word comes from Latin, meaning literally “taking on flesh again.” This definition has been distorted and complicated over time, but the original and correct meaning of the word is simply “to take on a new body.”
- Rejection Level Rejection Level Processing that processing which discovers the condition in which a person or object must be in order that the preclear be able to reject it freely.

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relapse	the act or instance of slipping or falling back into a former condition, especially after improvement.
relative	meaningful only in relationship; not absolute. as compared with something else; comparative. existing or having its specific nature only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent.
relative course	n. a nautical term which refers to the angle between the course (or direction of travel) of one's own ship and the course of another ship in the vicinity. angle between the course of one's own ship and that of another adjacent ship.
relatively	in relation to or compared with something else; not absolutely.
Release pin.	an award for completion of auditing grades. It is a small lapel-size pin. It is the Scientology symbol in gold (S and double triangle), with a red R (for release) mounted on it. See also Release.
relentless	persistent; not stopping, relaxing or slackening; incessant.
relic	a surviving trace of something. And as fast as its mass starts coming up and you have some confidence in the fact that you still have some replicas and relics kicking around from this and that, then you consent to get some dim, glimmering memory of what it was all about. –CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957) a surviving trace of something.
relief	aid in the form of goods or money given as by a government agency to persons unable to support themselves.
Religious Technology Center (RTC)	an organization which owns all the trademarks of Dianetics and Scientology and controls their licensing and use. the organization which owns all the trademarks of Dianetics and Scientology and controls their licensing and use. the organization which owns all the trade marks of Dianetics and Scientology and controls their licensing and use.
relish	pleasure; enjoyment.
Rembrandt Profile	(photography) a profile portraiture technique which utilizes

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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 style of lighting is called ``Rembrandt" because he used it in many of his paintings. You say, ``There again is the `Rembrandt Profile.' " ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

(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 style of lighting is called ``Rembrandt" because he used it in many of his paintings. See also Rembrandt in this glossary. You say, ``There again is the `Rembrandt Profile.' "

the name of a profile portraiture technique using Rembrandt lighting one plane of the side of the face is fully illuminated and another plane of the same side is in shadow, creating a mysterious and dramatic effect. This style of lighting is called ``Rembrandt" because he used it in many of his paintings. You say, ``There again is the `Rembrandt Profile.' " ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

the name of a profile portraiture technique using Rembrandt lighting one plane of the side of the face is fully illuminated and another plane of the same side is in shadow, creating a mysterious and dramatic effect. This style of lighting is called "Rembrandt" because he used it in many of his paintings.

Rembrandt profile a profile portrait (one showing a side view of the face where only one eye is visible) which utilizes Rembrandt lighting.

Remedying Havingness a Scientology auditing process that has a 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. Also called Remedy of Havingness.

rememberingness the state, quality or condition of remembering. But forgettingness is a harmonic of not-knowingness and rememberingness is a harmonic of knowingness, and the second and fourth postulates depend for their power upon the first and sec - third postulates. - Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom

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36 (14 Sept. 55)

the state, quality or condition of remembering.

remimeo

a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins (HCOBs) and policy letters (HCO PLs) meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff. See also Hubbard Communications Office Bulletin; Hubbard Communications Office Policy Letter; mimeo. I

a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins and policy letters meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff. And so he reads it—Method 2—to you, and he has never understood HCOB, he has not understood remimeo, and he doesn't know the word at, he doesn't know the word such, and he has never figured out what is the word this.

a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins (HCOBs) and policy letters (HCO PLs) meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff.

a distribution code often found in the upper left-hand corner of technical bulletins and policy letters meaning that churches which receive this must mimeograph it again and distribute it to staff. - [Distribution at top of issue] Remimeo

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Remington

a firearms manufacturer in the US established by Eliphalet Remington (1793-1861), American inventor and gunsmith. Trained in blacksmithing, he forged a rifle barrel for himself out of scrap iron; this led to his making guns for others and

Do not distribute

eventually to establishing a firearms factory and supplying firearms on government contracts. My father still tells a wild tale about me being in a duck blind when I was about twelve, and they said, "You have the first shot," you know, and I was supposed to put up this big double-barreled shotgun with smokeless powder and projectiles made by Remington under vast scientific process. -Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)

a firearms manufacturer in the US established by Eliphalet Remington (1793 - 1861), American inventor and gunsmith. Trained in blacksmithing, he forged a rifle barrel for himself out of scrap iron; this led to his making guns for others and eventually to establishing a firearms factory and supplying firearms on government contracts.

the brand name for a common American electric razor, first manufactured in 1937.

the brand name for a common American electric razor, first manufactured in 1937. One of these things that couldn't have been worked out on a UNIVAC or an ENIAC even if it was hooked up to a Remington electric shaver. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

the brand name for a common American electric razor, first manufactured in 1937. One of these things that couldn't have been worked out on a UNIVAC or an ENIAC even if it was hooked up to a Remington electric shaver. ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

remission	a relatively prolonged lessening or disappearance of the symptoms of a disease.
remonstrate	to present and urge reasons in opposition or complaint, protest.
remorse	a deep feeling of sorrow or guilt over a wrong one has done. deep regret for one's wrongdoing.
remote viewpoints	those viewpoints which an individual puts out remotely, to look through. viewpoints without the consideration by the thetan that he is located at those points. The thetan may have any number of remote viewpoints.
Renault tank	a tank manufactured by the French company, Renault.
rendition	representation, depiction.

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repair	patching up past auditing or recent life errors.
Repair Program	a program by a C/S for a pc that eradicates case mishandling by current life or auditing errors. It takes the case from where it has falsely gotten to on the Grade Chart and gets off the overwhelm with light processes.
repeat information folder	<p>one of three information packets; packages made up and mailed by the Letter Registrar for newly interested people whose names have been received. Three different information packets are made available for mailing to names on mailing lists as whereas the first may not cause the person to reach further, the second or third may.</p> <p>one of three information packets; packages made up and mailed by the Letter Registrar for newly interested people whose names have been received. Three different information packets are made available for mailing to names on mailing lists as whereas the first may not cause the person to reach further, the second or third may. Letters like that you can send a repeat information folder with a questionnaire.</p>
repertoire	the stock of special skills, devices, techniques, etc., of a particular person or a particular field of endeavor.
repetitive Prepchecking	a procedure of prepchecking developed in 1962, where (1) the auditor asks the question repetitively until the preclear says there are no more answers. (2) The auditor then checks it on the meter and watches for the instant read. If it reads, the auditor gets an answer to his question. The cycle is repeated over and over until the meter is clean of any instant read. See also Prepcheck and repetitive process in this glossary.
repetitive process	<p>an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. Level II is repetitive processes, Model Session, Op Pro by Dup, 8-C, CCHs, Havingness, General O/W, ARC 63, Auditing Cycle.</p> <p>an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. You could probably run that as a repetitive process for an hour or two, and everything would get much brighter to this person. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)</p>

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an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear.

an auditing process which is run over and over again, with the same question of the preclear. The preclear answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear. See also process in this glossary.

an auditing process which is run over and over with the same question asked of, or command given to, the preclear. The preclear answers the question or command and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it no longer produces change or a reaction in the preclear.

a process that is run over and over with the same question, the pc answering the question and the auditor acknowledging (and handling origins with TR-4 as needed), until that question is flat.

repetitive processing auditing in which a process is run over and over again, with the same question of the pc. The pc answers the question and the auditor acknowledges him. The process is run until it is flat. See also flat.

Repetitive Question Training Drill Training 1, also called Duplicative Question. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. But I was teaching these people Comm Course –you know, Dear Alice, Acknowledgment, Repetitive Question, Pc Origination, Hand Mimicry, simple 8-C, High School Indoc, Tone 40 on an Object and Tone 40 on a Person... –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

training drill Training 1, also called Duplicative Question. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for full data on this drill.

Repetitive Straightwire attention called to an incident over and over amongst other incidents until it is desensitized. Used on conclusions or incidents which do not easily surrender. See also Straightwire in this glossary.

attention called to an incident over and over amongst other incidents until it is desensitized (made less sensitive; made less affected or likely to be affected by a specified stimulus). Used on

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conclusions or incidents which do not easily surrender. See also Straightwire in this glossary.

Straightwire to one incident done over and over until the incident is desensitized. See also Straightwire in this glossary.

report station	a place where a being “reports in” for a between-lives implant. See implant station in this glossary.
reprehensible	deserving of blame.
reprehensibly	in a manner which is blameworthy or deserving of reproof. in a manner deserving of blame.
Representative, the Estates Branch, (Technical Division) and Division 5	
repressions	commands that the organism must not do something.
reproving	expressing disapproval of (something done or said).
republic	a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them.
Republic Pictures	an American film production and distribution corporation founded in 1935. Republic became known for its rapid motion picture production, mainly consisting of low-budget musicals, westerns and detective stories. However, in the mid-1950s the company’s interests moved into television.
Republicans	see Democrats and the Republicans in this glossary. You say the United States hasnt made this stupid mistake; there’s the Democrats and the Republicans. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55) the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854. I can see you now talking to somebody and this guy is saying, “But, we’ve got to get the Republicans back in power, see?” members of the Republican party, one of the two major political parties in the U.S., the other being the Democratic party. see Democrats and the Republicans in this glossary. members of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US; originated 1854 - 56.

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members of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854.

members of the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854, originally as a political party against slavery and later as favoring an extension of the powers of the national government.

the Republican Party, one of the two major political parties in the US, organized in 1854.

requisite	something required; a necessary quality, thing, etc.
reservation	a limiting qualification, condition or exception.
reserves officer	a noncareer commissioned officer in a military reserve unit who has served on active duty and who may be recalled to active service during an emergency.
resilience	ability to recover readily from illness, depression, adversity or the like.
resistance	the property of a conductor that opposes the passage of an electric current and changes electric energy into heat.
Resistive XIX	a coined name for an extremely bad off case, after the example of Resistive V. See also Resistive V in this glossary—5th ACC Vol 2 Glossary (Final Approval 7/12/89), Editor.
resistors	(electricity) devices, as coils or lengths of wire, used in a circuit primarily to provide resistance.
resolve	to find the solution or an answer to (a problem); solve. 1) break up into separate, constituent elements or parts; analyze. 2) determine or decide upon (a course of action, etc.).

ResolveRolls-Royce

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Rolls-

Royce

respect

particular aspect, feature or detail.

respondo, no

see NO RESPONDO.

responsibility

the concept of being able to care for, to reach or to be; the ability and willingness to be cause. To accept responsibility for something is to accept that one operated as cause in the matter. It should be clearly distinguished from such lower-level considerations as blame or praise, which include the further evaluation of the goodness or badness of the thing caused.

(1) 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. Responsibility is the ability and willingness to assume the status of full source and cause for all efforts and counter-efforts on all dynamics. Full responsibility is not fault; it is recognition of being cause. (2) the state, quality or fact of being responsible, and responsible means legally or ethically accountable for the care or welfare of another. Involving personal accountability or ability to act without guidance or superior authority. Being the source or cause of something. Capable of making moral or rational decisions on one's own and therefore answerable for one's behavior. Able to be trusted or depended upon; reliable. Based upon or characterized by good judgment or sound thinking.

the nonrecognition and denial of the right of intervention between oneself and any being, idea, matter, energy, space, time or form,

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and the assumption of full right of determination over it.
Responsibility is the ability and willingness to assume the status of full source and cause for all efforts and counter-efforts on all dynamics. Full responsibility is not fault; it is recognition of being cause. Responsibility also means the state, quality or fact of being responsible, and responsible means legally or ethically accountable for the care or welfare of another. Involving personal accountability or ability to act without guidance or superior authority. Being the source or cause of something. Capable of making moral or rational decisions on one's own and therefore answerable for one's behavior. Able to be trusted or depended upon; reliable. Based upon or characterized by good judgment or sound thinking.

the concept of being able to care for, to reach or to be; the ability and willingness to be cause. ((Glossary only; not in footnote)) To accept responsibility for something is to accept that one operated as cause in the matter. It should be clearly distinguished from such lower-level considerations as blame or praise, which include the further evaluation of the goodness or badness of the thing caused. To accept responsibility for something is to accept that one operated as cause in the matter. Responsibility refers solely to cause and not to other considerations such as goodness or badness of the thing caused. It should be clearly distinguished from such lower-level considerations as blame, praise, etc., which include further evaluation.

restim

short for restimulation reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.

short for restimulation. See restimulation in this glossary.

short for restimulation reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. ^1st ACC Binder 3 Approved Glossary (7 Jan. 93)
You have to get it drilled in so that the DRILL carries on, regardless of auditor restim.

restimulate

to cause restimulation of (something). Restimulation is the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. The auditor's question or command restimulates mass or the mass of a picture in the pc.

trigger; stir up.

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put into a state or condition of restimulation. See also restimulation in this glossary.

to cause restimulation of (something). Restimulation is the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. They're trying to restimulate something one way or the other in order to sell their soap.

cause restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.

restimulated

stimulated something anew. Does he want to write because you've restimulated his desire to write? -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

put into a state or condition of restimulation, a reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.

in a condition wherein a past memory has been reactivated due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.

reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past). And you got to audit a pc so that the GPM is not thoroughly restimulated, and so at the other end he goes Clear and the GPM blows to pieces. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past). ∇ Basic Dictionary of Dianetics and Scientology.

having a past memory reactivated due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. (Chapter 5, #6)

stimulated something anew.

caused restimulation of. See also restimulation in this glossary.

having a past memory reactivated due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.

in a state or condition of restimulation, a reactivation of a past

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	memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.
	reactivated (by reason of similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past).
	subjected to restimulation, the reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.
	affected by restimulation, the reactivation of a memory of a past unpleasant experience due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.
restimulation	the reactivation of a memory of a past unpleasant experience due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.
	a reactivation in the present of a past mental recording of an unpleasurable experience due to similar circumstances in the present environment approximating circumstances of the past.
	a reactivation in the present of a past mental recording of an unpleasurable experience due to similar circumstances in the present environment which approximate those circumstances of the past.
	reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. And these drills have a tendency to knock out any factor of restimulation. – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)
	reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.
	reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. (Chapter 1 #12)
	reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. (Chapter 5, #37)
	reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. He's got to know about theory of restimulation and de- stimulation.
	a reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.

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reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. For example, if a person had a memory, or mental image picture, of a drug “trip” which included a hallucination of swirling colors, the entirety of that mental image picture could be reactivated and brought into play by the person seeing something in present time which approximated the swirling colors in his memory. With this mental image picture in restimulation, the person could experience the same sensations as he did when he originally took the drug. See also mental image pictures in this glossary.

reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. See also mental image picture in this glossary.

reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. -[Definition of service facsimile] This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life.

reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. @[Definition of service facsimile] This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life.

the “awakening” of an old engram, which occurs when a person’s present environment contains enough similarities to the elements found in the engram to cause a reactivation of it. When an engram is restimulated, a person can experience similar pains and emotions to those contained in the original incident.

the “awakening” of an old engram, which occurs when a person’s present environment contains enough similarities to the elements found in the engram to cause a reactivation of it. When an engram is restimulated, a person can experience similar pains and emotions to those contained in the original incident. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

restimulative

tending to cause restimulation. See restimulation in this glossary. We all know the phenomena of an auditor sitting there and getting into something with the preclear which is so restimulative he can’t keep himself in present time. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

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	tending to cause restimulation reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.
	tending to cause restimulation (reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.)
	tending to cause restimulation. See restimulation in this glossary.
	tending to reactivate past memories due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past.
restimulation	reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. See also key-in.
	reactivation of a past memory due to similar circumstances in the present
restimulators	approximations of the reactive mind's content or some part thereof continually perceived in the environment of the organism.
	things in the individual's surroundings which are sufficiently similar to something in his reactive mind that they cause part of his reactive mind to become restimulated (stirred up).
résumé	a summing up; summary.
resurgence	a rising again.
resurrection	arising again from death to life. Comes from Latin, meaning "rising again."
retard	make slow; delay the development or progress of (an action, process, etc.); hinder or impede.
	slow the progress of; impede or delay.
reticent	habitually silent or uncommunicative.
	habitually silent or uncommunicative; reserved.
retire	(1) take (money) out of circulation. (2) take up or pay off (stocks, bonds, etc.).
	return; come back.

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retouching	the action of improving (a photographic negative, painting, etc.) by adding details or removing flaws. The technology of $\overline{\pi}$ well, you take retouching. $\overline{\pi}$ A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
retractor wave	<p>a wave which pulls back instead of pushes out. See also tractor beams in this glossary. (Chapter 10, #1)</p> <p>a wave which pulls back instead of pushes out. See also tractor beams in this glossary.</p>
retread	<p>a brushup on one's study, knowledge and application of the technology of a course.</p> <p>locate an auditor's weak areas and handle these through the use of word clearing and restudying the materials of those areas.</p> <p>an action done to locate a student's, auditor's, staff member's weak areas and handle these through the use of word clearing and restudy of the materials of those areas.</p>
retreat	a safe, quiet or secluded place.
return	<p>cause a preclear to go into a past period. 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.</p> <p>go into a past period. 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.</p> <p>short for income tax return, a form on which taxable income is reported and tax computed.</p>
return to battery	see BATTERY, RETURN (REVERT, ETC.) TO.
returning	<p>(verb) causing (the preclear) to go into a past period. 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. (Chapter 2, #21)</p> <p>"sending" a portion of one's mind to a past period on either a</p>

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mental or combined mental and physical basis and reexperiencing incidents which have taken place in one's past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before.

(verb) causing (the preclear) to go into a past period. 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.

revelations	things revealed or made known, especially things which are surprising.
revenue	the income of a government from taxes, licenses, etc.
Revere, Paul	<p>1735-1818, American patriot; silversmith and engraver by trade. Designed and engraved first official seal for the colonies, and the state seal for Massachusetts. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary</p> <p>(1735 - 1818) American silversmith and patriot; rode from Boston to Lexington, Massachusetts on April 18, 1775 to warn colonists that British troops were coming.</p>
revered	regarded with awe, great respect or devotion.
reverie	<p>a light state of "concentration" not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place.</p> <p>a light state of "concentration" not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place.</p> <p>a light state of “concentration” not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place.</p> <p>a light state of “concentration” which the preclear is placed in, not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place.</p> <p>a name introduced as a label to make a person feel that his state has altered and that he has gone into a state where his memory is very good or where he can do something he couldn't ordinarily do before. The actuality is that he is able to do it all the time anyway. It is not a strange state. The person is wide awake, but merely by asking him to close his eyes he is technically in reverie.</p> <p>the state of reverie is actually just a name. It is a label introduced to make the patient feel that his state has altered and that he has</p>

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gone into a state where his memory is very good or where he can do something he couldn't ordinarily do before. The actuality is that he is able to do it all the time anyway. It is not a strange state. The person is wide awake, but merely by asking him to close his eyes he is technically in reverie.

a light state of “concentration,” not to be confused with hypnosis; in reverie the person is fully aware of what is taking place.

reverses

changes from good fortune to bad; defeats.

revert to battery

see BATTERY, RETURN (REVERT, ETC.) TO.

Review

the part of a Scientology organization that is responsible for repairing and correcting auditing and training difficulties. The routing is first Review, then the Ethics Officer and if the various problems aren't resolved, finally the Chaplain.

a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study or auditing difficulties. We take everything that we have known as Qual, and if you are going to bring back in Review, and if you are going to do this or that or the other thing that a full Qual would do, it goes over into Department 15.

a former department in the Qualifications Division which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. Today, repair of auditing is done in the HGC, and correction of training difficulties is handled by the Department of Correction in the Qualifications Division.

short for Department of Review. See Director of Review in this glossary.

a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance.

a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron correct any nonoptimum result of the organization and also advising 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. It is now called the Department of Correction. So the reason why I'm talking to you is, in Review then, you will run into these three data all the time. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

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a section of a Scientology organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as for study difficulties.

the Department of Review, which is in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization. The entire purpose of the Department of Review is repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. Review is an extension of LRH's case-cracker and fast-instruction hats. -HCO PL 24 April 1965.

a department of the Qualifications Division, at the time of this lecture, with the purpose of helping Ron correct any nonoptimum result of the organization and also advising 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. It is now called the Department of Correction.

a section of the organization where a person may receive special assistance, such as assists for study or auditing difficulties.

same as Department of Review. See Department of Review in this glossary.

the department in the Qualifications Division at the time of the lecture which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. This is now called the Department of Correction.

the part of a Scientology church responsible for the repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. And Supervisors and Review will do the appropriate things to handle the outnesses.

a former department in the Qualifications Division which did repair and correction of auditing and training difficulties. Today, repair of auditing is done in the HGC, and correction of training difficulties is handled by the Department of Correction in the Qualifications Division. [NEW DEFINITION FROM ETHICS BOOK GLOSSARY.]

reviv	short for revivification, the reliving of an incident or some portion of it as if it were happening now.
revivifies	brings back to life an engram in which he is stuck.
revolted	turned away in mental rebellion, utter disgust or extreme aversion.
revulsing	v. an obsolete word that means pulling or drawing back, tearing

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away.

revving	(colloquial) increasing the revolutions per minute of (an engine, motor, etc.) usually done while idling to produce a quick start. Used figuratively in the lecture.
RF	abbreviation for radio frequency the frequency (the number of times a signal vibrates each second) used in radio and television transmission.
rheostat	<p>a device for varying the resistance of an electric current without interrupting the circuit used, as for regulating the brightness of lights.</p> <p>an electrical instrument used to control current by varying resistance.</p>
rheumatic fever	a disease more common among children than adults, characterized by fever, pains in the joints and often damage to the heart.
rheumatoid arthritis	<p>n. a chronic disease characterized by stiffness and inflammation of the joints, frequently accompanied by marked deformities, loss of mobility and weakness, the cause of which is unknown. Joints affected by the disease become hot, red, swollen and painful with the wrists and knuckles being the chief joints affected. Rheumatoid arthritis can spread throughout the body and damage organs and other tissue. If unchecked the diseased joints eventually stiffen in deformed positions. Most people suffering from rheumatoid arthritis are between the ages of 20 and 40 but it can affect children and the elderly. Rheumatoid means resembling rheumatism, any disorder of the extremities or back and arthritis is an acute or chronic inflammation of a joint of which there are several forms. Rheumatoid arthritis is the most serious, painful and potentially crippling form and is often called the “great crippler.”</p> <p>a chronic disease whose cause is unknown, characterized by inflammation, pain and swelling of the joints and accompanied by spasms in adjacent muscles and often leading to deformity of the joints.</p>
Rhine	Joseph Banks Rhine (1895 - 1980), American psychologist. As head of the laboratory of parapsychology at Duke University, North Carolina, he investigated extra-sensory perception and tried to find scientific explanations for “supernatural” occurrences, e.g., telepathy, etc.

Joseph Banks Rhine (1895 - 1980), American psychologist. As head of the laboratory of parapsychology at Duke University, in Durham, North Carolina, he investigated extrasensory perception and tried to find scientific explanations for “supernatural” occurrences, e.g., telepathy, etc.

rhinoceri

n. a plural form of rhinoceros.

Rhodes scholar

a person who has been given a Rhodes scholarship, a scholarship founded through the will of British diamond merchant and statesman Cecil Rhodes (1853–1902). Rhodes scholars attend Oxford University (a world renowned university in Oxford, England) for two or sometimes three years and are chosen on the basis of ability, moral character and success in sports. Rhodes established the scholarship with the intention of training potential leaders of the future. Students from various nations formerly part of the British Empire as well as the United States and Germany partake in this program.

a holder of a Rhodes scholarship a scholarship for study at Oxford University in Oxford, England. Cecil Rhodes (1853 - 1902), an English financier, established these grants to train potential leaders. They are designed for students from Germany, from nations formerly part of the British Empire and the United States. Rhodes scholars are chosen for ability, moral character and success in sports.

Rhodes, Cecil

(1853-1902) British administrator and financier in South Africa. Established a scholarship to train potential leaders from the youth of the British Empire, US and Germany. I was confronted every time I entered the building with the Cecil Rhodes Room, and Cecil Rhodes’ bust and all kinds of busts. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

(1853 - 1902) British administrator and financier in South Africa. Established a scholarship to train potential leaders from the youth of the British Empire, US and Germany.

Rhodes, Eugene Manlove

(1869–1934) American cowboy, poet, essayist and fiction writer. Throughout his life Rhodes worked at a variety of jobs, the longest being horse wrangling (rounding up, corralling or tending to horses, cattle, etc.), and thus gaining experience in the American West. Using this as a basis for a number of his works, his first printed piece, a poem, appeared in Land of Sunshine (a Los Angeles magazine) in 1896. His works continued to be seen in magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post and his first

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novel was published in 1910. Several years later he began selling motion-picture

Rhodesian Front committee the name of a white supremacist organization led by Ian Smith at the time of this lecture. See also Smith and Rhodesia in this glossary.

rhodies short for rhododendron, any of a group of trees and shrubs, mainly evergreen, with showy flowers of pink, white or purple.

rhododendrons a common name for a large family of flowering plants, containing approximately eight hundred different sorts, varying in size and color. The term comes from Greek and means "red tree." Rhododendrons range from ground-hugging shrubs to small trees. Some tree-like species can grow to a height of approximately forty feet, and the common shrubs found in the United States generally reach a height of fifteen feet. Their large, beautiful blooms appear in spring and are a variety of colors, including yellow, red, purple, white and pink. Most species have thick leathery evergreen leaves (leaves that are green year-round) and can be found on all continents of the world, excluding Africa and South America. He lurks out someplace under the rhododendrons or someplace but he never seems to have come near any organization to date, this "good" person, you see? -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

n. a common name for a large family of flowering shrubs or trees, containing approximately 800 different sorts. Varying in size and color, some tree-like species can grow to a height of approximately 40 feet (12 m) while the common shrubs found in the United States generally reach a height of 15 feet (4.5 m). Most species have thick leathery evergreen leaves (leaves that are green all year-round) and their large colorful blooms appear in spring. They can be found on all continents of the world, excluding Africa and South America.

rhombolis n. a made-up word.

a made-up word.

rhombosis a made-up word for a disease.

ribbon, cut to insulted or disparaged thoroughly.

ribbons, chop (one) to insult or disparage (one) thoroughly. See, I just don't ever let a pc get in there and chop me to ribbons, and I sit there, you know, and say, "Well, that's the lot of an auditor," you know? –The Failed

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Case (27 Oct. 64)

insult or disparage (one) thoroughly.

ribbons, chop to insult or disparage thoroughly.

ribbons, cut (someone or something) to a variation of cut (someone or something) to pieces. See pieces, cuts (something) to in this glossary.

ribbons, cut them to examine (someone or something) very closely and criticize severely. A variation of tear to pieces. Just raise hell with them. Cut them to ribbons.

examine (someone or something) very closely and criticize severely. A variation of tear to pieces.

ribbons, cut to examined (someone or something) very closely and criticized severely. A variation of tear to pieces.

(1) destroyed or defeated completely. A variation of the phrase cut to pieces. (2) examined (someone or something) very closely and criticized severely. A variation of tear to pieces.

destroyed or defeated completely. A variation of the phrase cut to pieces.

ribbons, cutting to destroying or defeating completely. A variation of cutting to pieces.

Rice Institute the former name of the Rice University, a private university in Houston, Texas, USA, founded in 1891. Named after its benefactor, William Marsh Rice (1816–1900), it offers educational programs in engineering, science, architecture, biology, geology, chemistry, social sciences and business, and also maintains laboratories for physics and nuclear research.

a coeducational, privately controlled university occupying 300 acres in Houston, Texas that was founded in 1891. The divisions of the institute include sciences, science-engineering and architecture.

rich (colloquial) very amusing.

Richard the Lionhearted Richard I (1157 - 1199), king of England from 1189 to 1199. Shortly after he became king he left to fight in the Crusades. He earned his nickname for his bravery and was generous and chivalrous.

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rickety-rackety	unsteady, shaky. unsteady, shaky. And then everything starts to go rickety-rackety. 1Marriage (2 Jan. 60) unsteady, shaky. And then everything starts to go rickety-rackety. 2Marriage (2 Jan. 60)
rickle-rackle	a coined term meaning trouble or a problem. a coined term from rickle, a heap or pile, especially one loosely built up; a collection of odds and ends heaped up together; and rackle, meaning rattle, clatter, clank.
riddled	affected in every part; having (something) spread throughout.
ride a saw	see SAW, RIDE A.
ride high	1. experience success, do well; obtain a high position, be ambitious. High here alludes to both elated and elevated status and the phrase appeared in the first half of the 1800s. 2. figuratively, enjoy great popularity, attract
ride it through	a coined phrase meaning to endure or sustain successfully until the end; to push through all the way; keep going until done.
ride out	if you ride out a difficult situation, you are not badly harmed by it. [ex - The company was deeply involved in the scandal, but managed to ride it out successfully.] withstand or endure successfully.
ride to the sound of the guns	LRH def. a cavalryman's maxim. In other words, you keep hitting where it's hot, and you gradually will come out of a battle situation. [Lecture 18 May 72]
ride, lets it	allows (it) to go on without change; accepts (a situation or action) for the present. ~
ridge	a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. It is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. See also flow a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. A great big healthy ridge moves in and hits you in

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the nose. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. It is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. (Chapter 9, #1)

a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. And if you want to build up a ridge on the subject of learning, man, that's it! Just consider you know all there is to know about it.

a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. ... you didnt make either of the bodies; you had some share and responsibility in doing so but you didnt and there isnt any reason why he couldn't have pushed the same number of ridges around in the old lady's head that he was pushing around in his own head, now was there? - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

a solid body of energy caused by flows and dispersals which have a duration longer than the duration of flow. Any piece of matter could be considered to be a ridge in its last stage.

a long, narrow upper section or crest. Used figuratively in the lecture.

a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another. It continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. And when those spheres of influence meet on their own borders, we don't want them to be different and create a ridge; we want them just to flow smoothly out and meet.

a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased.

a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continues to exist long after the energy flows

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have ceased.

solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. It is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased.

a standing wave of some kind or another or a mass composed of electrical particles. Where an outgoing flow has met an incoming flow and both are constant, you get a ridge. Example a fellow is standing at one side of the room with a deck of cards and another fellow is standing at the other side of the room with a deck of cards. These two start throwing cards, one at a time, at each other, more or less on the same channel. A few of those cards are going to collide in midair. And in the center of the room between those two people a bunch of these cards will accumulate. Even though lots of cards reach the other side of the room, some cards are going to be piled up in the middle of the room. You have, as a final analysis, a ridge.

a solid accumulation of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. Step outside of yourself, you're suddenly uninfluenced by a tremendous number of ridges which match your wavelength.

ridges

solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased.

solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. They are generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continue to exist long after the energy flows have ceased.

solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. There were a lot of other manifestations took place-a lot of ridges, you might say, of one kind or another. - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

“solid” accumulations of energy which are suspended in space and time. Ridges can be handled variously. They can also explode.

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solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. A ridge is generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another, and continues to exist long after the energy flows have ceased. If a Scientologist has never been through an engram, if a Scientologist has never been stuck on the track, if a Scientologist has never seen ridges or any of the other mental phenomena, it is because his basic philosophy in life is escape. - Basics of Auditing (29 Aug. 61)

solid accumulations of old, inactive energy suspended in space and time. They are generated by opposing energy flows which hit one another and continue to exist long after the energy flows have ceased.

Ridgway, Derricke	<p>a publisher in London, England, in the 1950s, who owned Derricke Ridgway Publishing Company, Ltd.</p> <p>a squirrel in Great Britain in the early 1950s. And those two books, hardcover books, were being published by Derricke Ridgway in London.</p> <p>a squirrel in Great Britain in the early 1950s.</p> <p>publisher of Self Analysis in Dianetics in London, England at the time of this lecture.</p>
riding	(informal) continuing without interruption or interference.
riding high	enjoying success; doing very well.
rift	an open break in a previously friendly relationship.
rifts	<p>open breaks in a previously friendly relationship. Even the commies, who are the closest to organized people, have such rifts about policy that nobody knows whether to follow Lenin's policy or Stalin's policy or Khrushchev's policy or the new coexistence policy, see, or the old revolutionary policy—whatever that was.</p> <p>open breaks in a previously friendly relationship.</p>
rig up	put together, prepare for use or arrange.
riga-bongs	a made-up name for something in the field of atomic physics, used as an example. He'll probably get out and he will look very bright and he will say, ``All right, now we take the riga-bongs," and so forth. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

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	n. a made-up word.
rigged up	equipped or set up for use.
	put together, prepared for use or arranged, especially in a makeshift or hurried fashion.
right	assisting survival along the maximal number of dynamics; forwarding a purpose not destructive to the majority of the dynamics; the greatest good for the greatest number of areas of life. An act or conclusion is as right as it promotes the survival of the individual, future, group, mankind or life making the conclusion. To be entirely right would be to survive to infinity.
Right	(politics) a descriptive term for conservative or reactionary (extremely conservative; not only resisting change but seeking to return to the “good old days” of an earlier social order) political views.
right angle	an angle of 90 degrees; angle made by the meeting of two straight lines perpendicular to each other.
right down our alley	within our area of knowledge, interest, etc.
right field	(figurative) a remote location. The term comes from the sport of baseball, where right field is the right-hand part of the playing field most distant from home base. See also home base in this glossary.
	used humorously in this lecture as an exaggeration of left field, meaning completely mistaken; wrong. See left field in this glossary.
right off your bat	(informal) a variation of right off the bat, immediately; as the next thing in order; without delay.
right on the bat	(slang) a variation of right on the money absolutely perfect; precisely as desired; done with great accuracy or expertise.
right shoulder arms	a military term indicating that one is to rest one’s rifle against the right shoulder with its muzzle elevated and inclined to the rear and the butt of the rifle held in the right hand. The term also refers to the rifle’s position when as above.
	(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.

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right-arm rate	<p>an earned rating which indicates that the person is qualified to command a ship at sea. Insignia indicating this was originally worn on the right shoulder. Currently a right-arm rating is indicated by a star with the rank insignia (strips or chevrons). The naval dirks of the Sea Org are presented to officers who have attained a right-arm rate and who have taken part in a Sea Org mission which has attained Affluence and who are mission eligible.</p> <p>an earned rating which indicates that the person is qualified to command a ship at sea. Insignia indicating this was originally worn on the right shoulder. Currently a right-arm rating is indicated by a star with the rank insignia (strips or chevrons).</p>
Rightist	of the Right. See Right in this glossary.
rights, put to	put into good or proper condition or order.
right-wrong	a process developed by L. Ron Hubbard in 1963 used in the handling of service facsimiles and addressing how a service facsimile would (1) make one right and (2) make others wrong. See also service facsimile in this glossary.
Rigoletto	<p>the principal character in an opera of the same name, written by Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901) and first performed in Italy in 1851. The story is one of deceptive affairs, intrigue and treachery, and ends in tragedy. Rigoletto, the hunchback, whose name means clown or ridiculous one, is the court jester of a philandering Duke. At the beginning of the opera, Rigoletto is cursed by the character Monterone for making fun of his distress after his daughter has been ravished by the Duke. Rigoletto's scheme to protect his own daughter from the amorous advances of the Duke backfires, however, and despite Rigoletto's efforts, his daughter ends up falling in love with the Duke. After being kidnapped and seduced by the Duke she sacrifices her own life to save him from her father's hired assassins. The final tragedy of the opera is revealed when Rigoletto discovers that the sack he is carrying to throw into the river doesn't contain the corpse of his bitter enemy, the Duke, but instead, that of his beloved child. Monterone's curse is thus fulfilled.</p>
rigorous	rigidly precise; thoroughly accurate or exact.
rile	(informal) annoy; irritate.

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ring (something) in	bring (something) into operation, activity, etc. But it may take you two, three or four reads to ring it in. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)
ring in	bring into operation, activity, etc. But it may take you two, three or four reads to ring it in. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)
	bring into operation, activity, etc.
ring up on the bells	the action of operating a telegraph. See engine room telegraphs in this glossary.
	to operate an engine room telegraph. See engine room telegraph in this glossary.
ring, number four	(archery) a reference to a target which consists of concentric rings circling the bull's eye (the center). The fourth ring is the one closest to the center, the first ring being the outermost one. The object is to hit the bull's eye and thereby make the highest points possible.
ringtail(ed) snorter	n. someone or something that is impressive, remarkable, energetic, vigorous, powerful, etc. Ringtailed means having a tail marked with rings and snorter means something extraordinarily remarkable for its size, severity, etc., or especially violent, powerful or difficult, as in “a real snorter of a storm.” This expression perhaps comes from the name of a fierce wildcat inhabiting the Western United States, who has characteristic rings of differing colors on its tail, or from the raccoon skin caps, with ringed tails attached, which used to be worn in frontier areas.
riot gun	a small firearm, especially a shotgun, used to disperse rioters rather than inflict serious injury.
rip up	(colloquial) move with speed or violence.
	cut or tear apart roughly or vigorously. Used figuratively in this lecture.
rip-off artist	n. one who shows exceptional skill at stealing, cheating, or any other deceitful scheme carried out for personal profit. To rip off means to illegally take or claim as one's own; to exploit, cheat or defraud another. Artist is used here in a combining form to mean a specialist, particularly one adept at trickery, deceit, etc. This expression has been in use since the late 1960s.

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rise	<p>a move to the left on the E-Meter dial. See also E-Meter in this glossary.</p> <p>a steady, constant movement of the E-Meter needle, fast or slow, from right to left; an E-Meter needle action exactly opposite to a “fall”—the needle moves to the left instead of to the right. A rising needle means “no confront.”</p>
rise above his aberrations when his	is by observing the obvious one
rise to the occasion	deal successfully with a problem or a difficult or challenging situation [ex - She was not given much time to prepare for her guests, but she rose to the occasion and served a wonderful dinner.]
rising needle	a needle phenomenon where the needle moves to the auditor's left (auditor facing the meter). It means the preclear has struck an area or something he isn't confronting.
Rising Scale	<p>processing in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the “buttons” (attitudes towards life) on the Chart of Attitudes. See also Chart of Attitudes in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Rising Scale Processing, a process in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes (the chart which shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears) which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the “buttons” (attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes. See also postulate in this glossary.</p>
Rising Scale Process	a process in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes (the chart which shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears) which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the “buttons”

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(attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes. And then we had Cause and Effect Processes, which are quite remarkable, and R4H and Effort Processing and Rising Scale Processes. –The Classification Chart and Auditing (26 July 66)

a process in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes (the chart which shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears) which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the “buttons” (attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes.

Rising Scale Processing processing in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the “buttons” on the Chart of Attitudes. (Chapter 5, #19)

a process in which the individual is asked to get one of the lower postulates on the Chart of Attitudes and then carry it “upward” until he could get the higher idea. See also Chart of Attitudes in this glossary. R3RA short for Routine 3RA; the designation given to Engram Running by Chains a process for the running of engrams originally released as Routine 3R in 1963 and refined by LRH in 1978.

processing in which one takes any point or column of the Chart of Attitudes (the chart which shows the attitudes toward life taken by people, and comes with the book Handbook for Preclears) which the preclear can reach, and asks the preclear then to shift his postulate upwards toward a higher level. It is simply a method of shifting postulates upward toward optimum from where the preclear believes he is on the chart. It is essentially a process directed toward increasing belief in self by using all the “buttons” (attitudes toward life) on the Chart of Attitudes.

ritual of, like or done as a rite a formal act or ceremony carried out according to fixed rules.

Ritz Building a made-up name for a building.

a made-up name for a building. Ritz is the name of luxurious,

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plush hotels in London, Paris and New York founded by César Ritz (1850 - 1918), Swiss hotel owner.

river, sell down the let down; betray. From the early American practice of selling unruly (or otherwise undesirable) slaves at a reduced rate to traders who took them down the Mississippi River to sell as field hands on Delta plantations, the work there being hard, the living conditions unhealthy and the hope of escape or betterment reduced to near zero.

river, sold (one) down the (US informal) handed (one) over to an enemy; abandoned (one) in a cruel manner; betrayed (one). Formerly, to punish (a slave) by selling him to a plantation owner on the lower Mississippi River where conditions for slaves were severe.and an attorney that handled a lot of her legal and monetary affairs turned totally traitor on her and sold her down the river for thirty pieces of silver....

(US informal) handed (one) over to an enemy; abandoned (one) in a cruel manner; betrayed (one). Formerly, to punish (a slave) by selling him to a plantation owner on the lower Mississippi River where conditions for slaves were severe. ...and an attorney that handled a lot of her legal and monetary affairs turned totally traitor on her and sold her down the river for thirty pieces of silver...

(US informal) handed (one) over to an enemy; abandoned (one) in a cruel manner; betrayed (one). Formerly, to punish (a slave) by selling him to a plantation owner on the lower Mississippi River where conditions for slaves were severe.

river, up the 1. a coined variation of up the creek without a paddle, an American expression meaning in an awkward or embarrassing situation; in dire trouble or difficulty. 2. (send up the river) to send to prison, deriving from New York State's famous prison, Sing Sing, being located up the Hudson River from New York City, New York, USA.

(slang) a variation of up the creek without a paddle, in serious difficulty; very unfortunate; ruined.

Riverside a city in southeastern California.

a city in southwest California, a state in the United States.

Riverside Drive a street in New York City which runs along the west side of the city. I remember sitting up in Riverside Drive at one time=sitting

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in a big, swanky apartment, Riverside Drive, New York
⌘A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a street in New York City which runs along the west side of the city. I remember sitting up in Riverside Drive at one time-sitting in a big, swanky apartment, Riverside Drive, New York-and the whole place, the whole salon of this apartment was jampacked with some of the best stellar names in the field of American fiction. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a famous street in New York City, USA, which overlooks the Hudson River. The street is known for its impressive buildings, monuments and fine parks, as well as being a fashionable residential area.

a thoroughfare in New York City which runs along the west side of the city next to the Hudson River. I remember sitting up in Riverside Drive at one time⌘sitting in a big, swanky apartment⌘Riverside Drive, New York⌘and the whole place, the whole salon of this apartment was jampacked with some of the best stellar names in the field of American fiction. ⌘A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a thoroughfare in New York City which runs along the west side of the city next to the Hudson River.

RJ 37 short for Ron's Journal 37, issued as LRH Executive Directive 348 Int Ron's Journal 37, 13 March 1983.

RKO tower a reference to the symbol of RKO Radio Pictures, a major American motion picture studio of the 1930s and 1940s. RKO stands for "Radio-Kieth- Orpheum," and the company was started in 1928 as a joint enterprise of the Radio Corporation of America and the Keith-Albee-Opheum theater and cinema circuit (a group or chain of theatres, cinemas, etc., owned by a single person or company). The symbol adopted by RKO was a broadcasting tower emitting waves which looked like jagged streaks of lightning in all directions. The company ceased production in the 1950s.

RNA abbreviation for ribonucleic acid; one of the compounds found in all living cells; the substance that carries out DNA's instructions for protein production. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #12. See also DNA.

abbreviation for ribonucleic acid; one of the compounds found in all living cells; the substance that carries out DNA's instructions

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for protein production. See also DNA in this glossary.

road, get in the	get in the way, as an obstruction.
road, had the show on the	had (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation.
road, in the	(colloquial) in the path as a hindrance; placed so as to block the way. Used figuratively in this lecture.
roadbeds	the foundation and surface of a road or highway.
roadshow	any traveling exhibit, as one promoting a company's products.
Roanoke	1. a reference to Roanoke Island, located off the northeast coast of North Carolina, USA, and the site of the first English settlements in North America. Roanoke became famous for the mysterious disappearance of a colony of 107 settlers in the late 1500s. They arrived on the island in 1587 to find it inhospitable and the local Indians unfriendly. A few years later a supply ship came to the island but the settlers had disappeared, virtually without a trace, and the exact fate of the colony was never discovered. 2. a city in Virginia, USA, on the Roanoke River. Originally settled in 1740, the city was named Roanoke in 1882. The small pioneer town eventually developed into one of the largest cities in Virginia, becoming an industrial center and producing railroad cars, metal and steel products, clothing, chemicals and furniture.
roaring	(colloquial) full of enthusiasm. completely; utterly; out-and-out. complete; utter; out-and-out.
roaring to	(colloquial) being extremely eager or fully ready to (do something). Variation of raring to.
roasting	(colloquial) criticizing severely or ridiculing without mercy.
Roberts, Mr.	a movie made in 1955 about an officer on a supply ship, in the Pacific Ocean during World War II (1939–1945) who is torn between the desire to get into “real” combat and his desire to protect the men in his command from the ship’s despicable captain. The crew are loyal to him and he does not want to abandon them to the tyrannical captain so he can partake in the “real fighting.” The movie was based on a novel of the same title.
Robeson, Paul	(1898 - 1976) an American actor and bass-baritone singer of the twentieth century. His rich, deep voice was as melodious in

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speech as in song. He is best known for his roles in the opera Porgy and Bess and the motion picture Show Boat. Robeson used his talents not only to entertain, but also to promote equality of opportunity for Blacks in the United States. In 1950 he was denied a passport by the US Department of State for refusing to sign an affidavit stating whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

Robin Hood a legendary English outlaw of the twelfth century, hero of many ballads, who robbed the rich to give to the poor. Robin Hood is a popular model of courage, generosity and justice, as well as of skill in archery. He lived and presided over his band of followers chiefly in Sherwood Forest (an ancient royal forest in central England).

Robin Hood's left field, get off into a coined variation of go around Robin Hood's barn.

Robin Hood's barn, ride over a variation of go around Robin Hood's barn, arrive at the right conclusion by very roundabout methods. 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.

Robinson Kenneth Robinson; Minister of Health (head of the government department responsible for the health of its citizens) in Great Britain in 1968. Robinson was the ex-vice president of the National Mental Health Association, a private group in the UK specializing in the "treatment" of families of aristocrats. There has never been any "national" aspect to this group. The group obtained very unusual favors by means of their "treatment" of the families of these aristocrats. He was one of the key figures behind the 1968 British attack on Scientology and was subsequently removed as Minister of Health for this unpopular campaign.

Robinson, Kenneth (1911–1996) British politician and Minister of Health from 1964 to 1968.

robotness state, quality or instance of being a robot, a person who acts or works in an automatic or mechanical way.

Robotype a reference to the Robotyper, a brand of automatic typewriter, introduced in the 1930s and used throughout the mid-twentieth century, that could produce a number of copies of an original letter. The typist manually typed the original letter on a machine that recorded it on a paper tape in a code consisting of small perforations. The typist then placed the perforated tape on the Robotyper, manually typed an individual's name and address on a

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new letter, and then the machine typed the rest of the text automatically by reading the perforated tape. This could be done over and over to produce many letters having the same text, but addressed to different people.

Rock

a reach and withdraw mechanism which a person has used to reach people or things with. The cycle of the Rock is A person 1) failed to communicate himself; 2) started using something to communicate with; 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. At the same time, it's accompanied by "How to Assess for the Rock," and—you know? –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

a reach and withdraw mechanism which a person has used to reach people or things with. The cycle of the Rock is A person (1) failed to communicate himself; (2) started using something to communicate with; (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.

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rock

a reach and withdraw mechanism which a person has used to reach people or things with. The cycle of the rock is A person 1) failed to communicate himself; 2) started using something to communicate with; 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. See also chain in this glossary.

rock bottom

the lowest level or point; very bottom. These are the basic fundamentals stripped right down to rock bottom. -ARC Breaks and

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the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

the lowest level or point; very bottom. You realize he's having an awful time, it's taking him an awful long time to learn this—well then, you'd better get right in at rock bottom on the subject of education . . . —Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

the lowest level or point; very bottom.

rock slams

registers rock slams on an E-Meter. A rock slam is 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. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion. Yes, it is true that a person who rock slams, that has evil intention toward the organization, will try to pull the rug out from underneath it.

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(verb) registers rock slams on an E-Meter. A rock slam is 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. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under auditing or discussion.

rock-bottom

of the lowest level or point; very bottom.

rocked-up

a coined phrase meaning disturbed, unsmooth, etc. This is possibly a variation of rocky, meaning marked by difficulties or obstructions.

Rock-e-feller

a humorous pronunciation of Rockefeller, in reference to Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller (1908@1979). He was the grandson of John

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D. Rockefeller (1839@1937), American industrialist and founder of the Standard Oil Company. As such, Nelson was heir to a fortune of legendary proportions. His activity in New York state politics led to his election as governor in 1958 and to re-election in 1962, 1966 and 1970. He failed, however, in his attempts to win the Republican Party's presidential nomination in 1960, 1964 and later in 1968. You don't get, as Rock-e-feller who didn't go rocketing to president, ah—you don't form up concentration camps for young people who might go wrong. ≠Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

a humorous pronunciation of Rockefeller, in reference to Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller (1908 - 1979). He was the grandson of John D. Rockefeller (1839 - 1937), American industrialist and founder of the Standard Oil Company. As such, Nelson was heir to a fortune of legendary proportions. His activity in New York state politics led to his election as governor in 1958 and to re-election in 1962, 1966 and 1970. He failed, however, in his attempts to win the Republican Party's presidential nomination in 1960, 1964 and later in 1968.

Rock-e-feller Plaza a humorous pronunciation of Rockefeller Plaza the sunken plaza, used for outdoor dining in summer and ice skating in winter, located in the middle of Rockefeller Center, a group of fourteen massive buildings situated on three square city blocks (twelve acres) in the heart of New York City.

Rockers (British slang) a group of teenagers wearing leather jackets and jeans and traveling in gangs on motorcycles. One of two rival factions of teenagers in Britain in the 1960s, the Mods being the other side. See also Mods in this glossary. You get the Mods and Rockers and so forth and your this and that. ≠A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(British slang) a group of teenagers wearing leather jackets and jeans and traveling in gangs on motorcycles. One of two rival factions of teenagers in Britain in the 1960s, the Mods being the other side. See also Mods in this glossary.

rockers, off of (one's) (slang) into a state of insanity or confusion. A variation of off (one's) rocker. That would be the very process that would send him off of his rockers. - The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

rockers, off one's (their, etc.) crazy or insane; foolish. Although the origin of this term is uncertain, it originated in the 1800s and may allude to the erratic motion of a chair or cradle with a missing rocker (a curved piece

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on which a chair or cradle rocks).

rocket	<p>a fireworks-type device used at sea mainly as a distress signal, as by a ship which is sinking or in some other trouble. The rocket is up, the lifeboats are out, because everything is sinking with seacocks wide open. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)</p> <p>a fireworks-type device used at sea mainly as a distress signal, as by a ship which is sinking or in some other trouble.</p>
Rockettes	<p>a celebrated troupe of chorus girls, world famous for their synchronized precision dancing and high kicks. The first Rockettes appeared at New York City's Radio City Music Hall (a motion-picture theater renowned for its spectacular stage show) in the 1930s. Throughout the twentieth century the troupe expanded from its original 16 girls to approximately 175, enabling them to go on tour, appear on television and film and to appear at different events. More than seven decades after the founding of the Rockettes, their performances can still be seen at Radio City.</p>
rocking	<p>shaking or disturbing violently. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p>
rocks	<p>(slang) precious stones; diamonds or other gems.</p>
rocks and shoals	<p>a common term for the Articles for the Government of the Navy, a list containing the provisions of law governing the disciplinary system in force in the United States Navy. These articles, which are published monthly and sometimes read aloud to naval crews, delineate what acts are considered offenses and the punishments for committing them. Literally, rocks and shoals (submerged sandbanks) are obstacles that could damage or destroy a ship.</p>
rocks in (one's) head, has got (informal)	<p>is stupid; does not have good judgment.</p>
rocks, off the	<p>out of danger; safe from ruin. This term originates from the nautical</p>
Rocky	<p>reference to Nelson A. Rockefeller (1908 - 1979), Vice-President of the United States from 1974 to 1977. He filled the post when it became vacant due to the earlier incumbent (Gerald Ford) succeeding to the presidency. See also Ford in this glossary.</p>
Rodale's Synonym Finder	<p>a book written by American author Jerome Irving Rodale (1898–1971) that lists over one million synonyms. The book contains a list of alphabetical words each followed by synonyms for that word grouped together by their part of speech, such as all the nouns, verbs, etc. A synonym is any of two or more words (in the same language) having the same general sense, but each one</p>

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having shades of meaning that make one appropriate to one context and another appropriate to another context. Synonym comes from syn, meaning alike and onym, meaning name. Rodale wrote many books covering various subjects such as health, food and gardening, in addition to numerous encyclopedias. His first book, *Strengthening Your Mind*, was published in 1938.

Rodale's Synonym Finder a book by J.I. Rodale arranged in alphabetical format containing over one million synonyms.

Rodgers Richard Rodgers (1902–1979) American composer of some of the most famous musicals in the history of American theater. In 1943 he joined with American lyricist Oscar Hammerstein II (1895–1960) and as a team (Rodgers and Hammerstein) became internationally famous. Their initial collaboration, *Oklahoma!* was one of the first musicals to successfully blend music, dancing and story into a unified production. They went on to produce other wellknown musicals such as *Carousel* (1945), *South Pacific* (1949), *The King and I* (1951) and *The Sound of Music* (1959).

Rodil, General Jos' Ramon (1789@1853) Spanish general and commander of the last stronghold of the Spanish Royalist forces in South America, during its liberation from the yoke of Spain in the 1800s. (A Royalist is a person who supports or adheres to a monarch, or government by such, instead of to an elected parliament, particularly in times of a rebellion or civil war.) The stronghold was called Callao fortress and it guarded the major seaport of Callao in west Peru. Although Peru was liberated from Spanish control in 1821 by Simon Bolivar, Rodil, who took over the fortress in 1824, refused to give up his position. Bolivar, tired of the war and desirous of getting on with reorganizing South America, offered generous terms for Rodil and his garrison, as well as amnesty to most of the 4,000 Royalist refugees secure behind the fortress walls. Rodil refused the terms of peace, however, with savage indifference, sending the first courier of peace back to Bolivar with the peace terms pinned to him with a knife. Bolivar then engaged in what seemed to be an endless siege to the fortress with much loss of life on both sides. Again Bolivar offered peace to Rodil, only to be refused and the siege continued. The siege wore on and Rodil held the fortress until he was finally defeated in 1826.

(1789–1853) Spanish general and commander of the last stronghold (Calao fortress) of the Spanish royalist forces in South America, during its liberation from Spain in the 1800s. The stronghold guarded the major seaport of Callao in West Peru. Although Peru had been liberated from Spanish control in 1821

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by Simon Bolivar, Rodil, who took command of the fortress in 1824, refused to give up his position. Bolivar, offered generous terms for Rodil and his garrison, as well as amnesty to most of the 4,000 royalist refugees secure behind the fortress walls but Rodil refused. Bolivar thus engaged in a siege of the fortress until Rodil was finally defeated in 1826.

Rodin Auguste Rodin (1840@1917). He was considered the greatest French sculptor of his time. As a realist he believed that the artist should be inspired by nature. One of his most famous sculptures was The Thinker. Rodin's later works included portraits and monumental representations of famous figures. See also Thinker in this glossary. The pc is always dropping into Rodil's [Rodin's] (or whoever it was) Thinker. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

Auguste Rodin (1840 - 1917), French sculptor. The Thinker is his best known work.

Auguste Rodin (1840 - 1917). He was considered the greatest French sculptor of his time. As a realist he believed that the artist should be inspired by nature. One of his most famous sculptures was “The Thinker.” Rodin's later works included portraits and monumental representations of famous figures. See also “Thinker” in this glossary.

roentgen a unit of measurement of radiation.

(physics) the unit of exposure to X-rays or gamma rays. Whereas a curie measures the amount of activity in radioactive material itself, a roentgen is a measure of the radiation generated by that material. Named after German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (1845 - 1923) who discovered X-rays in 1895. Abbreviation r.

Rogers, Buck a popular American comic-strip and motion-picture hero who lives in the twenty-fifth century. I

reference to the science fiction serial which featured the star, Buck Rogers, 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.”

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Rogers in the 25th Century.”

the star of a science fiction adventure of interplanetary travel and battles against evil. Buck first appeared in comic strips and radio shows. Later a television program aired from 1950 - 1951 entitled “Buck Rogers in the 25th Century.” Per the story, Buck was rendered unconscious by a peculiar gas which placed him in a state of suspended animation. When he awakened it was the year 2430.

the main character in a science fiction serial about 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.” And he says, “Oh,” he says, “you're talking Buck Rogers stuff now.”

Rogers, Don	a staff member who worked at the Dianetics organization in Elizabeth, New Jersey in the early 1950s.
Rogers, Don (Donald)	former staff member of the first Dianetics Foundation in Elizabeth, New Jersey, USA.
Rohmer, Sax	<p>pen name of internationally known British author Arthur Sarsfield Ward (1883?–1959), best known as the creator of the Oriental villain, Dr. Fu Manchu. Ward started his writing career as a journalist in the early 1900s. His interest in the Far East led him to write a series of novels featuring the sinister Dr. Fu Manchu who began as an entirely self-serving villain and who Rohmer gradually transformed into a dedicated fighter of communism. Fu Manchu usually failed in his actions due to the ineptitude of his minions, especially his female (often beautiful) operatives who fell in love with the wrong person.</p> <p>pseudonym of Arthur Sarsfield Ward (1883 - 1959) English author of Dr. Fu Manchu.</p>
roll	<p>(informal) to start or commence; to begin to move or operate.</p> <p>a list of names of persons belonging to a given group.</p> <p>(informal) begin to move or operate; start; commence.</p>
roll (something) up	work out and complete the details of (something). A variation of wrap (something) up.
roll (them) off	flow (words) in a continuous stream.

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roll in the ramparts	see RAMPARTS, ROLL IN THE.
roll up	amass in increasing quantities or amounts. Any old-time Reg can roll up a 70–80 percent score at body routing. increase. Used humorously in this lecture.
roll with the punches	see PUNCHES, ROLL WITH THE.
roller ball	n. a made-up word.
roller balls	a term used with no special meaning as an example of a subject you could teach someone about. It is possibly referring to ball bearings, freely rolling metal balls used in a bearing (a part of a machine in which another part turns or slides) to reduce friction; or to bowls, weighted wooden balls used in the game of lawn bowling, in which the ``bowls" are rolled to stop as near as possible to a target ball. I don't know how to state it, really, any more plainly than I'm stating it. If you're going to teach a fellow about roller balls, give him a roller ball! Is this—is this difficult, see? —A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)
roller bearings	a system used in a machine in which a shaft turns with rollers, generally of steel, arranged in a ringlike track; used to reduce friction.
roller coaster	to better and worsen—a person gets better, gets worse, gets better, gets worse. The term was derived from the name of an amusement park ride that rises and then plunges steeply. (1) (verb) to go up and down like a roller coaster, an amusement park ride consisting of a small railroad that moves along a high, sharply winding trestle with steep inclines that produce sudden, speedy plunges for its passengers. (2) (noun) a case that betters then worsens. The person is doing well or he is not doing well, and then is doing well, and then is not doing well. That is a roller coaster. And when he is not doing well he is sometimes ill. A roller coaster is always connected to a suppressive person and will not get steady gain until the suppressive is found on the case. a case that betters then worsens. The person is doing well or he is not doing well, and then is doing well, and then is not doing well. That is a roller coaster. And when he is not doing well he is sometimes ill. A roller coaster is always connected to a suppressive person and will not get steady gain until the suppressive is found on the case.

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to better and worsen—a person gets better, gets worse, gets better, gets worse. The term was derived from the name of an amusement park ride that rises and then plunges steeply.

rolling the action of a vessel moving from side to side.

(of a vessel) moving from side to side.

rolling stone never has to work, a a humorous variation of a rolling stone

a humorous variation of a rolling stone gathers no moss, a proverb now having two meanings people pay a price for being always on the move they have no roots in a specific place (the original meaning); or people who keep moving avoid picking up responsibilities and cares.

Rollo a masculine proper name, a form of Rolf.

a masculine proper name; used in this lecture in reference to a made-up person.

rollout the broad, and normally step by step, public introduction of a new product or service through announcements, exhibitions and advertising.

Rolls-Royce a brand of car, noted as being of the highest quality. I'm sure that there are girls around that you could present them with a gold-plated Rolls-Royce or something, and they'd just go glong! – just go out cold. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

rolly coaster same as roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. For more information see HCOB 8 Nov. 65, SUPPRESSIVES AND HIDDEN STANDARDS, in Technical Bulletins Volume VII. And from an auditor and a Case Supervisor's viewpoint, a PTS (potential trouble source) is always recognized as a “rolly coaster.” –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

a coined term meaning a person who feels good after auditing and then feels bad; a slump after a gain. It's a case that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement

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consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc. See also potential trouble source in this glossary.

a coined term meaning a person who feels good after auditing and then feels bad; a slump after a gain. It's a case that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. The term is also used in reference to an organization's doing well and worsening in a similar fashion. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc.

a coined term meaning getting better and then getting worse; something that betters and worsens. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc.

a coined term meaning to feel good after auditing and then feel bad; have a slump after a gain. A “rolly coaster” case is one that betters and worsens; the person goes up and he goes down and he goes up and he goes down. From roller coaster, a railway for amusement consisting of inclined tracks along which small cars roll, abruptly dip, turn, etc.

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romaji a system of writing Japanese using the letters of the Latin alphabet.

Roman pertaining to the Roman Empire the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. That was the way the Roman civilization went.

a native of the Roman Empire, the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.

of or pertaining to the Roman Empire the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.

pertaining to the Roman Empire the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.

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Roman Catholic	<p>a member of the Roman Catholic church, that branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope.</p> <p>of the Roman Catholic Church, that branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope.</p>
Roman Catholic Church	<p>the branch of Christianity (the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ) headed by the pope.</p>
Roman circus	<p>an amphitheater in ancient Rome in which horse and chariot races, brutal athletic contests, gladiator combat and similar entertainment took place. Such activities were extremely popular and drew huge crowds. Circus in Latin means “oval space in which games were held,” coming from the Greek word for ring, circle.</p>
Roman Constitution	<p>a possible reference to an ancient constitution of Rome which divided the citizens into two classes, the patricians and the plebeians, with a person’s ancestry determining to which he belonged. The patricians enjoyed full rights as citizens and were allowed to hold governing positions, while the plebeians had limited rights. The plebeians resented their inferior position and around 500 B.C. began what was called “the struggle between the orders,” a political contest which lasted for many years. It eventually resulted in the plebeians acquiring political equality with the patricians.</p> <p>the constitution of ancient Rome. At first, the constitution was aristocratic in nature with the rights of citizenship depending upon family and wealth. The citizens were divided into two classes with the higher class enjoying full rights of citizenship and the lower class having only limited citizenship. The lower class organized and insisted on political equality which they won after many years.</p>
Roman Empire	<p>an ancient empire established in 27 b.c. and centered at the city of Rome, in what is now Italy; the most extensive civilization of ancient times. During the time of the Roman Empire, the whole Western world became subject to Rome and was at peace for roughly the first four centuries a.d. As the years passed, the empire was divided into eastern and western portions, developed internal weaknesses, was invaded by outside tribes and eventually ceased to exist in a.d. 476. After the fall of the empire, Europe entered into a period of cultural decline known as the Dark Ages, characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance</p>

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and poverty, etc. After the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 a.d., the pendulum swung back to supernatural treatments.

the empire of ancient Rome which was established by Augustus in 27 B.c. Around A.D. 64 the Christian religion appeared in Rome and expanded steadily for the next few centuries, despite strong persecution from more than ten Roman emperors throughout this time period. By the time that the Roman Empire fell in A.D. 395, Christianity had become the state religion. They still would get enough echo to themselves as a thetan to say, “I can be three feet back of my headf see? And that message destroyed the Roman Empire. -The Auditor’s Public (23 Aug. 55)

the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 B.C., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 A.D., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. And half of the Roman Empire was always fighting half of the Roman Empire. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 B.C., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 A.D., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. Now, they got this going in the Roman Empire to a point where there was no place to hide.

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the empire of ancient Rome centered at the city of Rome, in what is now Italy. According to legend, Rome was founded in 753 b.c., and the Roman Empire lasted up to 395 a.d., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.

the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.

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the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was

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established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. During the time of the Roman Empire there were many civil wars, and Roman rulers often ordered purges where those opposed to them were put to death.

the empire of the ancient Romans, established 27 b.c. by Augustus and continuing until a.d. 395, when it became divided into the Western Roman Empire, with the capital at Rome, and the Eastern Roman Empire, with the capital at Constantinople.

the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 b.c., when it was established by Augustus, to a.d. 395, when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. Sounds funny, but we're in exactly the same position the Roman Empire was in a couple of thousand, twenty-five hundred years ago.
îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

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Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

the empire of ancient Rome that lasted from 27 B.C., when it was established by Augustus, to 395 A.D., when it was divided into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. Civilizations generally don't know these formulas and they go bzzzt! “Well, there's always been a Roman Empire.”

Roman legions (Roman history) Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen. See also Roman in this glossary.

(Roman history) Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen.

(Roman history) the Roman military divisions varying at times from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with additional cavalrymen.

Roman postulates a possible reference to the historical belief of the Romans that no matter how many empires may rise and fall, no matter what happens to the world, Rome would continue forever. From this belief, Rome came to be called the “Eternal City.”

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Roman purges	the Roman persecutions of the Christians where the Christians were thrown to the lions in the Colosseum (a great arena of ancient Rome which seated 50,000) for the entertainment of the Romans, and to remove them as political opponents.
Roman-Britain	<p>of Britain from the time it was invaded by Rome around A.D. 43 by the Roman general, Plautius, until the Roman occupation ended early in the fifth century. Plautius brought an army of 40,000 men whose discipline, arms and skill overwhelmed the native population and made Britain a Roman province. Particularly in what is now the south of England, the Romans established schools, spread the use of Latin and encouraged cities and rich men to build temples, public baths and houses with stone foundations and tiled roofs. In the main city, called Londinium (now London), interiors of the homes followed the Roman style, with patterned floors, large bathrooms and mural walls. Most manufacturing was carried on in homes and small shops. Farming and sheep-raising were the principal occupations along with mining, chiefly of silver and lead. Brisk trading occurred because the entire area was linked together by a network consisting of 5,000 miles of roads. By the end of the fourth century, however, the Romans were occupied fighting battles in their outlying areas and it became increasingly difficult to maintain troops in Britain and they abandoned the island at the beginning of the fifth century. And they were good civilizations as they went the Roman-Briton civilization, the Danish civilization that was here, the Saxon civilization here-all these things terribly different-the Norman civilization that was here.</p> <p>Britain from the time it was invaded by Rome around A.D. 43 until the fifth century. Overwhelmed by the discipline, armament and skill of the Roman army, Britain was made a Roman province, particularly in the south, which was completely Romanized. Schools were established, temples, public baths and houses with stone foundations and tiled roofs were built and the use of Latin spread. Linked together by a network of 5,000 miles of roads, Britain enjoyed a brisk internal trade and a flourishing external trade with the rest of the Roman Empire. However, at the beginning of the fifth century, as the outlying areas of the Roman Empire began to fall, Rome withdrew from Britain.</p>
romance	the character or quality of events or conditions that are full of excitement or noble deeds.
Roman-circus	of or pertaining to entertainment given in an arena in ancient Rome, as a chariot race or a public game. The arena, called a circus, was a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless enclosure,

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surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another. Gladiatorial contests (in which men, singly or in troops, often fought to the death to provide spectacles for the populace) and beast hunts were also regularly given in circuses in Rome. The stuff you get on racetracks -once in a while some pc will run into racetracks and racetrack drivers -this Roman-circus-type entertainment, don't you see? -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

Roman-circus of or pertaining to entertainment given in an arena in ancient Rome, as a chariot race or a public game. The arena, called a circus, was a large, usually oblong or oval, roofless enclosure, surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another. Gladiatorial contests (in which men, singly or in troops, often fought to the death to provide spectacles for the populace) and beast hunts were also regularly given in circuses in Rome.

Romanticism a style in literature, music, art, etc., of the eighteenth and nineteenth century which stressed free expression of the artist's feelings, ideas, etc., and began to deal with the common man, primitive nature, etc.

Rome, all roads lead to 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). During the period of the Roman Empire a system of roads was built across Europe. It was said that whichever road one started a journey on one would, if one kept on traveling, finally reach the city of Rome.

rompers a loose, one-piece garment combining a shirt or blouse and short, bloomerlike pants, worn by young children.

rompthing (rompfing) v. a coined term meaning moving over the ground in an easy, rapid and vigorous manner. This is possibly a variation of the word romp with the same meaning.

Ron L. Ron Hubbard, founder of Dianetics and Scientology. See also Dianetics and Scientology in this glossary. Before you ruin your lives totally, Ron has recommended that you be given a Comm Course.

L. Ron Hubbard, founder of Dianetics and Scientology. See also Dianetics and Scientology in this glossary. Before you ruin your lives totally, Ron has recommended that you be given a TR Course.

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Ron's Journal	a medium of communication from L. Ron Hubbard. At the time of this lecture, Ron's Journals were designed for org staffs 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.
roodlepuffs	a made-up name.
roodles, round of	<p>any turn or round of something. Roodles is a term used in the card game of poker and is a turn of play in which the amount of money bet is increased, thus serving to liven up the game and increase the amount of money that can be won.</p> <p>a version of poker (a card game where players bet on the value of the cards in their hands, forming a pool to be taken by the winner). In a round of roodles every player must ante (put one's stake into the pool before receiving cards) and the limit is usually doubled making very high stakes for the winner. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p>
roof, go through the	(informal) become very angry.
roof, goes out through the	(informal) becomes very angry.
roof's the limit, the	a coined variation of the sky's the limit.
roofing paper	n. a coarse, heavy paper prepared in various ways and used on roofs to help keep a building dry and warm. It is usually nailed down to the surface of the roof and covered with a thick coat of tar or paint. Tiles, slate shingles or roofing asphalt, etc., are then installed as a final covering.
roof's the limit, the	(informal) a variation of the expression the sky's the limit there are no limits.
Roosevelt	<p>Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882@1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. In 1941, he made a speech about what he called the ``four essential human freedoms"=freedom of speech and expression; freedom of every person to worship God in his own way; freedom from want; and freedom from fear. Well, even Roosevelt was at it. =A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882--1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. In 1941, he made a speech about what he called the ``four essential human freedoms"-freedom of speech and expression; freedom of every person to worship God in his own way; freedom from want; and freedom from fear. Well, even Roosevelt was at it. We had freedom for a long time.</p>

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Everybody knew what freedom meant. Roosevelt, he made it ``freedom from." You had to be freedom from something. That was what-the freedom we were now fighting for, we were fighting for ``freedom from." -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882@1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. The early part of his presidency is remembered for a group of government programs designed to reverse the effects of the economic depression. He used the radio to build public support for his policies; however, his programs resulted in inflation and less production. Well, even Roosevelt was at it. ⚡A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. The early part of his presidency is remembered for a group of government programs designed to reverse the effects of the economic depression. He used the radio to build public support for his policies; however, his programs resulted in inflation and less production.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945); thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. In 1939 he declared the United States to be neutral in international affairs while numerous countries (including the USSR, Japan, Germany and Italy) were breaking treaties and invading their neighboring areas.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882@1945), thirty-second president of the US from 1933 to 1945. He became president near the beginning of a major economic depression and continued in office through re-election based on promises to relieve the strife it caused. @It was Madison Avenue, radio, TV and Bing Crosby not the Gre-e-eat Roosevelt who got the US out of the depression.

Roosevelt plowed under pigs a reference to the actions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, instituted by United States President Franklin D.

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Roosevelt (1882–1945) in an attempt to raise farm prices by paying farmers to take land out of production. It called for crops such as cotton and corn, among others, to be plowed under (to be buried in the soil to prevent overproduction) and farmers were paid to slaughter 6,000,000 pigs in an effort to force the prices of existing farm production into a higher range. There was much protest against this act in the United States as food was being destroyed while there were needy people starving. In 1936 the Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court and was cancelled.

a reference to the actions of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945), who in his early legislation, approved the establishment of a new government agency called the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA). The purpose of this agency was the “effective control of crop surpluses.” As a result restraints were placed on agricultural production to drive up the low farm prices at that time; growing crops of corn, cotton and other agricultural products were plowed under as well, 6,000,000 pigs were killed.

Rooseveltism the doctrine or policy of Roosevelt Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882 - 1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933 - 1945). The early part of his presidency is remembered for a group of government programs designed to reverse the effects of the economic depression. He used the radio to build public support for his policies; however, his programs resulted in inflation and less production. He also began the Manhattan Project which produced the atomic bomb.

rootybile a made-up word.

Rootybile a humorously made-up name for an automobile.

rope know the ropes to know how to do all the parts of a job, deal with a system, etc. because you have a lot of experience with it.

show somebody the ropes to teach someone how to do a job or deal with a system. [ex - This is Shirley’s first day, so will you show her the ropes?]

be at the end of your rope to have no more patience or strenght left to deal with a problem or a difficult situation.

roped in (slang) enticed or tricked into doing something.

ropes, hang on the a coined phrase meaning to be in a state of suspense, anticipation,

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etc.; uncertain, undecided or unsettled.

be undecided or unsettled. A variation of hang in the air.

ropes, left (one) hanging on the left (one) undecided or unsettled. A variation of leave hanging in the air. I see Fve left you hanging on the ropes a little bit-there's probably something you dont understand about the 159 process. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

ropes, know all the (colloquial) be fully acquainted with the details or procedures of something.

ropes, learn the know or learn all the details, rules and organization of a business, method, etc. Keep your eyes open, learn the ropes and, depending on how big the organization is, after a certain time, why, see how it's running and run it as normal operating condition.

know or learn all the details, rules and organization of a business, method, etc.

ropes, put (one) through all of the (informal) a variation of show (one) the ropes, teach (one) the workings of a business, method, organization, etc. The expression comes from sailing and means to make one familiar with the ropes that control the sails of a ship.

ropes, the the special procedures or techniques involved in something; the customary actions or practices of some area, field, etc.; the ways to get around and do things or get things done. This slang term is usually used in such phrases as learn the ropes or know the ropes to suggest a sophisticated knowledge of the ways of the world. It derives from the days of sailing ships, wherein a sailor or apprentice had to become thoroughly familiar with handling the ropes that control the sails of a ship.

Rorschach (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. Named after Hermann Rorschach (1884-1922), Swiss psychiatrist, who devised it.

a type of mental test aiming at determination of personality traits through interpretation of inkblots.

a psychological test for revealing the underlying personality structure of an individual by the use of a standard series of 10 inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes. --Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

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a psychological test for revealing the underlying personality structure of an individual by the use of a series of 10 inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes.

(psychology) a psychological test which uses a standard series of ten inkblot designs to which the subject responds by telling what image or emotion each design evokes.

Rosamond, Princess a reference to Rosamond Clifford (ca. 1140–1176), the mistress of Henry II (1133–1189), King of England (1154–1189). Subject to many legends, Rosamond is said to have been kept secretly by the King in a mazelike house, built to protect her from the Queen. However, the Queen apparently searched her out and killed her with poison. Although there is no evidence to substantiate the mazelike house, the story has appeared in ballads, poems and operas.

Roscoe a masculine proper name; used in this lecture in reference to a made-up person.

rose, come out at the other end smiling and smelling like a (slang) a variation of the expression come out smelling like a rose to have extraordinarily good luck; emerge from peril with profit.

Rosetta stone an ancient stone found during an excavation in 1799 near Rosetta (a city in northern Africa) by a French officer in Napoleon's engineering corps. The irregularly shaped stone stands 3 feet 9 inches high (114 cm) and 2 feet 4 1/2 inches (72 cm) wide. It was erected in 196 B.C. near Rosetta and bore a decree praising the Egyptian king of that time. The stone was engraved in three different languages, the top section in hieroglyphics (writing with pictures and symbols), the middle section in the language common to the people at that time and the bottom section in Greek. By using the Greek version, scholars were able to translate the other two languages. From this, other Egyptian hieroglyphic writings could be translated for the first time. The Rosetta stone was placed in the British Museum in London.

Rosicrucianism the doctrine, school or theory of the Rosicrucians, members of an international society professing esoteric religious principles and emphasizing occult knowledge and powers.

the practices or principles of Rosicrucians persons in the 17th and 18th centuries that belonged to a secret society laying claim to

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	various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. Rosicrucian societies still exist.
Rosicrucians	<p>a secret society of the 17th and 18th centuries, laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion.</p> <p>persons in the 17th and 18th centuries who belonged to a secret society laying claim to various forms of occult knowledge and power and professing esoteric principles of religion. Rosicrucian societies still exist.</p>
Ross, Ronald	(1857 - 1932) British physician.
rotary	turning around a central point or axis, as a wheel; rotating.
Rotgut University	a made-up name for a university.
rotten taste in one's mouth, leaves a	a lingering feeling of disgust, dislike, etc., left behind by an unpleasant or objectionable experience. This expression originated in the mid-1800s and transfers the bad taste left by ingesting bitter or otherwise unpleasant food to a distasteful experience.
rough beef	a tough or difficult situation or time. There are several manuscripts of dictionaries around but they unfortunately all depend on my re-editing from beginning to end and they just go fantastic quantities of words and it is just those extra twelve hours on top of the forty-eight in the twenty-four to get such a job completed. It's a very rough-rough beef.
rough draft	a draft or copy drawn up in preliminary form, which may be afterwards perfected.
rounced	(dialect) agitated, stirred; flounced about.
round and round the little ball rolls	a reference to roulette, a gambling game played with a wheel set into a bowl shape in the middle of an oblong table. The wheel is divided into thirty-seven small compartments numbered from zero to thirty-six and colored alternately red and black, except the zero (which is either white or green). The table is covered with a layout that corresponds to the numbers and colors on the roulette wheel where players visibly place their bets. The wheel is spun and an operator rolls the ball in the opposite direction to that which the wheel is spinning. After bouncing around the ball drops onto the wheel eventually settling in one of the many compartments. Before the spin the players can bet on such things as the specific number they think the ball will land on,

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whether the number will be odd or even, the color the ball will land on, etc. The ball's final resting place determines the outcome of the bets.

round hole or square peg	fit oneself into anymake oneself fit a job, position or environment where he doesn't belong. Referring to the expression square peg in a round hole, which means "a person who does not fit into a job or position; someone who does not belong where he is." "The environment's real and actual, and I just got to fit myself into any round hole or square peg that comes along. You know? That's it."
round of roodles	a version of poker (a card game where players bet on the value of the cards in their hands, forming a pool to be taken by the winner). In a round of roodles every player must ante (put one's stake into the pool before receiving cards) and the limit is usually doubled making very high stakes for the winner. Used figuratively in the lecture.
round off	end in a satisfactory way; put a finishing touch on; finish nicely.
round the bend	insane; crazy.
Roundheads	a term applied to the English Puritans who were adherents of the Parliamentary Party during the English Civil War (1642 - 1651) and after. They fought to overthrow the King of England, his supporters (the Royalists) and the Roman Catholic Church, which the Puritans were attempting to "purify." They were called Roundheads because they wore their hair cut short, while that of their opposition (the Royalists) was worn long, covering their shoulders. See also Puritan in this glossary.
round-roundels	v. a coined term meaning to go or move around in a circular manner or pattern. A roundel is something circular or round.
Route 1	<p>a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who can comply with the auditing command "Be three feet back of your head," with no noticeable communication lag. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. You take some of the old Route 1, and you say, 'All right. Be three feet back of your doll.'" -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)</p> <p>a series of advanced processes, run only after a person has been exteriorized. It is designed to reacquaint the thetan with the physical universe and improve his perceptions and abilities. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. See also process, thetan and exteriorized in</p>

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this glossary. I would go so far as to say that a person who did not know his Six Basic Processes and Route 1, really had no real business doing too much Union Station on somebody who was in rather poor condition. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)

a series of advanced processes, run only after a person has been exteriorized. It is designed to reacquaint the thetan with the physical universe and improve his perceptions and abilities. For more information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability by L. Ron Hubbard. See also process, thetan and exteriorized in this glossary.

a series of advanced processes, run only after the person has been exteriorized and designed to reacquaint the thetan with the physical universe and improve his perceptions and abilities. See also process, thetan and exteriorization in this glossary. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability.

a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who can comply with the auditing command “Be three feet back of your head,” with no noticeable communication lag. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability. See also communication lag in this glossary.

a series of Scientology processes employed on a preclear who can comply with the auditing command “Be three feet back of your head,” with no noticeable communication lag. For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability.

Route 1-4	one of the Scientology processes of Route 1 employed on a preclear using the command “Be three feet back of your head.” For further information, see the book The Creation of Human Ability.
route march	(military) a march in which a unit retains its column formation but individuals are allowed to break step and without requiring keeping silence.
Routine 1	a routine developed in 1961, consisting of CCHs and Joburg Security Checks. For further data on this routine, see HCOB 5 June 61, PROCESSES ALLOWED in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. And Herbie says that the auditors can't get any Sec Checking done in running Routine 1 because it's taking them two and three hours to clear the rudiments. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

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a routine developed in 1961, consisting of CCHs and a Joburg Security Check. For further data on this routine, see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

a routine developed in 1961, consisting of CCHs and a Joburg Security Check. For further data on this routine, see HCOB 5 June 1961 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. See also Joburg and CCH in this glossary.

a routine developed in 1961, consisting of CCHs and Joburg Security Checks. For further data on this routine, see HCOB 5 June 61 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

Routine 3 process one of various processes developed by L. Ron Hubbard as part of his research into Clearing. They were designed to locate and handle aberrated goals of the preclear.

one of various processes developed by L. Ron Hubbard as part of his research into Clearing. They were designed to locate and handle aberrated goals of the preclear.

Routine 3GA one of a series of processes to audit GPMs. (Called Routine 3GA as that was the research number LRH assigned to it when he was researching it out.) And it exposes the simplicity of this existing technology-also the simplicity of Routine 3GA-there's nothing complicated about 3GA. - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

one of a series of processes to audit GPMs. (Called Routine 3GA as that was the research number LRH assigned to it when he was researching it out.)

Routine 3N one of a series of processes developed to audit goals. Well, that's all right, because if they did read as the final item on the list, I would simply do Routine 3N and clean it up. -TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26 June 63)

one of a series of processes developed to audit goals.

Routine IC a Scientology process where an auditor, using a list of questions, got the preclear to talk to get in the itsa line (the pc's communication line to the auditor). It was done without the use of an E-Meter. See also itsa in this glossary. These processes are designated Routine 1C (C for communication). - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

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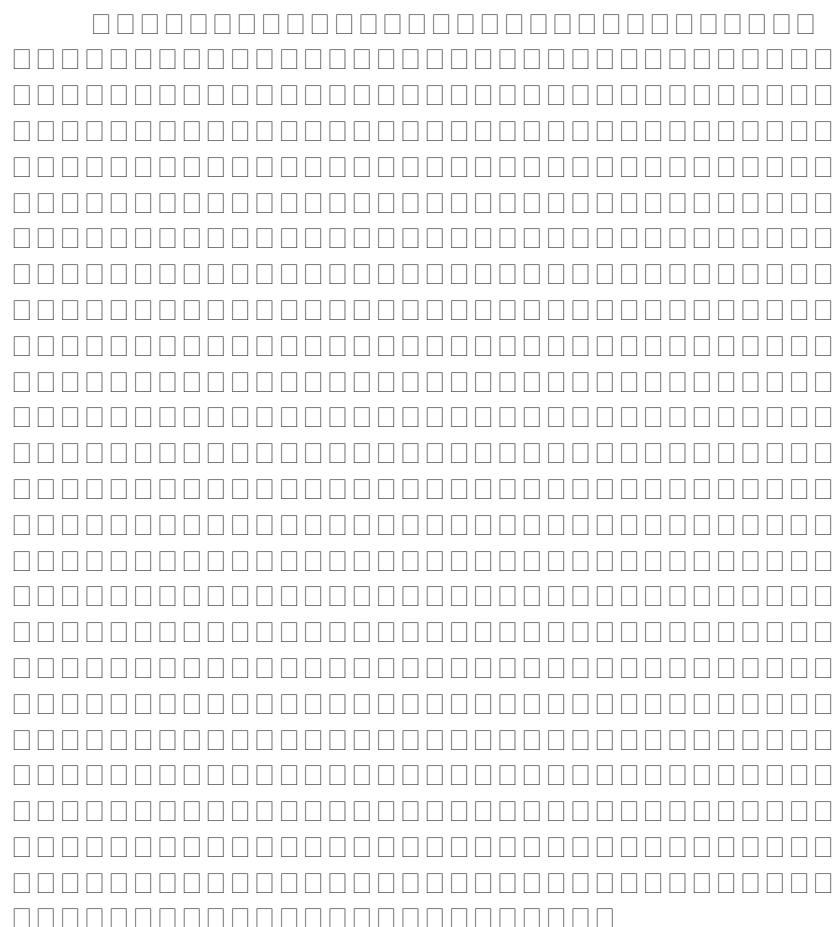
Rover	<p>a familiar name for a dog. He said, ‘In order to bring back the buffalo and get freedom and so that we’11 best the white man, we’11 fight him and kill him all off, all we have to do is kill off all the dogsf and the Indians promptly went out and shot Rover.</p> <p>-Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>a familiar name for a dog.</p>
row	<p>a noisy quarrel, dispute or disturbance; squabble, brawl or commotion.</p>
row to hoe, long (tough, hard, etc.)	<p>a difficult task or job to perform, or a rough situation or set of circumstances to confront or deal with. Row here refers to the straight line of ground upon which one plants crops. A hoe is a farming tool having a long handle with a flat blade at the end set at a right angle, used to break up the ground or to chop up weeds in preparation for planting vegetables (which are usually planted in rows). This phrase comes from nineteenth century America when many people lived in rural areas and worked on farms and ground that was hard or rocky would be difficult to hoe.</p>
Rowan	<p>Andrew Summers Rowan (1857–1943), a United States Army Lieutenant who, at the outbreak of the Spanish American War (1898), was sent by the US president to deliver a message to Cuban revolutionary leader General Calixto Garcia. Successful in his mission, he received a medal for distinguished service and his exploits are recounted in an essay, A Message to Garcia, written by American editor, publisher and author, Elbert Hubbard (1856–1915).</p> <p>Lieutenant Andrew Summers Rowan (1857 - 1943), about whom a tale (A Message to Garcia) was written by Elbert Hubbard in 1899. See also Elbert, Uncle in this glossary.</p>
rows	<p>noisy quarrels, disputes or disturbances; squabbles, brawls or commotions.</p>
Royal Air Force	<p>the air force of Britain.</p> <p>the British air force.</p>
Royal Automobile Club	<p>an organization of automobile owners in Great Britain that promotes the interests of motorists and provides members with detailed assistance in planning trips and which supplies emergency roadside service. It offers a 24-hour emergency telephone service which operates throughout all of Great Britain</p>

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and was the first organization to install roadside telephone boxes in 1919. The club supplies useful sketch routes for those traveling in the British Isles, together with details of hotel accommodations and offers advice to members on auto insurance. It also provides services for those members traveling abroad with maps, guides, motoring advice, insurance requirements and breakdown coverage in Europe. Additionally, it protects the interests of members and motorists through road regulations, road construction, automobile design, etc. Founded in London, England in 1897, it was originally called the Automobile Club, but was later renamed the Royal Automobile Club after receiving the support of the royal family.

an organization located in London, England, first formed in the early 1900s in the interest of bicyclists and later, automobile owners. 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 Crown



Royal Festival Hall

a concert hall in London, England. Or go over to the Royal Festival Hall or some such area, the music hall, and start talking outside town you hear-oh, there's something by Mussorgsky, you see? .li -E-Mete Reads and ARCBreaks(17 July 62) rubber burning, smell the notice the evidence of rapidly starting up or bringing to a stop. From the phrase burn rubber, meaning starting up a car or motorcycle from a dead stop so fast that the tires (made of rubber)

a large concert hall with restaurants and other facilities, and a capacity for more than three thousand people, located in London, England. It was built in 1951 on the south bank of the River Thames.

a concert hall in London, England.

Royal Horse Light Infantry a made-up name.

Royal Navy

the British Navy. Now, I imagine there are things in the Royal Navy which are have gone this same evolution. Study and

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Intention (18 Aug. 66)

the British navy, that part of the military organization of the United Kingdom (which includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) given the responsibility of national defense at sea, protection of shipping and other naval duties. Now, I imagine there are things in the Royal Navy which are-have gone this same evolution.

the British Navy.

the British navy.

Royal Navy, The

the British navy, that part of the military organization of the United Kingdom given the responsibility of national defense at sea, protection of shipping and other naval duties. Organized sea power was first used in England before the thirteenth century for local defense, such as repelling invaders. Two centuries later, Henry VIII (King of England, 1509–1547), built fleets of fighting ships, armed with large guns, and set up an organization to administer these fleets. Under the rule of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603) the navy became England's major defense and means by which the British Empire extended its reach around the globe. By the mid-1600s, Britain had established itself as the leading sea power of the world. The Royal Navy commanded every ocean on the globe and contributed to a long period of relative peace amongst European nations. It remained the world's most powerful navy well into the twentieth century. After participating in World Wars I (1914–1918) and II (1939–1945), it was second in size only to the US Navy and continued to be a world leader.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police a constabulary (a police force organized like an army) 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.

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.

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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. The members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are also known as Mounties. In the 1930s, the phrase “The Mounties always get their man,” originated through the cinema because of the excellent record that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have in capturing criminals.

Royal Order of Coconut	a made-up name for a group.
Royalist	a person who supports or adheres to a monarch, or government by such, instead of by an elected parliament, particularly in times of a rebellion or civil war. This term was first used during the reign of King Charles I (1625-1649) in England and referred to those people who supported the king against the power of Parliament.
royalists	<p>people who support a monarch or a monarchy; especially in times of revolution, civil war, etc. You know, you get a whole bunch of red-hots and royalists and everything else together and you ask them what’s the ideal form of the government and they say a benign monarchy.</p> <p>people who support a monarch or a monarchy; especially in times of revolution, civil war, etc.</p>
royally	(informal) extremely or persistently; unmitigatedly.
Royals	a reference to the typewriters produced and sold world-wide by the former Royal Typewriter Company, established in the early 1900s and located in New York, USA. The company created typewriters with key features not seen before, such as a new paper feed, a shield to keep erasure crumbs from falling into the machine and a design allowing complete visibility of words as they were typed.
Roycroft	<p>a reference to Roycroft Press, a printing house founded in East Aurora, New York, USA, in the late 1800s by American editor, publisher and author, Elbert Hubbard (1856–1915). The press was established at the same time as the Roycroft Shops (which produced handicrafts), employing more than 500 local people between them.</p> <p>reference to Roycroft Press, a shop founded (1895) by Elbert Hubbard. The shop was named after seventeenth-century English printer Thomas Roycroft (printer of Oriental languages). See also Elbert, Uncle in this glossary.</p>

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RPM	abbreviation for revolutions per minute, referring to the speed of an engine. abbreviation for revolutions per minute, referring to the speed of an engine. I didn't say, ``Well, it's a good motorcycle. Its RPM is so and so, and—and isn't the weather nice?"
RR	see rocket reads in this glossary. abbreviation for rocket read, an E-Meter read which takes off with a very fast spurt and does a rapid decay, like a bullet fired into water. See the book E-Meter Essentials for more information.
RTC	Religious Technology Center abbreviation for Religious Technology Center.
rub (one) out	(US slang) murder (one).
rub salt into the wound	(informal) to make a bad situation even worse for someone. [ex - My boss didn't give me the raise I asked for. And just to rub salt into the wound, he told me I have to postpone my vacation.]
rubber	a low overshoe (an article of footwear worn over shoes as protection from water, snow or cold) made of rubber. (slang) automobile tires.

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Rubber Age

A 20x20 grid of squares. The word "sonus" is written in the 18th row, starting from the 12th column. The word "sonny" is written in the 19th row, starting from the 1st column. The letters are black and the grid is composed of light gray squares.

rubber burning (or smoking) a reference to scorching the tires of an automobile by slamming on the brakes and causing the tires to rub against the road (thus producing smoke and the smell of burning rubber). This term can be used figuratively in reference to something coming to a sudden stop or halt.

rubber burning, smell the a reference to the smell of smoke caused by abrupt and forceful application of the brakes (made of rubber) on the wheels of a fast-moving vehicle. Used figuratively in the lecture.

notice the evidence of rapidly starting up or bringing to a stop. From the phrase burn rubber, meaning starting up a car or motorcycle from a dead stop so fast that the tires (made of rubber) leave a mark on the road, and can give off a smell of burning rubber due to the heat generated).

rubber smoking, smell the a reference to the smell of smoke caused by abrupt and forceful application of the brakes (made of rubber) on the wheels of a fast-moving vehicle. Used figuratively in the lecture.

rubbers low overshoes made of rubber.

rubbing elbows associating or mingling with. Used figuratively in this lecture.

rubbing it in emphasizing or reminding a person constantly of an unpleasant fact.

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Rube Goldbergian	like the cartoon mechanical devices of absurdly unnecessary complexity drawn by Rube Goldberg (1883 - 1970), American cartoonist.
Rubicon	the name of an ancient river in central Italy. Used here as a made-up name for an artist.
ruckus	(colloquial) a noisy confusion; uproar; row; disturbance.
rudder, right (or left) standard	LRH def. sometimes you hear Right Standard
rudder, right standard	<p>a command to direct the rudder to the right according to a pre-set standard as determined by the officer in command.</p> <p>a command to direct the rudder to the right according to a preset standard as determined by the officer in command. In order for the officer of the deck to know that his order has been correctly received, the steersman must always repeat, word for word, any command received. See also officer of the deck in this glossary.</p>
ruddy rods	a made-up term.
rudimagoojits	a made-up word.
rudiments	<p>those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be "in-session" which means [1] willing to talk to the auditor, [2] interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. This occurs on rudiments-type questions and is wrong.</p> <p>those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be "in-session" which means (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this.</p> <p>those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be in session" which means; (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this.</p> <p>the first principles, elements or fundamentals, as of a subject to be learned. In auditing, rudiments are those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. They address such life situations as ARC breaks, present time problems, overts, withholds, etc., which have to be handled before</p>

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auditing can take place at all.

the first principles, elements or fundamentals, as of a subject to be learned. In auditing, rudiments are those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be “in-session” which means (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. Now, the truth of the matter is that you keep at it awhile, you will find more out about it – if I’ve given you the rudiments of this character. . . – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be "in session" which means (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this.

those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be “in-session” which means (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. See also case in this glossary. [Definition of mid ruds] short for middle rudiments a package of rudiments questions, asked one after the other, which handle suppressions, invalidations, missed withholds and “careful of,” etc. This type of rudiments was first used midsession to inquire about various rudiments during a session and so the term middle rudiments came to be applied to these rudiments used at any point in a session.

fundamental principles or skills in a field of learning.

(1) those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be “in session” which means [1] willing to talk to the auditor, [2] interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. (2) short for Org Rudiments or Rudiments of an org, the steps or actions used to get the org in shape administratively and technically.

the first principles, elements or fundamentals, as of a subject to be learned. In auditing, rudiments are those steps or actions used to get the preclear in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the preclear must be “in-session” which means

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(1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case.
Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this.

those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be “in session” which means [1] willing to talk to the auditor, [2] interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this.

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(1) those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be “in session” which means [1] willing to talk to the auditor, [2] interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this. @[Org board] RUDIMENTS (ARCX) PROGRAM SECTION (2) short for Org Rudiments or Rudiments of an org, the steps or actions used to get the org in shape administratively

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and technically. @[Org board] LEGAL RUDIMENTS UNIT

those steps or actions used to get the pc in shape to be audited in that session. For auditing to take place at all the pc must be "in-session" which means (1) willing to talk to the auditor, (2) interested in own case. Rudiments are actions done to accomplish this.

- Rue de Paris a made-up name for a street in Paris, France. (Rue de Paris is French and literally means street of Paris.)
- rug out from underneath them, pull somebody's (informal) remove the support of somebody's theory, idea, etc.).
- rug out from underneath, pulling the (informal) removing the support of (a theory, etc.).
- rug out, pull the (informal) remove the support (of a theory, etc.).
- rug, chew the a coined variation of the phrase chew the carpet.
- rug, gnaws the (slang) acts overemotionally in a situation where it is inappropriate. A variation of chew the scenery which originally referred to a person in show business who was overacting in a play, etc. Boy, you start talking to the- as soon as he finds out you really want to talk to him about the subject and you're not just blowing off, you know, you really want to talk about taxation, why, this guy just gets down and gnaws the rug. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)
- (slang) acts overemotionally in a situation where it is inappropriate. A variation of chew the scenery which originally referred to a person in show business who was overacting in a play, etc.
- Ruggles of Red Gap a humorous novel written in 1915 by American author Harry Leon Wilson (1867–1939). The main character is Marmaduke Ruggles who is an English butler to a British nobleman. While in Paris his master loses him in a card game to an unrefined but kindly American tourist, Egbert Floud from the frontier town of Red Gap, Washington, USA. The story tells of Ruggles adjusting to the ways of life in the pioneer town.
- a humorous novel written by Harry Leon Wilson and published in 1915. It is about a British butler who is exported to a western pioneer town.
- rule of the day a coined variation of order of the day.

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rule of thumb	general or approximate principle, procedure or rule based on experience or practice as opposed to a specific, scientific calculation or estimate.
ruled out	excluded by decision.
ruleth	a humorous variation of the word “rule,” adding -eth which is an archaic ending for a word.
ruling	controlling or predominating.
Rumfkusus, Professor	a made-up name for a professor.
rumrunners	<p>persons, ships, etc., engaged in smuggling alcoholic liquor. We took the problem off, because what we were doing when we were surveying is we would stop the rumrunners and tell them we were Prohibition agents, relieve them of their cargo, and we always had a lot to drink! -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)</p> <p>persons, ships, etc., engaged in smuggling alcoholic liquor. We took the problem off, because what we were doing when we were surveying is we would stop the rumrunners and tell them we were Prohibition agents, relieve them of their cargo, and we always had a lot to drink! -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)</p> <p>persons, ships, etc., engaged in smuggling alcoholic liquor.</p>
run (him) down	criticize (him) severely. ~
run (something) out	<p>use processing to cause something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also processing and reactive mind in this glossary. In other words, I wasn't so obsessed on the line that I couldn't skip it and I was sufficiently informed on the subject of study that I knew if I ran into a liability of having skipped it, I knew what the liability would be, see, so I could go back and run it out if it got in my road.</p> <p>process and cause (something in the reactive mind) to vanish entirely (at which time it is filed as memory and experience). See also process in this glossary.</p> <p>process and cause (something in the reactive mind) to vanish entirely (at which time it is filed as memory and experience). See also processing in this glossary.</p>
run amok	to rush about in a frenzy to kill.

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rush about in a frenzy; lose control of oneself and behave outrageously or violently.

run like everything (just to keep up, etc.)... a reference to a passage from the book *Through the Looking Glass* (1871), by English writer and mathematician Lewis Carroll (1832–1898). In the story, Alice (the main character) travels through a mirror into a strange land where, among other odd characters, she meets the Red Queen. While running with the Queen, Alice notices that they never seem to pass anything and the scenery stays exactly the same. The Queen explains this by saying, "...it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"

run out erase.

cause (through processing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also processing and reactive bank in this glossary.

cause (through processing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also processing and reactive mind in this glossary.

erased. See also erase in this glossary.

(verb) to erase.

cause (through processing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also processing and reactive mind in this glossary. He says, "Well, maybe I better run out all these sessions on you. Yeah!"

run out of (one's, his, etc.) ears see ears, come (run, etc.) out of (one's his, etc.).

run that by me again (spoken) used to ask someone to explain something again, because you did not completely understand.

run up amass; incur.

let (bills, debts, etc.) accumulate.

run, in the long finally; after everything has been considered.

run, into the a coined phrase meaning in the main line of things; into the swing

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of things. This is possibly a variation of in the running, meaning having a place among the leading competitors in a race, having a chance to win, or to be entered as a competitor, often used figuratively.

run-around	give somebody the run-around (informal) to deliberately avoid giving someone a definite answer, especially when they are asking you to do something. [ex - Every time we ask the landlord about fixing the roof, he gives us the run-around.] S
Runavedic	<p>a made-up word for a type of people.</p> <p>a made-up word for a type of people. I'm talking about the lads eighty-two hundred years ago in the upper highlands of India and the later people from there, the Vedic people, and the later people than that, the Runavedic, and the later people than that. And boy, they really got it—they really got it nice and complicated.</p>
rung	<p>a crosspiece set between the legs of a chair or as part of the back or arm of a chair. Touch the rung of the chair. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)</p> <p>a crosspiece set between the legs of a chair or as part of the back or arm of a chair.</p>
running	<p>administering or undergoing a process or auditing action.</p> <p>undergoing processing on.</p> <p>undergoing auditing on. See also auditing in this glossary.</p> <p>performing the steps of (processing). - 6. Running only one process for a lower grade between 0 to I~ where the grade EP has not been attained.</p> <p>a form of the verb run, which in Dianetics means to undergo processing. -Science of Survival.</p> <p>administering or undergoing a process or auditing action.</p> <p>administering processing.</p> <p>performing the steps of (a process). See also process in this glossary.</p> <p>performing the steps of auditing on. See also auditing in this glossary.</p>

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performing the steps of (processing).

performing the steps of processing on. See also processing in this glossary.

performing the steps of (processing). See also processing in this glossary.

performing the steps of (processing). See also process in this glossary.

undergoing processing. See also processing in this glossary.

running (something) out erasing (something); causing (something) to disappear.

running concern a coined variation of going concern, a group or establishment that is expanding or operating in a smooth manner; an organization that is in actual production. A concern here means an establishment, organization or the like, and going (as it relates to an organization) means actively carrying on its ordinary activities, conducting affairs with the prospect of indefinite continuance.

running concerns (U.S.) companies, stores, etc., that are doing good business.

running out erasing.

erasing. (Chapter 4, #30)

causing (through auditing) something in the reactive mind to vanish entirely, at which time it is filed as memory and experience. See also auditing and reactive mind in this glossary.

erasing by the use of processing. See also erase in this glossary.

processing and causing (something in the reactive mind) to vanish entirely (at which time it is filed as memory and experience). See also processing in this glossary.

running those flows reference to Scientology processes addressing inflows and outflows, rather than processes concerning space and objects. You have told your preclears, I am sure, to stop running those flows and to get some space and—so he could tolerate that—and then change his considerations.

running, out of the (informal) out of the competition; having no chance to win.

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run-outable	erasable; able to cause to disappear. See also erase in this glossary.
runs out	erases; causes to disappear.
Rush Memorial	a reference to the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, a huge sculpture carved on the side of Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills of southwestern South Dakota, USA. The sculpture was created by American sculptor Gutzon Borglum (1867–1941) with the help of his son and consists of
Rusk	David Dean Rusk (1909 -) American statesman; president of the Rockefeller Foundation (1952 - 1960), US secretary of state (1961 - 1969) under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He took a leading role in negotiating for the nuclear test ban treaty (1963) but was a prominent advocate of the Vietnam war (1954 - 1975).
Ruskian	<p>like or typical of Dean Rusk (1909–1994), United States politician and Secretary of State from 1961 to 1969. While in office, Rusk constantly defended the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War (1954–1975) and thus became the target of growing antiwar sentiment in America. He also maintained longtime opposition to the diplomatic recognition of Communist China, which intensified his image as a supporter of the cold war (the hostile but non-violent rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States, and their respective allies, from around 1946 to 1989).</p> <p>belonging to (David) Dean Rusk (1909 -), US statesman; US Secretary of States 1961 - 1969.</p> <p>belonging to David Dean Rusk. See also Rusk in this glossary.</p>
Russell, Charles M.	(1864 - 1926) one of the greatest and most popular painters of the American West. He earned his living as a trapper and cowboy, and later in life translated his passion for adventure and American wildlife onto canvas.
Russian amber	a reference to the amber found in the Baltic Sea area. Amber is a hard yellow-brown fossil resin that chiefly comes from the resins of pine trees that grew in Northern Europe millions of years ago. These pine trees were buried underground or underwater and the resins slowly changed into irregularly shaped lumps of amber, the largest supply of which lies around the Baltic Sea.
Russian month	a humorous reference to November. The abbreviation for the month of November is Nov which approximates the letters nov

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and ov which are commonly used as word endings in the Russian language, such as in city names and names of people.

Russian Pentagon Building a made-up name for a building in Russia. The Pentagon is a government building in Arlington, Virginia, USA, near the nation's capitol, which is shaped in a pentagon (a shape that has five angles and five sides) and is the headquarters for the United States Department of Defense.

a made-up name. In the United States, “the Pentagon” is the five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia, in which the offices of the US Department of Defense are located.

Russian Revolution a revolution in Russia (1917 - 1918), also called the October Revolution, that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a communist party, to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in World War I.

a revolution in Russia (1917 - 1918), also called the October Revolution, that overthrew the czar and brought the Bolsheviks, a Communist Party, to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in World War I.

Russian year a reference to 1961 being the year when the Russians made major advances in science, technology and space travel. For example they were the first to launch a man into outerspace (ahead of the Americans). This is 9 Nov. –Russian Year 9 Nov. Kapluskov. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)

a reference to 1961, being when the Russians made major advances in science, technology and space travel. In April 1961 the Russians orbited an astronaut around the earth, achieving history's first manned space flight. In September the Russians resumed nuclear-weapons testing and set off the largest nuclear blast the world had ever experienced.

a reference to 1961 being the year when the Russians made major advances in science, technology and space travel. For example they were the first to launch a man into outerspace (ahead of the Americans).

Ruski (slang) Russian.

(slang) Russian. A reference to Vladimir I. Lenin (1870 - 1924), Russian communist leader. He was an agitator for socialism. During World War I he urged socialists in all countries to rise against their own governments, and he assumed leadership of the

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Russian Revolution in 1917.

(slang) Russian. I don't know who dropped the iron curtain, but it wasn't the Russki. iOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

(slang) Russian. I don't know who dropped the iron curtain, but it wasn't the Russki. 2Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

rustler	a person who steals livestock, especially cattle.
Ruth, Babe	George Herman (Babe) Ruth (1895 - 1948), American professional baseball player known for hitting home runs.
ruts	fixed, routine procedures or courses of action, thought, etc., especially those regarded as dull and unrewarding.
Rylah and Rylah	a contrived name in derisive reference to a law firm of Melbourne solicitors used by the Church of Scientology at the time of this lecture. Neither of their names were Rylah. H.J. Rylah was actually the name of the attorney general in Victoria who was involved in an attack against Scientology.
s dy/dx	see DY, DX (DY/DX, DY TO THE DX, ETC.).
s- of a b-	short for son of a bitch, a vulgar slang term for “a fellow, character, guy or individual.” Somebody comes along and says, ‘That’s the luckiest s- of a b- in the world.’ -The Unknown Datum-A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)
S&D	<p>abbreviation for Search and Discovery, a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. But processing, then, from the viewpoint of an Ethics Officer does not in actual fact enter your perimeter except on S&Ds on preclears and students who are, of course, going to pay for them.</p> <p>abbreviation of Search and Discovery. See Search and Discovery in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Search and Discovery. See also Search and Discovery in this glossary. Now, I can tell you that, but now to go on raving and ranting and describing S&D as only how not to get the wrong one because you're sure going to do it, I could get you into a frame of mind-I don't say I would-but you could be gotten into a frame of mind whereby you would probably never do an S&D because it's too dangerous.</p> <p>abbreviation for Search and Discovery, an auditing process that</p>

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locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. And you do an S&D on somebody and find the wrong suppressive ...

abbreviation for Search and Discovery, an auditing process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. And you do an S&D on somebody and find the wrong suppressive ... -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

short for Search and Discovery, a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear.

S.O.L.A.S. Convention(International Convention for the Safety Of Life At Sea), the official body, composed of government representatives of all maritime nations, which among other responsibilities draws up the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

s__ of a b____ n. a polite way of avoiding the saying son of a bitch, a phrase used to mean a hateful or despicable person. It can also be used with less force and in a neutral or friendly manner to refer to someone, or simply as any exclamation. A bitch is a female dog.

sabbatical leave a leave of absence for a year or half-year given to college and university teachers, commonly once in seven years, for study, travel or rest.

a leave of absence for a year or half year given to college and university teachers, commonly once in seven years, for study, travel or rest.

saber-rattling a show or threat of military power, especially as used by a nation to impose its policies on other countries.

sabers, rattle a coined variation of saber rattling, which means making threatening or offensive displays of military power often to frighten and especially for the purpose of forcing one nation's policies on another. A saber is a heavy, one-edged military sword, usually having a curved blade and a guard for the hand, especially used by cavalrymen. The phrase alludes to the action of raising one's saber and shaking it at the enemy as a threat.

Sabre jet a single-seat fighter plane built by North American Aviation Inc. In production between 1947 and 1956, the jet had a single engine and could travel at close to 700 miles (1126.5 km) per hour. In 1950, Sabres flown by United States pilots were part of the world's first large-scale jet fighter combat, flying against Soviet-built jets in the Korean War (1951–1953).

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saccharine	exaggeratedly sweet or sentimental. too sweet or syrupy.
sackcloth and ashes, wear	be in a state of great mourning or penitence. An allusion to the Hebrew custom of wearing sackcloth and ashes as suitably humble attire for religious ceremonies, mourning, penitence, etc. The sackcloth in question was a coarse dark haircloth from which sacks were made. Gonna make you wear sackcloth and ashes for the rest of your life? -Wrong Target, See Check (29 June 61) be in a state of great mourning or penitence. An allusion to the Hebrew custom of wearing sackcloth and ashes as suitably humble attire for religious ceremonies, mourning, penitence, etc. The sackcloth in question was a coarse dark haircloth from which sacks were made.
sacking	(slang) discharging or dismissing from employment.
Sacramento	the capital city of the state of California, USA.
sacred cow	an individual, organization, institution, etc., considered to be exempt from criticism or questioning. any person or thing regarded as above criticism or attack.
sacredly	in a manner that must not be violated or disregarded.
sacrosanct	very holy; most sacred. very holy; most sacred. It's a sort of a priesthood all knowledge is sacrosanct and it must all be uttered in a certain apathetic tone or it isn't. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge above or beyond change, criticism or interference.
Sad Bottom	a made-up name for a place.
sad effect	a condition that occurs when an ARC break is permitted to continue over too long a period of time and remains in restimulation. When this occurs a person goes into a sad effect, which is to say they become sad and mournful, usually without knowing what is causing it. See also ARC break in this glossary. If you audit a person in an ARC break you will put him into a sad effect. a condition that occurs when an ARC break is permitted to continue over too long a period of time and remains in

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restimulation. When this occurs a person goes into a sad effect, which is to say they become sad and mournful, usually without knowing what is causing it. See also ARC break in this glossary.

sad sack	<p>(slang) a pathetically inept person, especially a soldier, who continually blunders in spite of good intentions (after the cartoon character created in 1942 by US cartoonist George Baker).</p> <p>(slang) a pathetically inept person, especially a soldier, who continually blunders in spite of good intentions (after Sad Sack, a cartoon character created in 1942 by US cartoonist George Baker).</p>
saddled	weighed down (with a debt, responsibility, duty, etc.).
Saenz, Manuela	<p>(1797@1856) South American revolutionary, faithful mistress to Simon Bolivar, the liberator of South America from Spanish rule, she shared both his triumphs and later misfortune. Born the illegitimate daughter of a Spanish nobleman, she spent time in a convent only to be expelled. Later she married James Thorne a wealthy British merchant who took her to Lima where, while she lived a respected and envied life, she became exposed to the revolutionary activities to win independence from Spanish rule. Returning to her birthplace of Quito, Ecuador in 1822 she met the triumphant Bolivar at a ball and openly became his consort. Sharing his revolutionary activities, she later saved Bolivar from conspirators who almost assassinated him. After Bolivar's death (from tuberculosis) she was exiled and lived her life as a vendor of sweets and tobacco, until she died in 1856 from diphtheria.</p>
safeties	various devices designed to prevent accident; specifically, locks on firearms preventing accidental firing.
safety table	a table or list of safe processes designed to resolve problems of a pc sometimes getting a solidified bank when running a terminal that was not his goals terminal. It includes such processes as Security Checking and ARC Straightwire.
Safeway	<p>a major American supermarket chain, founded in the early 1900s. One of the first chains to establish giant supermarkets, it expanded with stores opening in Canada, Australia and throughout Europe.</p> <p>a major American supermarket chain. So, if you were to know of a little—a little weekly that came out every Friday and carried the Safeway shopping list, you know, and they'd sell you a little two-by-two-inch article—I mean a square, in which you could put</p>

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some ad copy for the sale of a book with your post box on it, merely saying that they should send you a dollar and you'd send them a book, you'd find something very interesting That it takes twenty-five booksales to make one Scientologist.

a major American supermarket chain.

sag lose firmness, strength or intensity; weaken through weariness, age, etc.

loss of firmness, strength or intensity; weakening through weariness, age, etc.

Sahara a very large desert region in North Africa.

Sahara Desert a vast desert region in North Africa. Case is stuck in an engram actually which is in the middle of the Sahara Desert, and they're a member of the French Foreign Legion, see?

a vast desert region in North Africa.

a very large desert region in North Africa. Used figuratively in the lecture.

vast desert region in north Africa.

said it was very much like a tree, and so forth. The fable ends with the lines “And so these men... Disputed loud and long, Each in his own opinion, Exceeding stiff and strong, Though each was partly in the right, And all were in the wrong!”

said it, you (colloquial) a phrase used to express strong agreement with a statement just made. Oh, you said it. Some groups of FSMs operate their own test centers.

sail (colloquial) move quickly; move smoothly like a ship with sails.

Sail One a made-up designation for a terminal on the other end of a radio line.

sailing in (colloquial) beginning vigorously; throwing oneself into with energy.

Saint (St.) John's of Bethlehem, Order of a reference to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Saint Apollonia a Christian virgin martyr of the third century. During an uprising, she was seized by a mob who broke her teeth and threatened to

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burn her alive. When they let her go for a moment, Apollonia jumped into the fire herself. She is depicted holding a tooth in a pair of forceps, and has become the patron saint of dentists. Monk “Is it Saint Apollonia?”

(died A.D. 249) Christian martyr and patron saint of dentists and those suffering from toothaches. (A patron saint is a saint who is looked upon as a special guardian of a place, person, group, trade, etc.). According to one legend, during a riot in Alexandria, Egypt, Saint Apollonia was seized by a mob who broke all her teeth and threatened to burn her if she did not renounce Jesus Christ. Apollonia asked for a brief delay and chance to breathe and when the mob released her, she jumped into the fire and was burnt to ashes. She is commonly represented in art with a pair of pincers holding a tooth.

Saint Basil (a.d. 329?–379) a leader of the early Christian church who is considered to be the founder of monastic institutions. Basil advised his followers to serve God, health and sanity by useful work; tilling the fields, he thought, was an excellent prayer. Monk “Is it Saint Basil?”

Saint Caviar a made-up name for a saint.

Saint Christopher a Christian martyr of the third century. Per legend, he was a man of gigantic stature who used to carry travelers across a river. Once, as he was carrying a child across the river on his shoulders, his burden seemed to grow heavier and heavier, until it was only with the greatest difficulty that he reached the other side. There the child told him he was the Christ Child, and vanished. Thus Christopher has come to be the patron saint of travelers. Monk “Is it Saint Christopher?”

Saint Elizabeth’s short for Saint Elizabeth’s Hospital a government-supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC. We were in a lecture on Freudian analysis at Saint Elizabeth’s—oh yeah, I used to bum around with Commander Thompson.

Saint Elizabeth's Hospital a government psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC.

a government supported psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC.

Saint Elmo’s fire the glow accompanying a rare electrical discharge only visible in complete darkness, observed around the masts of ships, on the wings of airplanes, on the tops of towers, on treetops, etc. Saint Elmo’s fire usually occurs during or in the vicinity of thunderstorms. Its name comes from a Catholic bishop of the

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third century originally known as Saint Erasmus (also known as Saint Elmo). Saint Erasmus is said to have died aboard a ship during a severe storm, and in his final words stated that he would reveal himself to the crew after his death if they were to come through the storm. Shortly after his death, as the story is told, a bright light glowed around the mast of the ship. This electrical phenomena became known as Saint Elmo's fire and he became the patron saint (a saint who is looked upon as a special guardian of a place, person, group, trade, etc.) of sailors, who believed these glowing discharges to be a sign of their guardian's protection.

Saint Francis of Assisi (1182-1286 A.D.) Italian monk and teacher, popularly associated with reverence for animals as part of God's creation. He is often depicted preaching to birds. If you want somebody to do a Saint Francis of Assisi, why, clear him up on the subject of birds, you know. -See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

(1182 - 1286 a.d.) Italian monk and teacher, born in Assisi, a town in central Italy. Saint Francis founded the Franciscan Order of monks, and traveled through Italy, southern France and Spain spreading Christianity.

(1182 - 1286 a.d.) Italian monk and teacher, popularly associated with reverence for animals as part of God's creation. He is often depicted preaching to birds.

(1182 - 1286) Italian monk and teacher, popularly associated with reverence for animals as part of God's creation. He is often depicted preaching to birds.

Saint Hill

the name of the advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. Now, the other one is that Saint Hill had to be declared in a condition.

the name of the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term SH now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. The rates, therefore, were enormously increased, and as a result, why, business slackened up and activity damped here and there, but all I was aware of is the fact that when I came back from vacation, why, they all had a down curve, except Saint Hill.

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the name of the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. Now, enough people at Saint Hill, sometime after I left there—'66, '67, '68—enough people misunderstood enough words so the students were then told "The early material of the course and all of the material on the course and anything you're studying on this course is historical, and it is only background information and we don't use it anymore."

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. In the early 1960s, Saint Hill was also the location of the worldwide communication center of Scientology. Today, the term Saint Hill designates any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England.

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England.

the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex. Well, may I invite you to go almost in any direction from where you are at this moment at Saint Hill for a distance of ten or twelve miles and try not to find the remains of civilizations which did not win. ⌘Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

(1) the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard from 1959 to 1966, located in East Grinstead, Sussex. The word Saint comes from the Old English seynt meaning "singed," and refers to the fact that the area was once singed while burning wood to make charcoal for use in smelting (melting so as to remove the impurities from) iron ore found in a nearby forest. Well, may I invite you to go almost in any direction, from where you are at this moment at Saint Hill, for a distance of ten or twelve miles and try not to find the remains of civilizations which did not win.

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Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Power Processing. Saint Hills can also deliver any services that any orgs below them deliver. This does not necessarily apply only to the Saint Hill Course; this applies to all Scientology courses.

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. - [Heading at top of issue] Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex

the name of the advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England at the time of this lecture. (Today the term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England). It hasn't been posted on the board at Saint Hill.

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. And the organizational pattern change which we put in, in mid-summer—I tested it at Saint Hill and so forth and finally sent it out to them— income started going up at a . . . _

the name of the original Class VI organization, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. The term Saint Hill now applies to any organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. Ron also lived here at the time of the lecture. And when we tried to straighten out Saint Hill here the other day, we found out that the only things wrong—I found out, the only things going wrong here in my perimeter is that the lines which are always in on the Office of L. Ron Hubbard never had been connected at Saint Hill.

the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, which was also used at the time of this lecture as the worldwide management control center and communication center of Scientology.

the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, which was also used at the time of this lecture by HCO Worldwide as the communication center of Scientology.

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See also East Grinstead and HCO WW in this glossary.

the English residence of L. Ron Hubbard, located in East Grinstead, Sussex, which was also used at the time of this lecture by HCO Worldwide as the communication center of Scientology. See also HCO Worldwide in this glossary.

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England.

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It is comprised of a number of buildings including the Manor, the Castle and the old hall. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England.

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the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientol ogy organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. -[Heading at top of issue] Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex

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the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. Twenty-five May, AD 15, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course. Saint Hill Special Briefing Course 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. 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. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. Twenty-five May, AD 15, Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East

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Grinstead, Sussex, England. The term Saint Hill also applies to any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England. At Flag, Saint Hill organizations and some orgs, videotaping is used.

the name of an advanced Scientology organization located in East Grinstead, Sussex, England. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard delivered the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course in the 1960s. Today the term Saint Hill denotes any Scientology organization authorized to deliver the same advanced services as Saint Hill in England.

Saint Hill ACC short for 1st Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard at Saint Hill, England, 8 August - 16 September 1960. See also Saint Hill in this glossary.

short for 1st Saint Hill Advanced Clinical Course, given by L. Ron Hubbard at Saint Hill, England 8 August - 16 September 1960. See also ACC and Saint Hill in this glossary.

Saint Hill Organizations Churches of Scientology that specialize in ministering the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course, a course that takes one through the comprehensive, chronological study of all the breakthroughs and discoveries of Dianetics and Scientology. The name comes from the name of L. Ron Hubbard's home in East Grinstead, Sussex—Saint Hill. It was here that L. Ron Hubbard taught the original Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (SHSBC®) the course on which one studies the chronological track of the discoveries and development of Dianetics and Scientology, from 1948 up to present time. On this course one can see how the subject progressed and so is able to gain a full understanding of the tech, from the lowest to the highest levels, and become a truly top-grade, expert auditor. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and Advanced Organizations around the world. See also Advanced Organizations; Saint Hill.

Saint Patrick's Day the holiday observed on March 17th by the Irish in honor of Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. The persons celebrating it often wear green bowlers (derby hats), carnations, etc.

Saint Paul's Cathedral a world-famous cathedral in London, England, recognizable by its huge dome which is 364 feet high. Well, for instance, the organist at Saint Paul's Cathedral who probably would be—probably the top-top-top amongst mere organists, you see, in England, refers to the ``pedalboard," see, those are that board that you walk on, you know? —Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

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a famous cathedral in London, England, and one of the most well-known churches in the world. A cathedral is a large and imposing church which is the seat of a bishop (a superior ranking member of the Christian clergy having authority over other clergy and who supervises a number of local churches in his district). Saint Paul's Cathedral was designed by renowned British architect and mathematician Sir Christopher Wren (1632– 1723) who modeled the cathedral after Saint Peter's Church in Rome. Built between 1675 and 1710, it was opened for service in December, 1697, while still under construction. English composer and organist Maurice Greene (1696–1755) was one of the first to play the cathedral's pedal organ. (A pedal is a foot-operated lever used to modify the sounds of certain types of organs.) Like most cathedrals it is shaped like a cross (as seen from above). With a huge dome topped with a cross it rises to over 360 feet (110 m) in height. The interior is chiefly decorated in marble and along its walls are many tombs and monuments, mostly of famous naval or military figures. It covers a total of 60,000 square feet (5,574 square meters) and is one of London's major landmarks. The name Saint Paul's has also been used to name other churches around the world.

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It is one of London's major landmarks. Well, for instance, the organist at Saint Paul's Cathedral who probably would be-probably the top-top-top amongst mere organists, you see, in England, refers to the ``pedal-board," see, those are that board that you walk on, you know?

Saint Pete Saint Peter (? - a.d. 67), apostle of Jesus Christ and acknowledged leader of the earliest Christian community. Peter was a fisherman on the sea of Galilee and one of the first apostles, and was regarded by Jesus with special affection. He is often represented in art holding keys, as the gatekeeper of Heaven.

Saint Peter (? - a.d. 67), apostle of Jesus Christ and acknowledged leader of the earliest Christian community. Peter was a fisherman on the Sea of Galilee who became one of the first apostles, and was regarded by Jesus with special affection. He is often represented in art holding keys, as the gatekeeper of heaven.

Saint Vitus a Christian child martyr and patron saint of dancers and actors, thought to have lived around 300 A.D. (A patron saint is a saint who is looked upon as a special guardian of a place, person, group, trade, etc.). According to legend, Saint Vitus lived in Sicily, was converted to Christianity at an early age and effected numerous miracles. However, when in Rome his powers were attributed to sorcery and he was cruelly tortured. Freed by an angel, Saint Vitus was taken to southern Italy and died peacefully from his sufferings.

Saint-Nazaire a port in northwestern France on the Atlantic Ocean. During World War II (1939–1945), Saint-Nazaire was used as a submarine base for the Germans during the time they occupied France (1940–1944). In addition to being a fishing port it is known for its ship building.

a seaport in northwestern France.

saints an oath or exclamation.

saints, oh a phrase used as a mild oath or exclamation.

Saints, The the name of a house which was located across the street from one of the entrances to Saint Hill.

sake, for heaven's an exclamation used when making an earnest or solemn appeal. For _____'s sake is used with many different nouns in such phrases as "for God's sake," "for goodness' sake," "for Pete's sake," "for pity's sake," etc., and literally means out of

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consideration for, or because of God, goodness, and so on. But if he is sitting down, for heaven's sakes, think of how much, now, his voice has to do.

sakes remembrances.

Saki pen name for British author and journalist, Hector Hugh Munro (1870–1916).

pen name for Hector Hugo Munro (1870 - 1916) English short story writer and novelist, known for his witty, often bizarre stories.

Sakyamuni, Gautama one of the names of Gautama Buddha, founder of Buddhism. Sakyamuni means silent sage of the Sakya tribe (a tribe inhabiting the foothills of the Himalayas, into which Buddha was born). (And I think, by the way, that Gautama Sakyamuni probably had a better command of scientific methodology than any of your chairs of science in Western universities.)

sales talk an argument or other persuasion intended to induce a person to purchase a product or service, or accept an idea or suggestion.

Salicilusilic Silly Acid a humorous reference to salicylic acid, a white crystalline substance used in the manufacture of drugs intended to relieve pain, lower fevers, etc. It is also used in the external treatment of some skin conditions and in ointments to relieve muscle pain as well as a preservative and food flavoring.

joking reference to salicylic acid which is used as a mild antiseptic, preservative and in making aspirin.

saline content a sense of the salt content (of the body).

salivatacate v. a made-up word.

a made-up word.

Salivation Army humorous reference to the Salvation Army an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol.

Salk vaccine a vaccine developed to prevent infantile paralysis, by Jonas E. Salk (1914@), U.S. physician and bacteriologist. See also infantile paralysis in this glossary.

the first vaccine developed for immunization against

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poliomyelitis (a serious infectious disease, especially of children, often resulting in muscular paralysis). The Salk vaccine is named for Jonas Salk, the twentieth-century American scientist who developed it.

salt	add zest or liveliness to; season. Used figuratively in the lecture. (informal) a sailor, especially an old or experienced one.
salt (something) down	(figurative) scatter or sprinkle (something) through. (figurative) season or give a tang to (something).
salt of the earth, the	a person or group of people having the best personal qualities, the best character, etc.
salt the thing down	a phrase used figuratively to mean to season something, make more stimulating, etc.
salted	seasoned or given a tang to. Now, I meant to give you a full, long, arduous, learned, salted with verbiage, polysyllables and so forth, lecture on the subject of communication. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957) added zest or liveliness to; seasoned. Used figuratively in the lecture. scattered or sprinkled (throughout). seasoned or given a tang to.
salted (something) down	scattered or sprinkled (something) throughout.
salted ground	a reference to earth that has been made barren and incapable of supporting growth due to salt accumulating in the upper layers of soil. Used figuratively, salted ground refers to something that has been contaminated, spoiled, etc.
salting (something) down	seasoning (something) or giving a tang to (something). Used figuratively in this lecture.
Salvation Army	an international organization, organized on semi-military lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol.

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an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. This is what he gives the Salvation Army and people who try to do things for him, you see? ïZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

an international organization, organized on semimilitary lines, that is known chiefly for its charitable works in cities among the poor, the homeless and people dependent on drugs and alcohol. This is what he gives the Salvation Army and people who try to do things for him, you see? ðZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

salvoed fired at with a number of guns or artillery pieces at one time.

Same brand name of an air-cooled auxillary deisel engine.

sampler a cloth embroidered with designs, mottoes, etc., in different stitches, to show a beginner's skill. -Webster~ New World Dictionary.

San Diego a seaport in southwest California which also has a naval and marine base. And the bird¬that's not just the bird, but all twelve of these guys who had just climbed out of this aircraft¬threw themselves wildly and flatly down on the concrete apron there, you see, to get low because it was obviously a Jap plane coming over, and the only trouble is they were in San Diego. ¬Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

a seaport in southwest California which also has a naval and marine base.

San Francisco a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California. He finally tells this whole thing to his family, hoping it'll go via San Francisco and Seattle and get back to camp. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California.

a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California, USA.

a chief US seaport on the Pacific coast of California with a population of over three quarters of a million people at the time of the lecture.

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a seaport in western California, on San Francisco Bay. Tests on psychic abilities were conducted in the area beginning in the 1930s. Rhine, out at Durham, has awful arguments with fellows up here at San Francisco.

San Francisco Chronicle a large daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, USA, originally established in 1868.

the name of one of the major daily newspapers in San Francisco, California.

San Pedro a city in southern California, USA. Originally an area with mud flats, in 1882 San Pedro became a port and in 1909 it was annexed to Los Angeles. It was at this time work began to transform the area by dredging, resulting in the creation of one of the world's largest man-made harbors. The city's waterfront is occupied with shipyards, fish canneries and oil refineries. In addition to the harbor, San Pedro is also the site of a United States military and naval base.

a city in southern California that is an important port handling much of the maritime commerce of Los Angeles and has shipyards, fish canneries and oil refineries.

sanctions (law) penalties for disobedience or rewards for obedience.

sanctum-sanctorum-sanctorum plus a coined word meaning the ultimate private or sacred place from sanctum sanctorum a place of utmost privacy and inviolability (sacredness).

sandwich training comes from the figurative uses of the word sandwich to place different parts or things alternately or to insert something between two other things of a different character.

Sang a cook at Saint Hill at the time of the lecture.

sanitaria establishments for treating chronic diseases.

sanity, sympathy, (cont.) facsimiles and, 38 for low-toned cases is a social how sanity is restored, 176 aberration, 77

Sanskrit an ancient language of India, in use since about 1200 b.c. as the religious and classical literary language of India.

Santa Fe Railroad the name of a former railroad company founded in 1859 and which became one of the largest railways in the nation. By 1941 it had more than 13,000 miles of track, but shortly thereafter the company gradually contracted. By 1970 the days of Santa Fe's

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famous passenger trains such as the Super Chief were largely over, its passenger services were sold, and it was purchased by another company in the late twentieth century.

Santa Monica	a city in southwestern California on the Pacific Ocean; a suburb of Los Angeles.
Santo Domingo	<p>a country officially known as the Dominican Republic occupying the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies. Due to repeated revolutions, the United States established a provisional government there in 1914. However, in April 1916, the Dominican Republic minister of war attempted to overthrow the president of the Dominican Republic, and the US landed marines at several ports to repress internal disorders. A new treaty was requested by the US to collect customs under American control, to appoint a financial advisor and to establish a peace-keeping force officered by Americans. The new president of the Dominican Republic refused to agree to these conditions as they violated Dominican sovereignty. In retaliation, the US refused to turn over to the Dominican government its share of the customs revenues and in November 1916 announced that the Dominican Republic was under United States military administration. There was great resentment against this US military rule, but the American occupation forces remained until September 1924, when the Dominican Republic adopted a new constitution.</p> <p>capital of the Dominican Republic, a country on an island in the West Indies.</p>
sappers	soldiers employed in the construction of fortifications, trenches, or tunnels that approach or undermine enemy positions.
sarcophagus	a stone coffin, especially one ornamented with sculptures or bearing inscriptions.
sassy	<p>(colloquial) impudent; saucy.</p> <p>(informal) showing lack of respect; impudent; rude.</p>
Satan	for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.”
Satanists	those who worship Satan (the devil) or the powers of evil.
satiate	to satisfy to the full; gratify completely.
satirical	indulging in or fond of indulging in the use of ridicule, sarcasm, irony, etc., to expose, attack or deride vices, follies, etc.

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Saturday Review of Literature	a weekly American literary magazine founded in 1924. Primarily a book review magazine, it broadened its scope in the 1940s to cover drama, radio, television and travel and in 1952 changed its name to Saturday Review.
satyr	a man with an abnormal and uncontrollable desire for sexual intercourse.
saunters	walks in a leisurely way.
savage	<p>not civilized; barbarous savage customs.</p> <p>not civilized; barbarous savage customs. All savage races, all savage races, even the American, has had myths concerning man's origin—the Aleut, Tlingits. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p> <p>lacking polish; crude.</p>
Savannah	<p>a city in Georgia and one of the chief southern ports on the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>the name of a US ship which was the world's first merchant vessel powered by nuclear propulsion. Completed in 1958, she was built for demonstration purposes but was never a success.</p>
Savannah, Georgia	<p>a city located in the southeastern corner of the state of Georgia in the southern United States. It is over 500 miles from Savannah to where the Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico. See also Mississippi in this glossary. And were quite alarmed when the Mississippi starts to run out just south of Savannah, Georgia. - The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)</p> <p>a city located in the southeastern corner of the state of Georgia in the southern United States. It is over 500 miles from Savannah to where the Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico. See also Mississippi in this glossary.</p>
savants	<p>learned scholars; wise men. In other words, to go to this degree of via, to study all the philosophers, all the religious leaders, all of the messiahs and savants of all times and ages to find out what makes things tick is just about as silly as buying a manual describing the repairs on a Cadillac but never riding in one. – Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>men of profound or extensive learning. -The Random House College Dictionary.</p>

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learned scholars; wise men.

save one's (your, his, hers, the, etc.) bacon see BACON, SAVE ONE'S (YOUR, HIS, HERS, THE, ETC.).

saved (one's) bacon (slang) saved (oneself) from injury; escaped from a danger; spared (oneself) from loss or harm.

saving grace a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics. Well, just remember the saving grace is, one, that people are making it routinely; and as you get on up the line, the selection of importances becomes more and more an ability that is easily practiced. –Out- Tech (21 Sept. 65)

a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics.

a certain good quality or ability in a person or thing that keeps him/it from being completely bad, worthless, etc.

a certain good quality in a person or things that keeps him/it from being completely bad, worthless, etc.

a quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics; redeeming feature.

quality that makes up for other generally negative characteristics.

savings bonds a kind of bond issued by the United States government. Through the sale of savings bonds, the federal government borrows billions of dollars in small amounts from many individuals. Savings bonds were first issued in World Wars I and II to help meet costs of defense but the practice has continued ever since.

savory pleasant or agreeable in taste or smell.

saw (slang) an old story, joke or saying. You've got four men trying to describe an elephant, four blindfolded men that have felt all over an elephant and they're trying to describe this elephant or whatever that old saw was, don't you see? ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

an old saying, often repeated.

(slang) an old story, joke or saying; a cliché.

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saw wood	to continue to work steadily; to mind one's own business. The origin of this phrase is uncertain. (informal) attend to one's own affairs.
saw, old	an old saying, often repeated; proverb.
Sawbones, Dr.	a made-up name for a doctor. Sawbones is a slang term for a surgeon.
Sawtelle	a section of West Los Angeles, California, located next to Santa Monica that is the site of a United States Veterans' home and hospital.
Sawyer, Tom	the main character in the novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> , written in 1876 by American author, Mark Twain (1835–1910). The novel tells of Tom's life with his Aunt Polly, and of the great mischief he gets into. In one episode, for example, Tom is being forced to take medicine by his Aunt Polly and instead of taking it, he secretly feeds it to his Aunt's cat. The cat reacts crazily to the medicine, jumping and zooming around the room creating chaos, which is witnessed by Aunt Polly. Tom tries to explain how he does not know what is wrong with the cat, but is soon found out. The book also relates the adventures Tom has with his runaway friend, Huckleberry (Huck) Finn, such as finding a ghost in a haunted house (the ghost turning out to be two criminals hiding treasure), witnessing a murder and attending their own funerals when the people of the town think them dead. <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> is the first in a series of four books telling of the two boys' adventures.
Saxony Mills Corporation, Limited	a made-up name for a corporation. Im president of the Saxony Mills Corporation, you know, Limited. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59) a made-up name for a corporation. Saxony is a fine kind of wool, and cloth made from it. And the fellow says, "I'm president of the Saxony Mills Corporation, you know, Limited." a made-up name for a corporation. Saxony is a fine kind of wool, and cloth made from it. And the fellow says, "I'm president of the Saxony Mills Corporation, you know, Limited." a made-up name for a corporation. a made-up name for a corporation. Saxony is a fine kind of wool, and cloth made from it.

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scalds	burns caused by the action of hot liquid or steam.
scale	<p>the number of anything per vertical inch of graph.</p> <p>a mineral coating formed on the inside of something, such as a boiler or kettle, by water during heating. See also hard-water in this glossary.</p> <p>a series of steps or degrees; scheme of graded amounts, especially from the lowest to the highest.</p> <p>a succession or progression of steps or degrees.</p>
scan	run a process in which one contacts an early incident on the track and goes through all such similar incidents straight to present time.
Scandahoovia	a humorous variation of Scandinavia, that part of Europe which includes Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and sometimes Finland and Iceland.
Scandihoovian	joking reference to Scandinavian.
scanner	a device for scanning or systematically examining something. That's regulations. And in the state he's in he won't get past the scanners at the base. You know it!
scarcity-of-preclearosis	a humorous phrase meaning the state or condition of an inadequate supply of preclears.
scare one spitless	see SPITLESS, SCARE ONE.
scared half to death	(informal) very frightened; greatly terrified.
Scarlet Rogue	a made-up name.
scat	<p>with more than ordinary speed.</p> <p>(informal) quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats).</p>
scat, as quick as	(informal) quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats).
scat, easy as	<p>a coined variation of the phrase easy as pie, meaning capable of being done or accomplished with no difficulty, without effort. Scat is used here as an intensification.</p>

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very easy. -Editor.

(informal) very easily; effortlessly. Scat possibly comes from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats. It is used in such phrases as quicker than scat, slicker than scat, etc.

scat, from the word (colloquial) a variation of the expression from the word go, meaning ``from the start." The word ``scat" means quickly or very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). There isn't such an area in the field of education, so therefore I think a proper textbook which just goes down the line rat-a-tat-tat and doesn't find any fault with anybody and doesn't shoot anybody down in flames, you know, but just goes right down the line and takes up the whole subject from the word scat, and carries it on through . . . -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a variation of the expression from the word go, meaning from the start or very beginning; from start to finish. Go is used as a command to start a race and thus marks the beginning of something. Scat is an exclamation used to hiss away a cat, hence to leave quickly, to move off hastily or rapidly.

(colloquial) a variation of the expression from the word go, meaning from the start. The word ``scat" means quickly or very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats). . . . but just goes right down the line and takes up the whole subject from the word scat, and carries it on through . . . -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

(colloquial) a variation of the expression from the word go, meaning from the start. The word "scat" means quickly or very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats).

scat, quicker than (slang) very fast. (From the early-nineteenth-century term ss'cat, a hissing address designed to drive away a cat.) I could sell the pc on the rudiments being out quicker than scat. -See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

(informal) quickly; very fast (possibly from the term ss'cat, a hiss followed by the word cat used in driving away cats).

(slang) very fast. (From the early-19th-century term ss'cat, a hissing address designed to drive away a cat.)

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scat, slicker than	(informal) quickly and smoothly; very fast and smoothly. See also scat, wilder than in this glossary.
scathing	very harsh or bitter.
scatter-batter	n. a coined expression used to describe the sound of pop music. a made-up term imitating the sound of a pop music group.
scene	a part of a play, motion picture, story, etc., that constitutes a unit of development or action, as a passage between certain characters. Scene six, take thirty-seven. a part of a play, motion picture, story, etc., that constitutes a unit of development or action, as a passage between certain characters. Scene 14, take 37.
scent	begin to suspect the presence or existence of.
schema, German	LRH def. 1. 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. [Operational Bulletin No. 14, 24 Jan. 56] 2. it is not like a progression, it is a mathematical action by which one thing becomes two things, becomes four things. Each one of the two becomes two more, each one of those becomes two more, each one of those become two more, each one of those become two more. It's a multiple progression and the German mathematical name for it is a "schema," s-c-h-e-m-a and it's not really a progression. [LRH Notes 28 Mar. 69]
schematics	diagrams, plans or drawings.
Schicklgruber	a reference to Adolf Hitler (1889–1945). Hitler's father, Alois, was born to an unmarried woman named Anna Maria Schicklgruber. For the first twenty years of his life Alois bore his mother's name, until his uncle arranged to have it changed to Heidler, his stepfather's name. The priest who entered the name spelled it Hitler and thus his name became Alois Hitler. His son Adolf Hitler never used any other name, but the name Schicklgruber was used by some of his political opponents as an insult. Adolf Hitler. This name comes from his father, who was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1867 had established a claim to the name Hitler. Adolf never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived by his political opponents in Germany and in Austria in

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the 1930s. See also Hitler in this glossary.

an early family name of Adolf Hitler. His father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber. By 1867 Alois had established a claim to the name Hitler. Adolf never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and in Austria in the 1930s. See also Hitler in this glossary.

Schicklgruber, Adolf another name for Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s.

another name for Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s. See also Hitler in this glossary.

Schiller Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759@1805), German poet and dramatist. He wrote books, essays, poems and plays on various different themes including history and philosophy. For instance, I've seen German taught with ferocity and velocity and the next thing you know, we were learning all about Schiller, whoever the hell he was. ⇄Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759--1805), German poet and dramatist. He wrote books, essays, poems and plays on various different themes including history and philosophy. For instance, I've seen German taught with ferocity and velocity and the next thing you know, we were learning all about Schiller, whoever the hell he was.

Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759–1805), famous German poet, philosopher, historian and playwright. Considered by some as the greatest dramatist in the history of German theater, many of his plays became classics. The overriding theme of Schiller's work was liberty and dignity for all and his plays were characterized by their moral idealism and strong optimism.

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Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759 - 1805), German poet and dramatist. He wrote books, essays, poems and plays on various different themes including history, philosophy and aesthetics.

schist n. a term for several types of rock that are found in parallel horizontal layers and split easily into thin sheets. The word schist comes from Greek schistos, meaning split. Schists are formed when great pressure and heat deep below the Earth's surface alter the shape and mineral content of solid rock. They are often named after the mineral they contain; for example, a schist made mostly of graphite (the soft, black material that is used in pencils), is called graphite schist.

schitzobonga a made-up name for a mental disease. A humorous variation of the word schizophrenia.

a made-up name for a mental disease.

schizo-paranoid a coined term for paranoid schizophrenic. See paranoid schizophrenic in this glossary.

schizophrenia (psychiatry) a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself; he has two violently opposed person alities, both of which are himself

(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 comes from Greek, meaning split mind. I wonder if you've heard the newest operation for schizophrenia. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

(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

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fragmentation of the personality, motor (involving muscular movement) disturbances, bizarre behavior, etc. The word schizophrenia comes from Greek, meaning split mind. But if a person is transferred to Chestnut Lodge, regardless of their symptoms before, they now have schizophrenia. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

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schizophrenic

a person suffering from schizophrenia, 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. Helby “Schizophrenic little nutbag!”

(psychiatry) a person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning “split,” and the Greek phren, meaning “mind.” They call them schizophrenics, and they call them this and they call them that and paranoids. ¶Clearing, What It Is (3 Sept. 64)

(psychiatry) a person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning “split,” and the Greek phren, meaning “mind.”

(psychiatry) having a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning “split,” and the Greek phren, meaning “mind.”

(psychiatry) person suffering from schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatry classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning “split,” and the Greek phren, meaning “mind.”

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schizophrenically	<p>as if using two minds at once. In psychiatry, schizophrenia is defined as a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. From the Latin schizo, meaning “split,” and the Greek phren, meaning “mind.” We bring about the primary cause of bad auditing or bad ARC breaks from just one thing; is the inability of the auditor to differentiate between assessment and auditing, and failing to shift his gears or, schizophrenically, do both at the same time. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)</p> <p>as if using two minds at once. In psychiatry, schizophrenia is defined as a mental illness in which an individual is being two people madly inside of himself. From the Latin schizo, meaning “split,” and the Greek phren, meaning “mind.”</p>
schizophrenics	<p>(psychiatry) persons who have schizophrenia, 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 comes from Greek, meaning split mind.</p>
schmaltz	<p>sentiment or sentimentality exploited for commercial reasons. From the Jewish word for chicken fat (hence greasy, slick). -Dictionary of American Slang.</p> <p>(informal) exaggerated sentimentalism, as in music or writing.</p>
schmorce	<p>a made-up word rhyming with force and indicating disinterest.</p>
Schnietzke	<p>a humorous reference to German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844–1900).</p>
schnook	<p>an unimportant or stupid person.</p> <p>(slang) a simple or stupid person.</p>
schnooks	<p>unimportant or stupid persons.</p>
Scholastic	<p>a philosopher and theologian (one who is skilled or trained in the study of religion and religious beliefs) of the Middle Ages. See also Middle Ages in this glossary.</p> <p>one of the medieval schoolmen (writers that dealt with the methods of scholasticism). Scholasticism is the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle</p>

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Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen were often reduced to hairsplitting quibbles over methodology and terminology.

scholastic

a person overly concerned with minute details or formalisms, especially in teaching.

those who narrowly adhere to traditional teachings, doctrines or methods.

Scholastics

the medieval schoolmen (writers that dealt with the methods of scholasticism). Scholasticism is the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators. Hampered by the church's insistence that their results be reconcilable with Christian doctrine, the schoolmen were often reduced to hairsplitting quibbles over methodology and terminology.

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School Action Plan

a reference to a program run by the American Colgate Company in the 1970s where money was awarded to schools and local civic groups whose young people collected the most labels and box tops from selected Colgate products.

school of thought

a particular type of doctrine or practice, as followed by a body of persons.

a theory or an opinion shared by a group of people. There are other schools of thought on that subject.

schoolbook

characteristic of schoolbooks; hence, prepared or settled in advance; not needing much thought or discussion.

Schopenhauer

Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), German philosopher. He maintained that the desires and drives of men are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live. You take

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Schopenhauer. I don't know what Schopenhauer was writing about most of the time.

Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), German philosopher. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. (Chapter 3, #2)

Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished. We find Schopenhauer-this interesting character Schopenhauer saying, 'The only solution is just to die and stop all life and die,' and so on. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished.

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Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher who maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically

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the will to live, which is the essence of the world. His philosophy was one of pessimism and could be summed “Defeat it all and die, for only by dying can you defeat it.”

Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher who originated the philosophy of pessimism, stating that the world was one of unsatisfied wants and of pain. His most important work was *The World as Will and Idea*, written in 1818.

Schopenhauer, Skip-skop humorous reference to Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher of pessimism. He maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Schopenhauer asserted that since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering and that only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished.

Schulze-Boysen Harro Schulze-Boysen (1909–1942) the leader of one of the three major Russian spy networks in Germany during World War II (1939–1945). Through connections of his wife, Schulze-Boysen secured an appointment in the intelligence division of the Reich Air Ministry and covertly began sending Germany’s war plans to Moscow. A prominent member of Berlin society, rubbing shoulders with the highest ranking members of the Nazi regime, he used his position to gain vital information to transmit to the Russians; however, in August 1942 he was caught, convicted of high treason and executed.

Schuman, Dr. Frederick Frederick Lewis Schuman (1904–1981), American instructor and writer who, in 1936, became a professor of political science at Williams College in Massachusetts, USA. He was a lecturer, a contributor to magazines and published several works, including *International Politics* (1933), *Night over Europe* (1941) and *The Commonwealth of Man* (1952).

(1904-1981) American political scientist and writer.

Schutzstaffel (German) an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi Party during World War II as a bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Frequently referred to by the abbreviation SS (Schutzstaffel). The word literally means “defense echelon.”

(German) an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi Party during World War II as a

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bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. During World War II, they worked, on Hitler's orders, to wipe out the Jewish people by systematic murder. The word literally means “defense echelon.” The Schutzstaffel were frequently referred to by the abbreviation SS (Schutzstaffel). See also Hitler and Nazi Party in this glossary.

(German) elite guard an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi party as a bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Also called the SS. See also Hitler in this glossary.

(German) elite guard an elite corps of combat troops formed originally within the German Nazi Party as a bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Also called the SS. The word literally means “defense echelon.”

Science and Sanity the name of a book written by Polish-American semanticist Alfred Korzybski (1879–1950), published in 1933. The book deals with the subject of general semantics, a doctrine and system developed by Korzybski, which attempted to solve the problems associated with the meaning and communication of words and their effect on human behavior and relations.

a book by Alfred Korzybski, published in 1933. In it he described his system called general semantics. See also Korzybski and general semantics in this glossary.

a book written by Alfred Korzybski (1879 - 1950), American scientist and writer who developed the subject of general semantics, a methodology that attempts to improve human behavior through a critical use of words and symbols.

a book by Alfred Korzybski, published in 1933. In it he described his system called general semantics. See also Korzybski and general semantics in this glossary. You will find a terrific rundown on this in Count Alfred Korzybski's work Science and Sanity, in a field that is called general semantics.

Science of Survival a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. I could stand up here and say, “Well, Tone 40 is so and so and so,” and read Science of Survival. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

L. Ron Hubbard's complete work on the Tone Scale and its

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application to auditing. For further information, see the bibliography in this book. (Chapter 1, #3)

L. Ron Hubbard's complete work on the Tone Scale and its application to auditing. (Chapter 3, #2)

a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. The work is divided into two major sections Book One and Book Two. Book One is a detailed analysis of each of the columns of the first part of the Hubbard Chart of Human Evaluation (a chart organized with various columns and gives behavior characteristics, plotted out mathematically on the basis of ARC). See also ARC and Tone Scale in this glossary.

a book by L. Ron Hubbard, published in 1951, which covers the different aspects of the Tone Scale and how this technology can be used in processing and in life. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. You've read the book *Science of Survival*.

Scientific Canadian a made-up name.

Scientific Data SystemsSCM

[illegible]

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Scientological	of or pertaining to Scientology. See also Scientology in this glossary.
Scientology	an applied religious philosophy developed by L. Ron Hubbard. 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, which means “know” and the Greek word logos, meaning “the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known.” Thus, Scientology means knowing about knowing.

comes from the Latin scio which means “know” or “distinguish,” and the Greek word logos which means “reason itself” or “inward thought.” It means knowing how to know. Scientology is fully defined as the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, other life, universes and, ultimately, the Supreme Being. I would like to be very definite about Dianetics and Scientology At no time should you infer, even vaguely, that we are talking about psychology.

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Scientology applied religious philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. 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.

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an applied religious philosophy developed by L. Ron Hubbard. 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, which means “know” and the Greek word logos, meaning “the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known.” Thus, Scientology means knowing about knowing. E

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We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology GLOSSARY.

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Anyhow, getting back on this other You realize that if you governed all of your actions by reason of ARC breaks, you'll get a government of Scientology by ARC break. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

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want you to park behind the left lobe and skip, because this is going to make all the difference in the world to the future of Scientology.

an applied religious philosophy dealing with the study of knowledge, which, through the application of its technology, can bring about desirable changes in the conditions of life. (Taken from the Latin word scioknowing in the fullest sense of the word, and the Greek word logos-to study.)

an applied religious philosophy developed by L. Ron Hubbard. 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, which means "know" and the Greek word logos, meaning "the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known." Thus, Scientology means knowing about knowing.

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comes from the Latin scio, which means "know" and the Greek word logos, meaning "the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known." Thus, Scientology means knowing about knowing. Scientology is an applied religious philosophy developed by L. Ron Hubbard. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life.

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Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology means scio, knowing in the fullest sense of the word and logos, study. 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.

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Scientology philosophy. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Scientology to grow, uncut, forming a hazard or obstacle. See also golf in this glossary. Don't try to make me guilty by suddenly knocking the ball into the rough because you've lost the grip. - Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

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Somebody opens up Krishnamurti, and he shows you three places in this book of Krishnamurti's whereby it's exactly parallel to exactly what we say in Scientology; so therefore Krishnamurti is Scientology.

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comes from the Latin scio, which means "know" and the Greek word logos, meaning "the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known." Thus, Scientology means knowing about knowing. Scientology is an applied religious philosophy developed by L. Ron Hubbard. It is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. Now, I hope you understand that Scientology has something that is different than any other Earth organization of information or knowledge to date. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

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The Fundamentals of Thought a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. And we have a whole letter in here which is in reply to “In reading Fate Magazine, I read your article about Scientology Fundamentals of Thought.”

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Fundamentals of Thought a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures.

Group Auditor's Handbook a 1954 compilation of group auditing sessions resulting from the Advanced Clinical Courses of that year.

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The Fundamentals of Thought a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures.

The Fundamentals of Thought a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1956, containing basic Scientology principles and procedures. First called "Scientology Translator's Edition," it was originally written as a résumé of Scientology for use in translation into other languages and was serialized in Professional Auditor's Bulletins 82 - 88 (May - June 1956). L. Ron Hubbard then began the job of rewriting the Translator's Edition into book form, which was published in September 1956.

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of issue] KEEPING SCIENTOLOGY WORKING

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an applied religious philosophy developed by L. Ron Hubbard. It

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is the study and handling of the spirit in relationship to itself, universes and other life. The word Scientology comes from the Latin scio, which means "know" and the Greek word logos, meaning "the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known." Thus, Scientology means knowing about knowing. TRs and the principles of communication are discoveries of Scientology.

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Scientology 8-8008 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 (∞) 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.

a book written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1952 which is a complete treatise of the anatomy of universes and the role played in them by a spiritual being. The definition of 8-8008 is the attainment of infinity by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the mest universe to a zero for himself, and the increase of the apparent zero of one's own universe to an infinity for oneself. It can be seen that infinity stood upright makes the number eight thus, 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. For more information, see the bibliography at the back of this book.

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a formula which states that the attainment of infinity is achieved by the reduction of the apparent infinity and power of the most 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 and Dianetics services. International is located in

Scientology Drug Rundown a rundown (series of auditing actions) which uses Scientology auditing techniques to handle the harmful effects of drugs, medicine and alcohol on a case. This rundown extroverts a person, brings him into present time, and allows him to experience the relief and expansion available to one who has been freed from the influence of drugs. See also case; rundown.

a rundown which uses Scientology auditing techniques to handle the harmful effects of drugs, medicine and alcohol on a case. This rundown extroverts a person, brings him into present time, and allows him to experience the relief and expansion available to one who has been freed from the influence of drugs. See also rundown in this glossary.

Scientology Five a level of Scientology which requires the earlier levels and a high state of training on theoretical and wide application levels and the personal state of OT. It is applied at a high echelon to social, political and scientific problems. So don't regard the itsa line as a lowlevel concept, it's actually Scientology Five. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

a level of Scientology which requires the earlier levels and a high state of training on theoretical and wide application levels and the personal state of OT. It is applied at a high echelon to social, political and scientific problems. And then there is Scientology Five. And Scientology Five is the social, political, organizational levels of Scientology. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

a level of Scientology which requires the earlier levels and a high

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state of training on theoretical and wide application levels and the personal state of OT. It is applied at a high echelon to social, political and scientific problems.

Scientology I a level of Scientology consisting of usable data about living and life and applicable without training. It is divided into 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.)

Scientology III a level of Scientology consisting of clearing and OT preparatory levels and including advanced auditing and advanced Academy courses.

Scientology List One a list of Scientology items, including Scientology, Scientology organizations, an auditor, clearing, auditing, the auditor's name, etc.

Scientology Three a level of Scientology consisting of clearing and OT preparatory levels and including advanced auditing and advanced Academy courses. Now, therefore, it unexpectedly joins up with what were calling now-and you really havent started calling it yet-but Scientology Three. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

a level of Scientology which is clearing and OT preparatory levels and includes key out clearing and other sub-OT states. It is the level of the better human being. See also Keyed-out Clear and OT in this glossary.

Scientology Triples running Scientology processes on three flows. A flow is a directional thought, energy or action. The three flows are inward to oneself, outward to another or others, and crossways, others to others. Examples Flow 1, to self, drinking. Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks. Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks.

See Triples in this glossary.

Scientology Two a level of Scientology for use in spiritual healing, using processes (such as Reach and Withdraw and repetitive processes) which have produced results on various illnesses. See also Reach and With-

Scientology, if a person is nattering time, a very important factor in

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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Scientometric testing	the process of measuring state of case, personality, intelligence and aptitude levels of any person as well as measure improvements in these areas.
Scilla the Monster	a reference to Roman general and dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138 B.C.–78 B.C.) who marched on Rome and seized power, appointing himself dictator. He massacred his enemies in cold blood and exacted vengeance with pitiless and calculated cruelty.
scimitar	a curved, single-edged sword of Oriental origin.
SCINAV	<p>a coined term for Scientology, Navy. SCI here is an abbreviation for Scientology and NAV is an abbreviation for Navy.</p> <p>a humorous term which in naval jargon would stand for Scientology, Navy.</p>
scintillance	a state or condition of sparkling or flashing. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Scoism	a made-up name.
scoldishly	<p>in an angry or fault-finding manner. Now, recently I have talked to you scoldishly and I've said, "Why don't you make your pcs look good?" -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)</p> <p>in an angry or fault-finding manner. Now, recently I have talked to you scoldishly and I've said, "Why don't you make your pcs look good?" -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)</p> <p>in an angry or fault-finding manner.</p>
scooting	(colloquial) going or moving quickly; hurrying; darting.
scope	<p>n. a reference to scopolamine.</p> <p>extent or range of view, outlook, application, operation, effectiveness, etc. --Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89</p> <p>short for oscilloscope a machine that visually displays an electrical wave on a fluorescent screen.</p>
score	(music) a written or printed copy of a composition, showing all the parts for the instruments or voices. You can tell a great concert pianist by the awe with which he speaks the word ``Steinway" and with which he speaks of his instrument and with which he speaks of his scores and so on. ∓Studying Data

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Assimilation (9 July 64)

(informal) the basic facts of a situation. "I want you to go over this pc–this auditor and find out what the score is," now, the Training Officer should not then get the auditor audited. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

(informal) the basic facts of a situation.

(music) a written or printed copy of a composition, showing all the parts for the instruments or voices.

twenty people or things; set of twenty.

score the the way that life or a certain situation really is; the real facts.

score was, what the the way that life or a certain situation really was; the real facts.

score, on (that) so far as that matter is concerned.

Scotch still a humorous reference to an apparatus used for distilling Scotch whiskey consisting of a pot to heat the liquid, tubing to carry the vapors, a cooling device and a receptacle to hold the recondensed liquid.

a contraption used to distill Scotch whiskey, consisting of a pot in which the raw grains and liquids are boiled, a tube which carries off the vapors and directs them through a chamber filled with cold water where they recondense into liquid, dripping into a receptacle.

Scotland Yard the general term for the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police, situated in central London, England. Founded in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel (a British statesman) Scotland Yard (more properly referred to as the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) that branch of the London police which handles all aspects of criminal investigation in metropolitan London) is the most famous police organization in the world. In addition to the above actions Scotland Yard also keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. The original location of these headquarters was situated on the site of a 12th century palace used for visiting Scottish royalty and, as a result of this the police facilities became known as Scotland Yard, (a yard is an area, usually uncultivated, which adjoins a house or other building, specifically an area which is surrounded by walls or buildings within the precinct of a castle, house, etc; a court) and is now known informally as "The Yard." In 1890 the location of the

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facility changed and became referred to as New Scotland Yard. In 1967 the location changed again, however the name was retained.

the general term for the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police, situated in central London, England. Founded in 1829 by British statesman Sir Robert Peel, Scotland Yard is the most famous police organization in the world. The original site of the headquarters was a 12th century palace used for visiting Scottish royalty; thus the police facilities became known as Scotland Yard.

Scott, Howard (1890–1970) American engineer and one of the leading spokesmen for technocracy, a theory and movement, prominent around 1932, advocating control of industrial resources, reform of financial institutions, and reorganization of the social system, based on the findings of technologists and engineers.

an American engineer and economist who was instrumental in the development of technocracy government by technologists, specifically, a scheme for supplanting the existing political and social order with one directed by scientists and engineers. Technocracy developed as a social reform program after World War I (1918) and was most popular in the early 1930s and again later in the 1940s.

Scottish rite an advanced division of masonic membership. See also Mason and Scottish rite, thirty-third degree.

one of the two advanced divisions of Masonic membership. See also Mason, thirty-third degree in this glossary.

ScotTissue a brand name for a bathroom tissue (toilet paper) produced by the Scott Paper Company.

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ScotTowels a brand name for a paper towel produced by the Scott Paper Company. (A paper towel is an absorbent paper used for wiping and drying something, such as wet hands, spills, windows, etc.) ScotTowels was first introduced on the market in 1931 and was the world's first paper towel on a roll.

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scourges	any causes of serious trouble or affliction.
scouting around	searching; making a search; hunting.
scram	(slang) leave or get out, especially in a hurry.
scrambler	Scrambles incidents and phrases. (I'm confused, I'll take mine scrambled, stir it up, it's all mixed up and I'm in the middle.) <i>an engramic command that scrambles incidents and phrases. (I'm confused, I'll take mine scrambled, stir it up, it's all mixed up and I'm in the middle.)</i>
Scrantes, edict of	reference to eleven edicts published as a result of the fifth ecclesiastical council held in Constantinople in 680. This council grew out of a controversy over several articles written at that time which the council condemned as heretical. Origen (ca. 185 - 253), a father of the Eastern Church and one of the greatest impulses to the development of theology, was excommunicated from the church by this council. The key principle that was fought was Origen's belief and support of the pre-existence of the human soul and a succession of lives.
scrap of the neck, take by	the figuratively, to assert direct control or authority over someone or something. This is a variation of the expression to take by the scruff (or nape) of the neck, meaning literally to grab the back of the neck, as when a mother cat picks up her wandering kittens by the scruff of the neck and carries them to where they can be closely watched.
scrape up	collect or do by or as if by scraping.
Scrapelli	a made-up name.
scratch, at	from the very beginning or starting point. A variation of from scratch.

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scratch, from	<p>from nothing; from the beginning. We're just now starting –we're starting seven years from scratch. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>from the very beginning or starting point. It's dreamed up, invented from scratch. - The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)</p> <p>from nothing; without resources.</p> <p>from the very beginning or starting point. This whole thing has to be redeveloped from scratch.</p> <p>from nothing; from the beginning.</p> <p>from the very beginning or starting point.</p>
scream blue murder	see MURDER, SCREAM BLUE.
screamer	<p>a person who ordinarily "runs" (undergoes processing) quite noisily.</p> <p>a type of case in which the person is sitting in almost total charge. The person screams as the charge is releasing. See also charge in this glossary.</p> <p>a case which has maximum charge but not a great deal of circuitry; the supercharge (excess or extra charge) on the case is so great on the reactive bank that the case bleeds quickly.</p> <p>a type of case in which the person is sitting in almost total charge (harmful energy or force accumulated and stored in the reactive mind, resulting from the conflicts and unpleasant experiences that a person has had). The person screams as the charge is releasing.</p> <p>(colloquial) a person or thing considered hilariously funny.</p>
screaming	exceptional.
screen	<p>a ridge that is formed for a special purpose of protection. See also ridges in this glossary.</p> <p>a ridge that is formed for a special purpose of protection. A protective screen is quite ordinarily black.</p>
screens	ridges that are formed for a special purpose of protection. See also ridge in this glossary.

	things that function to shield, protect or conceal like a curtain.
screw (everything) up	(slang) make a mess of (everything), as by ineptness; bungle (everything); foul up (everything).
screwball	(slang) eccentric, crazy, etc. And he should realize that when he's getting screwball reads of some kind or another_._._ -Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)
	(slang) eccentric, crazy, etc.
	(slang) peculiar; irrational.
	(slang) peculiar or irrational.
	(slang) something which is peculiar or irrational.
	(slang) peculiar; irrational. It'll be some screwball thing of this particular character.
screwy	(slang) crazy; nutty.
scriggle scriggle	m. badly or untidily written; written in an awkward, careless or irregular manner.
scriggle-scriggle	like scribble (especially illegible, hastily written handwriting).
Scripps-Howard	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.
scrounged (one) up	(colloquial) managed to get or find (one) by hunting around.
scrubbles	a made-up term.
scruff, up to	a combination of the phrases up to scratch and up to snuff, both of which mean up to the standard expected or demanded; up to a satisfactory or acceptable level. In the phrase up to scratch, scratch refers to the line drawn across the ground in various sporting events, such as racing, that denotes the starting point. Contestants who came “up to the scratch” were considered worthy competitors, ready to undertake the challenge and prove themselves. The origin of up to snuff is unknown.
	(slang) a variation of up to scratch, up to the standard expected or demanded.

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scruffing	same as scuffing walking without lifting the feet; proceeding with a scraping or dragging movement. Used figuratively in this lecture.
scrutiny	a close examination; minute inspection.
SCS	<p>abbreviation for start-change-stop, the three parts of control. For example, in order to control a car, one must be able to start it, to change its position, and to stop it. To ``run good SCS" would mean to control something positively and well.</p> <p>abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control -start, change and stop. Let's say SCS, and yet the pc can't stand still. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)</p> <p>abbreviation for Start- Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control-start, change and stop. See also control in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. See also control in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop.</p> <p>abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop. See Start, Change and Stop in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop. See Start-Change-Stop in this glossary.</p> <p>abbreviation for Start-Change-Stop, a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop. Now we've been through SCS a number of times...</p>
scuppered	(slang) caught by surprise and killed or destroyed.
scurvish	<p>a made-up word.</p> <p>a made-up word which rhymes with dervish.</p>
scurvy	a disease resulting from a deficiency of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in the body, characterized by weakness, anemia, spongy gums, bleeding from the mucous membranes, etc.

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scythe, old man with a a reference to the Grim Reaper death, especially when personified as a man or skeleton with a scythe.

Sea Dip the name of a place where some Sea Organization staff lived in Daytona, Florida at the time of this lecture.

sea of ammonia n. a reference to one of the theories of the origin of “life” on this planet. Per this theory, life arose through a series of spontaneous chemical reactions involving various substances including ammonia. The theory surmises that these compounds fell from the atmosphere into the sea creating a kind of prebiological soup, interacted and grew larger and larger. Somehow, cells were formed which eventually led to the life forms that inhabit Earth today, including man.

Sea of Violence a made-up name for a sea (a large, dark area) on the moon.

Sea Org (abbreviated SO) the Sea Organization is an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing.

(abbreviated SO) short for Sea Organization, an elite religious fellowship within the Church of Scientology. Its membership is involved in Church management and the delivery of higher-level services. The name Sea Organization derives from a tradition of utilizing ships as religious retreats where Sea Org members, Church staff and public Scientologists could go for training and auditing. [Definition of Flag] The word Flag is short for Flagship, and originally designated the Sea Org Motor Vessel Apollo, the flagship of the Sea Organization.

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short for Sea Organization. See Sea Organization in this glossary.

(abbreviated SO) short for Sea Organization, an elite religious

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short for Sea Organization.

seacock (nautical) a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water. The rocket is up, the lifeboats are out, because everything is sinking with seacocks wide open. - Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water.

(nautical) a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water.

a valve below the waterline in the hull of a ship, used to control the intake of sea water. Now, if you appeal, if you put time in here, we'll find—the ship is going down; the sailor finds that he'll be able, by diving below and shutting one of the seacocks, to keep the ship afloat long enough to let all of his companions get off of the ship . . .

Seagram's a reference to whiskey produced by Seagram Company Ltd. of Canada. In an attempt to improve the image of whiskey and raise it from an "everyman" drink to one that would appeal to the upper classes, the company created a series of "Men of Distinction" advertisements utilizing high-profile personalities as spokespersons.

Seagram's the brand name of a whiskey made by the firm founded by Joseph E. Seagram.

seaman second class the rating given to a seaman in the United States Navy upon successful completion of basic training or indoctrination at a recruit school.

Search and Discovery an auditing procedure that locates suppressive persons on a case. For instance, I'd hate to tell people-there's two extremes here-I'd hate to have to omit the idea that if you do an incorrect Search and Discovery you can make your pc quite ill.

a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear. Abbreviation S&D. -HCOB 24 November 1965.

a process that locates the person or group that is suppressing or has suppressed the preclear.

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search for Bridey Murphy	a reference to the story of Mrs. Virginia Tighe (1923–) and her past life identity, Bridey Murphy.
seared	scorched or burned on the surface.
Sears and Roebuck	American general merchandise business composed of a chain of retail stores and the world's largest mail order house, founded in 1893. an American general merchandise business composed of a chain of retail stores and one of the world's largest mail-order house, founded in 1893. 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.
seat	take a back seat (figurative) let someone else make the important decisions. be on the edge of your seat waiting excitedly to see what happens next.
Seattle	a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. He finally tells this whole thing to his family, hoping it'll go via San Francisco and Seattle and get back to camp. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957) a major city and seaport in west central Washington state, in the United States. a major city and seaport in west-central Washington state, in the United States. a major city and seaport in west central Washington State, in the United States. a major city and seaport in westcentral Washington state, in the United States.
Sec	Secretary.
Sec 3, last two pages	see Sec Check 3 in this glossary.
Sec Check	Security Check.

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short for Security Check (also called a Confessional). See also Confessional in this glossary.

Sec Check 3

HCO PL 22 May 1961, HCO Security Form 3, entitled “The Only Valid Security Check,” which laid down the policy that a Security Check for any organizational reason must be done from an HCO WW form and no other is valid. It also gave further tech on Security Checks and contains, itself, an extensive list of Sec Check questions. The last two pages of the original mimeo issue of this Policy Letter deal specifically with overts against Scientology organizations, Scientologists and Scientology principals; in the lecture LRH refers to these as “the last two pages of Sec 3.”

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Sec Checking

short for Security Checking, another name for a Confessional. Siberia a vast region of eastern Russia (about five million square miles), known for its severe winters. Sparsely populated, it became a place of exile for criminal and political offenders during Soviet rule (1917-1991).

Sing Sing

a famous New York state prison in the village of Ossining, north of New York City, New York, USA, built in the 1820s.

short for Security Checking a Scientology action which asks a person to straighten out his interpersonal relationships with others. A Security Check (also called a Confessional) is usually addressed to the individual versus the society or his family. It deals with the now-I'm-supposed-to's which the individual has transgressed against (violated). It remedies the compulsion or obsession to commit actions which have to be withheld. In other words, it remedies unreasonable action. With a bit of Sec Checking, we're right into the net.

short for Security Checking (also called a Confessional). See Confessional in this glossary.

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short for Security Checking, another name for a Confessional.

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Sec Checking by List the action of Sec Checking with the use of a prepared list of questions. See also Sec Checking in this glossary. Well, that's of course, Sec Checking by List and that's written down here at the same time, but mostly to get a referral to what we're talking about

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as Auditing by List.

the action of Sec Checking with the use of a prepared list of questions. See also Sec Checking in this glossary.

Sec ED

abbreviation for Secretarial to the Executive Director. See also Secretarial Executive Director in this glossary. I've never seen morale better because one of the things is I've been telling them to do this, and to do that, and to do the other thing, and they've been getting Sec EDs, and they've had a heavy policy letter line during all this period.

short for Secretarial to the Executive Director an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time).

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SEC ED

abbreviation for Secretarial to the Executive Director. See also Secretarial Executive Director in this glossary.

Second Army Corps

a reference to one of the ground combat units of the United States Army. A corps is an Army unit normally composed of 50,000 to 100,000 soldiers and commanded by a general.

a tactical subdivision of the United States Army. A corps contains two to four divisions (units consisting of 18,500 troops at war-time strength). Used figuratively in the lecture. "Nothing here but the Second Army Corps." -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)

a tactical subdivision of the United States Army. A corps contains two to four divisions (units consisting of 18,500 troops at war-time strength). Used figuratively in this lecture.

second dimension

n. a reference to the dimension which has or appears to have height and width (but no depth). A dimension is any measurable magnitude or extent, such as length, breadth or thickness. For

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example, a line has one dimension, a square drawn on a flat piece of paper has two dimensions and a cube has three dimensions.

second lieutenant	lowest ranking commissioned (given an official certificate conferring rank) officer.
second postulate	know. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.
second series	referring to the second series of implanted goals given by the Helatrobus civilization. -Editor.
Second World War	same as World War II. See World War II in this glossary.
secondaries	<p>also called secondary engrams. Periods of anguish brought about by major losses or threats of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. (Chapter 5, #8)</p> <p>also called secondary engrams. Periods of anguish brought about by major losses or threats of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. (Chapter 5, #28)</p> <p>those parts of the time track which contain misemotion based on earlier engramic experience. -HCOB 15 May 1963.</p> <p>also called secondary engrams periods of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. A secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary.</p> <p>also called secondary engrams periods of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary.</p> <p>also called secondary engrams. Periods of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary.</p>
secondary	also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram.

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that part of the time track which contains misemotion (grief, I anger, apathy, etc.) based on earlier engramic experience.

also called secondary engramm. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it.

also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram. in this glossary.

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 may contain unconsciousness. It is called a secondary because it itself depends upon an earlier engram with similar data but real pain. This process will run engrams and secondaries. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) v self-determinism a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself Well, if I ever were up that high and adopted this method of education or training, I'm afraid there would not be much individuality or self-determinism or life or power of any kind on the part of any auditor I trained. - Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS semantic of, pertaining to or arising from the different meanings of words or other symbols. But locating-locating it on the list-is where the semantic error turns up here. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63) SEN short for sensation, uncomfortable perceptions stemming from the re active mind. These are basically pressure, motion, dizziness, sexual sensation, and emotion and misemotion. If you continue to list this it all becomes SEN. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) sequitur (Latin, it follows) of or pertaining to something which follows logically from what comes before it. Of course, that is almost a sequitur statement. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63) shah the title of any of the former rulers of Iran. And the next drink of wine they slipped to him, why, it'd have some more hashish in it, and he'd wake up in the capital of the shah. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) Sharif Mohammedans a term applied to descendants of Mohammed (A.D. 570-632, Arab prophet and founder of Islam, the prominent religion of Asia), and more particularly to a small Arab tribe who called themselves Bani Hashim (sons of Hashim, the Prophet's uncle). Sharif means noble; revered. I think they're called the Sharif Mohammedans or something like that,

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they were at the time, from which you get the word assassin.

-Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) shelling out (colloquial) paying out (money). You see, if psychosis wasnt unsolvable and very tough and very enduring and very terrible, you 162 wouldnt find the US (ha!) government shelling out sixteen billion quid (or bucks or whatever theyre using these days). .. -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

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 and “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. H

also called secondary engram. A period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. See also engram in this glossary.

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a period of anguish brought about by a major loss or threat of loss

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to the individual. The secondary engram depends for its strength and force upon physical-pain engrams which underlie it. Also called secondary engram. See also engram in this glossary.

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secondary engrams engrams of the same character and kind and on the same drive line as the basic engram of a chain. An engram chain is then composed of a basic engram and a series of secondary engrams.

locks of such magnitude that they must be run as engrams in processing. Locks with great magnitude of entheta.

secondary, for, 190 around critical people, 138 service facsimile and, 139-140 defined, 135 survival value of, 189 in Lock Scanning, 166 temporary "euphoria," 149-150 result of running, 137 Tenth Act, 185 running out a, 135-136 therapies, three valid, 98

Secret Cloak-and-Dagger Society for the Breeding of Angora Cats a made-up name for a society. Cloak-and-dagger means of or like spies or spying.

secret jumped (is) out of the bag a coined variation of the cat is out of the bag.

Secret Service the branch of the US Department of the Treasury charged chiefly with the discovery and apprehension of counterfeiters and with providing protection for the president and the president's immediate family.

the branch of the US Department of the Treasury which is held responsible for the discovery and arrest of counterfeiters and with

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providing protection for the president and the president's immediate family.

Secretarial Executive Director short for Secretarial to the Executive Director, an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). Now, the declaration is issued by Secretarial Executive Director, which is a positive order.

short for Secretarial to the Executive Director, an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). But they're running on the Secretarial Executive Director.

an issue type used for high speed, urgent communications which had the force of policy and required instant emergency compliance. 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 secretarially signed order of the Executive Director, valid for one year. Issues were numbered consecutively for area or zone. Also called Secretarial Executive Directive.

short for Secretarial to the Executive Director, an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time).

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handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time). And we find that there's a Secretarial to the Executive Director of December 15, 1958.

an issue type in use in Scientology orgs from late 1950s to the mid 1960s. Secretarial applies to the signature, meaning it is signed as official by a person other than L. Ron Hubbard personally. The issue type came into use originally to handle cable (and telex) orders from LRH when he was Executive Director (person in charge of all Scientology organizations including Saint Hill at that time).

Secretary see divisional secretary

secretary of state (United States) the head of the 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. Every time somebody discovers one of these secrets, or the secretary of state or somebody like that, of the United States, gets on a plane hurriedly in order to tell the last atomic secrets to Khrushchev. . . . -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

the head of the US Department of State (also known as the "State Department") which is responsible for making and conducting foreign policy, i.e., relations between the US and foreign nations. It is the oldest department in the United States government and its activities include negotiating treaties, receiving foreign diplomats, directing US diplomats in other countries, coordinating correspondence from foreign nations and administering economic aid to developing nations. The secretary of state's overall responsibility is identifying the major international problems the US faces and developing the strategy to deal with them. This post is appointed by the US President and is one of his chief advisors. When the post was first held in the late 1700s and early 1800s, it often served as a stepping stone to the presidency. Thomas Jefferson, for example served as (the first) secretary of state before being elected the third president of the United States. Every time somebody discovers one of these secrets, or the secretary of state, or somebody like that, of the United States gets on a plane hurriedly in order to tell the last atomic secrets to Khrushchev. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

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somebody like that, of the United States gets on a plane hurriedly in order to tell the last atomic secrets to Khrushchev. ⚡A
Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

(United States) the head of the State Department and principal adviser to the president on foreign affairs.

Secretary of the Navy the United States government official responsible for supervision of all naval affairs.

Secretary of the Treasury the head of the United States Treasury Department which has charge of the income and expenses of the country.

the head of the United States Treasury Department which has charge of the income and expenses of the country. See also secretary and Treasury in this glossary.

the head of the United States Treasury Department which has charge of the income and expenses of the country. See also secretary and Treasury in this glossary. As soon as they find out that their treasury balance doesn't equal their squidawoof and the ideas of the Secretary of the Treasury that he just got from the first cell of the Communist Party or wherever it is—or wherever they get their ideas—.

Secretario da Associa770 in early Scientology organizations in the Commonwealth and South Africa, the person who ran the organization. The same position was called "Org Sec" in the United States and at Saint Hill. See also Org Sec and Saint Hill in this glossary. -
[Distribution list at the top of the issue] Assoc/Org Sec

Section 5 a section of the org originally (1966) formed in Division 1, Department 3 with the purpose to investigate public matters and individuals which seem to impede human liberty so that such matters may be exposed and to furnish intelligence required in guiding the progress of Scientology. The functions of this section are now handled in Department 20 of the current org board.

a section of the org originally (1966) formed in Division 1, Department 3 with the purpose to investigate public matters and individuals which seem to impede human liberty so that such matters may be exposed and to furnish intelligence required in guiding the progress of Scientology. The functions of this section are now handled in Department 20 of the current org board.
@Even Section 5 investigates social areas of down statistic.

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Section Eight	(US military slang) a discharge from the army under section eight of army regulations on the grounds of insanity or inability to adjust to army life.
section of the poem referred to reads as follows	“Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all! By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.”
securities	stocks and bonds.
Security check	same as Confessional. See Confessional.
Security Check Form 4	a Security Check addressing the whole track. See HCOB 19 June 1961 SEC CHECK WHOLE TRACK in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology for this form in full. And if you were to take this verbal from them - meets you out in the hall and says, "Well, this case doesn't get any tone arm action of any kind whatsoever on Security Check Form 4," your immediate response is -you've assumed you see, that this auditor is actually auditing and that it's all set and all square, and so you say, "Well, your rudiments are probably out. Check your rudiments." - See Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)
security checked	given a Security Check, also called a Confessional. See Confessional in this glossary. given a Security Check, also called a Confessional. See Confessional in this glossary. @All persons whose contracts expire without renewal and all persons who wish to leave are to be security checked by an auditor who is qualified in Qual to make prepared lists read.
Security Checking Twenty-Ten	an auditing technique consisting of running ten minutes of Havingness for every twenty minutes of Security Check. For further data on the use of Twenty-Ten, see HCOB 11 January 62 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.
sedatives	drugs intended to lessen excitement, nervousness or irritation.
see	see your way (clear) to (spoken) to be able and willing to help somebody. [ex - I think I could see my way to lending you a little money.]
See also dynamic(s).	forces, interests and resources for
See magazine	an American magazine first issued in July of 1942. an Australian magazine of tabloid format (usually half the

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ordinary size, with many pictures and short, often sensational, news stories).

see the light of day see LIGHT OF DAY, SEE THE.

seen the light of day come into existence. A variation of the phrase seen the light.

sees eye to eye has exactly the same opinion; agrees.

seized up stuck; jammed; locked fast said of a machine or mechanism. Used figuratively in this lecture.

seizing engram an engram containing a command which holds the preclear at a point on the time track, such as “Don't leave me,” “Hold on to this,” “Don't let go,” etc.

selection slip/selection paper a paper issued, stating that a person has been selected by a Field Staff Member to be trained or processed after direct personal contact with the person. The form bears the hour, date and place, the block-printed name and address of the selectee, and the block-printed name and address and certificate number of the Field Staff Member, and what the selectee is selected for (membership, training or processing), and some approximation of arrival date at the org. See also Field Staff Member; selectee.

Selective Service referring to the Selective Service System, the federal agency (in the United States) charged with the administration of compulsory military service.

referring to the Selective Service System, the federal agency (in the United States) charged with the administration of compulsory military service.

short for Selective Service System, the federal agency (in the United States) charged with the administration of compulsory military service.

selenium a trace mineral which helps to keep the body healthy, protect cells against oxidation and convert fat and protein to energy. PART ONE, CHAPTER 11, #10

a trace mineral which helps to keep muscles healthy, protect cells against oxidation and stimulate the manufacture of antibodies.

Self Analysis in Scientology a special version and specific application of the book Self Analysis which called for the lists in Self Analysis to be used for making mock-ups. (Chapter 6, #8)

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a special version and specific application of the book Self Analysis which called for the lists in Self Analysis to be used for making mock-ups. See also Self Analysis in this glossary.

Self Analysis, British edition of reference to Self Analysis in Dianetics, the revised edition of Self Analysis (originally published in August 1951). L. Ron Hubbard revised the processing section for use in Creative Processing. The new book was published in England in October 1952 under its new title. See also Creative Processing in this glossary.

self-audited run (as a concept or process) on oneself See also process in this glossary. It can be self-audited. - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

self-auditing the action of running concepts or processes on one's self. See also process in this glossary.

the manifestation of going around running concepts or processes on one's self.

self-auditing, caution, 143 Thirteenth Act, 205

self-determined exercising self-determinism a condition of determining the actions of self; the ability to direct oneself.

Self-determinism Processing processing which discovers the moments when the preclear postulated conclusions of any kind on any subject.

self-effacing keeping oneself in the background and minimizing one's own actions; modest, retiring.

self-flagellantish characteristic of a person who whips or flogs himself, especially as a religious discipline. Used figuratively in this lecture. Now, there's very few auditors are ever sufficiently self-flagellantish to recognize the source of a dirty needle. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

characteristic of a person who whips or flogs himself, especially as a religious discipline. Used figuratively in this lecture.

self-righteousness the quality or state of being confident in one's own uprightness or morality.

sell sell somebody/something short to not give someone or something the praise, attention, or reward that they deserve. [ex - You're selling yourself short—tell them about all your qualifications.]

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sell (one) out	to betray (one), especially in order to gain an advantage or benefit for oneself. Now, he won't sell you out, that's what I said.
sell (sold) someone down the river	see RIVER, SELL (SOLD) SOMEONE DOWN THE.
semantic	<p>of or pertaining to meaning, especially meaning in language.</p> <p>of, pertaining to or arising from the different meanings of words or other symbols.</p>
semantics	<p>the study of the meanings of words and ways in which the meanings change and develop. Somebody who was an expert on semantics said to me, one day, he said, "That's impossible." – Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)</p> <p>the meanings of words and ways in which the meanings change and develop. I'll give you in \neglump example of this Orwell's 1984, wonderful changes of semantics, the change of meanings of words, which went through 1984. \negA Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>the meanings of words and ways in which the meanings change and develop. I'll give you in lump example of this Orwell's 1984, wonderful changes of semantics, the change of meanings of words, which went through 1984. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>the meaning, or an interpretation of the meaning, of a word, sign, sentence, etc.</p> <p>general semantics, 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.</p> <p>the study of the meanings of words and ways in which the meanings change and develop.</p>
semaphore	a system of signaling by the use of two flags, one held in each hand the letters of the alphabet are represented by the various positions of the arms.
Semaphore, International	a system of signaling established under the International Code of Signals. The semaphore system indicates the letters of the alphabet by the positions in which flags are held by the person

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. sending the message. In flag signaling, special banners representing letters, numerals or symbols are hoisted on ropes.

semiliterates people who are barely able to read and write.

seminaries schools or colleges where persons are trained to become priests, ministers or rabbis.

semipro actively engaged in some field or sport for pay but on a part-time basis. Sometimes we see a golf player who is semipro or, you know, a medium-ranked sort of golf player; and boy, he gets out there and the number of times that he shifts his knees and wiggles his club and straightens out his shirt and so forth and gets ready to go.

actively engaged in some field or sport for pay but on a part-time basis.

sen short for sensation, uncomfortable perceptions stemming from the reactive mind. These are basically pressure, motion, dizziness, sexual sensation, and emotion and misemotion.

Senate short for United States Senate the upper branch of the legislature. Truth of the matter is, when he says – that’s pretty high – when he says “Yea” for a bill on the Senate floor that authorizes a further indebtedness for the United States. . . –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

short for United States Senate the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country). You’ll get oddball things against which you could protest if you cared to, such as a recent bill that passed through the House and Senate which says in its text that psychiatry cures 75 percent of the people who come to it and therefore should be given millions. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

short for United States Senate the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country).

short for United States Senate the upper branch of the legislature.

short for United States Senate the upper branch of the legislature. See also House in this glossary.

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short for United States Senate the upper branch of the United States legislature.

short for United States Senate the upper branch of the United States legislature (the body of persons given the responsibility and power to make laws for the country). See also House of Representatives in this glossary.

short for United States Senate which, with the House of Representatives, makes up the United States Congress. See also House and United States Congress in this glossary.

short for United States Senate, the upper branch of the legislature.

Senate Anti-American Committee a made-up name for a committee in the United States Senate.

senator a member of a senate (the upper branch of the legislature of the US or of most of the States of the US). The senator owns a lot of grain farms.

a member of a senate (the upper branch of the legislature of the US or of most of the states of the US).

a member of the United States Senate. See also US Senate in this glossary.

a member of a senate (the upper branch of the legislature of the US or of most of the States of the US). Senator Dumwaddle said, ``This is an outrage." The Senator owns a lot of grain farms.

Senator Snodgrass a made-up name for a US senator.

send 1. a feeling of excitement; a thrill, exhilaration, pleasure or enthusiasm. 2. figuratively, a sudden acceleration.

a sudden lurch forward.

(slang) a feeling of excitement; a thrill.

(slang) a feeling of excitement; thrill.

(slang) feeling of excitement; thrill.

send (one) up (colloquial) sentence (one) to prison.

sending for whom to find the bell tolls... a reference to a line from the poem

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Devotions upon Emergent Occasions.

senior of higher rank or standing.

superior to others in standing (status, rank or reputation).

Senior Case Supervisor the person in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization who 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. See also C/S in this glossary. [sign] Senior Case Supervisor

the person in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization who 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. See also Qual in this glossary.

Senior Officer Present Afloat in the navy, the senior ranking officer who is present and in command of any unit of the operating forces aboard ships in the locality or within a prescribed area.

Senogles former staff member in Johannesburg, South Africa during the 1960s.

sense channels, communication thought(s), and, 72 are timeless, 172

sensibilities liability to feel hurt or offended; sensitive feelings.

sensitivity control a knob on the E-Meter which acts as a sort of volume control. As the sensitivity is turned up, the degree of amplification or magnification of the needle reactions increases; as it is turned down, it decreases. Setting the sensitivity correctly is important, as if it is set too low or too high, needle reactions can be obscured. The individual is suddenly asked to learn handling his sensitivity control and he has been getting along just dandy watching the needle of the E-Meter swing to the left and right and now he's all confused about the sensitivity control.

sent (slang) excited; thrilled; delighted.

sentient of, having or capable of feeling or perception; conscious.

separate the sheep from the goats see SHEEP FROM THE GOATS, SEPARATE THE.

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separated out in the sheep from the goats	separated from what is worthless. From sheep which have been a symbol of good, purity and innocence, and from goats which have represented 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.”
separateness	<p>the quality, state or condition of being separate. It said you mustn’t think on separateness or nonseparateness, and you mustn’t think on this and that. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>the quality, state or condition of being separate.</p>
separation negatives	n. photographic negatives used in the process of making color prints, as of a picture or painting. As printing presses cannot print full color from a single plate (one ink color), multiple plates are created, each of which prints a single color that combined will blend to reproduce the full color of the original art. To do this, the original art must be separated into individual colors by photographing it through special filters. These filters serve to eliminate all colors but one and produce three different negatives of
septisigmal system	<p>n. a coined term for a numerical system based off a number other than 10 (which is the decimal system). (The word septisigmal has no specific meaning.)</p> <p>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.”</p>
septisigmal systems	a coined term for number systems based on the number 7 (as opposed to the decimal system which is based on the number 10). From septi- meaning “seven.”
sequel	What’s Next, Corporal Hargrove?
sequestered	<p>the separation and possessing of an owner's property or the seizure of the property of an individual for the state.</p> <p>confiscated; seized.</p>
sequitur	something that sequentially follows another thing or a conclusion that logically follows something already stated or mentioned; connected as in thought, speech, etc. Sequitur is a Latin word

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which means “it follows.”

(Latin) following as a consequence or following logically. A person who is being sequitur is being sensible and logical.

a Latin term which means following as a consequence; following logically. -Cassell's New Latin Dictionary.

(Latin) following logically from what comes before.

(Latin) in the manner of something which follows logically from what comes before it.

(Latin, it follows) of or pertaining to something which follows logically from what comes before it.

(Latin) it follows.

(Latin) that which follows as a consequence; that which follows logically.

(Latin) following logically from what comes before. A person who is completely unworried about existence won't worry about you being sequitur or not.

serenity quiet peace; peacefulness; calmness. And sometimes a person is on a total serenity, you know, totally serene, and they answer these things straight across the top. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

the quality or state of being calm and peaceful.

quiet peace; peacefulness; calmness.

the state or quality of being serene, calm or tranquil.

serf a person in a slave-like condition under the feudal system, bound to his master's land and transferred with it. Used figuratively in this lecture. Real serf, man, that was pretty horrible.

a person in a slave-like condition under the feudal system, bound to his master's land and transferred with it. Used figuratively in this lecture.

sergeancy the position, rank or duties of a sergeant. See also sergeant in this glossary.

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sergeant	<p>in some military forces, a noncommissioned officer of middle rank.</p> <p>a noncommissioned military officer of a grade higher than corporal (the lowest noncommissioned officer in the army).</p> <p>(military) a noncommissioned military officer of a grade higher than corporal (the lowest noncommissioned officer in the army).</p> <p>(US Marine Corps) a noncommissioned officer of a grade higher than corporal (the lowest noncommissioned officer).</p>
Sergeant Bilco (Bilko)	<p>a reference to the 1950s comic television series <i>You'll Never Get Rich</i>, which portrays a satirical picture of the US Army. Sergeant Bilco, the leading character in the series, is a con artist in charge of the motor pool on an army base. He devises numerous schemes to acquire money and obtain personal benefits by manipulating various units of the US Army. The show was also known as <i>The Phil Silvers Show</i> (Phil Silvers was the well-known American actor who played Sergeant Bilco in the series).</p>
Sergeant York	<p>Alvin Cullum York (1887–1964), an American hero in World War I (1914–1918) whose life story was later made into a film. In October of 1918 York was part of a patrol of seventeen men ordered to take out a German machine gun emplacement. After the group lost half its men, York took command, single-handedly shot 25 enemy gunners and captured 132 prisoners, following which he was promoted to sergeant. Upon returning home from the war, he lived on a farm and established an industrial school and a Bible school for the education of rural youth.</p>
sergeants	<p>a noncommissioned army officer of a rank above that of corporal. See also noncommissioned officer in this glossary.</p>
serial number	<p>a number assigned to a person, item, etc., indicating position in a series; specifically, a number printed on a banknote or manufactured article by which it can be identified.</p>
serpentine schist	<p>a green to nearly black rock, composed mainly of the mineral serpentine (green with an oily feel) and combined with other minerals, such as hornblende, the grains of which are more or less parallel or layered (schist, from Greek meaning to divide or to split). Mica and asbestos are both schist minerals found in serpentine rock.</p>
Serutan	<p>a brand name for a laxative which was advertised in the mid-1900s with the</p>

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servant of the lamp a reference to a genie, a mythological spirit or demon endowed with supernatural powers. In some stories, genies are trapped in objects such as rings or lamps and remain confined until someone releases them, at which point the genie becomes their servant.

service fac service facsimile a computation generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also facsimile, computation and restimulation in this glossary.

short for service facsimile, a computation (the consideration that one must be consistently in a certain state in order to succeed) generated by the individual to make self right and others wrong, to dominate or escape domination and to enhance own survival and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also reactive mind and restimulation in this glossary. Then we've got Level IV, which is R4SC, which is the service fac renumbered.

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and injure that of others. This computation will cause the individual to deliberately hold in restimulation selected parts of his reactive mind to explain his failures in life. For example, a person may keep an old injury in restimulation so that his family has to look after him. See also reactive mind and restimulation in this glossary.

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service facilities things that make servicing easier; aids.

things that make servicing easier; aids. Now invest the remainder in service facilities; make it more possible to deliver.

service facsimile, emotion and time, 172 defined, 139-140, 190 glandular system and, 46 psychosomatic illness and of the same order of being as sympathy, 140 life, 47 running out, 185 tries to be cause, 47

service org a Scientology organization which delivers training and processing services, as opposed to a management organization. So, therefore, one of these requires either in Training and Services or the service org (nearly every one of these CLOs, and so forth, is acquiring some form of service org)—it's got a little Mini Qual in it.

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	a Scientology organization which delivers training and processing services, as opposed to a management organization.
service station	a place equipped for servicing automobiles, as by selling gasoline and oil, making repairs, etc. Also called gas station.
	a place providing repair, parts, etc., and selling gas and oil, for motor vehicles.
sesenta y uno	the Spanish term for the number sixty-one, used as a shortened form of the year 1961. Sesenta is Spanish for sixty, y means and, and uno is Spanish for one.
	(Spanish) sixty and one, meaning the year 1961.
session	the period of time during which processing occurs. See also processing in this glossary.
	the period of time during which processing occurs. See also processing in this glossary.
	a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
	the period of time during which an auditor processes a preclear. See also auditor, preclear and processing in this glossary. I promise not to evaluate for the preclear or tell him what he should think about his case in session.
	the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
	an auditing session; a period of time during which an auditor and preclear are in a quiet place where they will not be disturbed, and the auditor processes the preclear.
	the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also auditor, auditing and preclear in this glossary.
	the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also auditor, audit, auditing and preclear in this glossary. Now, when I tell you that an auditor can get so good that a gross bypassed charge exists in a session and his auditing is sufficiently smooth that nowhere and on no student in that co-audit did it get keyed in-wow! See, this is an almost impossible auditing feat.
	the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See also auditor, auditing and preclear in this glossary. - 8. Boasting as to speed of delivery in a session, such as "I put in Grade Zero

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in 3 minutes.”

a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
-Ability Magazine 155.

a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
See also auditor and preclear in this glossary.

a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
See also auditor, audit and preclear in this glossary.

the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See
also auditor and pc in this glossary.

the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See
also auditor, audit and preclear in this glossary.

the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear. See
also auditor, preclear and processing in this glossary.

the period of time during which an auditor processes a preclear.
See also auditor, preclear and processing in this glossary.

a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
See also auditor, audit and preclear in this glossary. . . . every
preclear that you've had difficulty with, every person who has
ever blown a course, every person who has ever blown a session
did so because they had something to hide! îResponsibility (1 Jan.
60)

a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
See also auditor, audit and preclear in this glossary. . . . every
preclear that you've had difficulty with, every person who has
ever blown a course, every person who has ever blown a session
did so because they had something to hide! 2Responsibility (1
Jan. 60)

the period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
We've got plenty of time this afternoon to get in a good session...

a precise period of time during which an auditor audits a preclear.
See also auditor and preclear in this glossary. He says, “Well,
maybe I better run out all these sessions on you. Yeah!”

Session One

reference to the first session in the 1954 Group Auditor's
Handbook. So that we could take four separate groups, with four
separate auditors running the same—let's just say Session One in

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the Group Auditor's Handbook—and we would find that the most animated, most alive, most willing auditor there, who was the most interested in his audience, would produce the highest tone rise on his people, because that's the bonus we're operating on.

sesterce	an ancient Roman silver or brass coin of small value.
set	<p>(nautical) the form or arrangement of the sails, poles which support the sails, etc., of a vessel. You read in vain how to get another half a knot out of your sail set. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)</p> <p>(nautical) the form or arrangement of the sails on a vessel. To set a sail (a piece of fabric, often canvas, used to propel a ship through water by the use of the wind against the fabric), refers to the action of arranging a sail in a certain way or a number of sails in a certain formation. A sail can either be set well or badly. You read in vain how to get another half a knot out of your sail set.</p> <p>the position on an E-meter dial to which the needle is adjusted to.</p>
set an example	to behave in a way that shows others how to behave. [ex - Teachers should set an example for their students.]
set square	<p>n. a flat triangular instrument used in drafting and architectural work that has one right angle (90 degrees) and the other angles of either 60 and 30 degrees or both 45 degrees. The set square is used as a guide for drawing lines at any of the above mentioned angles.</p> <p>a flat triangular instrument, with one right angle and the other angles of either 60 and 30 degrees or both of 45 degrees, used in mechanical or architectural drawing.</p>
sets	constructions representing places or scenes in which the action takes place in a stage, motion-picture or television production.
seven ages of man	a reference to the distinctive periods of man's growth, from infancy to old age, as expressed in a famous speech in the romantic comedy, As You Like it (1599), by English poet and playwright William Shakespeare
seven april) 7 April HCOB	HCOB 7 April 1972, TOUCH ASSISTS, CORRECT ONES, now issued as HCOB 7 April 1972RA TOUCH ASSISTS, CORRECT ONES.
seven Clinical Course units	a series of seven Advanced Clinical Courses had been given at the time of this book, each a separate unit or course of

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instruction on a single theme. See also Advanced Clinical Courses in this glossary.

- seven hells reference to the hells told about in The Divine Comedy, an epic by Italian poet Dante Alighieri (1265 - 1321). The Divine Comedy recounts an imaginary journey by the author through Inferno (hell), Purgatorio (purgatory) and Paradiso (paradise). In the Inferno a description of hell is given as being made up of different levels, including a level of fire and one of ice, which descend conically into the earth.
- reference to the hells told about in The Divine Comedy, an epic by Italian poet Dante Alighieri (1265-1321). The Divine Comedy recounts an imaginary journey by the author through Inferno (hell), Purgatorio (purgatory) and Paradiso (paradise). In the Inferno a description of hell is given as being made up of different levels, including a level of fire and one of ice, which descend conically into the earth. “There's seven hells, seven of them, and one is hot and one is cold and one is this way and one is that way.”
- seven mattresses of the princess, the a reference to The Princess and the Pea, a well-known story by Danish author Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875). The Princess and the Pea tells of a prince who insists on marrying a real princess. Upon failing in his quest to find one, he returns home. During a storm, a girl appears at his door claiming to be a real princess. The prince’s mother puts the girl to the test by burying a pea under a large stack of mattresses (the amount of peas and mattresses varying with different versions of the story). The theory being a true princess will be so delicate the tiny lump under the mattress will keep her from sleeping. If she cannot fall asleep, she passes the test. The girl goes to bed and when asked the following morning how she slept the girl confesses she hardly slept at all due to the lump in her bed. She thus passes the test and marries the prince.
- seven) VII short for Level VII, Hubbard Graduate Auditor, an auditor who has the ability to flublessly audit Power and Power Plus processes. See also Power Processes in this glossary.
- Seven-Come-Eleven a made-up name for a god. Seven-come-eleven is a term used in a certain dice game just before a person’s first throw of the dice, in the hope that some mysterious force will bring good fortune and make the dice add up to either of those numbers, which make an instant winner.
- seven-league boots n. something that allows one to make enormous leaps in progress,

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great advancements or significant forward motion, as if one had taken a step that was seven leagues long. (A league is about 3 miles or 4.8 kilometers; hence, seven leagues would be about 21 miles or 33.6 kilometers.) Seven-league boots are special boots found in a fairy tale by French writer Charles Perrault (1628–1703), that allow one to cover seven leagues in a single step.

fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league boot stride is significant forward progress.

magical boots from a fairy tale, which allow the wearer to cover seven leagues with each stride. (A league is about three miles.)

seven-league step a step taken in seven-league boots, fairy-tale boots enabling the wearer to reach seven-leagues (about 21 miles or 34 kilometers, a league being approximately 3 miles or 4.8 km) at a stride. Figuratively, a seven-league step is significant forward progress.

Seventeen a novel written in 1916 by American author and playwright Booth Tarkington (1869–1946). It tells the events of one summer in the life of William (Silly Billy) Baxter and his family and friends. Seventeen year-old William develops a crush on a flirtatious girl and the story presents the problems, joys and emotional ups and downs of the love-struck teenager.

seventeen-gun salute a ceremony in which seventeen gunshots are fired, which is performed to honor someone or show military, naval or official respect. The number of guns fired in such a salute increases with rank—nineteen guns are fired for the admiral of a fleet, and a twenty-one gun salute is the royal or presidential salute.

Seventh Cavalry a cavalry unit of the United States Army, organized in the 1860s and led by US cavalry officer George Armstrong Custer (1839–1876). In 1876, Custer led the Seventh Cavalry (consisting of well over 200 men) to their doom at the Battle of Little Big Horn, a historic battle fought between the US cavalry and the Indians, which resulted in the death of every man of the unit.

a cavalry regiment which was commanded by George Armstrong Custer and massacred by the Sioux Indians in 1876. See also Little Bighorn and Sioux Indians in this glossary.

a cavalry regiment which was commanded by George Armstrong Custer in 1876. See also Custer in this glossary.

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seventh son of a seventh son literally, a son who was born as the seventh in order and whose father was himself born as the seventh (son) in his family. According to a belief throughout the Middle Ages, the seventh son of a seventh son was said to be endowed with powers of healing, ability to practice magic and to foresee future events. The number seven was considered sacred and mystical among many ancient peoples and has frequently occurred as a number with special significance, as in the Bible, seven days to create the world, etc.

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 power of not only 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 art. The natural gifts of such a person were supposed to be more effective in medicine than the professional training of an ordinary doctor.

someone thought to be lucky. The number seven is considered to be a mystic or sacred number thus, the seventh son of a seventh son is therefore held to be notable.

seventy-one) 71 short for issue 71 of the Ability magazine, entitled “Being Clear and How to Get There,” issued in 1958. It contained a large article on Clear by LRH, a question and answer section on basic Scientology data, and other promotional and orientation material. See also Ability in this glossary.

several apparitions appear to him the Ghost of Christmas Past; the Ghost of Christmas Present and the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come. Scared by this experience Scrooge changes his ways and takes it upon himself to make Tiny Tim his special care.

sewer fish n. a reference to those fish who live near the bottom of a body of water and eat off waste products and the dead bodies of animals that sink to the bottom.

Sex to Know Scale also known as simply the Know to Sex Scale, an earlier version of the Know to Mystery Scale. See the book Scientology 0-8 for the full scale.

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sex,	time track, picture of, 156 aberration and, 207 Tone Scale, cause and effect and sexual action of person low on, 77 aberration, 208 normal on, 97 effect and, 206 prediction of behavior and, 54-55
sextant	<p>an instrument used by navigators, surveyors, etc., to measure the angular distance between two objects.</p> <p>an instrument used by navigators, etc., to measure angular distance between two objects. But even so, if somebody had borne down on him like mad for the definition of every word that he was stumbling across in the direction of bridge building, he should be able to go out and unroll his sextant and transit and get to work. ¶Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64) [ILLO OF A SEXTANT]</p> <p>a hand instrument for measuring either horizontal or vertical angles. Sextants are used by navigators to find a ship's position in relation to a heavenly body such as the sun, a star, etc., and by engineers in surveying (finding and recording heights, locations and directions). But even so, if somebody had borne down on him like mad for the definition of every word that he was stumbling across in the direction of bridge building, he should be able to go out and unroll his sextant and transit and get to work.</p> <p>an instrument used by navigators for measuring the angular distance of the sun, a star, etc., from the horizon, as in finding the position of a ship.</p>
shade, made in the	to be certain of achieving success; to be set for life; to have circumstances set to ensure one's ease or success. This is a more casual form of have it made with the same meaning. The origin of this term is unknown.
shades	darkness gathering at the close of day.
shake (it) out	bring (it) into the open.
shake (something) down	<p>cause (something) to settle. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>(informal) make a thorough search of (something).</p> <p>make a thorough search of (something).</p>
shake a stick	(informal) take notice of.
shake a stick at	(informal) take notice of. I mean, everything that you'd shake a

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stick at is present. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

(US informal) take notice of You can materialize more ARC breaks than you can shake a stick at. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

(US informal) take notice of.

(US informal) take notice of. And we had a ball in putting this thing together, and we know more about organization that we can shake a stick at.

(colloquial) very many; more than you can count. He's already got enough overts to deserve more motivators than you can shake a stick at, see?

(informal) take notice of. You got more pcs than you can shake a stick at. ⇐Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

(informal) take notice of.

shake a stick at, every other thing that you could (you'd) a coined variation of the phrase more than you could shake a stick at.

shake a stick at, more (things) than (one) can (US colloquial) more (things) than (one) can count.

shake a stick at, more than one can (colloquial) very many; more than you can count. He's already got enough overts to deserve more motivators than you can shake a stick at, see? -Suppressives and GAEs (2 Aug. 66)

(colloquial) very many; more than you can count. He's already got enough overts to deserve more motivators than you can shake a stick at, see?

shake out make fall out, empty, straighten out, etc., by shaking. Used figuratively in this lecture.

shake you down test you or condition you, as done with new equipment, etc.

shake your head move your head from side to side as a way of saying no. [ex - He didn't reply, he just shook his head.]

shaken out of the hamper presented (as an answer, idea, condition, datum, etc.). A hamper is a receptacle and earlier was a receptacle for silver, treasure, money, etc.

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shakes out	comes out of a specified condition by or as if by jerky movements.
shakes, no small	<p>a coined phrase meaning something extraordinary; a significant achievement. No small means considerable or great, and shake means to cast dice (usually after a preliminary shake in one's hands). No small shakes is probably a variation of no great shakes, which means of no importance or consequence; nothing special, and alludes to the shaking of dice with a mediocre result.</p> <p>of outstanding ability, importance, etc.; not ordinary.</p> <p>(slang) outstanding; effective. The term is thought to have come from the shaking and rolling of dice.</p>
Shakespeare	<p>William Shakespeare (1564@1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558@1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. See also overt doth speak loudly in accusation, the in this glossary. See, ``The overt doth speak loudly in accusation." Shakespeare rewritten. ÷Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)</p> <p>William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature.</p> <p>William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. The statement "The lady doth protest too much, methinks," was written by Shakespeare for the play, Hamlet.</p> <p>William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. See also overt doth speak loudly in accusation, the in this glossary.</p> <p>William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist; the most widely known author in all English literature.</p> <p>William Shakespeare (1564@1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558@1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. I wrote a western one time in total. I was never Shakespeare. I wrote it in total Shakespearian verse. ÷Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>William Shakespeare (1564@1616), English poet and dramatist</p>

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of the Elizabethan period (1558@1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. I wrote a western one time in total. I was never Shakespeare. I wrote it in total Shakespearian verse. Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558-1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. If you met up with Shakespeare, you'd have to say, "Hm-hm."

Shakespeare, William 1564-1616, English dramatist and poet. Many of Shakespeare's plays are still being produced today. The quotation mentioned in the text, "To be or not to be, that is the question," is from Hamlet, Act III, Scene 1. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary

(1564-1616) English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558-1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. 280 GLOSSARY

Shakespearian of William Shakespeare (1564-1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558-1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. The statement "To be, or not to be that is the question. . ." was written by Shakespeare for the play, Hamlet. And you have your first rudiments process on that, which I choose -I believe you have by now, which is the Shakespearian approach "To be or not to be." -Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)

of William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), English poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan period (1558 - 1603), the most widely known author in all English literature. The statement "To be, or not to be that is the question . . ." was written by Shakespeare for the play, Hamlet.

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shaking (people) down (slang) getting money from (people) in an illegal way, as by blackmail.

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shaking (something) out making (something) fall out; emptying or straightening (something) out, etc., by shaking. Used figuratively in this lecture.

shaking a meter down bringing the E-Meter tone arm which is above normal range into normal range (between 2 and 3 on the tone arm dial). The tone arm is a control lever on the E-Meter. It 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 when it dissipates, the auditor moves the tone arm down to compensate for this lessening of density of mass. I could tell you right now that I could go to any corporation president—I don't care who he is—put him on an E-Meter and have him about 100 percent improved over anything he's got, just with the trick I taught you of shaking a meter down.

bringing the E-Meter tone arm which is above normal range into normal range (between 2 and 3 on the tone arm dial). The tone arm is a control lever on the E-Meter. It 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 when it dissipates, the auditor moves the tone arm down to compensate for this lessening of density of mass. I could tell you right now that I could go to any corporation president—I don't care who he is—put him on an E-Meter and have him about 100 percent improved over anything he's got, just with the trick I taught you of shaking a meter down.

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shaking like a leaf (colloquial) trembling with fear or great anxiety.

shaman a priest or medicine man of shamanism (shamanism is the religion of certain peoples of northeast Asia, based on a belief in good and evil spirits who can be influenced only by the shamans).

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	a priest or witch doctor among certain peoples, claiming to have sole contact with the gods, etc.
shamans	(especially among certain tribal peoples) persons who act as intermediaries between the natural and supernatural worlds, using magic to cure illness, foretell the future, control spiritual forces, etc. sinusitis an inflammation of a sinus or the sinuses. (especially among certain tribal peoples) persons who act as intermediaries between the natural and supernatural worlds, using magic to cure illness, foretell the future, control spiritual forces, etc.
Shanghai	largest city of China and one of the world's greatest seaports.
shanks' mares (or shanks' pony)	n. one's legs, particularly as a method of moving oneself from one location to another. To move or go somewhere by shanks' mares means to walk as opposed to riding. The term shank is an oldfashioned word for that part of the leg between the knee and the ankle. Mare is a matured female horse, donkey, mule, etc. The origin of this phrase is uncertain; however, it may have started around the time of Edward I (1239– 1307) King of England (1272–1307). King Edward was nicknamed Long shanks as his legs were very long and when he rode a pony his feet were said to have reached the ground.
shan't	(colloquial) contraction of shall not.
shantytown	a section of a city where there are many shanties or ramshackle houses. See also shanty in this glossary.
shark	(slang) a person who has unusual ability in a particular field.
sharp	intelligent; smart. You have to be pretty sharp to put your attention on two. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957) intelligent; smart.
sharp apple	a fellow or guy who is quick to see or hear or notice things, intelligent. Reg is a engineer, who is a sharp apple. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) a fellow or guy who is quick to see or hear or notice things, intelligent.
Sharpe, Reg	a staff member at Saint Hill during the 1950s and 1960s.

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sharper than a well-honed carpet tacksee CARPET TACK, SHARPER THAN A WELLHONED.

sharpie (informal) a shrewd, cunning person. But these guys are quite sharpies. ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)

a shrewd, alert person. -Dictionary of American Slang.

(colloquial) a shrewd, cunning person.

sharpies very alert persons.

Shaw, George Bernard (1856 - 1950), an Irish author of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; he spent most of his career in England. A playwright, critic, and social reformer, Shaw was known for his outspokenness and barbed humor.

(1856 - 1950), British playwright, whose plays are permeated by his passion for social reform.

sheath knife a knife with a fixed blade which is carried in a sheath (case or covering for the blade of a sword, dagger, or the like).

Sheen, Archbishop “Shenanigan” humorous reference to John Fulton Sheen (1895-1979), American religious leader and Catholic priest. Beginning in 1930 he became the regular preacher on the NBC network radio program, “The Catholic Hour” and continued on radio until the advent of television. In 1952 his weekly television series, “Life Is Worth Living,” made him one of the best-known personalities in the country. Shenanigan is colloquial for “nonsense; trickery; mischief.” We get Archbishop “Shenanigan” Sheen whistling through his false teeth on the subject of . . . - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

humorous reference to John Fulton Sheen (1895 - 1979), American religious leader and Catholic priest. Beginning in 1930 he became the regular preacher on the NBC network radio program, “The Catholic Hour” and continued on radio until the advent of television. In 1952 his weekly television series, “Life Is Worth Living,” made him one of the best-known personalities in the country. Shenanigan is colloquial for “nonsense; trickery; mischief.”

Sheena a staff member in Washington, DC, at the time of the lecture.

sheep dog any dog trained to herd and protect sheep. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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sheep from the goats, separate the	to divide the favored from the disfavored, the good from the bad or the worthy from the unworthy. This phrase alludes to a
sheepskin	n. a university, college or high-school diploma. This term originated in the 1700s and comes from the fact that such documents used to be printed on the skin of sheep that has been prepared as a surface for writing.
sheet	a newspaper. They publish a libel sheet, a slander sheet of some kind or another, here. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957) a newspaper.
shell game, there goes the (old)	a coined variation of there goes the ballgame. A shell game is a gambling game in which a person places a small pellet the size of a pea under one of three half-walnut shells or cups and speedily shuffles the shells around while spectators try to watch where the shell moves and bet on the final location of the pellet. The game is so often played dishonestly, by such tricks as secretly removing the original pellet and placing another pellet under a different shell, that the term shell game has become a symbol of trickery.
shellacking	(slang) a beating. (slang) an utter defeat.
shelling out	(colloquial) paying out (money).
Sheol	a place in the depths of the Earth conceived as the dwelling of the dead.
Sherlock	Sherlock Holmes, the best known of all fictional detectives, created by English author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930). Sherlock has appeared in many stories with his admiring friend Dr. Watson. See also Watson in this glossary.
Sherman tank	the most used tank in the United States armed forces during World War II (1939–1945). The Sherman, which was the standard tank used to support infantry attacks, had a crew of five, weighed around 33 tons (29,937.6 kg) and could travel 26 miles (41.8 km) per hour. It was protected by up to 3.1 inches (81 mm) of armor and had machine guns as well as a cannon for attacking enemy tanks or other large targets. The tank was named after William Tecumseh Sherman (1820–1891), a general in the American Civil War (1861–1865). Also called General Sherman

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tank.

short for General Sherman tank, a World War II US Army tank weighing about thirty-one tons and carrying a 75-millimeter gun as its main armament.

short for General Sherman tank. See General Sherman tank in this glossary.

Shicklgruber

another name for Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. Hitler's father, Alois (born 1837), was illegitimate and for a time bore his mother's name, Schicklgruber, but by 1876 he had established his claim to the surname Hitler. Adolf (born 1889) never used any other name, and the name Schicklgruber was revived only by his political opponents in Germany and Austria in the 1930s. During his late teens and early twenties, Hitler avoided common labor (as he believed himself to be an artist) but earned small sums selling tinted postcards, making watercolor pictures and working as a house painter.

shift gears

change one's method or approach in handling a problem. Gears are wheels having teeth that fit into the teeth of another wheel of the same kind. If the wheels are of different sizes, they will turn at different speeds. The expression shift gears refers to the fact that some engines (such as car engines) contain sets of gears that are used to increase and decrease the speed of the engine in relation to the speed of the wheels. This makes it possible to keep the engine running at its most efficient rate while allowing a large range of speed. When a car is shifted to a higher gear, it can move faster without putting strain on the engine; lower gears make it possible for the car to move more slowly. There's two fields of terminology and when you get to be a real pro in the field of the organ, where you're an organ designer as well as performer, you know, real upscale, you actually shift gears on terminology and the organ terminology with which you're familiar is the organ terminology which is referred to by the musician, the normal musician.

change one's method or approach in handling a problem.

change one's method or approach in handling a problem. You'd shift gears on a body somehow or another, and you'd try to bend this one around to your own penchants, your own training pattern, because you're in charge after all, the body isn't. (Your Case (3 Jan. 60))

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shift gears on a body somehow or another, and you'd try to bend this one around to your own penchants, your own training pattern, because you're in charge after all, the body isn't. ♫Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

shift, makes	manages or does the best one can (with whatever means are at hand).
shifted gears	readjusted (one's) attitude, approach, style, etc., to meet new conditions. We've shifted gears, and we're now listing on something else. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
	readjusted (one's) attitude, approach, style, etc., to meet new conditions.
shifts	expedient means of doing something; contrivances.
	means or plans of conduct, especially those followed in an emergency or difficulty; expedients; stratagems.
shillings	former British monetary units equal to 1/20 pound.
	former British monetary units equal to 1/20 pound or 12 pence.
	former British monetary units equal to 1/20 pound. See, and it didn't matter how many pounds, shillings or pence he had to borrow to make the phone calls or put the ad in the paper or get some literature printed that he was having an exhibit.
shilly-shallied	hesitated; acted irresolutely; failed to decide; hence, occupied oneself with trifles.
shilly-shallying	being indecisive; hesitating; vacillating.
shining	making appear with conspicuous clearness; standing out clearly.
ship	when my ship comes in used when you are wishing that something will suddenly happen to make you rich. [ex - When my ship comes in, I'll quit work and travel around the world.] [ex - Don't just sit there waiting for your ship to come in, get to work!]
ship's bell	a hollow metal cup that makes a musical sound when struck by a clapper or hammer. On a ship this bell is traditionally made of brass with the ship's name engraved on it.
Ship's Org Book	a collection of writings by LRH on the organization of a ship and the technology of seamanship.

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Ship's Rep	ship's representative, a crew member who is responsible for the ship's contacts and dealings with port officials and shore businesses and is in charge of the ship's papers, crew passports, and so on. ship's representative, a crew member who is responsible for the ship's contacts and dealings with port officials and shore businesses and is in charge of the ship's papers, crew passports and so on.
shirks	avoids or gets out of doing.
shoe is (slightly) on the other foot	the situation is (slightly) reversed for the persons involved.
shook up	disturbed or roused by or as by shaking.
shoot (something) down	(slang) defeat (something); thwart or ruin the efforts of (something).
shoot (something) full of holes	(informal) find faults or mistakes in (an argument, idea, etc.).
shoot down in flames	see FLAMES, SHOOT DOWN IN.
shoot(ing) dice	a reference to throwing or tossing dice in a gambling game, such as craps. In this game, a person rolls two dice. If he gets a seven or eleven on his first roll, he automatically wins. If he gets a two, three or twelve (all called craps), he automatically loses. If he first rolls any other number (such as an eight), he rolls the dice again in an attempt to get the same number (eight) to win. In doing this, if he happens to throw a seven, he loses. Shooting dice can also be used figuratively to mean that someone is taking a risk or chance.
shooter	a person who sets off explosives in oil-drilling operations.
shooting (it) off	(slang) sending, handing or giving (it) away in a swift or hasty manner.
shooting a longbow	see LONGBOW, DRAWING (STRINGING, PULLING, SHOOTING, ETC.) A.
shooting dice	gambling. From the practice of casting or tossing dice in a betting game. Used figuratively in this lecture.
shooting match, the whole	(slang) all the persons or things concerned in a given matter.

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shooting match, this whole	(slang) all the persons or things concerned in a given matter.
shooting offense	<p>(informal) a serious crime, deserving of, requiring or likely to cause severe punishment (which in earlier times might have included shooting or hanging the offender). In Scientology, this term is used to describe offenses which can result in severe ethics penalties, such as expulsion or SP declare.</p> <p>(figurative) a serious crime, deserving of, requiring or likely to cause severe punishment (which in earlier times might have included shooting or hanging the offender). In Scientology, this term is used figuratively to describe offenses which can result in severe ethics penalties, such as expulsion or SP declare.</p>
shooting, sure as	(slang) certainly; definitely.
shoots	(slang) injects (a narcotic drug, etc.) into one's bloodstream.
shop	any factory, office or business.
shop, all around the	<p>all over the place.</p> <p>(colloquial) everywhere.</p> <p>(colloquial) everywhere. And yet, guys all around the shop will integrate that as though that's Dianetics or has some shadow of Dianetics in it.</p>
shop, all over the	<p>(informal) scattered in every direction, all over the place. They're all over the shop. ⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)</p> <p>(informal) scattered about the place, spread out in every direction; following an erratic and undefined course; in a state of confusion. The exact origin of the phrase ``all over the shop" is unknown, but it likely comes from a slang term in the late 1800s, used in boxing, ``to knock him all over the shop." (A ``shop" being usually a place of business or a place where one's ordinary occupation is carried out. ``Shop" in this sense meant the boxing ring, or the place in which the ``work" of boxing is done.) When a fighter was ``knocked all over the shop," he was knocked all over the ring, knocked against the ropes at the side of the ring and knocked into a confused state. Hence ``all over the shop" came to mean ``spread out everywhere and scattered in every direction, in a state of confusion or disarray." And they were good civilizations as they went the Roman-Briton civilization, the Danish civilization that was here, the Saxon civilization here-all these</p>

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things terribly different-the Norman civilization that was here.
They're all over the shop.

(colloquial) scattered in every direction, all over the place;
everywhere.

shop, everything else in the a phrase used to mean all other jobs, duties, etc., that exist
in an area (as opposed to a main one, for example). Shop here
refers to the place where one's work is carried on.

shore liberty (Navy) a short leave of up to 24 hours that is taken ashore.

Shoreham Hotel a hotel in Washington, DC, where the Freedom Congress and a
number of other Scientology congresses were held in the mid to
late 1950s. Now, get what your earlier conviction was, that it's
the property of the Shoreham Hotel. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5
July 1957)

a large historic hotel located in Washington, DC, USA. The
Shoreham Hotel opened in 1930 and its facilities have been used
for many important social and political events. It is notable for its
dinner theater (where theatrical performances can be seen while
dining) and lounge featuring popular live entertainment.

a hotel in Washington, DC, used for numerous Scientology
congresses.

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 in short order in a short time and without delay. [ex - All the tents
were put up in shor order.]

just short of not quite as much as. [ex - The total cost will be just
short of \$17 million.]

make short work of (informal) to finish something quickly and
easily, especially a meal or a job. [ex - The kids made short work
of the sandwiches.]

short and sweet (spoken) not taking a long time, and less boring
or unpleasant than you expected. [ex - They won't listen to a long
lecture, so just keep it short and sweet.]

nothing short of used to emphasize that something is very good,
very surprising, etc. [ex - Her recovery was nothing short of a

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miracle.]

give less than what is needed, wanted or usual. If the bird is a criminal, he's just sitting there trying to figure out how he can add it up so he can short you. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

give less than what is needed, wanted or usual.

make a short circuit, which is a side circuit of electricity that is formed when insulation wears off a wire or wires that touch each other or some connecting conductor, so that the main circuit is bypassed.

Short 8 a short form of SOP 8. See also Chapter 11 in this book.

short axis n. a term describing a condition of the eye in which the distance from the opening in the front of the eye to the back wall of the eyeball is too short, thus causing poor vision. (An axis is the line straight through the middle of an object, such as a straight line from the object of vision to the back of the eyeball.) The eyeball is similar to a camera. The front of the eye lets in light, which arrives as random and scattered rays. These rays are directed and brought together at a certain point by the lens, forming a clear image on the back wall of the eyeball, similar to the way a photographic image is projected on a screen. The back wall of the eyeball must be a certain distance from the lens so that it receives the light at the exact point where the image focuses. If it is too near to the lens the light will hit it before the image has had a chance to focus and it will look blurry.

short circuiter a thing that short circuits. A short circuit is a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow and often results in damage. Used figuratively in the lecture.

short division the process of dividing a number by another without putting down the steps of the process in full.

Short Form Product Clearing a procedure done with a person to clear up what the product is for his post (job or function). It consists of a list 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 forms in which Product Clearing can be done—Short Form, as described above, and Long Form, which includes further steps to be done.

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short shrift	little attention or consideration in dealing with a person or matter. very little care or attention, as from lack of patience or sympathy. From the practice of granting a condemned person a brief time for shrift (religious confession and absolution) before his execution.
short-circuit	(informal) get around; avoid; bypass. All we've really done is short-circuit this thing to a good look. –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957) bypass (an obstruction, custom, etc.). You can short-circuit it to that degree and still make it work. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
shortcomings	faults or weaknesses, as in one's character.
short-handed	short of workers or helpers. We've been short-handed and that's one of the reasons I suppose it isn't up to date. abbreviated. short of workers or helpers.
short-handing	abbreviating.
shorts out	makes (in an electrical system) a short circuit, a usually accidental low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that causes too much current flow and often results in damage.
shot duck, like a	1. plunging rapidly, like a falling duck that has been shot from the sky plunging towards the earth. 2. moving rapidly or advancing with speed like a falling duck that has been shot from the sky.
shot in your locker	a resource left. The reference is to the ammunition locker of a warship. And then you've still got a shot in your locker.
shot over	(slang) used up, spent more than.
shot the bolt	see BOLT, SHOT THE.
shot to hell	in a state of great disorder or confusion.
shot, wild	see WILD SHOT.
shot-down	an instance of falling down (of an airplane, etc.) as a result of shooting.

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shotgun	<p>applied to a whole group or class without consideration of individual circumstances; covering a wide field with hit-or-miss effectiveness; inclusive but random. And here is sort of a shotgun process that would always wind up with success. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>inclusive but random; applying to a whole group or class without consideration of individual circumstances. -Webster's Third New International Dictionary.</p> <p>a gun with no grooves in its barrels, for firing 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; tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective.</p> <p>applied to a whole group or class without consideration of individual circumstances; covering a wide field with hit-or-miss effectiveness; inclusive but random.</p> <p>covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive and nonselective. From a gun with no grooves in its barrels, for firing cartridges filled with small lead or steel balls. When fired, these balls (shot) travel in an expanding, conelike pattern.</p> <p>covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive, nonselective and haphazard; indiscriminate in choice and indifferent to specific results.</p>
shotgun, twelve-gauge	see gauge, lighter- in this glossary.
shotgunned	fired at as if by a shotgun, covering a wide area in an irregularly effective manner without concern for details or particulars; tending to be all-inclusive, nonselective and haphazard; indiscriminate in choice and indifferent to specific results.
shots, call one's	<p>(US informal) state what will happen or is happening. And you could almost call your shots, you know. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)</p> <p>(US informal) state what will happen or is happening.</p>
shots, pull one's	a coined term meaning to hold back in one's actions; to refrain from using everything at one's disposal. This is a variation of pull

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one's punches, meaning to restrain from using all the force one is capable of; to be moderate or lenient. This latter phrase comes from the sport of boxing where a boxer who is holding back the full force of his blows is said to be "pulling" his punches.

shots, pull your not to be as blunt as one could be; to soften the blow and to avoid offense by holding back a little. In boxing, blows delivered intentionally ineffectively are said to be "pulled."

shoulder to (something), put (one's) set to work with extra effort. A variation of put (one's) shoulder to the wheel.

shove off a variation of pass off, cause to be accepted as genuine, true, etc., especially through deceit.

shoveling coals into Newcastle see NEWCASTLE, CARRYING (OR HAULING, SHOVELING, ETC.) COALS TO (INTO).

show have something/nothing to show for if you have something to show for your efforts, hard work, etc., you have achieved or produced something as a result of them. [ex - Is that all you've got to show for a whole week's work?]

(colloquial) an undertaking, matter or affair.

(colloquial) undertaking, matter or affair.

Show Me by Duplication a process in which two objects such as a chair and a table near together are selected and one part of the preclear's body such as the head, the eyes, the right hand, etc., is selected. The preclear is asked to show the auditor the table, the body part, the chair, the body part, the table, the body part, the chair, etc.

show on the road see ROAD, GET (KEEP, HAVE, ETC.) THE SHOW ON THE.

show on the road, get a get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect.

show on the road, get the get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect.

get (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect. Let's get this show on the road.

show on the road, got the got (an organization, plan, etc.) into active operation; put (a plan, idea, etc.) into effect.

show on the road, keep the keep (an organization, plan, etc.) in active operation; keep

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(a plan, idea, etc.) in effect.

show to be gotten on the road an organization, plan, etc., to be gotten into active operation; a plan, idea, etc., to be put into effect.

show, bad (colloquial) bad undertaking, matter or affair.

showing you the longbow see **LONGBOW**, **DRAWING (STRINGING, PULLING, SHOOTING, ETC.)**

shrewish like a nagging, bad-tempered woman.

Shrine Auditorium a large auditorium in Los Angeles, California, USA, with an elaborate interior design, a colorfully decorated ceiling and a seating capacity of around 6,400. Built in the 1920s, it was the largest enclosed theater of its time. It was here in August 1950, that LRH delivered one of the first public lectures on Dianetics, to a capacity crowd of more than 6,000 people. During this lecture he gave a live demonstration on the application of Dianetics, auditing a member of the audience.

SHSBC abbreviation for Saint Hill Special Briefing Course, 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. 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. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. Orgs couldn't get Class VIs home from SHSBCs.

abbreviation for Saint Hill Briefing Course, 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. 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. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world.

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Saint Hill Special Briefing Course 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. 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. This course is delivered by Saint Hills and other advanced Scientology organizations around the world. See also Saint Hill in this glossary. –[Distribution at top of issue] SHSBC Students

abbreviation for Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.

shucks an exclamation of mild disappointment, embarrassment, etc. And then You'll finally say, "Well, shucks. That thing is just a false picture. That isn't my picture at all." -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)

an exclamation of mild disappointment, embarrassment, etc. Shucks, man, youre probably running a Bear implant. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

an exclamation of mild disappointment, embarrassment, etc.

(informal) a mild exclamation of disgust or regret.

(slang) nothing at all; very little; nothing; the least quantity.

(slang) nothing; the least quantity.

shucks, a (slang) anything at all; very little; the least quantity.

shuffle off to Buffalo a famous dance sequence in the New York musical, Forty-Second Street (1933). In the musical, a young married couple on honeymoon are traveling in the sleeping car of a train going to Niagara Falls (near Buffalo), a city in the state of New York, USA. During this scene a large chorus line performs an impressive dance routine that became known as the shuffle off to Buffalo.

shunt move or turn to one side; turn aside or out of the way.

shut the door rejected, excluded or shut off any opening.

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Shute Institute of Canada	<p>a reference to the Shute Institute for Clinical and Laboratory Medicine in Ontario, Canada. The institute is managed by the Shute Foundation for Medical Research. It was co-founded in 1948 by Wilfrid E. Shute (also its chief heart specialist) and headed by Dr. Evan Shute.</p> <p>Shute Institute for Laboratory and Clinical Medicine cofounded and codirected by Wilfrid E. Shute in London, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Shute was a chief cardiologist at the Institute and has been credited with treating more than 35,000 cardiac patients. He is the world's foremost authority on vitamin E and he has contributed numerous medical reports to various scientific and professional journals.</p>
shut-off	<p>of or pertaining to something that shuts off a flow or movement.</p>
shy off	<p>avoid; seem frightened or nervous (about).</p>
siamese	<p>of or having to do with siam, a country in southeast Asia, now called Thailand.</p>
Siberia	<p>the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region, approximately 2.9 million square miles in size, with no precise boundaries. They've got the whole of Siberia to spread stuff into it, see, and they're really in a state of a sort of a pioneer country. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>a vast region of Russia which extends from the Ural Mountains in the west all the way east to the Pacific Ocean. It is very rich in natural resources including coal, petroleum, wood and iron. They've got the whole of Siberia to spread stuff into it, see, and they're really in a state of a sort of a pioneer country. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles. It extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. Over the centuries, rulers of Russia have exiled political prisoners and criminals to isolated areas of Siberia. If there's one guy still in Siberia, the head of Russia will never get out of Russia. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles. It extends east across North Asia from the Urals</p>

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(mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. They've got the whole of Siberia to spread stuff into it, see, and they're really in a state of a sort of a pioneer country. ¶A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

a vast region of eastern Russia (about five million square miles), known for its severe winters. Sparsely populated, it became a place of exile for criminal and political offenders during Soviet rule (1917–1991).

the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles. It extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. Over the centuries, rulers of Russia have exiled political prisoners and criminals to isolated areas of Siberia.

any undesirable or isolated locale, job, etc., to which one is assigned as punishment, a mark of disfavor, or the like. From Siberia the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east.

northeastern region of Russia in Asia; vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east.

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the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east.

the vast northeastern region of Russia. It extends east across northern Asia from the Urals (a mountain range in western Soviet

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Union) to the Pacific coast.

the northeastern region of Russia in Asia; a vast geographical region with no precise boundaries, approximately 2.9 million square miles, it extends east across North Asia from the Urals (mountain range in the west Soviet Union) to the Pacific coast region known as the Soviet far east. And they retreated—the Russians did—and they actually vacated and evacuated all of Siberia.

Siberia Bill

a reference to the Alaska Mental Health Bill, a formal document proposed in the mid-1960s to the United States legislature to enact as a law. The Siberia Bill proposed that a Siberian-type camp be created for mental health patients in a remote part of Alaska, a region much like Siberia. The bill proposed a “simplified commitment procedure,” allowing any peace officer, friend, medical doctor and of course, psychiatrist, to start commitment proceedings on a person. It was worded in such a way that any man, woman or child could be seized off the street and transferred without trial to this Siberian-type camp. The Church of Scientology along with other civil rights groups joined forces to fight this proposal from becoming law. A campaign was launched to inform the public of what was happening. This, along with a massive letter-writing campaign which inspired political opposition, succeeded in stopping the commitment section of the bill, leaving merely an act to authorize mental health funding to the territory of Alaska.

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 the million-acre mental-health facility which was to be established in Alaska, thus creating a Siberia (a northern region of the USSR and traditional place of exile for Russian criminals) in the US. This bill was defeated.

Siberian

of Siberia, a part of the Soviet Union in north Asia, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific.

sickie

one who is sick a lot.

Siddhartha, Gautama

religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563@483 b.c. and was the founder of Buddhism. See also Buddhism in this glossary.

religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563-483 B.C. and was the founder of Buddhism. See also Buddhism in

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this glossary. As far as the basic attempt is concerned, there has only been one organization of knowledge on Earth which has been . . . had a similar goal—which is the goal of freedom, exteriorization, being able to get out of the trap and confusion, being able to back up and take a look at it all—and that was Buddhism, which was developed in a very formal state, but existed long before, by Gautama Siddhartha, who was known as “the Buddha,” and most of the Western world refer to him as “Buddha,” quite incorrectly. A buddha is somebody who has attained a total knowingness or total freedom. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563-483 B.C. and was the founder of Buddhism. See also Buddhism in this glossary.

religious philosopher and teacher who lived in India around 563 - 483 B.C. and was the founder of the Buddhist religion. Also called the Buddha, which means “one who has attained intellectual and ethical perfection by spiritual means.” The hope of Buddhism was, by various practices, to break the endless chain of births and deaths and to reach salvation in one lifetime.

side angle side a reference to a mathematical rule that is used to show that two triangles are exactly the same. The rule is that if two sides of a triangle and the angle included between them are equal in all respects to two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the two triangles are the same.

side by jowl a variation of the expression cheek by jowl, side by side; close together. Now, they're cut in; they're absolutely side by jowl there, and so on—it'd give you some of the experimental design problems of the meter. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

see JOWL, SIDE BY.

a variation of the expression cheek by jowl side by side; close together.

a variation of the expression cheek by jowl, side by side; close together.

sidelines the areas just outside either of two lines marking the side limits of a playing area. They're getting radio equipment, by the way, and building it into the helmets of quarterbacks so that coaches on the sidelines can tell a quarterback what to do and that sort of thing.

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	the areas just outside either of two lines marking the side limits of a playing area.
side-panel	incidental light or information upon a subject. A variation of side-light.
sidereal time	time measured by the daily motion of the stars. A sidereal (determined by or from the stars) day is about four minutes shorter than a solar day, with the hours, minutes and seconds all proportionally shorter.
sides, on all	a phrase meaning in or from every direction; everywhere, used both literally and figuratively.
sideways, walked in	arrived indirectly or evasively.
Sierra Madres	a mountain system in Mexico. A movie made in 1948 entitled The Treasure of the Sierra Madre won several awards.
sifted	examined very carefully. And to get a fourteen-point IQ rise as an average across a group which contains a lot of people who have been mined, plumbed, sifted and IQ risen practically out of this world, is utterly fantastic. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957) examined very carefully.
sight	(dialectal) a large amount; lot.
sight arithmetic	mathematical calculations done in the mind, just by looking at the figures. You're always having problems shoved under your nose that you're supposed to do with calculus, any one of which is solvable by sight arithmetic. ⇐Study and Education (13 Aug. 64) n. a coined term used to describe the art of solving problems of addition, subtraction, multiplication or division by simply looking at the problem and working out the answer using the mind and nothing else (i.e., no electronic calculator, no pen and paper, etc.).
sign of the beaker	see BEAKER, SIGN OF THE.
signal	not average or ordinary; remarkable; notable.
signal bridge	n. a raised open platform or deck on a ship, from which visual communication is maintained with other ships in the vicinity. The signal bridge is equipped with an assortment of signaling apparatus, including special flags, flashing lights, as well as the ship’s bell which is used to give audible signals to other ships and

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to indicate time of day. It is usually located near the navigating bridge, that room on a ship from which the captain controls the ship's course.

a platform above the main deck of a ship from which visual signals are made.

Signal Corps the branch of the United States Army in charge of communications and communication equipment. There was never even a communication Signal Corps unit to keep him advised on moments of national crisis or anything else when he was out playing golf or anything. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

signal halyard a rope fitted with clips for hoisting flags.

signalman n. a person whose duty or occupation is to make, display or transmit signals, as in the army, navy or on a railroad. Signalmen are responsible for handling communications, communication equipment and the transmission of information. They use a variety of signaling apparatus, including special flags, flashing lights, telephones, radio, etc., and are able to code and decode messages. Signalmen also act as messengers to deliver communications and ensure they are properly handled and filed.

signals anything that serves to indicate, warn, direct, command or the like, as a light, a gesture, an act, etc.

signature, over one's (your, someone's, etc.) with one's name at the foot of what is written so as to indicate assent, authorship, etc.

Sikes, Bill² a made-up name for a painter.

Sikhism the religion and practices of a Hindu religious sect founded in northern India about 1500 and based on belief in one God and on rejection of the caste system and idolatry.

silica negras n. a humorous coined term meaning black sand. Silica is a mineral substance that is the main component of approximately 95 percent of all rocks and forms 59 percent of the earth's crust. Sand is an impure form of silica. Negra is a Spanish word meaning black.

a made-up foreign phrase meaning "black sand."

silicone a chemical compound highly resistant to heat, water, etc., and used in oils, polishes, etc.

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silk screens	the equipment to print an image by the silk screen process, a stencil method of printing a flat color design or image through a piece of silk or other fine cloth on which all parts of the image not to be printed have been stopped out by an impermeable film.
silk, hits the	(slang) makes a parachute jump. Used figuratively in this lecture.
silos	large bins used for the storage of loose materials. Used figuratively in this sense.
silver	fluent; graceful; persuasive.
silver dollar	a silver coin of the United States worth one dollar.
silver platter, come up with a	a coined variation of the phrase to hand (someone) something on a silver platter.
silver platter, handed (to someone) on a	given (to someone) as a reward that has not been earned. And it's just handed to you on a silver platter. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
	given (to someone) as a reward that has not been earned.
Silver Spring	<p>a town in central Maryland, near Washington, DC. The psychological department of the Bide-A-Wee Social Agency, which runs up in Silver Spring in a state near here that is a traitor to the Confederacy Never joined the Confederacy, you know. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)</p> <p>a city in Maryland, north of Washington, DC, of which it is a suburb.</p> <p>a town in central Maryland, near Washington, DC.</p>
Silvery Moon,” written in 1909. It begins	“By the light of the silvery moon I want to spoon To my honey I’ll croon love’s tune Honey moon keep a shining in June...”
Simon, Simone	(1911–) a French actress who made her film debut in 1931. She starred in numerous films in France and in Hollywood, including the 1944 movie The Curse of the Cat People.
simple 8-C	Training 6, Plain 8-C. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this procedure. But I was teaching these people Comm Course – you know, Dear Alice, Acknowledgment, Repetitive Question, Pc Origination, Hand Mimicry, simple 8-C, High School Indoc,

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Tone 40 on an Object and Tone 40 on a Person. . . –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

Simple Simonness a coined term for foolishness or stupidity. From Simple Simon, a fatuous character in nursery rhymes who takes mindless actions and says unintelligent things.

Simpson, Timmy a made-up name for a highwayman.

simultaneous equations two or more equations used together in the same problem and having unknown quantities of the same value. Equations are statements of equality between two quantities, as shown by the equal sign (=).

(mathematics) two or more equations containing variables for which the same values can make each of the equations true. An equation is a statement of equality between two quantities; for example, $2x + y = 1$, where x and y represent numbers. In order to solve this equation, one would figure out which numbers inserted into the formula would give the correct answer. In this case, if x stood for the number 2 and y stood for 3, the equation would be true $2 \times 2 + 3 = 1$. Thus, $x = 2$ and $y = 3$ would be a solution of the equation. Simultaneous equations are equations that are satisfied by the same solution. For example, the solution for both $2x + y = 1$ and $x + 2y = 8$ is $x = 2$ and $y = 3$. You get simultaneous equations, of all things, in calculus, and this is supposed to explain something.

≡ Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

sin the breaking of religious law or a moral principle, especially through a willful act.

since (till) heck was a pup see HECK WAS A PUP, SINCE (TILL).

sine wave a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals. This is an example of a sine wave (Chapter 3, #13) [illustration]

a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals. [ILLUSTRATION]

a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals.

a type of wave which has regular vibrations at regular intervals. This is an example of a sine wave ((Illo))

sine waves waves which follow a certain geometric pattern.

sing for one's supper see SUPPER, SING FOR ONE'S.

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Singapore an island off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in Southeast Asia.

an island off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in
southeastern Asia.

a seaport and the capital city of the island of Singapore, which is off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula in southeastern Asia. See also Malay in this glossary.

Singer a reference to the Singer Company, a major American corporation which grew out of a sewing-machine business established in the mid- 1800s. The company was originally run by the inventor of the first practical sewingmachine for domestic use, Isaac Singer (1811–1875). It soon expanded to be the largest sewing machine maker in the world. In the 1960s, Singer embarked on a strategy to diversify, buying twenty-two different manufacturing firms with products ranging from household appliances to defense systems. This proved unsuccessful, however, and the company soon began eliminating many of its new operations. It also eventually abandoned the sewing-machine business, once its most remunerative operation, and continued in the electronics and defense systems fields.

A large grid of small squares, resembling a dot grid paper, with a few squares missing in the bottom right corner. The grid is composed of many small squares arranged in rows and columns. The bottom right corner of the grid is missing a portion of the squares, creating an irregular shape. The grid is primarily white with thin black lines forming the squares. The missing squares are located in the bottom right corner, where the grid ends abruptly.

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SingerSmucker's

[illegible]

singing

(underworld slang) informing; incriminating oneself and others.
He should have been singing and he was saying nothing. -Sec
Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

(underworld slang) informing; incriminating oneself and others.

single-handing

only one man, senior or junior, doing all the controlling and work of an activity.

singularize

make singular or single; individualize. He generalizes a communication because he can't singularize it. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

make singular or single; individualize.

sinking fund

a fund made up of sums of money set aside from time to time and usually invested at interest, to pay a debt, meet expenses, etc.

Sioux City

a city on the Missouri River in the state of Iowa, located in the Midwest.

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Sir Lady Custabula	a made-up name.
siree	(informal) sir.
sissy	(colloquial) a man or boy who acts in a way that is considered not manly.
sisters	female members of a religious community that observes the simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.
Sitges, Spain	a town located to the southwest of Barcelona, along the eastern coast of Spain.
sitting duck	an easy target. Because in hunting a sitting duck is an easy target, as compared to one flying.
Sitzen Sie	a coined phrase meaning “Have a seat” or “Sit down.” The phrase literally means sit you, from the German words sitzen meaning to sit and Sie meaning you.
six feet of earth	<p>a reference to death or the grave. Six feet (1.83 m) of earth alludes to what has long been the traditional depth of a grave, and which is also the approximate length of a coffin.</p> <p>dead and buried under six feet of earth.</p> <p>death and burial under six feet of earth.</p> <p>reference to being dead and buried six feet below ground.</p>
six of one and half a dozen of the other	(informal) the same or nearly the same in one case as in the other.
Six Ways to Nothing	an auditing technique which invalidates barriers. One has the preclear overtly start changing the emotional context of everything around him, changing its color; and then seeing barriers through it, and seeing further and further barriers in six directions until he gets nothing, and then sit there and knows. This is done until mest and all kinds and classes of barriers are thoroughly invalidated.
sixes and sevens, at	in disorder or confusion. From a dispute in the Middle Ages between two of the craftsmen's guilds in the city of London. The Merchant Taylors and the Skinners were both founded within a few days of each other in a.d. 1327, five other guilds having already been chartered. For nearly fifty years they argued about which was to go sixth and seventh in processions. Finally, in

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1484, the Lord Mayor ruled that they should take it in turns— whoever was sixth one year, would be seventh the next and so on.

six-guns	revolvers from which six shots can be fired without reloading.
six-inch gun	<p>n. a military cannon which fires explosive projectiles six inches (15.2 cm) in diameter. Six-inch guns are used by many countries for defensive placement along coastlines and in ports. Also mounted on naval warships, there are various models of the six-inch gun, some of which can fire up to ten times per minute, to a distance of 14.8 miles (23.9 km). Six-inch guns are considered intermediate in size, as some guns used to defend coastlines, etc., fire projectiles up to sixteen inches (40.6 cm) in diameter.</p> <p>a gun with a barrel six inches in diameter.</p>
six-seven	a made-up name for a component part of the rig.
sixteen inch gun)	16-inch gunlarge, heavy gun with a barrel 16 inches in diameter.
sixteen-inch gun	n. a large, long-range American gun that fires projectiles 16 inches (40.6 cm) in diameter that weigh 2,400 pounds (1088.6 kg). These guns, which require a crew of fifty men to operate, are used on warships and are mounted on land to defend coastlines.
sixteen-inch shell	a very large shell with a diameter of sixteen inches.
sixteen-striper	n. a fictitious designation for a very high-ranking officer in the United States Navy. This comes from the stripes worn by officers on the sleeves of their uniforms to indicate rank. For example, a captain (rank just above a commander) has four gold stripes and is called a “four-striper” and a commander has three gold stripes and is called a “three-striper.” The highestranking naval officer, a fleet admiral, has five stripes.
Sixteenth and Van Buren	<p>a made-up name for two intersecting streets.</p> <p>made-up names for two streets which intersect.</p>
sixth dynamic	<p>mest or the physical universe. The sixth dynamic 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. See also dynamics in this glossary.</p> <p>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.</p>

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- sixty-dollar question the critical or basic question or problem. A variation of sixty-four-dollar question (from the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940s).
- the critical or basic question or problem. A variation of sixty-four-dollar question (from the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940's).
- sixty-four dollar punch the key most vital or crucial point. This is a coined variation of sixty-four thousand dollar question. A punch, used figuratively, is the forceful, vigorous or effective quality of something written or spoken that commands attention.
- sixty-four-dollar critical or basic. 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.
- sixty-two dollar question a variation of the term sixty-four dollar question the critical or basic question or problem. From the fact that sixty-four dollars was the largest prize on a popular radio quiz show in the 1940's.
- size, cut (or chop) (someone) down to to reduce the self-importance of (someone); to show someone the limitations of his ability, importance or stature; to humble someone or show them that they are not as great as they might think they are. Size here is used to mean the normal or proper dimensions that something should be. To cut or chop something down to size implies bringing something or someone back to those dimensions, as by cutting or chopping. This expression originated in the early 1900s.
- size, try (them) on consider, evaluate, do or use (them) before taking further action.
- sjambok a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide.
- a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide used in South Africa to drive cattle.
- like that done by or with a sjambok. A sjambok is a whip traditionally made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide in South Africa to drive cattle. Used figuratively in the lecture.
- Skanda of the Two Horns a reference to Iskander of the Two Horns.
- skate over pass by or over hurriedly. Well, we can just skate over the rest of the CCHs here at Saint Hill, don't you see?
- pass by or over hurriedly.

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Skeat's	a reference to An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, written by English scholar and lexicographer Walter Skeats (1835–1912). Skeats finished the dictionary in 1882 and it served as a standard reference work for many years.
skeleton-filled closets	a coined variation and intensification of skeleton in the closet, meaning a dark secret or withheld source of shame or disgrace; a hidden source of grief, anxiety, fear or annoyance. The latter phrase came into use in the mid-1800s and although the origin is unknown, it alludes to a situation where a person has been murdered and the body has been hidden in a closet unbeknownst to others.
skeptical	doubting; questioning; disbelieving. not easily convinced; doubting; questioning.
sketch over	scan over rapidly, in one's mind.
skid	go quickly. And I'd just like to skip and skimp and skid over these Training Drills and CCH drills, not in the hope that you learn anything from them, but just so you'll get the idea that they're terribly difficult. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957) go quickly.
skid row	any run-down area of a town where the unemployed, vagrants (people who wander from place to place; especially those without a regular job, supporting themselves by begging, etc.), alcoholics, etc., tend to gather. The term is an alteration of skid road, a trail for dragging logs; hence, a section of town where loggers gathered. They just disgrace the fellow and send him down to skid row if he errs. n. any run-down area of a town where the unemployed, homeless, vagrants and alcoholics tend to come together and which is characterized by cheap saloons, restaurants and shabby hotels. Figuratively, if one is on skid row, he is thus destitute, without money or means of support. Although the origin of the term is uncertain, it possibly originates from the lumber industry term skid road, a logging road down which logs were skidded to the river or other water for taking to the mill. When a logger had blown all his money and was ready to return to work he would wait at the end of skid road for a ride back to camp, hence any place where penniless men congregate.

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(slang) a street or district frequented by derelicts, hoboes, drifters. So, this person slides into the organization, caroming against both doors, dead drunk, been an alcoholic for years, skid row special and so forth.

a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless and jobless).

a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless and jobless). From skid road a trail for dragging logs, hence a section of town where loggers gathered.

(slang) a street or district frequented by derelicts, hoboes, drifters.

a slum street or section full of cheap saloons, rooming houses, etc., frequented by derelicts (penniless persons who are homeless and jobless). All right, he's still in a condition of Emergency, and he doesn't repair that as a clerk so he becomes a skid row bum.

skidded	followed an incorrect or unprofitable course; made a mistake, erred or failed.
skiddy	tending to skid or cause skidding.
skids	runs or goes quickly.
skids, hit the	(slang) started declining or downgrading; met with failure. "We've got to save money"—when that was cut to seven hundred names, secretly, all of a sudden London's business hit the skids. (slang) started declining or downgrading; met with failure.
skillion	(slang) an enormous or inconceivably great number. And the only thing that makes that organization any different than anything they've been doing for the last umpty-ump trillion, billion, skillion years is the fact that it has knowledge that unravels the knots and problems that man has been cracking his brains with ever since he wondered, after he had made the stone ax, why he was so unhandy with it SO abbreviation for Sea Organization. See Sea Org in this glossary. I've got somebody right now who won't study his SO Member Hat. a made-up name for a number to indicate a huge amount of something.

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an enormous or inconceivably great number.

(slang) an enormous or inconceivably great number.

- skillion (or scillion) n. an enormous or inconceivably large number. The exact origin of this term is unknown; however, it is possibly an alteration of million.
- skim ice a thin layer or coating of ice.
- Skinner, Mr. an electronics specialist in the field of television and telephone systems in the London metropolitan area at the time of this lecture.
- skinning an engram, more ways of a humorous coined variation of the phrase more than one way to skin a cat, meaning there are many different ways to accomplish the same end; there are more methods than one to getting something done.
- skip pass quickly from one subject or point to another. And rd just like to skip and skimp and skid over these Training Drills and CCH drills, not in the hope that you learn anything from them, but just so you'll get the idea that they're terribly difficult. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)
- pass quickly from one subject or point to another.
- skip man n. a coined variation of skip tracer, a person who acts in the capacity of an investigator to locate missing persons, especially those who have run off without paying a bill or fulfilling some obligation. To skip means to leave in a hurried manner.
- skip men (informal) also called skip tracers, investigators whose job it is to locate persons who run off without paying their bills, debts, etc. And the time payments will catch up with him, and the skip men will come and get him. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)
- a reference to skip tracers investigators whose job is to locate missing persons, especially debtors.
- (informal) also called skip tracers, investigators whose job it is to locate persons who run off without paying their bills, debts, etc.
- (informal) investigators whose job it is to locate persons who run off without paying their bills, debts, etc. A variation of skip tracers.
- skip rope to play the game of skip rope (also known as jump rope). Skip

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rope is engaged in either by a single person or a group of people together, using a piece of rope. When one person plays, he holds each end of a rope and swings it over his head and jumps over it as it passes under his feet. When played by a group, each end of the rope is held by a different person and the rope is swung in the same way, over and under the feet of one or more jumpers who mustn't stop the rope or let it touch them. This game is traditionally played in schoolyards. Skip rope can also be performed as a physical exercise as it helps develop the lungs, legs and coordination and is a popular training aid for boxers.

skipjack	a game played with a toy made of the wishbone of a fowl which is contrived so that it can be made to skip automatically.
skirt	(slang) girl, woman. And I just met a skirt with a brand-new shuttlecar!
skirting	avoiding, going around the edge of or keeping distant from (something that is controversial, risky, etc.).
skit	a short theatrical sketch or act, usually comical.
	shy; move lightly and rapidly.
skitter-scat(ter)	m. a coined term meaning quickly or hurriedly. This term is formed from skitter, meaning to scamper off; to run rapidly or lightly, and scat, meaning to go away speedily; leave hastily.
skitter-scatter	(slang) moving or running rapidly; hurrying about. Missed a goal, back in the session; you know, one of these skitter-scatter sorts of reviews of putting things back together again, re-dating and that sort of thing, and just up and missed a goal. -ARC Breaks and the Comm
skittery	frightened; nervous; skittish.
skoofba	a made-up word for a chemical.
skull and crossbones	n. a representation of death or of threatened death in the form of a human skull on or above two crossed leg bones. This symbol is used on labels of poisonous materials, such as on bottles containing harmful chemicals. It has also been used as insignia on articles or items of various secret societies to terrorize outsiders, etc. It was, however, first seen on pirates' flags and commonly consisted of a white skull and crossbones on a black background.
skull watching	n. a coined term used figuratively to mean examining someone's head; looking or observing.

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- skull, get it (something) through one's (your, their, etc.) (thick) to make someone (or oneself) understand or comprehend something in spite of their (or one's) lack of intelligence or slowness in comprehension. A thick skull alludes to a skull which is literally thick and figuratively refers to someone who is (acting) dull or slow in learning.
- skunk, drunker than a a coined variation and intensification of the phrase drunk as a skunk.
- skwumperjacks a made-up word. The pc sitting there, and the auditor's calling off skwumperjacks and piddleboofs and so forth. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
- a made-up word.
- sky is the limit (informal) there is no limit.
- skyhook an imaginary means of suspending something in the sky. In other words, you were saying—somebody was saying to you, "You don't know how to hang up a skyhook, and therefore you're very stupid indeed, because you don't know how to hang up a skyhook." —Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
- an imaginary means of suspending something in the sky. In other words, you were saying—somebody was saying to you, "You don't know how to hang up a skyhook, and therefore you're very stupid indeed, because you don't know how to hang up a skyhook."
- n. an imaginary device attached to the sky for holding something up; an imaginary hook conceived as being suspended from the sky, which (humorously) explains why something stays up, or which solves the problems of keeping something up.
- an imaginary contrivance for attachment to the sky; an imaginary means of suspension in the sky. In other words, you were saying—somebody was saying to you, "You don't know how to hang up a skyhook, and therefore you're very stupid indeed, because you don't know how to hang up a skyhook." —Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
- an imaginary contrivance for attachment to the sky; an imaginary means of suspension in the sky.
- skyraton n. a coined variation of gyration, meaning moving in a circular or spiral motion, often around a fixed point; a wheeling or whirling motion; a turning around and around.

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a humorous variation of gyration, meaning motion in a circle or spiral; turning around; wheeling or whirling. Used figuratively in this lecture.

Skyrover a made-up name.

a made-up name for a racehorse.

sky's the limit, the (informal) there is no limit.

skyscraper a relatively tall building of many stories, especially one for office or commercial use.

sky-wide and handsome a coined expression indicating that something is in, or has been put into, a condition of being completely separated, in pieces. This is formed from the phrase sky-high, meaning apart, possibly from the action of exploding something, the force of which carries debris into the sky; and high, wide and handsome, meaning successfully, masterfully, triumphantly.

slab convert into a slab or slabs (a piece of some material that is flat, broad and fairly thick).

slam a harsh criticism; verbal attack.

throw, push, hit or move hard with force.

slam-banged (slang) attacked.

slander false reports meant to do harm to the good name and reputation of another.

slang words or phrases that are not considered to be “standard” in the language. Slang is highly informal language that is usually avoided in formal speech and writing it consists of both new words and existing words with new meanings and is usually fresh, colorful or humorous, and popular for only a short time.

slanging match n. an exchange of insults and abuse between two people. To slang means to attack with abusive language. A match is a contest or competition of some kind.

slanted distorted (information) by rendering it unfaithfully or incompletely, especially in order to reflect a particular viewpoint.

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slaphappy	carefree, casual; careless, thoughtless, irresponsible. dazed or mentally impaired by or as by blows to the head.
slap-happy	carefree, casual; careless, thoughtless, irresponsible. And last night in the most cursory, slap-happy fashion imaginable, we covered the Comm Course. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)
slate clean, wipe the	to remove any evidence of mistakes or bad deeds and give a new start or fresh chance to. This is a variation of the phrase clean slate.
Slats, Bill	a made-up name for a person.
slaughtered and contains the well-known lines	“Theirs not to make reply, “Theirs not to reason why, “Theirs but to do and die...”
slave philosophies, 10	reasons why you permitted
Slavs	people who speak slavic languages in eastern parts of Europe, such as Russia, Ukraine, Poland and others.
sleep on it	not to make a decision about something important until the next day. [ex - Why don't you sleep on it and give me oyour final reply tomorrow?]
sleeping dogs lie, let	let well alone; if some contemplated course of action is likely to cause trouble or land you in difficulties you had better avoid it. This phrase, originated in early English literature, and was expressed by Shakespeare in the phrase “Wake not a sleeping wolf,” from the play, King Henry IV.
sleeve, rolled up (one's)	got ready for a hard job; prepared to work hard or seriously.
sleeve, up (one's)	hidden or secret but ready at hand. (informal) kept hidden, especially for future use against another.
sleeves, roll up (one's)	(informal) prepare for action. You got a pc you're worried about, roll up your sleeves and say, “This pc has got one of six things wrong at this minute.” –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65) (informal) prepare for action.
sleeves, roll up one's (our, your, my, etc.)	to get prepared for or to be engaged in hard or serious work; to prepare for action. This expression alludes to the action of turning up one's sleeves to prevent them from being

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soiled, getting wet while working or getting in the way. It is used both literally and figuratively.

sleeves, rolled up their (informal) prepared for action.

sleeves, rolls up (her thetan) (informal) prepares for action.

sleight of hand skill in feats requiring quick and clever movements of the hands, especially for entertainment or deception.

slewed turned, swung or twisted around a fixed point.

slice the cake, no matter how you a coined variation of the phrase no matter how you slice it, meaning it does not matter how you look at or arrange something, the outcome will be as stated.

slick (slang) smooth and clever; smart. I've taken pictures, I've published pictures, people have paid me good cash money on the line, my pictures have been on covers of magazines—a very slick phenomenon. —Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

slicked up (colloquial) made smart, neat or tidy.

slicker than a whistle (slang) very smoothly done; well done. A variation of slick as a whistle.

slickered defeated by being slick (smooth and clever; smart).

slickeroo n. a coined word meaning something that is excellent, clever, smart, etc. Slickeroo is formed from the term slick, meaning deft, quick or skillful in some way; extremely good; and the suffix –eroo, used to create nouns that are a humorous or emphatic form of what is being mentioned, with the sense of remarkable, striking, unexpected, etc.

slide out of it (figurative) pass quietly and secretly; go unregarded.

slide rule an instrument for quick figuring made up of a ruler with a central sliding piece, both marked with scales.

a device for performing mathematical calculations, consisting essentially of a ruler having a sliding piece moving along it, both marked with graduated scales now largely replaced by the electronic calculator.

slighting derogatory and disparaging; belittling.

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slings and arrows of misfortune	an allusion to lines from William Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet (ca. 1601), in which Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, revenges the death of his father. The greatness of this play lies in the unique and thoughtful nature of Hamlet whose temper is philosophical rather than active. He has a preoccupation with the nature and consequences of man's actions which has led critics to call him "the first modern man." Hamlet contemplates life and death in the following lines of this play / "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 / And by opposing end them?" / The expression is used figuratively in this lecture to mean the "assaults or tribulations of life."
Slinkism	a made-up name.
slinky	sneaky in movement.
slip 'twixt cup and lip, many a	see MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT CUP AND LIP.
slip a cogwheel	see COGWHEEL, SLIP A.
slip your mind	if something slips your mind you forget to do something. [ex - I'm sorry I missed your birthday; it completely slipped my mind.]
slipped (someone's) mind	was forgotten. Some little detail like this just slipped his mind, you know? -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)
slipped a button	see BUTTON, SLIPPED A.
slipped disk	a loosened intervertebral disk (a round, flat mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent bones in the backbone or spinal column [vertebrae]), causing painful pressure on the spinal nerves.
slippery	(British) quick; alert; sharp. (colloquial) nimble, spry; sharp, quick.
slippily	(chiefly British) quickly; alertly; sharply. (chiefly British) quickly; alertly; sharply. Well, all right, let's get to the next point on this org board rather slippily and rapidly. (British) quickly; alertly; sharply.
slippiness	(colloquial) being slippery (tending to slip away, as from a grasp).

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slippy	<p>(colloquial) slippery (tending to slip away, as from a grasp). It's slippy. I know if I give this to you, it'll become a repetitive-command process, which it isn't. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p> <p>(chiefly British) quick; alert; sharp. Takes rather delicate, slippy auditing. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)</p> <p>(British) quick; alert; sharp. Therefore, you got to be pretty slippy as an auditor to shift your gears from the auditing cycle over into an assessment, and shift your gears from assessment back to auditing again, and know which one you're doing. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)</p> <p>(British) quick; alert; sharp. . . . if you get these points all down, you'll be pretty slippy. ⇐ Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)</p> <p>(1) unstable, uncertain, insecure; that cannot be relied upon as lasting or assured. (2) (British) quick; alert; sharp.</p> <p>(British) quick; alert; sharp.</p> <p>(chiefly British) quick; alert; sharp.</p> <p>(chiefly British) requiring quickness alertness, sharpness.</p> <p>(colloquial) slippery (tending to slip away, as from a grasp).</p> <p>slippery. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>unstable, uncertain, insecure.</p> <p>unstable, uncertain, insecure; that cannot be relied upon as lasting or assured.</p> <p>slippery. Used figuratively in this lecture. You can get $1=2$, $2=12$; you get any answer you want out of an algebraic formula if you just throw a zero in it—if you throw a slippy zero in it that says $1-1=2$.</p>
slipstick	(slang) a slide rule.
slipway	a docking place for a ship; pier. Also called slip.
Slobovia	a made-up name for a place.

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Slobovia, lower South	a made-up name for a place.
slogan	“Schaefer is the one beer to have when you’re having more than one.”
slogging	hard striking or hard hitting. Used figuratively in the lecture.
sloggy	<p>a variation of sluggish, characterized by or showing a lack of vigor, energy or alertness, not easily moved to activity; slow in understanding or decision; dull. He's just kind of sloggy. - Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)</p> <p>m. characterized by or showing a lack of vigor, energy or alertness; slow in understanding or decision; dull; moving or progressing at a slow, heavy pace.</p>
Slop & Company	a made-up name for a company.
slop off	(colloquial) wander aimlessly, move in a slovenly manner.
slop-around	(colloquial) an aimless wandering; a slovenly manner of moving; a messing about.
sloppy	<p>careless; loose. But we’re just going to run – Fm going to run on him some sloppy 8-C. –Third Dynamic and Communication – High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p> <p>careless; loose.</p>
slough	(slang) strike (someone) heavily. Used figuratively in this lecture.
slough of despond	<p>a condition, state or period of extreme discouragement or depression. A slough is a piece of land that has soft, muddy ground, especially a place in a road that heavy vehicles and horses cannot pass due to it being filled with mire, wet mud, etc. Despond is a state of dejection or loss of spirit due to losing hope. This phrase comes from a book written by English author and minister John Bunyan (1628–1688) called Pilgrim’s Progress. The story tells of the spiritual life of man and of its hero Christian who is traveling through the world to reach the Celestial City (signifying Heaven). Early in his travels he must pass through a deep bog called the Slough of Despond. After entering the bog he loses heart and cannot escape due to the burden of sin he carries on his back. He is eventually rescued, however, by a character named Help. He then continues on his way overcoming the other remaining obstacles and is successful in his journey.</p> <p>any serious depression or discouragement. From Pilgrim's</p>

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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 picture-creating name, such as the Slough of Despond, a deep swamp in which the main character gets bogged down and gets rescued by another character named Help.

slovenly	careless in appearance, habits, work, etc.; untidy; slipshod.
slow (something) in	enter (something) in a way which would not readily stir or move someone to some negative emotion (especially anger, revenge, etc.).
slow as (slower than) molasses	see MOLASSES, SLOW AS (SLOWER THAN).
slow freight	any load or burden that moves, flows, proceeds without rapidity or at less than usual speed. Used figuratively in the lecture. slowly; at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. someone or something that moves slowly or at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. something or someone that moves slowly or at less than usual speed. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly. something which moves slowly. From a cargo-carrying train, or freight, which travels slowly.
sluff off	(informal) avoid work and responsibility. I've noticed a peculiarity in this particular field to get unreal or kind of revengeful toward the subject or to do weird things or to sluff off when they got near their trained area. A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64) (informal) avoid work and responsibility; waste time, goof off. I've noticed a peculiarity in this particular field to get unreal or kind of revengeful toward the subject or to do weird things or to sluff off when they got near their trained area. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
slug, drop a real	a coined term used figuratively meaning to shock or startle, deliver a forceful blow to. Although the origin of this phrase is unknown it probably comes from the literal definition of slug,

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meaning to hit or strike heavily and the word drop, which means to utter or express something casually, as in, to drop a hint.

sluggards habitually lazy or idle people.

slugged up made inert or sluggish.

trudged, fought or pushed onward, as against obstacles or through mud or snow.

slugs pieces of metal shaped like and used in place of coins in automatic coin machines; especially, such substitute coins when used illegally.

slurp (slang) a loud sipping or sucking sound.

(slang) of or pertaining to eating or drinking noisily. Used figuratively in the lecture.

Smaltz, Ebenezer a made-up name. Fve forgotten the man's name out of the book, but "that's Ebenezer Smaltz from Poobar, Vermont. Two- Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)

a made-up name.

smart bunny see BUNNY, SMART.

smasheroo (slang) something very large, extraordinary or remarkable. A combination of the word smash (meaning as above) and the ending -eroo, a humorous slang suffix. And an auditor who has a hard time confronting also has a hard time asking for a real smasheroo.

smear campaign a campaign to tarnish the reputation of a public figure, especially by vilification or innuendo.

smellie n. a motion picture presented with the accompaniment of odors synchronized to the action of the film. This short-lived system, used in the mid-1900s was accomplished by releasing odors via the air-conditioning system of the theater or channeling aromas via tubing attached to each seat.

smelling around the edges a coined phrase meaning searching around or investigating the border or perimeter of something. The word smelling is used here to mean searching or investigating and an edge is a line or point where something, such as an area or object, begins or ends.

smick-smack a made-up word.

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smiots	a made-up word which rhymes with riots.
Smith	<p>Ian Smith (1919 –) prime minister of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) from 1964 to 1979. Smith was prime minister during the period LRH was visiting Rhodesia to investigate the ability of a single individual to single-handedly assist a small country to overcome its problems. I wouldn't mention any names—Bolkey down in Victoria; Smith, Rhodesia.</p> <p>Ian Smith (1919 -) prime minister of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) from 1964 to 1979. I wouldn't mention any names-Bolkey down in Victoria; Smith, Rhodesia. -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)</p> <p>Ian Smith (1919 –) prime minister of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) from 1964 to 1979. I wouldn't mention any names—Bolkey down in Victoria; Smith, Rhodesia.</p> <p>Ian Smith (1919 -) Rhodesian (Zimbabwe) politician. As a member of the white supremacist Rhodesian Front party, he became prime minister (1964) and in 1965 declared Rhodesia independent from Britain. He maintained minority white rule until the election of a black prime minister in 1979.</p> <p>Ian Smith (1919 -), Rhodesian (Zimbabwe) politician. As a member of the white supremacist Rhodesian Front party, he became prime minister (1964) and in 1965 declared Rhodesia independent from Britain. He maintained minority white rule until the election of a black prime minister in 1979.</p>
Smith, Cyril	(1892–1963) British stage and screen character actor who frequently played a henpecked husband (one dominated by the wife) along with other roles such as grocer, policeman and a dustman (garbageman). He first appeared on stage in 1900 and in 1908 went into motion pictures, appearing in more than five hundred films throughout his long career, such as It's Hard to Be Good (1948) and Mother Riley Meets the Vampire (1952).
Smith, Kline & French	the former name of SmithKline Beecham, a large pharmaceutical company founded in the 1800s in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Through the latter half of the twentieth century it was one of the largest drug producing companies in the world.
smithereens	<p>(colloquial) small fragments or broken pieces; bits.</p> <p>small pieces; bits.</p>

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- Smithers, Bill a made-up name for a bank employee, used in giving an example of the application of Power Change.
- Smithsonian (Institute) a nonprofit research institution and a large museum complex located in Washington, DC, USA. The Institute was founded in 1846 by the United States Congress with funds given to the United States by British scientist James Smithson (1765–1829). Smithson left his fortune to found an institute for the “increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” The Smithsonian Institute is supported by federal funding and by grants and gifts. It sponsors scientific research and exploration and publishes books and periodicals. The Smithsonian operates several museums and galleries, such as the Museum of Natural History, the Museum of History and Technology and the National Gallery of Art. In addition to these, which include approximately 59,000,000 objects from nearly all branches of science, history and art, the Institute also operates the National Zoological Park which exhibits more than 2,000 birds, reptiles and mammals. Its museums, galleries and other exhibits are visited by millions of people annually.
- Smithsonian Institute an institution and museum founded in 1846 in Washington, DC by a bequest of James Smithson (ca. 1765@1829), English scientist. Branches of the Institution cover a wide range of fields in the arts and sciences. “I visited the Smithsonian Institute one time or another.” –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)
- an institution and museum founded in 1846 in Washington, DC by a bequest of James Smithson (ca. 1765 - 1829), English scientist. Branches of the Institution cover a wide range of fields in the arts and sciences.
- institution and museum founded in 1846 in Washington, DC by a bequest of James Smithson (ca. 1765 - 1829), English scientist branches of the Institution cover a wide range of fields in the arts and sciences.
- smoke (the whole thing) out (informal) find out the facts about (the whole thing).
- smoke around 1. a coined phrase meaning to search or look with the purpose of finding information or resolving something. This possibly comes from the phrase smoke out, meaning to force or drive something out into view by using smoke, such as the action of driving an animal from its hiding place by starting a fire, with the smoke forcing the animal out. 2. a coined phrase meaning to think or wonder about something, to work something out.

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smoke, blow up in	be destroyed completely. A variation of go up in smoke.
smoke, goes all up in	disappears.
smoke, going up in	failing or being unsuccessful. (slang) becoming unsuccessful; terminating without producing a result. (slang) failing or being unsuccessful.
smoke, has gone up in	(slang) has failed or has been unsuccessful. See, that has just gone up in smoke, see? ∇ Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64) (slang) has failed or has been unsuccessful.
smoke, up in	figuratively, to be ruined or destroyed completely, as if by fire; to disappear in a puff of smoke; to have no practical result or end in nothing. Literally this term means to be consumed and destroyed by fire.
smoking	moving very rapidly.
smooth as a clock	see CLOCK, SMOOTH AS A.
smoothie	(informal) a person who has a winningly polished manner. Naturally, after a while, you get to be an old smoothie. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62) (informal) a person who has a winningly polished manner. (slang) a man who speaks, behaves, etc., in a polished manner, often insincerely, especially in trying to impress or court a woman. (slang) a person who is attractive, pleasant, and full of finesse.
smorce	a made-up word rhyming with force and indicating disinterest. You get up to a point after a while as a thetan -force-smorce, who cares? -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63) n. a coined term formed by replacing the “f” in force with an “sm.” The addition of sm here indicates disinterest, mockery, or an attempt to deflate the importance of. a made-up word rhyming with “force.”
smote the other cheek	a coined variation of turn the other cheek. Smote is the past tense

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of smite, which means to hit or strike hard, as with the hand.

smother keep back; check; suppress.

smush (dialect) a messy pulp. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(dialect) mash; crush.

(informal) mash or push, especially to push down or in; compress.

Smyrna a seaport in west Turkey, on the Aegean Sea. Now called Izmir.

a Turkish port and trading center on the eastern coast of the Aegean Sea. It has been the scene of numerous battles since 627 b.c.

a Turkish port and trading center on the eastern coast of the Aegean Sea with a large fig packing and shipping industry.

Smythe-Witherspoon, Mrs. a made-up name.

snaffled (colloquial) purloined or snatched.

snake festival n. a ritualistic festival held by the Hopi Indians of North America for several days every two years and which includes the skilled handling of live snakes. Most of the ceremonies of the festival are done in secret; however, on the last day the Snake Dance occurs where performers catch the snakes in their teeth and arms and dance. After the festival the snakes are released into the desert from where they had been collected. There it is believed they will communicate with the rain gods, telling them to make rain for the tribe who had treated them well.

Snake Men one of the classifications of invader forces. See also invader force in this glossary.

snake pits intensely chaotic or disagreeable places or situations.

snakeroot oil 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 (someone) up seize with or take, buy or obtain as with a quick bite or grab.

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snap and pop and come out of it	a variation of snap out of it change suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; recover quickly or regain one's senses.
snap out of it	change suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; recover quickly or regain one's senses. . . . and every once in a while a Book Auditor gets really stuck and we say, "Well, run Self Analysis on the preclear," and preclears snap out of it... –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)
snap terminals	collapse into or identify oneself with something. And they get to a point where they, if you dont give them a few, why, they'll snap terminals, you know? -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)
snap them right out of it	change (them) suddenly from a bad condition to a better one; make (them) recover quickly or regain (their) senses.
snap to	shape up.
snap up (back) to battery	see BATTERY, RETURN (REVERT, ETC.) TO.
snapped	caused to move suddenly and smartly. Used figuratively in this lecture.
snapped terminals	see closed terminals in this glossary.
snappy	(colloquial) brisk, vigorous or lively.
snare drum	a small drum which two heads (one on the top and one on the bottom) with one or more snares (wires or cords) stretched across the lower head to make the tone rattling and sharp. A snare drum?
Snarks	surface-to-surface guided missiles which are launched from the ground or ships at surface targets.
snarled up	jammed or tangled. But the pc was so snarled up and so sunk in, and considered themselves so much a brick or a piece of rock or a wooden slab . . . - The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64) jammed or tangled.
snattery	(slang) a made-up word formed from nattery and s-, which is added to the beginning of words to indicate something is insignificant or to express disinterest or dislike. See also nattery in this glossary. Nattery pc, snattery pc-who cares? You're going in to do a session? Well, do a session.

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m. a coined term formed by adding an “s” to the beginning of the word nattery. The addition of the letter s here indicates disinterest, mockery, or an attempt to deflate the importance of.

a made-up word which rhymes with nattery.

Snead, Sam

(1912@) American professional golf player. During his forty years as a golfer he won over one hundred tourneys. He became known as “Slammin' Sam” for his powerful drives and smooth, natural swing. Oh, I don't know, I suppose Sam Snead has a present time from the drive of the tee to the landing of the ball. – Meter Training (12 July 62)

(1912–) an American professional golfer. Snead started his golfing career at a young age and by the early 1930s he had become a professional golfer. His success-filled career spanned more than forty years, during which he earned the nickname Slammin' Sammy because of his powerful drives and strong, smooth golf swing. He won his first tournament in 1937 and continued throughout his career, winning in individual contests as well as team events. He won more tournaments than any other golfer in history.

(1912 -) American professional golf player. During his forty years as a golfer he won over one hundred tourneys. He became known as “Slammin' Sam” for his powerful drives and smooth, natural swing.

sneaked moved quietly and stealthily so as to avoid being seen or heard.

sneaking feeling a slight or increasing feeling that something is probable or likely.

sneaking suspicion a slight or increasing feeling that something is probable or likely.

a slight or increasing feeling that something is probable or likely. But this sneaking suspicion comes through to him. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

sneeresque m. a coined term meaning scornfully jeering or disapproving. It is formed from the word sneer meaning to laugh or smile in such a way (as by contorting the face) so as to show one feels contempt, derision or disdain, for someone or something, and the suffix -esque meaning resembling or having the characteristics, manner or style of.

a coined word from sneer (a look or words expressing scorn or

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contempt) and -esque (a suffix indicating style, manner or distinctive character). Maybe I am being cynical and sardonic, professorially "sneeresque," but the truth of the matter is, I think you are using rudiment approach to main-session processing. - Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)

a coined word from sneer (a look or words expressing scorn or contempt) and -esque (a suffix indicating style, manner or distinctive character).

a coined word from sneer, a look or words expressing scorn or contempt and -esque, a suffix indicating style, manner or distinctive character.

Sneezkee a reference to German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844–1900).

snezenes a made-up word which rhymes with benzenes.

snick a sharp noise; a click. and all of a sudden there's a snick, and you is disconnected. - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)

a sharp noise; a click.

suddenly; quickly; crisply.

Snider a rifle invented by Jacob Snider and adopted by the British in 1867 for use in warfare. Well, the British Tommy that went down there with his Snider or his Lee-Enfield and brought them higher education in the first place was only occasionally followed by anybody who taught them anything. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a rifle invented by Jacob Snider and adopted by the British in 1867 for use in warfare. Well, the British Tommy that went down there with his Snider or his Lee-Enfield and brought them higher education in the first place was only occasionally followed by anybody who taught them anything.

an English rifle, earlier known as an Enfield (named after Enfield, a district in London, England, also the site of a small-arms factory). The Enfield was originally designed to be muzzle-loaded (meaning loaded through the front end of the barrel); however, American inventor Jacob Snider (?–1866) created a system in the 1800s so the Enfield could be loaded more rapidly and conveniently at the back end of the barrel, near the trigger. Snider's modified rifle (called the Snider-Enfield, or simply the

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Snider) had a caliber of .557 of an inch (14.1 mm). (Caliber refers to the inside diameter of the gun barrel.) It was offered to US officials, who rejected it; however, the British government did accept it and in 1867 it was adopted for use by British troops.

a rifle invented by Jacob Snider and adopted by the British in 1867 for use in warfare. Well, the British Tommy that went down there with his Snider or his Lee-Enfield and brought them higher education in the first place—was only occasionally followed by anybody who taught them anything. —Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a rifle invented by Jacob Snider and adopted by the British in 1867 for use in warfare.

Snikwick, George	a made-up name.
snipe, lower than a	very low. A snipe is any one of several wading birds that live chiefly in marshy places and is characterized by a long, flexible bill that it uses for digging.
sniper	a person, especially a soldier, who shoots from a hidden position at individuals of an enemy force.
snipes	makes sly critical remarks attacking a person or thing.
snit, flew another	(slang) had another violent outburst of rage or bad temper.
snivelling	speaking or acting in a whining, tearful or weakly emotional manner. Used figuratively in the lecture.
Snodgrass, Mrs.	a made-up name for a person.
snogged	a coined variation of snagged, meaning caught up on a snag, an obstacle or impediment, a concealed or unexpected difficulty or barrier.
snogged up	tangled up.
snoose	a preparation of pulverized tobacco (snuff), especially a strong moist kind. (slang) snuff, especially a strong moist kind.
Snooze-all	a made-up name for a type of drug used to induce or aid sleep.
Snorgel and Fuggelbaum	a made-up name for a company. Just because they said that Snorgel and Fuggelbaum did so-and-so, why, all these penalties

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get lined up. ⇐Education (25 Oct. 56)

a made-up name.

made-up names.

snoring (figuratively) spending or passing time in snoring (sleeping heavily).

snotty (informal) snobbish; arrogant.

(slang) angry, curt, short-tempered.

snow glasses n. glasses or goggles worn to guard against snow blindness, the usually temporary dimness in sight or loss of vision caused by exposure to the glare of sunlight on snow or ice.

glasses or goggles to guard against snow-blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.

snowball (v.) grow larger rapidly, like a ball of snow rolling downhill.

grow larger rapidly, like a ball of snow rolling downhill.

snowballed dominated and crushed as if being pelted with snowballs. Used figuratively in the lecture. If he and a symphony orchestra conductor were to start a conversation in your immediate vicinity you would be snowballed.

v. a coined variation of snowed under, used figuratively to mean to be given so much of something that one cannot handle or deal with it; overwhelmed. Literally snowed under means to be covered over with snow.

snowed in covered, shut in or imprisoned with or as with snow, used figuratively in this lecture.

snub the sheet in the block literally, to stop (snub) the motion of a rope (the sheet) that is moving through a pulley (the block). Snub is a nautical term for suddenly stopping the motion of something, such as a ship that has been going forward or the motion of a rope that is running through a hole or a channel. A sheet is a rope, wire or line attached to the sails of a ship and by which the position of the sail is adjusted. The sheet is threaded through a block, a casing, usually of wood, commonly found on vessels of all sizes and used to facilitate the working of ropes and lines. The block increases the mechanical power of the ropes by their use in various

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combinations. A sailor can snub a line by jamming the block by which it is running.

snubbed treated with scorn or contempt; slighted or ignored.

rejected or humiliated by being treated scornfully or in an unfriendly way.

SO Sea Org.

abbreviation for Sea Organization. See Sea Org in this glossary.

see Sea Org in this glossary.

SO #1 abbreviation for Standing Order #1. The standing orders were a series of directions given by L. Ron Hubbard in regard to the handling of public and general incoming mail sent to him. Standing Order #1 directed that all mail addressed to LRH would be received by him. These standing orders are also applied by the Executive Director International in regard to mail and letters sent to him by staff and public. A box is provided in organizations for staff and public to place letters to the Executive Director International.

abbreviation for Standing Order #1 the standing orders were a series of directions given by L. Ron Hubbard in regard to the handling of public and general incoming mail sent to him. Standing Order #1 directed that all mail addressed to LRH would be received by him. These standing orders are also applied by the Executive Director International in regard to mail and letters sent to him by staff and public. A box is provided in organizations for staff and public to place letters to the Executive Director International.

so-and-so some person or some thing whose name is not mentioned or not known. You cant say "the goal" so-and-so "Who or what would want the goal (something or other, something or other)?"
-E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

soap opera (colloquial) a radio or TV drama presented day after day in a series of melodramatic and sentimental episodes. Originally many of the sponsors of these dramas were soap companies. Now, I first thought it was simply writer training, and I've since begun to watch some soap opera that no writer was ever near, you see, what passes for TV plays these days. –Meter Training (12 July 62)

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(colloquial) a radio or TV drama presented day after day in a series of melodramatic and sentimental episodes. Originally many of the sponsors of these dramas were soap companies. Used figuratively in this lecture. Most exaggerated soap opera I ever read. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

(colloquial) a radio or TV drama presented day after day in a series of melodramatic and sentimental episodes. Originally many of the sponsors of these dramas were soap companies. Used figuratively in this lecture.

(colloquial) a radio or TV drama presented day after day in a series of melodramatic and sentimental episodes. Originally many of the sponsors of these dramas were soap companies.

soap serial n. a coined variation of soap opera, radio or television serialized dramas commonly dealing with domestic situations and often characterized by sensation, melodrama and sentimentality. Such programs dramatize the problems, successes and failures of life of supposed ordinary people. The name soap opera comes from the fact that soap manufacturers were among the original sponsors of such programs.

sober not exaggerated or distorted.

social brick wall..., shoot someone against the a reference to ruining someone socially. This is an allusion to a firing squad executing someone standing in front of a wall.

Social Coordination the name of a former organizational unit of the Church which handled social betterment activities. Those functions are now under the Association for Better Living and Education International (ABLE Int), the organization responsible for assisting the expansion of the different social betterment activities using the technology of L. Ron Hubbard.

the name of a former organizational unit of the Church which handled social betterment activities. Those functions are now under the Association for Better Living and Education International (ABLE Int), the organization responsible for assisting the expansion of the different social betterment activities using the technology of L. Ron Hubbard. See also Narconon, Applied Scholastics and Way To Happiness, The in this glossary.

social democrat a member or supporter of a Social Democratic Party (a political party advocating the gradual transition to socialism by democratic processes). See also socialistic in this glossary.

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social machinery	action without awareness; automatic and habitual responses to questions and social situations. They cover it up with some social machinery now and then. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)
social order	the totality of structured human interrelationships in a society or a part of it; the manner in which society is organized at a specified time, the constituted social system.
social security	<p>a system whereby the state provides financial assistance for those citizens whose income is inadequate or non-existent, owing to disability, unemployment, old age, etc., through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups. Well, their social security is to award everyone who isn't working, and penalize, for the money to award them with, everyone who is working.</p> <p>a system whereby the state provides financial assistance for those citizens whose income is inadequate or non-existent, owing to disability, unemployment, old age, etc., through compulsory payments by specific employer and employee groups.</p> <p>financial assistance received by those citizens whose income is inadequate or non-existent, owing to disability, unemployment, old age, etc. It is financed through compulsory payments to the state by specific employer and employee groups.</p> <p>measures by which the US government provides economic assistance to persons faced with unemployment, disability or old age, financed by assessment of employers and employees.</p>
Social Security	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>in the US, a federal system of old-age, unemployment or disability insurance, financed by a fund maintained jointly by employees, employers and the government.</p>
socialist	an advocate or supporter of socialism, any of various theories or systems of the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution by society or the community rather

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than by private individuals, with all members of the society or the community sharing in the work and the products.

of or having to do with socialism, a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all.

Society for the Dissemination of Cats a made-up name for a society.

Society to Preserve the Rifles Used in the Dingaen War a made-up name for a society. See also Society for the Conservation of Ancient Muskets Used in the Dingaen Campaign in this glossary.

sociology the study of the origin, development, organization and functioning of human society. (Chapter 2, #2)

the study of the origin, development, organization and functioning of human society.

the study of the origin, development, organization and functioning of human society. Now, what are those things? They're psychology, sociology, the various branching studies of the social sciences in general. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

the science of human society and of social relations, organization and change; specifically, the study of the beliefs, values, etc., of societal groups and of the processes governing social phenomena.

sock (slang) hit or strike with force.

(slang) to hit or strike with force.

socket fit (something) into a hollow part.

socks, pull up one's to make a serious effort to improve one's work quality or one's behavior; to try to do better or work harder; to prepare or ready oneself. The origin of this phrase is unknown.

Socrates (470?–399 B.C.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock. The nearest writing approach we have to it is some complete and utter

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nonsense written by a chap who was a hemlock addict, Socrates.

(470?-399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue. His philosophy concerned the character and conduct of human life, and he is remembered for his advice, "know thyself." Socrates never put his own ideas in writing; they are expressed in the writings of his student, Plato.

(470?-399 B.C.) Greek philosopher and teacher who is generally regarded as one of the wisest men of all time. He drew forth knowledge from his students by pursuing a series of questions and examining the implications of their answers. He looked upon the soul as the seat of both waking consciousness and moral character.

(470?-399 b.c.) Greek philosopher. He left no writings of his own; his philosophy was made known through the writings of his disciple Plato. His doctrines are the basis of idealistic philosophy, and have profoundly influenced philosophic thought through succeeding centuries.

(470? - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher of Athens who taught of truth and virtue, and developed the Socratic method of cross-examination to attain truth. His popularity earned him great hatred from many Athenians; as a result, he was brought to trial for corrupting the youth and introducing strange gods. He was convicted and condemned to drink the poison hemlock.

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(470?-399 b.c.) Greek philosopher who profoundly influenced philosophical thought.

(ca. 469 - 399 b.c.) Greek philosopher and teacher who believed in a "demon" whose voice warned him whenever he was about to make a wrong decision.

Socrates' demon

a reference to a "demon" (meaning a guardian spirit or person's attendant spirit) that the Greek philosopher Socrates (469-399 B.C.) apparently believed in. The demon supposedly forbade Socrates to do things, but never gave any positive encouragement, only predictions of good or bad luck, or cautions when he was

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about to make an incorrect decision.

soda fountain a counter with equipment for making and serving soft drinks, sodas, sundaes, etc.

soda fountain.---a counter with equipment for making and serving soft 163 drinks, sodas, sundaes, etc. Now, parents wonder where their children get to be four, five, six-and wonder why, when you take them out to a soda fountain or a movie or something like that . . . - Two- Way Commu- __ ~ , . 1 rl nication (1 Nov. 54) 1 ", k ~~,

sodden rendered (the faculties) dull or stupid; deprived of vivacity or freshness. Used figuratively in this lecture.

sodium nitrate a water-soluble crystalline compound used in fertilizers, explosives, curing meat, etc.

sodium pentothal a yellowish-white drug injected intravenously as a general anesthetic and hypnotic.

Sodom and Gomorrah two cities in a story from the Bible which were destroyed by God with a rain of fire and brimstone (sulfur) as punishment for the sins and wickedness of its citizens. Before the destruction, God said he would spare the cities should ten decent men be found in all of Sodom. Two angels in the form of men found only one, Lot, and transported him with his wife and daughters to the countryside beyond the city. They were told to flee and were warned not to look back at the city. Paying no heed to the warning, Lot's wife looked back and was turned into a pillar of salt. The location of these two ancient cities is said to be submerged beneath the southern part of the Dead Sea, in southwestern Asia.

the two evil cities that God destroyed with a rain of fire and brimstone (sulfur). Before the destruction, God sent two angels in the form of men to advise all good men to leave the evil towns. God's messengers found only one good man, Lot, whom they transported from Sodom to the countryside with his wife and daughters, warning them not to look back. When Lot's wife, not heeding the warning, looked back, she became a pillar of salt. From the Book of Genesis in the Bible.

the two evil cities that God destroyed with a rain of fire and brimstone (sulfer). Before the destruction, God sent two angels in the form of men to advise all good men to leave the evil towns. God's messengers found only one good man, Lot, whom they transported from Sodom to the countryside with his wife and

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daughters, warning them not to look back. When Lot's wife, not heeding the warning, looked back, she became a pillar of salt. From the Book of Genesis in the Bible.

sods	(slang) objectionable or contemptible persons.
sods, poor	poor fellows or poor chaps. The word is used in a pitying or sympathetic sense in the lecture. -Editor. NEW ERA DIANETICS COURSE LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS
soft and smooth.	This phrase is derived from a line in the Bible that states “Dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary [druggist] to send forth a
software	the designs, instructions, routines, and other printed matter required for the operation of a computer or other automatic machine.
sogging	v. a coined phrase used figuratively to mean moving in a heavy, plodding manner. a coined word from socking, driving or thrusting (in or into something) and slogging, working hard (at something).
soggy	spiritless, dull or stupid.
Soho	a district in the West End of London, noted for its foreign population, prostitutes and restaurants, and latterly for its night clubs, striptease shows, pornography shops, etc. You try to walk down Soho about three o'clock in the morning and come out of it unscathed right in the middle of London. -Wrong Target, See Check (29 June 61) a district in the West End of London, noted for its foreign population, prostitutes and restaurants, and latterly for its night clubs, striptease shows, pornography shops, etc.
sojourn	a brief stay; visit.
sold (one) out	(slang) betrayed (one).
solder	any metal or alloy (a metal formed of a mixture of metals or of metal and another substance) that can be melted and used for joining or mending metal surfaces, parts, etc.
solemnity	solemn (not smiling or cheerful) feeling or quality; seriousness.
solicitous	anxious and concerned about a person's welfare or comfort.

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solid, Jackson	great or wonderful; exciting. Solid is a word used to describe jazz music which is vigorous and exciting. Jackson is a word used to address a person and signifies that the person is considered cool or hip. In the term solid, Jackson it serves to emphasize the word solid.
Solids	<p>a process in which the auditor and preclear ascertain the principal stop point on the track and then run the following commands "Can you find a facsimile later than the incident?" "Make it solid." "Can you find a facsimile earlier than the incident?" "Make it solid."</p> <p>a process in which the auditor and preclear ascertain the principal stop point on the track and then run the following commands "Can you find a facsimile later than the incident?" "Make it solid." "Can you find a facsimile earlier than the incident?" "Make it solid."</p>
solly	sorry (a play on the Japanese inability to pronounce the letter r).
solo	referring to auditing done on advanced levels in Scientology where one is both auditor and pc. Solo auditing occurs in session with an F-Meter See also E-Meter.
Solo Audit Course	<p>a course where the auditor is trained to audit himself on advanced levels. I'm told that there are now 130 students total on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course and Solo Audit Course. Highest number of students ever and plenty more coming.</p> <p>a course where the auditor is trained to audit himself on advanced levels.</p>
Solo auditor	<p>a person who has received special training so that he can audit himself—being at the same time the auditor and the person being audited—on certain of the upper levels of Scientology processing. See also auditor and processing in this glossary.</p> <p>an auditor specially trained for the upper-level procedure where he is also the preclear.</p>
Solomon	<p>(Bible) a Hebrew king who was known for his wisdom.</p> <p>(Bible) a person like Solomon, a Hebrew king who was known for his wisdom.</p>
Solomon Islands	a group of volcanic islands in the southwestern Pacific with a combined area of about sixteen thousand square miles, located

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	northeast of Australia.
solvent	<p>something that solves or explains.</p> <p>something that solves or explains. Because the weird part of it is, is we've got in our hands the universal solvent.</p> <p>a substance, usually liquid, that can dissolve another substance.</p>
somatic mind	<p>That portion of the mind which, at the direction of either the reactive or analytical mind, puts solutions into effect physically.</p> <p><i>that mind which takes care of the automatic mechanisms of the body, the regulation of the minutiae (precise details) which keep the organism running.</i></p> <p><i>the genetic entity plus the brain system of the body.</i></p> <p><i>that mind which, directed by the analytical or reactive mind, places solutions into effect on the physical level.</i></p>
Somerville	<p>Sir James Fownes Somerville (1882–1949), British naval officer who served in World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). In 1942, Somerville was selected to command a fleet of British vessels in the Indian Ocean to fight the Japanese and protect the Indian coast. Two years later, in 1944, he went to Washington, DC, USA, and served on a committee responsible for the overall planning of the war and shortly thereafter was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, the highest rank in the British Navy.</p>
something that is similar to launching a spacecraft to the moon. Example “Joe is so far from solving the problem correctly, it would take a moonshot for him to get it right now.”	
son of a gun, I'll be a	<p>(slang) an exclamation, usually used to show surprise or disappointment. The phrase has been in use for over two centuries and originally was a descriptive term conveying contempt in a slight degree, applied to boys born afloat when women were occasionally allowed to accompany men in ships of the British Navy. Voyages were frequently long and conditions cramped, and any woman about to give birth had to do so beneath or beside one of the ship's guns, behind an improvised screen. Well, I'll be a son of a gun, it does too.</p> <p>(slang) an exclamation used to express amazement, surprise or annoyance, or to add emphasis to a statement. The phrase has</p>

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been in use for over two centuries and originally was a descriptive term conveying contempt in a slight degree, applied to boys born afloat when women were occasionally allowed to accompany men in ships of the British Navy. Voyages were frequently long and conditions cramped, and any woman about to give birth had to do so beneath or beside one of the ship's guns, behind an improvised screen.

an exclamation usually used to show surprise or disappointment. The phrase has been in use for over two centuries and originally was a descriptive term conveying contempt in a slight degree, applied to boys born afloat when women were occasionally allowed to accompany men in ships of the British Navy. Voyages were frequently long and conditions cramped, and any woman about to give birth had to do so beneath or beside one of the ship's guns, behind an improvised screen. And they looked, and I'll be a son of a gun, that pc had been ended and wasn't audited for five consecutive days, although a top- priority pc. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

used as an exclamation, usually to show surprise or disappointment. The phrase has been in use for over two centuries and originally was a descriptive term conveying contempt in a slight degree, applied to boys born afloat when women were occasionally allowed to accompany men in ships of the British Navy. Voyages were frequently long and conditions cramped, and any woman about to give birth had to do so beneath or beside one of the ship's guns, behind an improvised screen.

(slang) an exclamation, usually used to show surprise or disappointment. I'll be a son of a gun if the board isn't taking care of all of these types of beings.

an exclamation, usually used to show surprise or disappointment. The phrase has been in use for over two centuries and originally was a descriptive term conveying contempt in a slight degree, applied to boys born afloat when women were occasionally allowed to accompany men in ships of the British Navy. Voyages were frequently long and conditions cramped, and any woman about to give birth had to do so beneath or beside one of the ship's guns, behind an improvised screen. Well, I'll be a son of a gun, it does too.

son of a monkey, I'll be a see MONKEY, I'LL BE A SON OF A.

song a song and dance about 1. if you make a song and dance about something, you complain too much about something in a way that

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seems unnecessary. [ex - There's no need to make such a song and dance about one little scratch on the car.] 2. a very complicated explanation for something you have done. [ex - She gave us a whole song and dance about why she hadn't sent the order on time.]

something sure and easy. If you learn those little points and you put those points into practice, your security checking will become a song. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)

song in part reads as follows "For a woman loves forever, but a man loves for a day; She makes him a god for her worship, he makes her a toy for his play; For the man is the guest at the banquet where music of love madly plays, But the woman, 'tis ever the woman who pays."

song, what a a coined phrase used to show that something is extremely easy or effortless.

sonic The recall of something heard, so that it is heard again in the mind in full tone and strength.

the recall of something heard, so that it is heard again in the mind in full tone and strength. (Chapter 5, #48)

having to do with hearing a past sound with the "mind's ear."

the recall of something heard, so that it is heard again in the mind in full tone and strength. -Science of Survival.

the recall of something heard, so that it is heard again in the mind in full tone and strength.

a thing heard or the recall of something heard, so that it is heard again in the mind in full tone and strength. And there goes reality and there goes engram banks and there goes visio and there goes sonic and there goes confusion of identitiesone can no longer see an identity clearly and confuses it with other identities because he's what? îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

a thing heard or the recall of something heard, so that it is heard again in the mind in full tone and strength. And there goes reality and there goes engram banks and there goes visio and there goes sonic and there goes confusion of identitiesnone can no longer see an identity clearly and confuses it with other identities because he's what? ñWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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Sony	one of the largest and most successful electronics manufacturing companies in the world. Started by two Japanese men in 1946, the company has a history of innovations such as the first transistor radio, the Walkman portable cassette recorder and the compact disc (in cooperation with another company). In the late 1980s, Sony acquired CBS Records and Columbia Picture Entertainment, Inc. and became one of the world's largest entertainment companies—including music production and film. The name Sony was adopted in 1958 and comes from the word sonus (Latin for "sound") and sonny (which means "little son").
sooth	(archaic) truth, reality or fact. They say, "He speaks sooth."
SOP 8	a procedure used in the 1950s consisting of seven steps to bring a preclear to the state of exteriorization. The steps were designed to address cases from the top level at Step I where the pc was able to exteriorize with ease to the lowest-level case at Step VII. For more information, see Journal of Scientology 16-G "This Is Scientology, the Science of Certainty" (June '53) in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. You train him to run Contact Processing, Step VII of SOP 8.
SOP Goals	Standard Operating Procedure Goals a procedure developed by L. Ron Hubbard in early 1961 for processing goals. Standard Operating Procedure Goals, a procedure developed by L. Ron Hubbard in early 1961 for processing goals using the Prehavingness Scale. See Prehavingness Scale in this glossary.
Sopwith Camel	a model of fighter aircraft produced in the early 1900s by the Sopwith Aviation Company in the United Kingdom, and used during World War I (1914–1918).
Sorbonne	the liberal arts college of the University of Paris.
sortie	the word originally meant a "going out" or "coming out." It came to mean a sudden or rapid issuing of a body of troops from a besieged location, attacking those who are besieging.
sotto voce	in a low, soft voice so as not to be overheard. In Italian the expression literally means "under (the) voice." Well therefore, the intention for him to arrive is very sotto voce in him. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)
sought after it. Example	"Larry doesn't do any work at all because he thinks everything should be handed to him on a silver platter." This expression can also be used to show that something unearned is given to someone, or that something is made extremely simple or

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easy for someone. Originating in the early 1900s, it alludes to a person being served food at a table on fine silver platters, such as happens at elegant restaurants.

soul food	n. figuratively, nourishment for the spirit.
sound	<p>not like the sound of something to feel worried by something that you have heard or read. [ex - I don't like the sound of this. How long has she been missing?]</p> <p>examination or investigation.</p>
sound off	to speak out loudly; to express one's opinions, thoughts or complaints, especially at length and in a vigorous, forceful or angry manner. This term comes from the United States Army command to "Sound off" when marching, i.e., to count to get a rhythm, "Hup (one), two, three, four..." so that the group steps in unison.
sound truck	a motor truck with amplifiers, loudspeakers, etc., for broadcasting on the streets. I can just imagine him going out and buying a sound truck and driving up and down the streets, you see, with this particular withhold; because that's what they always do with hot withholds, you see? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
sound-powered phone	a telephone that operates entirely from electricity generated by the speaker's voice, with no external power supply or battery. When a person speaks into such a phone, the sound waves of his voice cause a special device within the transmitter to vibrate and generate the current needed to operate the phone. At the other end of the line, the receiving unit operates on the same principle, taking the signal and translating it back into speech. Sound-power telephones are commonly used on ships and due to their simplicity are rugged, reliable and easy to repair.
soup, in the	<p>(slang) in trouble. And having done it, why, he was then in the soup. -Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)</p> <p>(slang) in trouble. It leaves him in the soup. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)</p> <p>in a distressing or dangerous predicament; in serious trouble; having difficulties. This phrase originated in the late 1800s but its exact origin is unknown.</p> <p>in trouble.</p>

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in trouble. There's all kinds of little functions of this particular character that doing without them and scattering them around the organization elsewhere winds everybody kind of up in the soup.

(slang) in trouble.

(slang) in trouble. So this idea of "the fellow is trying to do good because he has been so bad" generally winds up with us all in the soup. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

(slang) in trouble. So this idea of "the fellow is trying to do good because he has been so bad" generally winds up with us all in the soup. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

soup, put (oneself) in a (slang) get (oneself) into a difficulty or into trouble. So, the point is, in spite of any rebuff that you get, or of difficulty digging into some book to find out what it means, you actually put yourself in a soup at once, the moment that you leave one word in a sentence behind you, you do not know the meaning of. Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

soup-dunk, did a made-up word from in the soup and dunk meaning "got into great difficulty."

Sousa John Philip Sousa (1854–1932), American composer and bandmaster, known as the "March King" for the many marches he composed. In 1880 he enlisted in the Marine Corps and directed its band for the next twelve years, making it into one of the finest in the world. Following his discharge he formed his own group, "Sousa's Band," a carefully selected group of musicians equally skilled in both military and symphonic music, who rapidly became famous throughout Europe and America. Sousa composed 136 marches including the Marine Corps' march "Semper Fidelis" (Always Faithful), 11 operettas, more than 70 songs and numerous other pieces. In the 1890s he redeveloped a type of bass tuba made to his specifications and which was eventually called the sousaphone.

South African Airways an airline formed in 1934 and operating in South Africa. Originally offering only domestic services, in 1944 the airline expanded their routes to include London, England, and later provided long-range flights to Europe, Australia and North and South America.

South Hoover a street in Los Angeles, California and the location of the first Los Angeles Dianetics Foundation.

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South Korea	a country in eastern Asia; formed in 1948 after the division of the former country of Korea. It is officially called the Republic of Korea. See also North Korean in this glossary. They had everybody hypnotized into believing that they could fly bombers out of Chinese and Manchurian bases and bomb South Korea but nobody must touch that, and Truman was so hypnotized into believing this =Organizational Operation (15 July 64)
South Main	a street in Los Angeles, California, USA.
South Main Street	a made-up name for a street. " ... Im so tired, having been up all night searching the bars of South Main Street," or something of the sort. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)
south-ends-of-horses going north	a coined variation of the expression the south end of a northbound horse.
Southerner	a native or inhabitant of the Southern states of the United States. See also Confederacy in this glossary. Us Southerners have never forgiven it. -Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)
Southwest 5	a designation for a postal district in London, England, located in the southwestern portion of the city. There are a total of twenty southwestern districts (designated SW1–SW20), and each has its own mail sorting station.
sovereignty	supreme and independent power or authority in government as possessed or claimed by a state or community.
Soviet unification	reference to Soviet control over eastern Europe prior to 1989, when it ended. Powerful popular movements in many regions of the Soviet Union had long demanded greater freedom from the central government. By November of 1991, thirteen of the fifteen republics had declared independence. The Commonwealth of Independent States was formed in December of 1991 and the Soviet Union was formally dissolved.
sow's ear into a silk purse, make this to make something that is inherently bad or inferior in quality (a sow's ear), into something good or of high quality (a silk purse).	This phrase dates from the 1500s, but its exact origin is uncertain.
SP	abbreviation for suppressive person. See suppressive person in this glossary. suppressive person. space opera of or relating to time periods on the whole track mflions of years ago which concerned activities in this and other galaxies. Space opera has space travel

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spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. It is not fiction and concerns actual incidents and things that occurred on the track. See also whole track.

abbreviation for suppressive person. See suppressive in this glossary. The Chief of Mission says I'm an SP.

abbreviation of suppressive person. See suppressive person in this glossary.

abbreviation for suppressive person. See suppressive in this glossary. You get the wrong SP, the person can be sick; he can now get sick, because you've restimulated the right one, you see? And that is what's making him sick.

suppressive person. See suppressive person.

abbreviation for suppressive person a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. @They didn't realize how off-policy or destructive the SP was and were stupid enough not to know his orders were off-policy and destructive.

abbreviation for suppressive person a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous.
[Heading on a document shown to Captain Jak] SP Declare

space opera

of or relating to time periods on the whole track millions of years ago which concerned activities in this and other galaxies. Space opera has space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. It is not fiction and concerns actual incidents and things that occurred on the track. See also whole track in this glossary.

of time periods with space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. Space opera is not fiction but concerns actual incidents and things that occur and have occurred on the track. And this is typical of many space opera societies and is getting typical of this one. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

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of or relating to time periods on the whole track millions of years ago which concerned activities in this and other galaxies. Space opera has space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. It is not fiction and concerns actual incidents and things that occurred on the track. -Editor.

of or relating to time periods with space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies and other planets and galaxies. Space opera is not fiction but concerns actual incidents and things that occur and have occurred on the track. I'm not trying to go space opera on you; I'm just being sensible about this, I mean . . .
⌘Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

of time periods on the whole track millions of years ago which concerned activities in this and other galaxies. Space opera has space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. It is not fiction and concerns actual incidents and things that occurred on the track. Now, I didn't say that a space opera society always wound up as a criminal society.
⌘Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

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Marriage (2 Jan. 60)

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having to do with time periods on the whole track millions of years ago which concerned activities in this and other galaxies. Space opera has space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. It is not fiction and concerns

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	actual incidents and things that occur and have occurred on the track.
space operaish	of or relating to time periods with space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. Space opera is not fiction but concerns actual incidents and things that occur and have occurred on the track. Now, all this sounds very space operaish and that sort of thing, and I'm sorry for it, but I am not one to quibble about the truth. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)
space-operaesque	having the style, manner or distinctive character of space opera. Space opera refers to time periods with space travel, spaceships, spacemen, intergalactic travel, wars, conflicts, other beings, civilizations and societies, and other planets and galaxies. Space opera is not fiction and concerns actual incidents and things that occur and have occurred on the track. And we're going to find something very weird that they missed way back on the track—space-operaesque
spades, thirteen	same as thirteen-spade hand.
Spam	a trademark for a brand of canned meat consisting chiefly of pork shoulder and ham that has been chopped up, seasoned with various spices and pressed into a firm loaf. Spam was developed in 1937 and was widely used to feed the Allied troops during World War II (1939–1945). It became the world's largest selling brand of canned meat.
Spanish curb	a reference to a Spanish bit, a piece of horse equipment created by the Spanish to handle unruly horses. A bit is a metal bar that fits across a horse's mouth. It is attached to the reins and is pulled on by the rider to guide or control the horse. A curb is a strap or chain going under the horse's chin that works in conjunction with the bit to provide additional control of the horse. The Spanish bit consisted of a bit with a large hump that fitted inside the mouth and a metal circle slipped over the horse's lower jaw, instead of a strap or chain. If used incorrectly the Spanish bit could agonize the horse's mouth and be painful for the horse.
Spanish pistol	any one of a number of pistols (handguns) made by gun manufacturers in Spain between World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). In making such pistols, the design of well-known American guns were copied but were made with inferior workmanship and poor quality materials. Consequently, they tended to blow up in one's hand when fired.

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Spanish War	(1808–1814) a reference to the Spanish “War of Independence,” that was part of the Napoleonic wars fought in the Iberian Peninsula (a peninsula in SW Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal) where the French were opposed by British, Spanish and Portuguese forces. In 1808, French Emperor Napoleon I (1769–1821), appointed his brother Joseph to rule Frenchoccupied Spain. This marked the start of a violent uprising by the Spanish populace to reestablish their independence. Napoleon I, after his armies were crushed in Leipzig, Germany (1813), realized he could no longer hold onto Spain and freed former king, Ferdinand VII (1784–1833) from his detainment in France to reassume the throne. Spanish artist Francisco de Goya (1746– 1828) captured the brutality of these years in several graphic masterpieces.
spanner	<p>a wrench (a tool used for holding and turning nuts, bolts, pipes, etc.). And Joe would hand him the spanner. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54)</p> <p>n. a chiefly British term for an instrument used for clasp ing and turning the nut on a bolt, for unfastening the couplings of a fire hose, etc. A spanner (known as a wrench in the United States) usually consists of a small steel bar with an opening or jaw at one or both ends which one places around the object to be turned. The jaw sometimes contains a tooth or pin that fits into a slot or hole in the object being turned.</p>
spare somebody trouble/difficulties/pain, etc.	to prevent someone from having to experience something difficult or unpleasant. [ex - We were able to spare the typesetter a lot of trouble by proofreading the manuscript before we turned it over to her.]
spark long and blue	a coined phrase meaning to have a flash, a sudden realization, idea or burst of insight. This is possibly an allusion to a blue-colored bolt or streak of lightning (with reference to its vividness or speed).
spark plugs	devices producing an electrical spark to fire the fuel mixture in an internal combustion engine. Mechanic Did it run any better after I changed the spark plugs?
sparrows fall, watch the	a reference to a line from the Shakespearean play Hamlet (1602), which suggests that a divine power takes a benevolent interest in
Sparta	an ancient Greek city-state (a state made up of an independent city and the territory directly controlled by it), known for its militaristic government and for its emphasis on training children

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to be soldiers. Fellow by the name of Diogenes used to prowling around Athens or Sparta or London or someplace. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

Spartaca a made-up name for a place.

special officer a roving security guard commissioned by a police department. I had a drunk Indian on my hands once while I was investigating police work and-I was operating as a special officer and I finally gave him a

n. a patrol officer licensed by the police department. Special Officers either remain in a specific area to guard it or patrol a neighborhood on behalf of the local merchants. They are armed, uniformed and generally have the same duties as a regular police officer when on patrol.

a roving security guard commissioned by a police department.

speckled fever n. a possible reference to spotted fever, a general term for any of several fevers characterized by spots or marks formed on the skin. A fever is any of a group of diseases with high temperature as a prominent symptom.

speech and his final words are said to have been “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.”

Spencer Herbert Spencer (1820@1903), English philosopher and social scientist. He is known for his application of the scientific doctrines of evolution to philosophy and ethics, with a central principle, the “persistence of force” as the agent of all change, form and organization in the knowable universe. Read the list, man Bacon, Spencer—just read them off, bang! bang! bang! —Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

Herbert Spencer (1820--1903), English philosopher noted for his attempt to work out a philosophy based on the scientific discoveries of his day which could be applied to all subjects. He continues to be regarded as one of the great thinkers of his time. Read the list, man Bacon, Spencer-just read them off, bang! bang! bang! This one, that one, the other one.

spengram n. a humorous variation of engram.

sperm sequence the time period of conception. Preclears sometimes have the feeling that they are sperms or ovums at the beginning of the

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track; in very early Dianetics this was called the sperm dream; later renamed the sperm sequence. See also track in this glossary.

spikes, sitting on a reference to Indian fakirs who subject themselves to self-torture by reclining on a bed of nails, or by sitting on a board covered with sharp spikes. This is often done from religious motives or to convince people of their holiness and some lie (or sit) on such for years.

spill one's wad see WAD, SPILL ONE'S.

spin (slang) go into a state of mental confusion.

a slang term meaning going insane.

(slang) a state of mental confusion. He's actually in a pretty mad spin. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

go into a state of severe mental confusion. (Chapter 6, #10)

(slang) go into a state of severe mental confusion. And this person just goes-they dont-they defend Scientology for a short time and all of a sudden they just spin. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

(slang) a state of mental confusion. Just pass on by it—don't fool around with it—and recognize whether or not this fellow really is in some kind of a weird spin, if he's just inventing one.

(slang) go into a state of severe mental confusion.

(slang) a state of mental confusion.

Spinbin, Doctor a made-up name.

Spinbin, Mr. a made-up name for a psychiatric patient.

spinning being in a state of mental confusion. In other words, you could simply set up shop and say-you've got somebody in your vicinity and you don't like the way they're spinning, well, you could just use what I've just told you. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

(slang) going into a state of mental confusion.

(slang) in a state of mental confusion. It's only some guy that's practically spinning who has to be totally, personally, individually, separately original! îCreate and Confront (3 Jan. 60)

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	(slang) in a state of mental confusion. It's only some guy that's practically spinning who has to be totally, personally, individually, separately original! »Create and Confront (3 Jan. 60)
spinning mouse	n. a reference to a mouse that due to certain genetic mutations loses its hearing early in life and which spends most of its waking hours spinning in circles.
spins in	goes into a state of confusion. But our progress in administration spins in. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)
	(slang) goes into a state of confusion. But our progress in administration spins in.
Spirit of St. Louis	the name of an airplane that in May of 1927, made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. The plane was piloted by American aviator Charles Lindbergh (1902–1974). A prize of \$25,000 was offered to the first aviator to fly nonstop from New York, USA, to Paris, France. Lindbergh persuaded nine businessmen from St. Louis, Missouri, to help him finance the cost of the plane which was modified to his specifications. Despite only having direct vision through a side window, having to rely on a periscope to see straight ahead and having no radio, Lindbergh successfully completed his flight covering 3,610 miles (5,810 km) in 33 1/2 hours. The flight gained Lindbergh immediate international fame and he was honored with awards, celebrations and parades. Shortly after his flight he published a book about his adventure and again in 1953 he published a second book entitled The Spirit of St. Louis, which gave an expanded account of his 1927 transatlantic flight.
spit now or forever hold your speech	a reference to a phrase that is said in
spit on the ball	a reference to the action of putting moisture, such as saliva or another lubricant, on a baseball to make it swerve and move erratically when thrown thus making it harder to hit. Used figuratively, this term means to be more effective in achieving one's goal.
Spitfire	a single-seat British fighter aircraft that was one of the fastest and most effective fighters of World War II (1939–1945). Known for its maneuverability, good climbing rate and speed, it was also heavily armed with some models having eight machine guns and others able to carry up to 1,000 pounds (453.6 kg) in bombs.
Spitzburgen type super snap	a made-up word for a German automobile. Well, I don't

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know, he can learn a new word out here, somebody drives up and says, ``This is a new Spitzburgen type super snap," you know, drives it up, ``A new Spitzburgen type super snap." =Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

splash, made a	(informal) attracted attention; caused excitement. I probably would have made a greater philosophic splash than any philosopher we've had on this planet, don't you see? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
	(informal) attracted attention; caused excitement. And if I ever will just teach you just to look and to see what you are looking at without any interference or interpretation or anything else, well, I probably would have made a greater philosophic splash than any philosopher we've had on this planet, don't you see? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
splash, make a	(colloquial) attract great, often brief attention by doing something striking. They make a lot of splash in the newspapers, but I don't think they're making much splash in their back country.
split instant	n. an extremely small space of time; a very brief moment. Split means separated, divided, parted, etc.; instant means an infinitely short space of time or a point of time. The origin of this term is unknown.
Spock, Dr.	Dr. Benjamin Spock (1903–1998) American educator and physician, known for his books on child care, specifically for the book Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care, which provided information and advice on raising children. The book created much controversy about permissiveness in handling children and is said to have influenced generations of parents in child-rearing. In addition to his books, which were based on the ideas of Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), he also taught psychiatry and child development at various universities throughout the United States.
Spokane	a city in eastern Washington State, in the northwestern US.
	a city in the state of Washington, in the northwest United States.
sponge, threw in the	admitted defeat; gave up. (From the practice by a boxer's second of throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat.)
sponge, tossed in the	(colloquial) admitted defeat; given up. A variation of thrown in the sponge. The expression comes from the practice of a boxer's

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second (a person who advises a boxer) throwing a sponge into the ring to concede defeat.

- sponsorship formal support from a person or group, usually in exchange for advertisement and promotion on the part of the person being sponsored.
- spontaneous combustion literally means 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.
- 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.
- spontaneous frogation n. a humorous reference to spontaneous generation, a hypothetical process by which living organisms supposedly develop from nonliving matter (such as mud); also, the theory that uses this process to explain the origin of life.
- joking reference to spontaneous generation, the now discredited theory that living organisms can originate in nonliving matter independently of other living matter.
- Spoof, J. Edgar a humorous variation of J. Edgar Hoover (1895–1972), United States government official and director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924–1972).
- spoofery a coined word from spoof (slang for “a hoax, joke or trick”) and the prefixes -er (a person having to do with) and -ism (the doctrine, school or theory of). Spoof was originally the trademark for a card game characterized by nonsense and hoaxing.
- a coined word from spoof (slang for “a hoax, joke or trick”) and the prefixes -er (a person having to do with) and -ism (the doctrine, school or theory of). Spoof was originally the trademark for a card game characterized by nonsense and hoaxing.
- . . . and not just dropped into the soup and every criminal that comes along given fantastic credence because he's beating the drum for socialism or communism or spoofery or nihilism or some other nonsense. îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

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	<p>a coined word from spoof (slang for ``a hoax, joke or trick) and the prefixes -er (a person having to do with) and -ism (the doctrine, school or theory of). Spoof was originally the trademark for a card game characterized by nonsense and hoaxing.</p> <p>. . . and not just dropped into the soup and every criminal that comes along given fantastic credence because he's beating the drum for socialism or communism or spooferism or nihilism or some other nonsense. »Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)</p>
spoofism	<p>a coined word from spoof (slang for a hoax, joke or trick) and the suffix -ism (the doctrine, school or theory of). Spoof was originally the trademark for a card game characterized by nonsense and hoaxing. Your communist also has a pure philosophic form and I don't care whether he calls it "éommunism" or "spoofism" or "ratism. The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)</p>
spook	<p>(informal) a ghost. Well, this fellow was carrying a spook of some sort or another. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)</p> <p>(colloquial) be startled, frightened, etc.</p> <p>(colloquial) like a ghost or specter; weird or strange in some way.</p> <p>(informal) a ghost.</p> <p>like a ghost; like anything that appears unexpectedly or in an extraordinary way.</p> <p>(slang) a queer or strange person; oddball.</p> <p>(slang) queer or strange; oddball.</p> <p>uncanny; eerie.</p>
spooked	<p>(colloquial) startled, frightened, made nervous, annoyed, etc. You realize that gunners and that sort of thing are always chucking around live ammunition and they're not spooked about it at all. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)</p> <p>(colloquial) startled, frightened, made nervous, annoyed, etc.</p> <p>(slang) unnerved; alarmed.</p>
spooziks	<p>a made-up word.</p>

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spore	any small organism or cell that can develop into a new individual; seed, germ, etc.
Sportplatz	<p>a German word meaning sports field or playing field. This word is used in the phrase Sportplatz groups in reference to the youth organizations set up by Adolf Hitler (1889–1945), in Nazi Germany, and which all children were required to join from the age of ten. These organizations were designed to condition the children to military discipline. They had to wear uniforms, march and exercise, and were taught Nazi beliefs.</p> <p>(German) of an athletic or sports field.</p>
Sports Illustrated	Starchsee Daniel Starch & Staff.
sports where it appeared in the sense of	“Scoring the most points is the name of the game,” (i.e., the ultimate goal).
Sportsman Pilot, The	<p>the name of a magazine for pilots of sport and recreational aircraft. It was a beautiful midsummer day, you see, and I wondered what this character was doing at an air meet—all these daredevil racing pilots and that sort of thing around; and I was covering this thing for The Sportsman Pilot. —Studying Introduction (18 June 64)</p> <p>the name of a magazine for pilots of sport and recreational aircraft. It was a beautiful midsummer day, you see, and I wondered what this character was doing at an air meet—all these daredevil racing pilots and that sort of thing around; and I was covering this thing for The Sportsman Pilot.</p> <p>a monthly American aviation magazine published from around 1930 until 1943. It contained writings on a wide range of subjects, including coverage of aerial sporting events, commentary on current aviation issues, technical articles on flying as well as other articles on topics of general interest.</p> <p>the name of a magazine for pilots of sport and recreational aircraft. It is published quarterly in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.</p>
spot, in a tight	(colloquial) in a difficult situation; in trouble.
spots off, knocking the	beating thoroughly. An allusion to pistol-shooting at a playing-card, when a shot will knock out the pips or spots.
spots, change my	a humorous reference to the phrase a leopard cannot change his spots, meaning that one cannot change his fundamental nature,

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the same as a leopard cannot remove the spots that appear on his fur. This phrase is used to show that the person referred to cannot change a specific attribute,

spout, down the a coined variation of the expression down the drain, meaning into a state of ruin, destruction; to disappear or go out of existence; be lost or wasted. A spout is a pipe or tube in which something, such as a liquid, is discharged or conveyed.

(colloquial) into a lost or ruined condition. A variation of down the drain.

(informal) into a ruined, wasted or abandoned state or condition. A variation of down the chute.

(slang) completely ruined; wasted. A variation of the phrase down the drain.

spout, goes up the becomes lost or ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage and, when redeemed, returned down, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop.

spout, gone up the become lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage. Referring to the spout up which brokers sent the articles and when redeemed they returned them down the spout, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop.

spout, up the gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the pawned articles were taken for storage and, when redeemed, returned down, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop. Well, the assessment is up the spout, so you decide that there is something wrong with the case or something has gone wrong and you hastily repair a bunch of things that don't need repairing. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

1. a British term used figuratively to mean in a terrible and hopeless condition; awry; ruined or lost. The word spout is another term for a pawnbroker's shop (a place where people who are desperate for cash, trade in belongings). Spout originally meant an elevator within such a shop used to take items up to a storage area after they were pawned. Thus, items literally went up the spout. 2. a variation of the phrase up the wall meaning into a frantic, irritated or frustrated state; crazy, distraught, mad, etc.

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gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage. Referring to the spout up which brokers sent the articles and when redeemed they returned them down the spout, i.e., from the storeroom to the shop.

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gone, lost, ruined. A spout was a lift (elevator) formerly in use in pawnbroker's shops, up which the articles pawned were taken for storage.

(slang) to the point where gains are wasted or lost.

sprained a beam see BEAM, SPRAINED A.

sprang full-armed from the brain of your auditor a humorous reference to the fable from Roman mythology of the origin of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, arts, industries and prudent warfare, who was said to have sprung, full-grown and dressed in armor, from the forehead of Jove, her father.

spring (slang) to secure the release of (someone) from confinement, as of jail, military service or the like. Used figuratively in the lecture to mean "to exteriorize from the body."

release from a constrained position, as by resilient or elastic force or from the action of a spring.

(slang) cause to be released, especially from prison.

release from a constrained position, as by resilient or elastic force or from the action of a spring. See, I could take any one of these characters and spring him in a very short space of time.

spring a gasket see GASKET, SPRING (BLOW, ETC.) A.

Springfield (Armory) a former American weapons manufacturing and storage facility located in Springfield, Massachusetts, about 90 miles (145 km) southwest of Boston. The Springfield Armory was built during the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) and in 1794 became the first federal United States armory. Throughout the 1800s it produced numerous weapons, including various different small arms, rifles and ammunition. It also supplied firearms for

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use in World War I (1914–1918) and II (1939–1945). In the late 1960s, the armory ceased production of weapons and was turned into the Springfield Armory Museum, displaying small arms and related items.

Springfield Armory an armory established in Springfield, Massachusetts by the U.S. Congress in 1794. This armory produced rifles that were used as standard infantry weapons in the U.S.

an armory (place where firearms are made) established in Springfield, Massachusetts by the US Congress in 1794. This armory produced rifles that were used as standard infantry weapons in the US.

Springfields rifles first produced in 1900 at the Springfield Armory (place where firearms are made) in Springfield, Massachusetts. They were adopted for use by the US Army in 1903 and then replaced as the standard infantry weapon by the Garand rifle in 1936. See also Garand Mark-1s in this glossary.

SPs abbreviation for suppressive persons. See suppressive in this glossary.

Spullenkov a made-up name.

spun (slang) in a state of mental confusion. And in those weaknesses they have—get totally interiorized and confused and spun.

(slang) in a state of mental confusion.

(slang) went into a state of extreme mental confusion.

(slang) went into a state of mental confusion.

spun in a slang term meaning in a state of extreme mental confusion; crazy. We can take a guy that's all enturbulated and spun in, going backwards and upside down and so forth and still stretch him out straight so he sounds—zung!—like a violin string pulled at both ends, you know?

a slang term meaning in a state of extreme mental confusion; crazy. We can take a guy that's all enturbulated and spun in, going backwards and upside down and so forth and still stretch him out straight so he sounds-zung!-like a violin string pulled at both ends, you know? -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

(slang) went insane.

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	(slang) went into a state of mental confusion.
	(slang) went into in a state of mental confusion.
spun-in X-2	a made-up designation for a type of being. Spun-in is a slang term meaning "in a state of mental confusion" or "insane."
spurious	not genuine, authentic or true; not from the claimed, pretended or proper source; counterfeit.
	not genuine, authentic or true; not from the claimed, pretended or proper source.
spur-of-the-moment	(adj.) a spur-of-the-moment decision or action is made or done suddenly without planning.
sputefy	(colloquial) dispute. And he said, "Well, didn't I argufy and sputefy enough?"
	(colloquial) dispute.
sputify	v. a coined word meaning to contend or argue about something. It is formed from the word spute, an obsolete form of dispute, used in some English and American dialects, and the suffix -fy, meaning to make or produce; cause to be.
	(colloquial) a coined word meaning dispute, especially about something petty or merely for the sake of disputing.
sputnik	any of a series of Soviet satellites, sent into Earth orbit, especially the first, launched in 1957. Russian for fellow traveler (of Earth).
	any of a series of Soviet Earth-orbiting satellites.
	any of a series of Soviet Earth-orbiting satellites. They can talk about lutniks and sputniks and all that sort of thing as having happened in this last decade but there was something else happened a little more important than that is man got his first toehold on the path to freedom, and I think that was important to man. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)
	any of a series of Soviet Earth-orbiting satellites. They can talk about lutniks and sputniks and all that sort of thing as having happened in this last decade but there was something else happened a little more important than that is man got his first toehold on the path to freedom, and I think that was important to

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man. ~~2~~Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

sputtelacate	a made-up word.
squad formation	a specific arrangement or positioning used by a small group (or squad), such as a squad of soldiers.
squalling	the condition or action of crying or screaming loudly and harshly.
square	<p>honest; direct. And we come to the conclusion that man has been running a tremendous avoidance of the subject of man, and if we have done anything we have simply broken through this avoidance and we have taken a square look. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)</p> <p>1) firmly; solidly. 2) (colloquial) completely; exactly.</p> <p>directly; exactly.</p> <p>honest; direct.</p> <p>(mathematics) the quantity obtained when a number is multiplied by itself. (Example 9 is the square of 3.) See also square root in this glossary.</p> <p>(mathematics) the quantity obtained when a number is multiplied by itself. (Example 9 is the square of 3.)</p> <p>organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order.</p> <p>settle, even or balance a matter, as by paying a bill, returning a favor or tying a score.</p>
square (around or up)	adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily. You were trying to square the thing up.
square (it all) up	<p>settle or adjust (it all).</p> <p>settle or adjust (it all). telex - a two-way teletypewriter service channeled through a public telecommunications system for instantaneous, direct communication between subscribers at remote locations.</p>
square (one) around	make (one) straight or right; satisfy (one).
square (something) all around	make (something) straight or right; satisfy (something).
square (something) up	adjust (something) harmoniously or satisfactorily. I haven’t got

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time to write down everything that has got to be written down to square this up so some of these things don't get released at the instant they're dreamed up.

settle (a matter, a situation, etc.) satisfactorily. But it's very interesting that much greater proportion of people in Scientology today favor a decent ethic level and favor ethics actions, weirdly enough, than are batting back against it because they see that this will square things up.

(colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settle (something) satisfactorily. . . . if I were you Mr. Jones, if I'm going to do anything for you at all, in fact, not only if I were you but you better— I'd sort of square it up and I'd check into a hotel for the next week or so while you're being processed. —Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

settle (a matter, a situation, etc.) satisfactorily. But it's very interesting that much greater proportion of people in Scientology today favor a decent ethic level and favor ethics actions, weirdly enough, than are batting back against it because they see that this will square things up. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

adjust (something) harmoniously or satisfactorily.

(colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settle (something) satisfactorily.

settle or adjust (something).

square (that) around make (that) straight or right; satisfy (that).

square (thi8) around to make (this) straight or right.

square around a coined variation of square away, meaning to put in proper order for use or action; to sort out, straighten up, organize or make ready. Square is used here figuratively to mean to do something to an exacting standard. Literally it means to make a thing have straight lines and right angles like a square.

adjust harmoniously or satisfactorily.

put in order.

square blocks (Americanism) areas bounded by streets or buildings on four sides; city squares.

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square minute	a minute multiplied by itself. This is meaningless as applied to minutes other than to exaggerate the size of the number involved.
square on the head, hit it right	said something that exactly described a situation or explained the cause of a difficulty. Variation of “hit the nail on the head.”
square root of the abstract	a humorous nonsense phrase.
square up	settle or adjust. . . . working together, using our own finances, squaring things up... –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957) settle or adjust.
square, by the	1. a coined phrase meaning in great amounts or by large increments. A square is the product obtained when a number is multiplied by itself; for example, in the statement “10 times 10 equals 100,” 100 is the square. The phrase by the square is used figuratively to show that something is progressing by large increases or jumps from one quantity to another. 2. a phrase used figuratively to show that something is exact, precise, extremely accurate, etc. The phrase is possibly an allusion to the straight lines and right angles of a square.
squared (someone) around	adjusted (someone) harmoniously or satisfactorily. Nobody ever brought him up to present time and squared him around or anything like that. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)
squared (something) around	made (something) straight or right; satisfied (something).
squared around	(colloquial) put in order. “Well, you want things all squared around and uh –and so on.” –CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957) adjusted harmoniously or satisfactorily. If you haven't got him squared around so that he can respond to the auditor, he of course can't answer any auditing question, so what's this technique worry? -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64) (colloquial) organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. adjusted harmoniously or satisfactorily. (colloquial) adjusted; fixed; healed. (colloquial) put (a matter) straight; settled satisfactorily.

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(colloquial) put in order.

(colloquial) put in proper order; tidied up; sorted out. A variation of squared away.

(colloquial) put in proper order; tidied up; sorted out.

(colloquial) put straight; settled satisfactorily.

made straight or right; satisfied.

squared away organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. If the field of the communication cycle with the auditing room and with the auditor is all solid ground, and if all of that is squared away, you can now worry about technique. -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)

(colloquial) ready; put in order. Now, we've tried a great many systems of getting these things squared away, and the system which we are now employing is in use at this moment and has proven very successful.

(informal) organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order. And we can tabulate these things and get them squared away.

(colloquial) gotten ready; put in order.

(colloquial) ready; put in order.

(informal) organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order.

organized or completed satisfactorily; put in order.

squared up made straight or right.

settled or adjusted.

squares it up acts like a square a person scorned because he is not in the know or, especially, not cognizant of, wise to or aware of the modern interests, activities, etc.; one who is or persists in being ignorant or unenlightened. In other words, the pc could have done the wildest and most incredible things on a process level without acquiring a dirty needle and gets a dirty needle the moment that the auditor gives them a bad time or chops them or squares it up or does an unsmooth action. -Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

acts like a square a person scorned because he is not in the know

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or, especially, not cognizant of, wise to or aware of the modern interests, activities, etc.; one who is or persists in being ignorant or unenlightened.

squaring (something) around making (something) straight or right; satisfying (something).

squawk box a loudspeaker in an intercom (a telephone-like apparatus with which members of an office staff, crew of an airplane, etc., can talk to each other). The squawk comes from the poor quality of sound usually associated with the loudspeakers in such a system (squawking or screeching) as well as, in its military origins, the continuous streams of orders (squawking or bitching).

a loudspeaker in an intercom (a telephone-like apparatus with which members of an office staff, crew of an airplane, etc., can talk to each other).

(slang) a speaker of a radio or telephone intercommunication system, as between rooms of a building.

Squeedunk Falls a made-up name for a place.

a made-up name for a location.

squeegee wipe (liquid) from a surface, as in washing windows, using a T-shaped tool (called a squeegee) with a blade of rubber, etc.

squick a made-up word, used in the lecture to mean move or budge.
-Editor.

a made-up word for a needle movement on the E-Meter.

squidge v. to press or squash together so as to cause a noise that sounds somewhat like sucking. The word comes from an imitation of the sound of something being squashed or oozing, as when something presses into soft mud.

squeeze; press together, so as to make a sucking noise. Used figuratively in this lecture.

squidwoof a made-up term.

squire a country gentleman in Great Britain, especially the chief landowner in a village or district.

squirrel cage a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used

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figuratively in this lecture. Your instruction is fast to the degree that you appreciate that this guy is walking around in a squirrel cage, and you try to get the data through to him somehow or another, the essential datum ...

a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean any situation that seems to be endlessly without goal or achievement.

a cage containing a cylindrical framework that is rotated by a squirrel or other small animal running inside of it. Used figuratively in this lecture.

a cylindrical cage in which squirrels are confined and which revolves as they move. Used figuratively in the lecture.

a cylindrical cage in which squirrels are confined and which revolves as they move. Used figuratively in this lecture.

a cylindrical cage in which squirrels are confined, and which revolves as they move. Used figuratively in the lecture.

squirrel track n. a reference to a runged wheel found in a cage for rats, squirrels or other small animals, which revolves as they run in it.

squirreled altered (its materials, procedures, etc.) from the original.

altered (its materials, procedures, etc.) from the original. Well now, that was 625 B.C. when that occurred. Buddhism squirreled when it went up into Tibet and became Lamaism, and many other branches and sects spread from that particular information. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

altered from the original (materials, procedures, etc.).

altered (its materials, procedures, etc.) from the original. ^—Pro TRs Transcript Glossary.

Squirrello a made-up name for a type of product. From squirrel, a slang word meaning to alter Scientology or indulge in offbeat practices.

squirrels individuals who alter (materials, procedures, etc.) from the original. We discovered, oddly enough, that this one was tougher to do than the rest of the drills, which is why the lamas-you know, they were the squirrels of Buddhism I've told you before; they took Buddhist stuff and corned it up —why they run this tremendous

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gradient scale. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

individuals who alter (materials, procedures, etc.) from the original.

Squirrelville-on-the-Coloradoa humorous reference to Colorado Springs, a city in central Colorado in the western United States. From 1950 until the early part of 1952, there was a squirrel group located in this city. See also squirrel in this glossary.

squirt gun also called a water pistol, a toy gun that shoots a stream of liquid.

a toy gun that shoots a stream of liquid. Also called a water pistol.

squizzle-wig a made-up word for an action.

squoze (dialect) squeeze.

humorous alteration of the word squeeze.

SS Constitution a United States passenger steamship, launched in 1950, measuring 683 feet (208 m) in length. As originally built, the ship carried 1,000 passengers and traveled the Atlantic. However, by the mid-1960s, Trans- Atlantic trade had drastically declined for all steamship lines and from 1968 until the early 1980s the Constitution was out of commission. Put back into service as a Hawaiian cruise ship, she remained in use until the late 1990s. In 1997 while on her way to a scrapyard in the Far East she started taking in water and sank in the Pacific Ocean.

SSO Staff Section Officer.

St. James edition a reference to an edition of an English version of the Bible prepared in England under King James I (1566–1625). In 1604, at a conference of churchmen, it was requested that the Bible be revised as it was thought existing translations were corrupt and at variance with the original. King James I took on the project and approved approximately fifty revisers to work on it. It was finally published in 1611 as the King James Version. Since this time, various revisions of this Bible have been made.

St. John's Wood a suburb north of London, England.

St. Luke the third book of the New Testament, telling the story of Jesus' life.

stack a pipe for the escape of the smoke or gases from combustion, as on a steamboat, locomotive or building.

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	a smokestack (a pipe for the discharge of smoke from a steamship, locomotive, factory, etc.).
stack of Bibles	see BIBLES, STACK OF.
stack, blow (one's)	(slang) lose (one's) temper or become uncontrollably angry; display (one's) fury as by shouting.
stack, blowing one's	(slang) losing one's temper or becoming uncontrollably angry, especially to display one's fury, as by shouting. And the pc is just blowing his stack and is upset, and we can expect everything going to hell in a balloon. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)
	(slang) losing one's temper or becoming uncontrollably angry, especially to display one's fury, as by shouting.
stacked deck	(slang) something prearranged dishonestly or so as to assure one's advantage fraudulently. From the practice of arranging a deck of playing cards secretly for cheating.
stacked up	accumulated; added up. You don't know what he's got stacked up where.
	accumulated; added up.
	(informal) compared, measured up. Well, he's got to get that stacked up and he's got to find out what are the important data—what are the important data and get those things arranged.
stacks up	adds up.
	adds up; accumulates.
stack-up	(slang) a piled-up mess.
Stader splint	a metal bar with projecting pins that are driven into the bone fragments of a break in order to prevent any motion of the fractured bone.
Staff Captain	the leading officer of Commodore's Staff Aides and the immediate senior of all FB activities. This post was directly answerable to the Commodore. It no longer exists on the Flag Bureaux org board. Forwarding of debrief via Action Aide, CO FB, Staff Captain, Commodore.
	the leading officer of Commodore's Staff Aides and the immediate senior of all FB activities. This post was directly

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answerable to the Commodore. It no longer exists on the Flag Bureaux org board.

staff of life something which serves as a basic support or essential element of life.

Staff Section Officer (SSO) (Division 5, Department 14) the person in the Qualifications Division who has total authority on what staff will be processed and trained and what they will be processed and trained on. The purpose of the post is to make real staff members. The SSO runs the Department of Personnel Enhancement. See also Department of Personnel Enhancement; Qualifications Division.

the staff member in the Qualifications Division of a Scientology organization responsible for seeing to it that staff members complete the training, Word Clearing, auditing and other actions they need. The SSO is the head of the Department of Personnel Enhancement.

the staff member in the Qualifications Division responsible to see that staff members receive the training, processing and other actions they need to become fully qualified and trained for their posts. The SSO is the head of the Department of Personnel Enhancement.

the person who is responsible for seeing to it that staff members complete the training, Word Clearing, auditing and other actions they need. The SSO is the head of the Department of Personnel Enhancement.

staff Status a number following the person's name on the org board that shows the state of administrative training of the individual as done in the Staff Training Section. Status numbers go from 0 for Temporary, 1 for Provisional, 2 for Qualified general staff member, and on up for the various executive grades. See also org board.

Staff Training Officer that staff member responsible for getting individuals through their programs on training, making full utilization of scheduled and other study time. They may have a Staff Training Officer.

that staff member responsible for getting individuals through their programs on training, making full utilization of scheduled and other study time.

Staff Training Officer (STO) the staff member responsible for getting staff through training which increases their ability to do their jobs.

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	the staff member responsible for getting staff through training which increases their ability to do their jobs. -If a Staff Status Zero staff member 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 provisional.
stage four needle	an E-Meter manifestation in which the needle 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 you say or the pc says changes it.
stage of the game, at (some)	at (some) time during an activity; at (some) point.
staggery	purposeless; wavering.
stair-step	a range of steps. He goes through it once, he can get through and he does fine, as I showed you that little stair-step. – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)
stake	a share or interest, as in property, a person, or a business venture. People who have no further stake in this universe, fade out to that point, and that is where they wind up; they don't own anything in the universe. a share or interest, as in property, a person, or a business venture.
stake for	a coined term meaning to place personal or emotional concern, interest or involvement in something. (informal) stand for; tolerate; allow.
stake, at	in danger of being lost; at risk. to be won or lost; in jeopardy; risked.
Stalin, Joseph	(1879 - 1953), Russian political leader. As general secretary of the Communist Party, he expelled those who opposed him and ordered the arrest and deportation to Siberia and northern Russia of tens of thousands of members of the opposition. He became premier of the Soviet Union in 1941, and established himself as virtual dictator.
Stalingrad Campaign	during World War II (1939–1945), Germany's campaign to capture the Russian industrial city of Stalingrad. The Germans attacked Stalingrad in August 1942 and a battle ensued, lasting

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for several months. The German army lost 300,000 soldiers, 90,000 of which were captured. The battle ended the Nazi advance into Russia and was the turning point of the fighting between the two countries.

Stalinists people who support or advocate the principles and ideas of Joseph Stalin (1879@1953), Russian revolutionary and head of the U.S.S.R. from 1924 to 1953.

around him by reason of his aberrations.

organism. [Definition of case] A person's case is the way he responds to the world

good, go away from it!" This is directly against the survival intention of the

standard bank the recordings of everything perceived throughout the lifetime up to present time by an individual except physical pain. From computer technology where all data is in a "bank."

recordings of everything perceived throughout the lifetime up to present time by the individual except physical pain, which is not recorded in the analytical mind but is recorded in the reactive mind. See also analytical banks and reactive mind in this glossary.

standard memory banks recordings in the analytical mind of everything perceived throughout the lifetime up to the present by the individual except painful emotion and physical pain, which are recorded in the reactive mind.

Standard Oil Company an oil business incorporated by John D. Rockefeller in 1870 which grew very rapidly, becoming one of the largest oil companies in the United States at the time. Standard Oil service stations were a common sight in the US at the time of the lecture.

Standard Operating Procedure a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. Extended and continued, it makes a Cleared Theta Clear. (Chapter 2, #16)

a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. Extended and continued, it makes a Cleared Theta Clear.

a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also Theta Clear in this glossary.

a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta Clear. See also auditor in this glossary.

a sequence of steps to be taken by the auditor to make a Theta

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Clear. See also auditor in this glossary. Therefore, you're studying two different subjects. You're studying (1) a process Standard Operating Procedure, Issue 2, not Issue 1.

Standard Operating Procedure 19~0 a standard technique which could be gone through by rote to get engrams. The Standard Operating Procedure LRH mentions in the lecture was developed and used in 1950.

Standard Operating Procedure Issue 3 a process for making Theta Clears which extended and continued makes a Cleared Theta Clear. For more information on this process see Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard. See also Theta Clear and Cleared Theta Clear in this glossary.

Standard Technology the exact processes and auditing actions laid down by L. Ron Hubbard and used for the invariable resolution of cases, taught in the organizations of Scientology and used without variation by all Scientology auditors. The term applies equally to Dianetics and its technology.

standardize compare with, test by or adjust to a standard (something established for use as a rule or basis of comparison in measuring or judging capacity, quantity, content, extent, value, quality, etc.).

standard-weight n. a designation used for piping. Pipes are rated by a system that uses a code to indicate such things as how much water and pressure a pipe was built to handle. For example, there are different weights for water pipes, standard weight, extra strong and double extra strong. Standard weight is most often used in houses as it is strong enough for the pressures it will undergo.

standing army an army maintained on a permanent basis, in peacetime as well as in time of war.

a permanently organized military force maintained by a nation.

standing on (one's) head (slang) accomplishing something easily.

standing wave (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, as in the vibration of a violin string.

stand-on-the-head n. a coined term meaning something that is easily accomplished. This is a variation of do something standing on one's head, literally meaning to engage in some activity while one is upside down, supported by his head. Figuratively, it means to show that

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whatever activity or job one is doing is so easy, one could do it while exerting the effort and skill necessary to stand on one's head. This expression is usually used when one believes something someone else is doing is quite simple.

(slang) something easily accomplished.

standpoint	the mental position, attitude, etc., from which a person views and judges things.
stands, hit the	arrived at places of business, specifically a booth, stall, etc., where goods are sold. arrived at places of business, specifically a booth, stall, etc. where goods are sold.
Stanislavsky school	(1836 - 1938) the acting methods of Konstantin Stanislavsky, a Russian actor and producer, also the co-founder and director of Moscow Art Theater.
Stanley	a brand name for the broad range of tools and hardware produced by American manufacturer, The Stanley Works. Established in the mid-1800s, the company became a world leader in hand tools such as hammers, screwdrivers, chisels and drills with production facilities in several different countries.
star fruit	the edible fruit of an evergreen tree native to southeast Asia; its fruit is crisp, longitudinally ridged, and star-shaped in cross section.. . . star fruit?
stark	sheer, utter, downright or complete.
stark staring crazy	wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. Every time somebody who is stark staring crazy comes near the organization or is brought in, lugged in one way or the other, by the relatives or something ... We don't ... we're not in this business, you see, but once in a while this happens. –Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957) (colloquial) wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed. wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed.
stark staring mad	(informal) completely mad or insane. ``Stark" means the fullest extent or degree, absolutely, utterly, completely. Staring literally means gazing fixedly with eyes wide open. They didn't used to have a film that responded to color, so it drove them absolutely stark, staring mad trying to get a tree light enough so that it looked like a tree, you know? When they made a picture of a tree,

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they had an awful time with this sort of thing. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

completely mad.

wholly insane, with eyes wide open and fixed.

star-plot	<p>n. a reference to a horoscope, a diagram or map of the heavens that shows the relative positions of the sun, planets and stars at certain times, such as when a person is born. Astrologers (people who supposedly tell fortunes by looking at the stars) believe that the positions of these bodies at the time of someone's birth influence his life, and thus they draw up horoscopes in an attempt to analyze a person's character and predict his future.</p> <p>(astrology) a chart or diagram of a zodiacal constellation or planet regarded as influencing human fate or destiny.</p>
star-rated check	<p>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. Also called star-rate checkout.</p> <p>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. Also called star-rate checkout.</p>
star-rated checkout	<p>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.</p> <p>a very exact checkout which verifies the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of the materials he is studying and tests his full understanding of the data and ability to apply it.</p>
star-rated checkouts	<p>very exact checkouts which verify the full and minute knowledge of the student of a portion of study materials and test his full understanding of the data and ability to apply it.</p>
stars	<p>symbols of value or excellence. Several processes in Intensive procedure were labeled as "four-star," "five-star," "eight star" or "ten-star" by LRH to spotlight them as especially valuable in relation to other processes.</p>
stars, bless your	<p>a variation of thank one's (lucky) stars, meaning to be very</p>

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grateful or thankful for something. This expression comes from the ancient idea that the stars influence the lives and destinies of men. Thus if something good happened to one, he could “thank the stars” for his good fortune.

(colloquial) be very grateful.

star-sight

an observation of a star taken with a navigating instrument to determine an exact position or direction. Well, it's true that they've evolved simpler methods of taking star-sights . . .

≡Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

an observation of a star taken with a navigating instrument. When navigating ships, one of the methods of finding one's location is through the use of heavenly bodies (such as planets and stars). At sea a navigator uses a special piece of equipment through which he looks at stars and measures their positions in relation to the horizon (the line where the sky seems to meet the earth). After taking several of these sightings, the navigator is able to calculate the position of his ship on the earth. Well, it's true that they've evolved simpler methods of taking star-sights, but their textbooks are so complicated that the first time I ever picked up a copy of the Naval Academy textbook on navigation, Dutton, I read the first four sentences, I read them again; they still didn't make any sense.

n. an observation of the position of a star, taken with a navigation instrument. In navigating, as on a ship, one uses the position of heavenly bodies to determine one's location. A star-sight is done with an instrument called a sextant, which allows one to observe and calculate exactly how high a star is in relation to the horizon and thus work out the ship's location.

Start, Change and Stop a process which addresses the three parts of control—start, change and stop.

start, change, stop

the cycle of action of this universe. This is also the anatomy of control. Almost the entire subject of control is summed up in the ability to start, change and stop one's activities, body and one's environment.

Start-change-stop

the cyde of action in this universe, which is also the anatomy of control. Almost the entire subject of control is surrnred up in the ability to start, change and stop one's activities, body and one's environment. See also cycle of action.

starter

an apparatus for starting a machine, especially an automobile.

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starting bar	<p>n. a metal bar on motorcycles, which sticks out on the side of the engine, and which is used to start the engine when pushed down by the foot of the rider. On older motorcycles the rider forcefully pushed the starting bar down with his foot and then turned the spark on (meaning to activate the mechanism, which provides a spark to ignite the fuel inside the engine). If the spark was on when the bar was kicked down, it could ignite the fuel sooner than expected and the engine could start, causing the bar to forcefully fly back up to its starting position. Electric push-button starters have since become common, largely replacing the starting bar.</p> <p>on older motorcycles, a metal bar which stuck out on the side of the engine. When forcefully pushed down with the foot it caused the engine to move into position for starting. If the spark was on at the time that the bar was kicked down, the engine could start unexpectedly, causing the bar to come flying back up, sometimes hitting and causing damage to the ankle from the force.</p>
stashed	(colloquial) put or hidden in a secret or safe place.
stat	<p>short for statistic. See statistic in this glossary.</p> <p>statistic. See statistic.</p>
state	a particular condition of mind or feeling.
state institution	a place maintained by the state for the care or confinement of people, as mental patients.
State of Emergency	<p>a condition assigned to a unit, subsection, section, department, division or an organization (but not to an individual) after consistently down statistics or numerous noncompliances or offenses. See also condition in this glossary.</p> <p>a condition assigned to a unit, subsection, section, department, division or an organization (but not to an individual) after consistently down statistics or numerous noncompliances or offenses. See also condition in this glossary. @Unless the staff member is part of a portion or an org that is under a State of Emergency, FIVE such reports can accumulate before Ethics takes any action.</p>
state of New Jersey, USA	Jersey City and Newark, just across the river from New York City. The skyway is named for Casimir Pulaski (1747–1779) a Polish patriot who served as a general in the American Revolutionary war.

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- state of the game, at (some) at (some) time during an activity; at (some) point. A variation of at (some) stage of the game.
- states “All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.” The second phrase is also an adaptation of a command given by Jesus in the
- “Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass [a brass instrument emitting sound], or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.”
- stateside (informal) to, toward or in the continental United States. He'd just flown in, you know, from stateside. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)
- (informal) to, toward or in the continental United States. He'd just flown in, you know, from stateside. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)
- (informal) to, toward or in the continental United States.
- statesman one who is a leader in national or international affairs.
- one who is a leader in national or international affairs. And then you wonder why statesmen fail and wars happen and things get worse and civilizations go by the boards, and why the Dominican Republic flag will be flying over the White House any day now.
- static something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all.
- something which doesn't have wavelength, so it is not in motion; it doesn't have weight, it doesn't have mass, it doesn't have length, breadth or an' of these things. It is motionlessness.
- having no motion. I
- something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all. And I refer you to Creation of Human Ability “Conceive a static.” –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)
- something which doesn't have wavelength, so it is not in motion; it doesn't have weight, it doesn't have mass, it doesn't have length,

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breadth or any of these things. It is motionlessness.

something which has no mass, no location and no position in time and which has no wavelength at all. (Introduction, #6)

something which has no mass, no location and no position in time and which has no wavelength at all. (Chapter 2, #9)

something which doesn't have wavelength, so it is not in motion; it doesn't have weight, it doesn't have mass, it doesn't have length, breadth or any of these things. It is motionlessness. -Lecture of 9 October 1951.

(1) fixed; unchanged. (2) an actuality of no mass, no wavelength, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, of locating itself or creating space, and in rereleting time.

(1) not changing. (2) something that has no mass, no location and no position in time, and which has no wavelength at all.

an actuality of no mass, no wavelength, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, of locating itself or creating space, and in rereleting time.

an actuality of no mass, no wavelength, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, of locating itself or creating space, and in re-relating time.

(electricity) short for static electricity, a stationary electric charge built up on an insulating material.

fixed; unchanged.

not changing.

something which has no motion; it has no width, length, breadth, depth; it is not held in suspension by an equilibrium of forces; it does not have mass; it does not contain wavelengths; it has no situation in time or space. Formerly a static was defined only as a motionless object which definition is not adequate, since an object—or 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

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	integral portion of motion.
statics	things which have no mass, no location and no position in time, and which have no wavelength at all. a branch of physics that deals with objects at rest or forces that balance each other.
stations	positions as per watch duties for an emergency. These are duties with specific locations on a ship, in addition to one's own org board post. social positions; ranks.
statistician	an expert in or compiler of statistics.
stats	statistics. short for statistics. See statistic in this glossary. short for statistics. See statistic in this glossary. -Students and TTC may audit staff who have Staff Status Zero, are under contract to the org and who have rising post stats. short for statistics. See statistic in this glossary. @It is almost commonplace for some junior to get totally tangled up in off-policy orders, fall on his head, have his stats crash and wind up in a mess.
Statue of Liberty	a giant statue on an island in the harbor of New York City; it depicts a woman representing liberty, raising a torch in her right hand and holding a tablet in her left.
status symbols	possessions, ways of behaving, etc., regarded as a mark of high social status.
statute book	a book containing the laws enacted by the legislature of a state or nation. --Random House 2nd Edition Unabridged (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
stauncher	stronger; more solidly made; more substantial. stronger; more substantial.
stay the course	to finish something in spite of difficulties. [ex - Working in sales is very demanding, and not many of our people stay the course.]
staying put	(colloquial) remaining in place or unchanged.

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steam	<p>the word steam is used in several expressions about power and energy. Steam is created by boiling water. Steam was once a very common source of energy for heating, running machinery and vehicles, etc. (see following entries in this glossary)</p> <p>let off steam to get rid of your anger or excitement in a way that does not harm anyone by doing something active. [ex - Daily physical exercise is a good way to let off steam.</p> <p>pick up steam 1. If an engine picks up steam, it gradually begins to go faster. 2. If plans, beliefs etc. pick up steam, they gradually become more important and more people become interested in them.</p> <p>run out of steam to no longer have the energy or the desire to continue doing something, especially because you are tired. [ex - The team began running out of steam near the end of the game.]</p> <p>under your own steam without help from anyone else. [ex - I'll get to the restaurant under my own steam.]</p>
steam, head of	<p>figuratively a build-up of emotional or physical energy that one has not yet expressed or used. It often refers to intense excitement, anger or determination that drives a person into explosive action. Literally it means a supply of steam which has been accumulated in a container ready for use in driving machinery, blowing a whistle, etc. In the late 1800s and early 1900s steam was one of the major sources of power for engines of all types. Steam, under great pressure, was collected for use in the generation of mechanical power. Head here refers to the pressure of this steam and more generally to the pressure of any confined body of gas or vapor.</p>
steam, under (one's) own	<p>without any help from others.</p>
steam, under one's own	<p>without any help from others. Now, having gotten that far, you've just gotten that far on your own steam! -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)</p>
steam, under your own	<p>without any help from others.</p>
steamed up	<p>(colloquial) made excited or angry; stirred up.</p> <p>stirred up or roused.</p>
steen	<p>n. an indefinite, but fairly large, number of something. Steen is probably an alteration and shortening of sixteen.</p>

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steeplechaser	one who rides in a horse race run over a prepared course, originally a horse race across fields, hedges, ditches and other obstacles. The term is said to have originated from the frolic of a party of foxhunters in Ireland who decided to race in a straight line to a distant steeple.
steersman	a sailor who steers the ship.
Stein, Gertrude	<p>(1874–1946) American author who developed a style of writing characterized by the repetition of simple words and the use of little punctuation. Stein moved from the USA to Paris in 1903, and her home became a gathering place for many leading artists and writers. She was a major influence on writers who were seeking new ways of expressing themselves. Stein attempted to apply to her writing the principles of cubism (a type of art in which the subject, rather than being represented as it appears in nature, is separated into abstract arrangements of cubes and other geometric forms), stressing the sound and rhythm of the words rather than their sense, simplifying and fragmenting words and using repetitions. The most wellknown line of Stein’s poetry is “Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose” from the poem Sacred Emily (1913).</p> <p>(1874 - 1946) American poet, novelist and critic. She was the subject of wide literary controversy in the 1920s because of her writing style, which was characterized by the use of words for their associations and sound, rather than for their literal meaning, and by an emphasis on the presentation of impressions and a particular state of mind rather than the telling of a story.</p>
Steiner schools	<p>schools based on the philosophical teachings of Austrian-born social philosopher and educator, Rudolf Steiner (1861–1925). In the early 1900s Steiner founded a spiritual movement and established a school in Switzerland to develop his philosophy, attempting to explain the world in terms of human spiritual nature, or a level of thinking independent of the senses. Subsequently several institutions and schools were created to forward his teachings and by the late twentieth century, more than 170 schools throughout the world existed.</p> <p>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</p>

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he characterized as a “school of spiritual science,” was built near Basel, Switzerland in 1913. Many different types of schools have grown out of Steiner's work.

the Waldorf school (near Stuttgart, Germany) and the “free high school for spiritual science,” (near Basel, Switzerland) founded by Austrian social philosopher Rudolph Steiner (1861 - 1925).

Steinways	persons like Henry Engelhard Steinway (1797 - 1871), US piano manufacturer, born in Germany. The pianos manufactured by his company, the Steinway company, were known for their quality. After his death, his son William ran the company. Through his efforts, the firm gained an international reputation as noted musicians were persuaded to use Steinway pianos.
stem	(obsolete) debate with oneself. stop, delay.
steno	short for stenographer, a person skilled in shorthand writing; specifically, the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter.
stenographer	<p>a person skilled in shorthand writing (any system of speed writing using quickly made symbols to represent letters, words and phrases), specifically the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter. (Chapter 1, #1)</p> <p>a person skilled in shorthand writing (any system of speed writing using quickly made symbols to represent letters, words and phrases), specifically the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter.</p> <p>a person skilled in shorthand writing (any system of speedwriting using quickly made symbols to represent letters, words and phrases), specifically the skill or work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter.</p> <p>person skilled in stenography, the writing down of dictation in shorthand and later copying it out in full, as on a typewriter. Shorthand is a system of special symbols for letters, words and phrases for taking notes and dictation rapidly.</p>

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stenographers	people skilled in shorthand writing; specifically, those skilled in the work of writing down dictation, testimony, etc., in shorthand and later transcribing it, as on a typewriter.
Step	any of the 8 steps of Clear Procedure. See Scientology Clear Procedure, Issue One in the appendix for full information on each of the Steps.
Step 6	<p>a processing procedure by which the preclear was actually creating the physical universe. It consisted of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. I'll show you some of the things that have defeated us in the past. Remember old Step 6? -Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)</p> <p>a processing procedure by which the preclear was actually creating the physical universe. It consisted of having the preclear make, with his own creative energies, a mock-up. See also mock (something) up in this glossary.</p>
Step I	<p>a case classification. A Step I is a case resolved with great ease and in a few minutes, no matter what is wrong with it.</p> <p>a label for a case which is able to accomplish Step I, Positive Exteriorizing, of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. See Procedures for Theta Clearing in the Appendix for a description of this step.</p>
Step IV	<p>a level of case in which the preclear is unable to locate the corners of the room easily with his eyes closed and must be started at "Step IV" of SOP 8. See also SOP 8 in this glossary.</p> <p>Ridge Running, a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information on this process see Issue 6-G "Procedures for Theta Clearing" in the appendix of this volume.</p> <p>Ridge Running, a step of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. See Procedures for Theta Clearing in the Appendix for a description of this step.</p>
step up	increase in amount or intensity.
Step VI	<p>one of a series of advanced processes of clearing at the time of this lecture.</p> <p>one of a series of advanced processes of clearing at the time of this lecture. See also Clear in this glossary.</p>

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the sixth step of an early Scientology procedure used to make Clears. Creative Processing was used as part of this step. See also Creative Processes in this glossary.

reference to Grade VI of the Classification and Gradation Chart in use at the time of this lecture. Auditing at this level addressed GPMs.

steppes	vast, treeless plains. I . vast, treeless plains.
stereoscopic	giving a three-dimensional visual effect.
sterling	m. of, relating to or characterized by sterling, the British currency, especially the pound. This term refer to those countries and areas that base their currency on sterling. In the early-1900s certain countries of the Commonwealth formed together to create the sterling area, and from 1931, until 1972, they pegged their exchange rates to sterling, or kept their reserves in sterling as opposed to gold or dollars, and transferred money freely among themselves. However, after Britain joined the European Economic Community in 1973, the sterling area drastically contracted and by 1980 the sterling area had ceased to exist. The word sterling is believed to have come from a medieval coin that was marked with a star.
stet	fixed, unalterable. From the printer's term stet, meaning “let it stand.” “let it stand” a printer's term used to indicate that matter previously marked for deletion is to remain.
stethoscope	an instrument for listening to sounds within the body, such as breathing and heartbeats. And the doctor was called, applied the mist test with the mirror, you know, and stethoscope to the heart and all that – very, very, very dead. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957) an instrument used by doctors to convey sounds from the heart, lungs, etc., to the ear of the examiner. an instrument used by doctors to convey sounds from the heart, lungs, etc., to the ear of the examiner. There are still stethoscopes and uncoiled bandages lying down on the front lawn from the battle that was fought there, and they’ve surrendered, and you send a little unit over to take care of this place, you see?

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an instrument for listening to sounds within the body, such as breathing and heartbeats.

- Stetson (trademark) a type of hat having a high crown and wide brim. From the name John B. Stetson, whose company made hats. And that's what they did to Stetsons. You can no longer really get a Stetson that's a Stetson.
- (trademark) a famous brand of felt hat with a broad brim and high crown, worn especially in the western US.
- a trademark for a type of hat having a high crown and wide brim.
- (trademark) a type of hat having a high crown and wide brim. From the name John B. Stetson, whose company made hats.
- a trademark for a type of hat having a high crown and wide brim. That's what they did to Stetsons. You can no longer really get a Stetson that's a Stetson.
- Stevens, Mary a made-up name for a person.
- Stevens, Phyll a staff member at the time of this lecture.
- Steves, Dr. Richard (Dick) former staff member of the Founding Church and Doctor of Scientology from the 1950s.
- steward the person in charge of the affairs of a large household, who supervises the kitchen and servants, manages the accounts, etc. They bear the same resemblance as the duke and a steward, see? A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
- stewpot a prostitute.
- Sthil abbreviation for Saint Hill. See Saint Hill in this glossary.
- abbreviation for Saint Hill. See Saint Hill in this glossary. - [Distribution at top of issue] Sthil Students
- abbreviation for Saint Hill. See Saint Hill in this glossary. @[Distribution at top of issue] Sthil Students
- stick (or stand) out (up) like a sore thumb see SORE THUMB, STICK (OR STAND) OUT (UP) LIKE A.
- stick at, more (persons or things) than (one) can shake a (colloquial) very many; more (persons or things) than (one) can count. This will lose more games than you can shake a stick at.

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(colloquial) very many; more (persons or things) than (one) can count.

very many; more than (one) can count.

stick at, more (persons or things) than you can shake a (colloquial) very many; more (persons or things) than you can count. And I've lately watched you falling in-falling in more pits and walk into more bear traps on this one subject than you can shake a stick at.

stick at, shake a (informal) take notice of.

stick, on a (slang) as something special or extraordinary. From the once-novel practice of putting hot dogs, ice cream, etc., on wooden sticks.

stick, pull back on the a reference to a pilot pulling back on the control lever (stick) of an aircraft to cause it to climb into the air, as is done when taking off. The stick controls a plane's upward and downward movement; when pulled back, the plane goes up and when pushed forward, the plane goes down. It also controls the rotation of the aircraft and when moved to the left or right, the plane rotates in that direction accordingly.

stick, something on a a coined term meaning someone or something very remarkable, or special in some way; someone holding a high position or who is held in high regard. The word something refers to a person, fact or thing that has considerable value or consequence. Something on a stick may be a variation of on the stick, meaning to be skillful, effective, etc., which possibly comes from to be high up the stick, a British expression from the nineteenth century meaning to be very successful in one's job or to be highly placed in one's profession.

(slang) something special or extraordinary. From the novel practice of putting hot dogs, ice cream, etc., on wooden sticks.

sticking my chin out doing something dangerous or risky.

sticks and stones may break my bones reference to an old rhyme, often repeated by children ``Sticks and stones May break my bones, But names can never hurt me."

reference to an old rhyme, often repeated by children / "Sticks and stones / May break my bones, / But names can never hurt me."

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sticks up there like a very, very, red, sore thumb	looks very much out of place. A variation of the phrase sticks out like a sore thumb.
sticky plaster	same as 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.
stiff as a poker	see POKER, STIFF AS A.
stilbestrol	short for diethyl stilbestrol, a synthetic preparation possessing estrogenic properties. It is used in the treatment of menopausal disturbances and other disorders due to estrogen deficiencies.
Stillson wrench	a trademark for a wrench with an adjustable L-shaped jaw that tightens as pressure is applied to the handle. It was originally designed in 1869 by American inventor Daniel Stillson (1830–1899). A wrench is a tool consisting of an adjustable gripping device (similar to jaws with teeth) on a handle. One uses it for such things as holding and turning pipes or other round objects. Wrenches of various sizes and types are made under the Stillson brand name, all with a similar design.
stimuli	things that incite to action or exertion or quicken action, feeling, thought, etc. things that rouse a person or thing into activity or energy or that produce a reaction in an organ or tissue of the body. things that rouse the mind or spirit or incite to activity.
stimulufi-re~ponse	given a certain stimulus, something will automatically give a certain response.
stimulus-response	of or having to do with a certain stimulus automatically giving a certain response. So now we're going to invent and study a spiritless individual who consists of neurons, bones, blood and sinew, and stimulus-response mechanisms, but no soul... of or having to do with a certain stimulus automatically giving a certain response. something which, given a certain stimulus, will automatically give a certain response. (Chapter 14, #2) the action or condition in which a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy) automatically

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creates a certain response. They're going on a total basis of stimulus-response and nothing else. ⇐Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

the action or condition in which a certain stimulus (something that rouses a person or thing to activity or energy) automatically creates a certain response. They're going on a total basis of stimulus-response and nothing else. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

1. things which, given a certain stimulus, will automatically give a certain response. (Chapter 2, #12) 2. the environment of the thetan activating ridges to make them activate the body.

of or having to do with 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 giving a certain response. Now, there's-a mechanical stimulus-response sort of thing is liable to add up in this thing too, but that's not what's doing it. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

1. things which, given a certain stimulus, will automatically give a certain response. 2. the environment of the thetan activating ridges to make them activate the body.

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 giving a certain response.

of or having to do with a certain stimulus automatically giving a certain response.

of or having to do with 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 giving a certain response.

given 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), something will automatically give a certain response.

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 giving a certain response. But there's this animated structure that kind of fires off on a stimulus-

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response. ¹Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

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 giving a certain response. But there's this animated structure that kind of fires off on a stimulus-response. ²Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

of or having to do with 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 giving a certain response. A logical person has thoughts, each one of which bears a resemblance to the last one, and that's kind of aberrated because it's stimulus-response thinking.

Stimulus-response given a certain stimulus, something will automatically give a certain response.

stink (informal) are disgustingly inferior.

(slang) a noisy fuss or row; disturbance.

(slang) are no good or of low quality.

(informal) are disgustingly inferior. It is, however, rather typical of free peoples that their governments stink. ¹Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

(informal) are disgustingly inferior. It is, however, rather typical of free peoples that their governments stink. ²Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

stinker (slang) a very difficult task, problem, etc. That's a stinker, isn't it? – CCH Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)

(slang) a thing that is very difficult.

(slang) a very difficult task, problem, etc.

stir (slang) a prison.

stirred up incited or provoked.

stitches, into into a state of uproarious laughter.

into a state of uproarious laughter. Find out what state that

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	government really is in, and then watch the newspapers for the measures which that government is taking. You'll go into stitches.
stitches, ruin (one's)	a coined phrase meaning to laugh so hard as to make one's stitches break. Stitches are those separate lengths of thread used to hold the skin or flesh (of a wound or incision) together during healing.
stitches, ruin your	(informal) laugh so hard that the sides ache; have a fit of laughing hard. Variation of the phrase in stitches.
stock exchange	a place where stocks and other securities are publicly bought and sold; an association of dealers conducting such business according to fixed rules.
stock in trade	any resources, practices or devices characteristically employed by a given person or group. No, truly enough, in a world where science and scientific secrets are the stock in trade of the militarist, one has to be alert to the fact that developed scientific information such as that in Scientology continue to be free, continue to be available. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind N July 1957)
	any resources, practices or devices characteristically employed by a given person or group.
stockade	an enclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.
stockmen	persons who own or raise livestock.
stocks	a former instrument of punishment consisting of a heavy wooden frame with holes for confining the ankles and, sometimes, the wrists of an offender. Enough victims would have been deposited on their doorstep for them to start erecting the stocks and the whipping posts. –Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)
	former instruments of punishment consisting of heavy wooden frames with holes for confining offenders' ankles and, sometimes, their wrists. -Webster's New World Dictionary.
Stoicism	a philosophy that flourished in ancient Greece and Rome. Stoics were people who maintained or affected the mental attitude advocated by the Stoics, a Greek school of philosophy, founded by Zeno about 308 b.c., holding that human beings should be free from passion and calmly accept all occurrences as the unavoidable result of divine will.

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Stoics	people who maintain or affect the mental attitude advocated by the Stoics, a Greek school of philosophy, founded by Zeno about 308 b.c., holding that human beings should be free from passion and calmly accept all occurrences as the unavoidable result of divine will.
stomach trouble, 206	on, 85 relationship between affinity,
Stone Age	a prehistoric period when people used tools and weapons made from stone.
stone-blind	completely blind. An auditor can go stone-blind on a meter. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
stone-blind	<p>totally blind. Used figuratively in the lecture. But because everybody has gone stone-blind on this because Einstein has said quite the contrary, don't you see, now they've got to have some weird idea and actually it might interest you to know that they have finally abolished light. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>m. totally or utterly blind, physically unable to see. The word stone as used here means very, completely, and is added to intensify the word blind. Literally stone-blind means as blind as a stone. This term can also be used figuratively to describe one who is unable to perceive or observe. It dates from the 1300s though its origin is unknown.</p> <p>completely blind.</p>
stoneboat	n. a flat-bottomed heavy wooden sled used for transporting or removing stones and other heavy articles. A stoneboat can also be used for smoothing tilled soil, breaking clods, etc., after weighing it down, such as with a heavy rock.
stonemason	a person who cuts stone to shape and uses it in making walls, buildings etc.
stonewalled	<p>(informal) blocked, stalled or resisted intentionally.</p> <p>(informal) blocked, stalled or resisted intentionally. Now, the auditor who specializes in this phrase should be stonewalled “I just don’t understand what you said.” “I didn’t understand you.” - - ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle</p>
stop	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

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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. And of course, what an organist has to know who is up in the field of engineering and design and so forth—this circus organist, Kit Francis, for instance, hasn't any "stop." —Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

in a pipe organ, a graduated (arranged in a series of steps, as from shortest to longest) set of pipes which produce lower to higher tones of the same quality. An organ normally has several such sets of pipes, each set constructed to produce a different quality of sound. For example, some stops sound like flutes, some sound like horns, some sound like stringed instruments, etc. 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. "Well, actually the stops on his organ do not agree, I'm sure, with what it says on the stops and he's pulled out most of the stops—he's thrown them away.

Stop-C-S

Stop-Change-Start, a Scientology process in which the auditor has the preclear stop his body and then change his body and then start his body, in that order.

Stop-Change-Start, a Scientology process in which the auditor has the preclear stop his body, and then change his body and then start his body, in that order. —HCO Training Bulletin of 30 November 1956.

a process which specializes in stopping the body. See also SCS in this glossary.

a variation of Start-Change-Stop which specializes in stopping the body.

a process which specializes in stopping the body. See also SCS in

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this glossary. We are now going to run what is called Stop-C-S, but also known as Stop Supreme.

stops	pull out all the stops to do everything you possibly can to make something happen and succeed. [ex - The organization pulled out all the stops for its founder's birthday celebration.]
store by, setting (so much)	having (so much) regard or esteem for; valuing (so much).
storm warnings	(sailing) visual and radio warnings given of approaching gales and storms. The visual signals vary from country to country. In the US, for example, pennants and flags are hoisted to indicate dangerous sea conditions.
storm, raise a	figuratively, to create commotion, excitement, etc. Raise here means to bring into action or existence, produce, and storm refers to a vehement outburst of excitement, emotion, etc.
storm, took (one) by	captured (one) by a sudden or very bold attack.
story being	look before you leap.
Story of Philosophy, The	<p>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. See also Durant, Will in this glossary. For instance, Will Durant in writing The Story of Philosophy and attempting to clarify philosophy, and so on, if he's still alive, actually spent the entire latter part of his life in seclusion in California ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)</p> <p>the title of a book, published in 1926, and written by American author and historian Will Durant (1885–1981). The book explains the central ideas of the world's greatest philosophers and tells of their lives. Despite the fact many critics and scholars condemned the book for its simplified style, easily comprehensible to the average reader, The Story of Philosophy proved enormously popular. It eventually sold millions of copies in more than a dozen languages.</p>
straight	(slang) free from using narcotics.
straight as a die	in excellent condition; with no flaws or rough spots. A die, as used in this phrase, is a tool or device used for molding, stamping, cutting or shaping; such a tool must itself be very precisely formed and accurate in order to produce an acceptable result when used.

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straight face	a face or expression that shows no emotion, humor, etc.
straight memory	same as Straightwire. See Straightwire in this glossary.
Straight Memory	same as Straightwire. See Straightwire in this glossary.
	Straightwire, a technique of direct memory which occasionally keys out (causes to drop away without erasing) engrams. See also straightwire in this glossary.
straight up	1. a coined variation of straight off, meaning at once, immediately, without deliberation, preparation, etc. The origin of this phrase is unknown. 2. truthfully, really, honestly, etc. (colloquial) truthfully; really.
straightaway	a straight and level stretch of highway. And then you take this car around that turn. And then you take this car up that next straightaway. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957) a straight and level stretch of highway.
straighten out	make or become less confused, easier to deal with, etc.
straight-out	straightforward; direct.
strait	a narrow passage of water connecting two large bodies of water.
straitjackets	coatlike devices that bind the arms tight against the body; used to restrain persons in a violent state.
strait-laced	narrowly strict or severe in behavior or moral views.
Strange Interlude	a play written by American playwright Eugene O'Neill (1888–1953). The play tells of a woman who ritualistically acts out her roles as mother, mistress, wife, daughter and friend. It was revolutionary in length and
Strategic Air Command	a U.S. Air Force command charged with international strikes, especially nuclear attacks.
Strategic Intelligence	intelligence which is gathered for use in the formulation of national and international policy and military plans. It includes collecting data about the intentions and capabilities of foreign nations. Of the three categories of intelligence, tactical (for combat operations), counterintelligence (stopping the efforts of an enemy's intelligence agents) and strategic, Strategic Intelligence (sometimes called national) is the broadest in scope.

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- Stravinsky Igor Stravinsky (1882 - 1971), Russian composer, widely considered one of the greatest composers of the twentieth century.
- straw that breaks the camel's back the final thing that when added to a bad or unpleasant situation, causes failure, ruin, etc.; there is a limit to everyone's endurance. This expression dates from the mid-1800s and alludes to the idea of an overloaded animal being given one slight additional weight.
- straw that breaks the pc's back, the a humorous variation of the straw that breaks the camel's back. See camel's back, the one that broke the in this glossary.
- straw, at the drop of a a coined variation of the expression at the drop of a hat.
- stream of consciousness ((data found in Tape #289/290 Verified Transcript 5111C26 An Analysis of Memory and Human Aberration and Psychosomatic Illness—Part I Of course, today he's the “normal” man. They've all been taught this. They've been taught that there's such a thing as “stream of consciousness.” That's wonderful. You have one thought, another thought is going to follow it inevitably; and they just keep following each other, just like that, through a man's lifetime—he can't do anything about it. That's great. It's not true, except in a person who's pretty badly aberrated. NOTE NOT AN APPVD DEFN
- a manner of writing in which a character's thoughts or perceptions are presented as occurring in random form, without regard for logical sequences, sentence structure, distinctions between various levels of reality or the like.
- Street & Smith a large American publishing company established in the mid-1800s which put out a large number of periodicals and pulp magazines in the late nineteenth and early-mid-twentieth centuries, such as Astounding Science Fiction magazine and Unknown magazine.
- an American publishing company established in New York in 1855 by Francis S. Street and Francis S. Smith. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Street & Smith published a series of dime novels, including “Nick Carter” stories. See also Carter, Nick in this glossary.
- street drugs drugs which are sold or distributed on the streets, rather than by prescription.

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street piano	<p>a rudimentary mechanical piano played on the streets and operated by turning a crank or handle. Immediately after you hear this ``good" people action, the next tune that you hear being played on the out-of-tune street piano is just ``If we just could audit all of the cases in the Academy, why then, you see, they would all be able to audit." -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)</p> <p>n. a rudimentary mechanical piano that was fitted with wheels, was operated by turning a crank and could be played on the streets. Such instruments are said to have been first made in London, England, in the early nineteenth century.</p> <p>a large music box that is made to play tunes by turning a crank.</p>
stress analysis	(engineering) the theoretical or experimental study of the stresses within a mechanical structure in relation to its function.
stretch, at	a possible coined variation of at full stretch, meaning using all of one's energy and strength; working as hard as possible. Stretch here means strained exertion; tension or strain of mental or physical powers.
stretching (drawing, etc.) a bow	see BOW, STRETCHING (DRAWING, ETC.) A.
stride	to take something in your stride to not allow something to annoy, embarrass, or upset you.
stride, take in	to deal with calmly; cope with successfully.
strife	fighting or quarreling.
strike a blow at	to have a harmful effect on people's behavior or beliefs. [ex - This latest research strikes a blow at the foundations of psychiatry.]
strikes	incidences of concerted (mutually arranged or agreed upon) refusal by employees to go on working, in an attempt to force an employer to grant certain demands, as for higher wages, better working conditions, etc.
string a long bow	a variation of draw a long bow, exaggerate. A longbow is a large bow drawn by hand, as that used by English archers from the 12th to the 16th 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.
string a long bow at (something)	see LONG BOW AT (SOMETHING), STRING A.

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string, on the	in reserve; specifically, encouraging the attention of one of the opposite sex after one has decided to reject that person or while one has another boyfriend or girlfriend.
stringing a longbow	see LONGBOW, DRAWING (STRINGING, PULLING, SHOOTING, ETC.) A.
strings	<p>pull strings to secretly use your influence with important people in order to get what you want or help someone else. [ex - I think I can get you the job if I pull a few strings.]</p> <p>conditions or limitations attached to a plan, offer, etc.</p>
stripes	<p>any of various strips of cloth or braid worn on the sleeve of a military uniform to indicate rank, length of time of service, etc.</p> <p>any of various strips of cloth or braid worn on the sleeve of a military uniform to indicate rank, length of time of service, etc. Or as I did to one fortunate individual—he's fortunate because he found this out—he said, "I wonder if I have any right at all to wear these five stripes on my sleeve." -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p>
stripped	took something completely (often violently) from a person or thing so as to leave in a destitute or powerless state.
stroboscopic	of or having to do with a stroboscope, an electronically regulated discharge tube that can emit extremely rapid, brief and brilliant flashes of light; used in high-speed photography, the theater, etc.
stroke	<p>a blockage or hemorrhage of a blood vessel leading to the brain, causing inadequate oxygen supply and, depending on the extent and location of the abnormality, such symptoms as weakness, paralysis of parts of the body, speech difficulties, and, if severe, loss of consciousness or death.</p> <p>a blockage or hemorrhage of a blood vessel leading to the brain, causing inadequate oxygen supply and, depending on the extent and location of the abnormality, such symptoms as weakness, paralysis of parts of the body, speech difficulties, and if severe, loss of consciousness or death.</p>
strokes, 148	and, 73
struck dead	pierced, stabbed or cut (a person, etc.) with a sharp weapon to the death. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Structiron	a reference to a Struktiron set, a children's construction kit that

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consists of especially designed metal shapes (each with many holes along their length to receive bolts) that can be used for constructing small models of buildings, cars, aircraft, etc. The child uses the basic metal pieces, the accompanying nuts and bolts and other motorized parts to build different types of models or things to play with.

Stuart, James	a field staff member for Saint Hill during the late-1960s.
stuck	an E-Meter needle action where the needle looks stiff. It can indicate harmful energy or force in the reactive mind on such subjects as betrayal, anger, being stopped or stopping, hate, fixed attention, failed help, refused help, terror and failure. See also E-Meter and reactive mind in this glossary.
stuck-magluck	a made-up rhyming phrase meaning very stuck.
stuck-McGluck	a coined term meaning extremely stuck.
studded	(of things) scattered over the expanse or surface of.
Student Administrator	(Division 4, Department 10) the person responsible for overall upkeep, inventory and supplying of courseroom materials as well as student ifies, student Pc folders and invoice verification and logging of students.
Student Examiner	<p>in a Scientology organization, the staff member who verifies that students have completed their checksheets and have met the requirements of the course.</p> <p>the person in the organization who verifies that students have completed their checksheets and have met the requirements of the course.</p>
Student Manual, The	<p>a basic handbook of auditing procedure for all student auditors, written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1957 but never published. It might only be a copy of The Student Manual, which will be out in a month or so and which is ... which are all the facts of Scientology. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)</p> <p>a basic handbook of auditing procedure for all student auditors, written by L. Ron Hubbard in 1957 but never published.</p>
studiously	zealously; wholeheartedly; deliberately.
Study Tapes	a series of lectures by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of study technology. These tapes are studied on the Student Hat checksheet. Now, that '64 technology managed to stay on the

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Study Tapes utterly unused until we suddenly started to dust it off and put it in picture book form and began to issue it in the recent series.

a series of recorded lectures given by L. Ron Hubbard which cover his breakthroughs on the subject of study and lay out his development of study technology. See also study technology in this glossary.

a series of recorded lectures given by L. Ron Hubbard which cover his breakthroughs on the subject of study and lay out his development of study technology.

a series of lectures by L. Ron Hubbard on the subject of study technology. These tapes are studied on the Student Hat checksheet.

study tech	the know-how and tools to be able to study and apply the materials of any course, as developed by L. Ron Hubbard.
study technology	<p>a precise technology on how to learn any subject, consisting of breakthroughs developed by L. Ron Hubbard as a result of extensive investigation into the problems of teaching others. Study technology is based on laws that underlie all learning. It delineates the barriers which block a person's ability to grasp information and provides precise methodologies to overcome those barriers. It is the first fully workable approach to teaching people exactly how to learn.</p> <p>a precise technology on how to learn any subject, consisting of breakthroughs developed by L. Ron Hubbard as a result of extensive investigation into the problems of education. Study technology is based on laws that underlie all learning. It delineates the barriers which block a person's ability to grasp information and provides precise methodologies to overcome those barriers. It is the first fully workable approach to teaching people exactly how to learn.</p>
stuff-in-trade	a variation of stock-in-trade, meaning the tools, equipment or apparatus necessary to or used in the conduct of a trade or business; also, the goods and materials kept for sale by a shopkeeper, dealer, etc.
Stuka dive bomber	a German single-engine, two-seater military airplane used before and mainly during World War II (1939–1945) by the German Air Force. Stukas could carry one 1,100 pound (500kg) bomb or one 550 pound (250 kg) bomb plus two smaller ones. To drop the

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bombs, the pilot would take the plane into a near vertical dive at its target and, while still diving, release the exploding projectiles and only then pull into a straight flight for escape. Both the planes and the bombs were fitted with a device that produced an unearthly screaming sound during its dive. The Stuka's appearance, its screaming dive and bombing accuracy made its attacks especially terrifying. The planes however were relatively slow and most of them were destroyed during the early years of the war by the faster fighter planes of the British Air Force. Stuka is an abbreviation of Sturzkampfflugzeug, the German word for dive-bomber.

a German two-seated dive bomber used by the Luftwaffe (German air force under the Nazis) in World War II.

stumble-bum	(slang) bum. See also bum in this glossary.
stumbling block	an obstacle or hindrance to progress, belief or understanding.
stunt	a feat to attract attention; an act showing boldness or skill.
stunt man	a person skilled in acrobatics, etc. who takes the place of an actor when dangerous scenes involving falls, leaps etc. are filmed.
stunty	showing skill or daring; tricky.
stupidified	a humorous variation of the word stupefy.
Stutz	a line of racing and sports cars produced by American automobile manufacturer Harry C. Stutz (1876–1930). Stutz established the Stutz Motor Car Company in the early 1900s. One of the earlier models produced by the company included the Stutz Bearcat, an open-topped car which could travel at speeds of more than 80 miles (128.7 km) per hour. Later models of the bearcat featured convertible tops and windshields and could attain speeds up to 100 miles (160.9 km) per hour.
Stygian	<p>like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture. “Well,” he says, “the mice could accumulate in the belfry, and the cobwebs stretch across the door, and not a breath of air would ever stir the dust in this Stygian gloom.” – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61)</p> <p>like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead; dark, gloomy.</p> <p>like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead.</p>

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like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture.

of or like the river Styx (one of the rivers of Hades) and the mythical world of the dead. Used figuratively in this lecture.

sub-0	pertaining to Scientology material below Grade 0, that level of auditing culminating in the ability of a person to communicate freely with anyone on any subject.
Suba-hooba-hooba	a humorous reference to Subud, 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.
subatomic	of or pertaining to the inner part of an atom or to a particle smaller than an atom.
subcaliber machine gun	referring to a submachine gun, a lightweight automatic weapon designed to be fired from the shoulder.
subcaliber machine guns	referring to submachine guns, lightweight automatic weapons designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip.
subgrade	of a subordinate level in a scale (as of rank or quality).
subjective	<p>proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. A subjective process is an out-of-sight, in-his-own-mind process, or "think" process. Now, those are the first seven steps of CCH and just about all a fellow needs have there until he goes into the subjective processes. – CCH Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)</p> <p>proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. A subjective process is an out of sight, in-his-own-mind process, or "think" process.</p> <p>proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind, as opposed to objective (of or having to do with a material object as distinguished from a mental concept, idea or belief). I'd had a particularly great subjective reality on this.</p> <p>proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. The Invent, Assign, Recall Processes are subjective processes. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)</p>

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	proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind.
	of, affected by or produced by the mind or a particular state of mind; of or resulting from the feelings or temperament of the subject, or person thinking; not objective; personal.
	proceeding from or taking place in an individual's mind. A subjective process is an out-of-sight, in-his-own-mind process, or “think” process.
subjective process	an out-of-sight, in-his-own-mind process, or “think” process.
subjectively	in a way that proceeds from or takes place in an individual's mind. ≡HCOB 2 November 1957.
	in a manner which proceeds from or takes place in an individual's mind.
sublimate	(psychology) divert the energy of (an emotion or impulse arising from a primitive instinct) into a culturally higher activity.
sublimation	elevation to a higher state or plane of existence; transmutation into something higher, purer or more sublime.
	(Freudian 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.
submachine gun	a lightweight, automatic or semiautomatic firearm fired from the shoulder or hip.
submotivated	a made-up word from the prefix sub meaning “under, beneath, below, from beneath” and motivated meaning “incited or impelled.”
	a made-up word from the prefix sub meaning “under, beneath, below, from beneath” and motivated meaning “incited or impelled.” Not buried, unconscious, submotivated, libidoicated, bypassed symbolizations of the left-hind ruddy rod, which we therefore graph and say, “It's all mysterious and you can't understand you, so therefore we can own you.”
submucosa resection	n. a surgical operation performed on the center partition inside the nose that separates the two nostrils, performed to correct blockage causing breathing difficulty. Submucosa refers to an inner layer of

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	connecting tissue and resection is the act of removing all or part of an organ or tissue.
subnatter	a coined term from sub- meaning ``secondary, subordinate" and natter, meaning ``fault-finding; griping." And instead of saying ``TR 4" cheerily, and going on with the session, he says ``Natter, subnatter." -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)
suborned	<p>induced, by underhanded or unlawful means, to commit a misdeed; corrupted. So that I think that the way the leisure class and the upper class was wiped out in England and suborned was not through any political revolution; I just think they educated them to death. ⌘A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>made disloyal; corrupted. So that I think that the way the leisure class and the upper class was wiped out in England and suborned was not through any political revolution; I just think they educated them to death. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p>
subscribers	persons who agree to receive and pay for a service.
substantiated	supported with evidence; proven.
subterfuges	<p>plans, actions or devices used to hide one's true objective, evade a difficult or unpleasant situation, etc.</p> <p>plans or actions used to hide one's true purposes, get out of something unpleasant, etc.</p>
suburbs	districts lying immediately outside a city or town, especially smaller residential communities.
subverted	made weaker or corrupted, as in morals.
subvolitional	<p>below the level of volition (conscious choice; decision). The actual GPM is a subvolitional intention which is way downstairs. -Flattening a Process (19 Mar. 64)</p> <p>below the level of volition (conscious choice; decision).</p>
subzero	<p>pertaining to Scientology material below Grade 0. See the 1965 Classification and Gradation Chart in the Appendix. Now, they might have found some of our subzero material, if they'd continued to research.</p> <p>pertaining to Scientology material below Grade 0. See the 1965 Classification and Gradation Chart in the Appendix. Now, they might have found some of our subzero material, if they'd</p>

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continued to research. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

below zero on the Classification Gradation and Awareness Chart of Levels and Certificates. A copy of this chart can be seen in the appendix of this volume.

below zero on the Tone Scale. See the Tone Scale in the appendix of this volume.

subzero scale see minus zero in this glossary.

subzero tone scale that portion of the tone scale which begins below 0.0 (body death) and extends all the way down to -40.0 (total failure). It is applicable only to a thetan.

subzero Tone Scale that part of the Tone Scale below zero. See the Tone Scale in the appendix of this volume.

the band below zero on the Tone Scale, applicable only to a thetan himself. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. See also subzero Tone Scale in Scientology 8-80 for additional data.

Success Officer the person responsible for interviewing all individuals completing services and receiving their success stories.

Success Through Communication Course a basic Scientology course consisting of drills which help a person increase his ability to guide and control communication in any social, business or other situation.

succinctly clearly and briefly stated.

clearly and briefly.

succumb Succumbing is the ultimate penalty of nonsurvival activity. This is pain. Failures bring pain and death.

the failure to survive. Succumbing is the ultimate penalty of nonsurvival activity. This is pain. Failures bring pain and death.

that state or condition characterized by a yielding or submitting to overpowering forces; put simply, it is a state where one is giving in or giving up.

to yield or submit to an overpowering force; give in or give up.

give way (to); yield; submit.

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of or having to do with the failure to survive.

the opposite of survive; the point marked by what one might call the death of the consciousness of the individual.

yield or submit to an overpowering force or overwhelming desire; give in or give up.

not wanting to survive, not the opposite side of survive. Survival is totally bound up simply in, as far as a thetan is concerned, confronting. If something survives, he can confront it and if something doesn't survive, he can't confront it.

succumbing	failing to survive.
sucker	a person easily cheated or taken in. (informal) a person easily cheated, deceived or imposed upon.
suckers	(slang) persons easily cheated or taken in. If you look at the private attitude of a professional salesman, you get somebody who believes the world is composed totally of stupid suckers. (slang) persons easily cheated or taken in.
Sudrow	Lyle Sudrow, a well-known actor and Scientologist at the time of this lecture, who had audited Games Processing.
Sudrow, Lyle	Scientologist and well-known radio and television actor during the mid-1900s.
Suez crisis	reference to a crisis concerning the Suez Canal, a canal in northeastern Egypt that connects the Mediterranean and Red Seas. For many years this canal had been open to ships of all nations in peace and war. This changed in 1956 when the president of Egypt nationalized the company that controlled the canal and excluded Israeli shipping from the canal. England and France began bombing Egypt the next day, and Russia threatened intervention on the side of Egypt. See also Red Sea in this glossary.
Suf Mohammedan cult	a reference to the Assassins. (Suf here is possibly a reference to Sufism, a form of Islamic mysticism in which Muslims seek direct personal experience with God to discover the nature of divine love and knowledge. It derives from the Arabic term for a mystic, Sufi, which in turn derives from suf, meaning “wool,” supposedly a reference to the woolen garments worn by early

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Sufis. Mohammedan means of or relating to Mohammed (570–632, Arab prophet and founder of Islam] or Islam, the religion or Muslims.)

suffer to allow; permit; tolerate. Parson “Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live!”

suffering Godfrey an exclamation of surprise, dismay or disgust. Godfrey is a euphemism for God.

sufficient present time cause and New Era Dianetics auditing

suffix meaning ie a surgical operation. l anchor buoy a floating object employed as an aid to mariners to mark the position of a ship™s anchor after letting it go.

Sufi an ascetic Muslim mystic an adherent of Sufism (ascetic Islamic mysticism originating in the 8th century and developing, esp. in Persia into a system of elaborate symbolism of which the goal is communion with the deity through contemplation and ecstasy.) There are hakims and sad apples and Sufis and bug-jumps and jujus and AMA doctors, and bums and tramps amongst the witchcraft and so on, medicine men amongst the Indians, all this sort of thing. – Effective Auditing (9 Nov. 61) [Webster’s Third New International Dictionary] GLOSSARY HOW TO SET UP A SESSION AND AN E-METER E-METER INSTRUCTION FILM #5 L. RON HUBBARD To assist in your understanding of this film, words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the film; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary. Further Scientology® terms which are unfamiliar to you can be looked up in either the Dianetics® and Scientology Technical Dictionary or Modern Management Technology Defined. The context from the film is included at the end of each definition for reference.

sugar pills pills made of ordinary sugar, given as medicine to a patient merely to humor him.

suit yourself (spoken) used to tell someone they can do whatever they want to, even though it annoys you.

suits actions to secure justice in a court of law; attempts to recover a right or claim through legal action.

satisfies; meets the demands or needs of.

Suki-riotrist a humorous variation of the word psychiatrist.

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Suleiman the Magnificent	Suleiman I (ca 1496–1566), sultan of the Turkish Empire. He is generally considered the greatest of the sultans, under whom the Turkish Empire reached its height. His military, educational and legal reforms earned him the name “Suleiman the Lawgiver.” He was fond of pomp and splendor, and was a lavish patron of the arts and of literature. See also Turkish Empire in this glossary.
sulfa	any of a group of chemical compounds with antibacterial properties.
sulfathiazole	<p>n. one of a family of medical drugs containing sulfur dioxide (a colorless, nonflammable gas that is used for such purposes as disinfecting, manufacturing chemicals, preserving fruits and vegetables, and making drugs). Knowledge of the benefits of drugs containing sulfur dioxide (known as sulfa drugs) dates back to the early 1900s. It was not until the 1930s, however, that the medical possibilities of such drugs were studied sufficiently to permit their broad application in medicine. As one of the earliest sulfa drugs to be put into general use, sulfathiazole proved powerful in retarding the growth of certain bacteria and was administered for such infections as venereal disease. It could be injected as a solution, taken by mouth, or applied locally as a powder or ointment. Sulfathiazole however was largely replaced by other drugs considered to be more effective and which had less side effects.</p> <p>a sulfa drug which is from a family of drugs containing sulfur dioxide generally powerful in checking the growth of certain bacteria. Sulfathiazole was earlier used in treating gonorrhea and pneumonia.</p>
sulfur	a pale yellow substance that burns with a blue flame and a stifling smell, used in making gunpowder and matches, medicines, insecticides and other products.
sulfuric acid	an oily, colorless, very strong acid formed of hydrogen, sulfur and oxygen.
sullen	gloomy and unresponsive from resentment or bad temper.
Sullivan Law	a gun-registration law enacted in Albany, New York, USA, in 1911, named for its chief sponsor, New York politician Timothy D. Sullivan. The law required that a person have a permit to purchase a handgun, plus a license to possess it. Within one year after enactment of this law, murders increased eighteen percent in New York State.

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originally a gun-registration law enacted in New York in 1911 requiring owners of handguns to be registered and licensed. Since then the term has become a synonym for "gun registration" in this country.

originally a gun-registration law enacted in New York in 1911 requiring owners of handguns to be registered and licensed. Since then the term has become a synonym for "gun registration" in the United States.

Sullivan, Frank a squirrel in the early 1960s.

a squirrel, who in the early 60s mailed literature and otherwise attempted to spread the false idea that virtually everyone had been subjected to pain-drug-hypnosis.

Sullivan, Frank Aloysius George Q. joking reference to Frank Sullivan, a squirrel, who in the early 60s mailed literature and otherwise attempted to spread the false idea that virtually everyone had been subjected to pain-drug-hypnosis.

sultan a ruler in a Moslem country.

the ruler of any certain Muslim countries.

Sum Gum War Sue Up a nonsense phrase used as an example of a preclear origination. This is possibly a variation of Subgum Wonton soup, a Chinese soup prepared with mixed vegetables, such as water chestnuts and bean sprouts, and dumplings stuffed with minced pork (or chicken) and spices.

summary court (US Military) short for summary court-martial, a court-martial composed of one commissioned officer, authorized to try minor offenses against military law. See also court-martials in this glossary.

summary court's counsel counsel for a summary court-martial the least formal military court, consisting of one officer for judging minor offenses.

summated added together; totalled; summed up.

summons an official order to appear in court, specifically to respond as a defendant to a charge.

Sumner lines lines plotted on a chart by a ship's navigator in order to determine the ship's position at sea when no land is within sight. This type

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of navigation was developed in 1837 by American ship captain Thomas H. Sumner (1807– 1876). Using this method, three points are plotted on the chart using calculations based on how long and in which direction the ship has traveled, along with at least one sighting of a star or other heavenly body. With the use of these three points, lines can be drawn showing the direction and position of the ship.

lines drawn on a navigational chart using a systemized method of finding a ship's position by means of a sight. Named after Captain Thomas H. Sumner who discovered the method in 1837.

Sun 121 a reference to the sun in the center of the solar system containing Earth.

Sun Builders a made-up name for a club.

Sun King nickname of King Louis XIV of France, due to the magnificence of his court and the palace of Versailles, which he had built. See also Louis in this glossary. Badly organized group, but it nevertheless was organized to some slight degree and so could take down the products of the Sun King, and vast history and France, the court language of the world and so forth, all went by the boards.

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.

nickname of King Louis XIV of France, due to the magnificence of his court and the palace of Versailles, which he had built. See also Louis in this glossary.

Sun Tzu Chinese military strategist and general who lived around the fourth century B.C. Sun Tzu was the author of The Art of War, the earliest known book on military tactics and military science, containing tactics and strategy for rulers and commanders, as well as dissertations on intelligence, counterintelligence and the different types of secret agents.

sun, moon and stars, under (or in) thea coined variation and intensification of the phrase, under the sun, meaning on Earth; in the world, used to add emphasis to a statement.

sun, moon and stars, under the a variation of under the sun, meaning ``on earth; in the world," and used to add emphasis to a statement.

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a variation of under the sun, meaning ``on earth; in the world,"
used to add emphasis to a statement.

on earth; in the world. And all of a sudden, at that moment, it
dawned on me with a tremendous crash that I had been very
arrogant and that I really didn't know all there was to know under
the sun, moon and stars on the subject of photography. ¶Studying
Introduction (18 June 64)

on earth; in the world. And all of a sudden, at that moment, it
dawned on me with a tremendous crash that I had been very
arrogant and that I really didn't know all there was to know under
the sun, moon and stars on the subject of photography.

a variation of under the sun, on Earth; anywhere. So if you ignore
these six things and try to go on auditing cases, no process under
the sun, moon and stars is going to work. –Out- Tech (21 Sept.
65)

on Earth; in the world. Except you actually can take this thing and
redesign all there is to organizations, organisms, races, species,
everything else under the sun, moon and stars.

on Earth; in the world. Well, if an individual was terribly
significant about everything under the sun, moon and stars, you
could, of course, work up significance into some kind of an
educational subject. ¶A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a variation of under the sun, on Earth; anywhere.

on Earth; in the world.

on earth; in the world.

on Earth; in the world. A variation of under the sun.

see sun, under the in this glossary.

sun, moon, or stars, under the on earth; in the world.

Sunday Expectorial a made-up name. Every once in a while somebody rushes up to
me and says, "Can't we have an ad in the Sunday Expectorial?"
or something like this and, "It only costs sixty-four quid or a
couple of thousand dollars or something of this sort.

a made-up name for a newspaper.

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Sunday school of a school, now usually in connection with a church, for religious instruction on Sunday.

Sunday Times a British weekly newspaper founded in 1822 that has a color magazine supplement. He's taken design photography now, and in the- in the big Sunday Times magazine section- he had an article in there a couple of Sundays ago and I know he just laughed like mad when he published that lead picture in there. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a large circulation British weekly newspaper founded in 1822, which has a color magazine supplement contained within it. Published in London, it is known worldwide for its coverage of British politics and the arts and also has an internationally famous book review section (The Times Literary Supplement) as well as sections covering style, travel, etc. This guy is a headliner, see? He's taken design photography now, and in the- in the big Sunday Times Magazine section- he had an article in there a couple of Sundays ago and I know he just laughed like mad when he published that lead picture in there. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a large circulation, British weekly newspaper founded in 1822 and published in London. Known worldwide for its coverage of British politics and the arts, it also has numerous supplements including the Sunday Times Magazine, a color magazine containing interviews and covering fashion.

a British weekly newspaper founded in 1822. The "pictorial" was a color magazine supplement to the Sunday Times, brought out in 1962. Sunday Times pictorial up here, it's stuck in 1914, man. -Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

a British weekly newspaper founded in 1822. The "pictorial" was a color magazine supplement to the Sunday Times, brought out in 1962.

Sunday@Monday line also called dateline, 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. From the Sunday@Monday line to the Sunday@Monday line, all the way around the world, you see the American civilization going out as a vanguard to American activity. -Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

also called dateline, an imaginary line drawn north and south

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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. From the Sunday@Monday line to the Sunday@Monday line, all the way around the world, you see the American civilization going out as a vanguard to American activity. ♫Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

Sunday-Monday line a reference to the International Dateline, an arbitrarily set, imaginary line drawn north to south on the Earth's surface through the Pacific Ocean, which by international agreement is the point where travelers change dates. The date just west of the line is one day later than the date just east of the line; hence, when it is Sunday on the east side, it is Monday on the west. When one travels across this line, he either adds a day to his calendar or subtracts a day.

also called dateline, 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. It goes from pole to pole, from a Sunday-Monday line straight around to the SundayMonday line. -Sec Checks in Processing (12 Dec. 61)

also called dateline, 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.

Sundays, long day of a humorous variation of a month of Sundays meaning an indeterminately great length of time.

Sundays, month of an indefinitely great length or period of time; practically never. The origin of this phrase is uncertain though it may come from the fact that in older times (the 1800s, when this phrase originated), Sundays were days where, for a "well-brought up" person, no games were played and no flippancy was allowed. For one who was very spirited (like a young person or child) these days seemed to drag out and go on forever. Thus a month of Sundays (thirty of them) would truly be a long time for such a person.

sundering breaking or tearing apart; severing.

sunk duck see DUCK, SUNK.

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sunny side of, on the on the right side of, i.e. less than.

Sunset Boulevard1	a famous street in Hollywood, California, USA. Sunset Boulevard is almost twenty-five miles (40.2 km) long and travels from downtown Los Angeles to the Pacific Ocean.
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Sunshine Rundown a special auditing step done by Clears after they attest to having attained the state of Clear. See also Clear and rundown in this glossary.

Super 8 a motion picture film that measures 8 millimeters (.31 inches) in width. Super 8 was designed so that it had a fifty percent larger image area than former 8-millimeter film and thus produced higher-quality images and color. It also had a magnetic strip on which sound could be recorded. This film became popular for producing educational and industrial films and began to replace earlier 8-millimeter film in the 1960s.

Super Bowl

[illegible]

super race a race of pure Aryans (non-Jewish Caucasoids, Nordics, etc.) which Adolf Hitler dreamed of creating as the future master race to rule for a thousand years as the third German Empire or Third Reich. See also Hitler in this glossary.

supercargo an officer on a merchant ship who acts for the owner or owners in the acceptance or discharge of cargo, and who serves generally as the business agent of the owner or owners on a particular voyage.

super-duper (slang) very great; colossal.

superfluity superabundance; excess.

a superabundant or excessive amount.

superimposed put, laid or stacked on top of something else.

superman a superior being conceived as the product of human evolution.
What did this interesting fellow “Sneezy” write about, huh? He

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wrote about the “superman.”

a superior being conceived as the product of human evolution.

supernatural of, pertaining to or being above or beyond what is explainable by natural laws or phenomena. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89

super-receive, tune up the heterodyne so that it will figuratively, to make adjustments in something already operational so as to greatly improve or refine its performance. Super- means exceeding the normal limits. Receive means to pick up electronic signals and convert them into sound or pictures. To tune, as used here, means to adjust radio instruments or circuits to the desired or proper performance. A heterodyne is a type of receiver in which incoming radio signals are changed in certain ways so that they can be easily reproduced and amplified as audible sounds.

Supers short for Supervisors. See Supervisor in this glossary.

super-sultan potentate-God-help-us a made-up name for a very important person.

Supervisor see Course Supervisor.

short for Course Supervisor. See Course Supervisor in this glossary.

Course Supervisor 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.

short for Course Supervisor 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.

the person in charge of a course and its students. The job of the Supervisor is to ensure that his students duplicate, understand and apply the materials of the course being studied. See also duplication in this glossary.

same as Course Supervisor.

short for Course Supervisor 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

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course being studied. -Six is achieved by Instructors and Supervisors consistently.

short for Course Supervisor 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. @Six is achieved by Instructors and Supervisors consistently.

Supervisor's Code the code governing the actions of Course Supervisors. It has been found that anytime a Supervisor broke one of these rules, to any degree, the course and training activities failed to function properly.

supinely inactively, passively or inertly.

supplants takes the place of.

takes the place of; supersedes, especially through force or plotting.

supplication the act of begging humbly and earnestly.

the act of making a humble request of; petitioning earnestly.

supposition something supposed; assumption.

something that is supposed; assumption; hypothesis.

Suppress to squash, to sit on, to make smaller, to refuse to let reach, to make a person uncertain about 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 a suppressor.

suppression a harmful intention or action against which one cannot fight back. Thus when one can do anything about it, it is less suppressive. Suppression in its most fundamental sense is knocking out the beingness or location of another or others. See also suppress in this glossary.

a harmful intention or action against which one cannot fight back. Thus when one can do anything about it, it is less suppressive. Suppression in its most fundamental sense is knocking out the beingness or location of another or others.

the act of suppressing. Suppress means to squash, to sit on, to make smaller, to refuse to let reach, to make a person uncertain

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about reaching, to lessen in any way possible to the harm of the individual and for the fancied protection of a suppressor.

a harmful intention or action against which one cannot fight back. Thus when one can do anything about it, it is less suppressive.

suppressive

tending to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. We discovered that an organization can be pounded by the public in the form of one, two, three, four suppressive people, you see—this sounds like the public, you know; these are the blokes that specialize in “Everybody says!”—“Everybody thinks!”—don’t you see—into believing that they mustn’t charge anything for their services.

a person who possesses a distinct set of characteristics and mental attitudes that cause him to suppress other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. Also called antisocial personality. Ah, you're no suppressive.

(1) (modifier) suppressing or tending to suppress. (2) (noun) short for suppressive person. See suppressive person in this glossary.

(1) suppressing or tending to suppress. (2) a person, a being or a group of beings that is suppressive. See also suppress in this glossary.

short for suppressive person, someone who possesses a distinct set of characteristics and mental attitudes that cause him to suppress other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. There are many other facts which don't coordinate with regard to this and that is because study is a very fruitful field for a suppressive.

short for suppressive person a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. Something like this Well let’s just make sure we don’t get any suppressives aboard.

(1) tending to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. (2) same as suppressive person. See also SP in this glossary.

acting to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group.

same as suppressive person. See also SP in this glossary.

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short for suppressive person a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous.

short for suppressive person, a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. “Suppressive person” is another name for the “antisocial personality.”

tending to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group.

(1) tending to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. @But suppressive persons and groups have specialized in caving people in. (2) same as suppressive person. See also SP in this glossary. @And it is a common action of suppressives to spread upset and dissatisfaction by saying they are leaving.

suppressive acts actions or omissions undertaken knowingly to suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. (Such actions are high crimes and result in dismissal from Scientology and its organizations.)

acts calculated to impede or destroy Scientology or a Scientologist; actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists. Suppressive acts are clearly those covert or overt acts 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 person a person who possesses a distinct set of characteristics and mental attitudes that cause him to suppress other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. Also called antisocial personality.

a person who suppresses other people in his vicinity. A suppressive person will goof up or vilify any effort to help anybody and particularly knife with violence anything calculated to make human beings more powerful or more intelligent. The whole rationale of the suppressive person (SP) is built on the belief that if anyone got better, the SP 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

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time, so just fights. 3 S&Ds a procedure in which 3 processes are run to locate and handle the suppressive elements in a pc's life.

a person who possesses a distinct set of characteristics and mental attitudes that cause him to suppress other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. Also called antisocial personality. [Definition of PTS, gone] a person who is in some way connected to and being adversely affected by a suppressive person.

a person who suppresses other people in his vicinity. A suppressive person will goof up or vilify any effort to help anybody and particularly knife with violence anything calculated to make human beings more powerful or more intelligent. A suppressive person is not somebody with horns, it is a person who has had a counter-postulate to the person being handled. But a suppressive person who is routinely suppressive in life and trying to keep people from getting well is a social menace. The whole rationale of the suppressive person (SP) is built on the belief that if anyone got better, the SP 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 stuck in a past 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. See also postulate in this glossary.

a person who suppresses other people in his vicinity. A suppressive person will goof up or vilify any effort to help anybody and particularly knife with violence anything calculated to make human beings more powerful or more intelligent. The whole rationale of the suppressive person (SP) is built on the belief that if anyone got better, the SP 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.

a person who actively seeks to suppress or damage Scientology or a Scientologist by suppressive acts. See also high crimes in this glossary.

a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment act*ity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. "Suppressive person" is another name for the

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"antisocial personality."

a person who suppresses other people around him. A suppressive person will goof up or speak badly of any effort to help anybody and particularly attack with violence anything calculated to make human beings more powerful or more intelligent. You want to see the picture of a suppressive person, look at an org board of a military organization.

a person who actively seeks to suppress or damage Scientology or a Scientologist by suppressive acts. See also High Crimes in this glossary.

a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. "Suppressive person" is another name for the "antisocial personality."

a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous.

a person who suppresses other people in his vicinity. A suppressive person will goof up or vilify any effort to help anybody and particularly knife with violence anything calculated to make human beings more powerful or more intelligent. The whole rationale of the suppressive person is built on the belief that if anyone got better, the SP 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.

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suppressive person (SP)	a person who seeks to suppress, or squash, any betterment activity or group. A suppressive person suppresses other people in his vicinity. This is the person whose behavior is calculated to be disastrous. “Suppressive person” is another name for the “antisocial personality.”
Suppressville	a made-up name for a town.
supranational	of, for, involving or over all or a number of nations.
Sups	short for Course Supervisors. See Super in this glossary.
Surangama Sutra	a reference to the Shurangama Sutra, a collection of the teachings of Gautama Buddha (563–483). Sutra is the common designation for all the religious, moral and philosophical discourses of Buddha. The Shurangama Sutra, compiled in a famous Buddhist university in north India, is considered the most important of the many sutras that exist.
surcharge	<p>an additional or excessive load or burden.</p> <p>an additional or excessive load or burden. ^T The Dynamics of Life Glossary Final approval 30.3.90 The auditor's dynamics are equal to or less than the engramic surcharge in the preclear.</p>
surgeon general	the chief general officer or admiral in charge of the medical department of the US Army, Air Force or Navy.
surgical	pertaining to or involving manual or operative procedures.
surrealist	of or pertaining to surrealism, a modern movement in art and literature, in which an attempt is made to portray or interpret the workings of the unconscious mind as manifested in dreams it is characterized by an irrational, fantastic arrangement of material.
surrender with sword hilts reversed	a coined phrase meaning to yield or surrender to an enemy. The phrase comes from the action of literally turning the hilt (handle) of one’s sword around and handing it to the enemy as a token of one’s surrender.
surreptitiously	secretly; stealthily.
survival	<p>an impulse to persist through time, in space, as matter and energy. It is a condition susceptible to nonsurvival. If one is "surviving," one is at the same moment admitting that one can cease to survive, otherwise one would never strive to survive.</p> <p>an impulse to persist through time, in space as matter and energy.</p>

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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. When one thinks of survival, one is apt to make the error of thinking in terms of "barest necessity." That is not survival. Survival is a graduated scale with infinity or immortality at the top and death and pain at the bottom.

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.

survival of the fittest the process or result of natural selection. Natural selection is a process fundamental to evolution as described by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century. By natural selection, any characteristic of an individual that allows it to survive to produce more offspring will eventually appear in every individual of the species, simply because those members will have more offspring.

survival, 26, 189 Twelfth Act, 197

suspended in favor of Scientology Four. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63) 1, k

suspense, held in maintained in a state of mental indecision.

sustenance that which sustains life; nourishment; food.

Suzie Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. I pulled an awful dirty trick on Suzie one night. -CCH.- Steps 1-4 Demo (7 July 1957)

Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard.

Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. Last night Suzie was calling off for you just any read that came along, naturally. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)

Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. And one early dawn here the other day, Suzie and I whipped out the form of presentation of a proper bulletin or a piece of data.

Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. Last night Suzie was calling off for you just any read that came along, naturally. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)

Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. Well, I was down in Australia, and all of a sudden, why, four people blow up in

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Suzie's face. 1Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of L. Ron Hubbard. Well, I was down in Australia, and all of a sudden, why, four people blow up in Suzie's face. 2Why People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

Suzie Belle a nickname for Mary Sue Hubbard. Belle is a feminine name and means a pretty woman or girl; often, one who is prettiest or most popular.

Svengali a person who completely dominates another, usually with selfish or sinister motives. After the evil hypnotist of the same name in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Mauriere.

a sinister Hungarian musician and hypnotist in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Maurier. A young artist's model in Paris (Trilby O'Ferrall) falls into the hands of Svengali and becomes a great singer under his mesmeric influence, but loses her voice when he suddenly dies of heart failure.

of or having to do with a person who completely dominates another, usually with selfish or sinister motives. After the evil hypnotist of the same name in the novel Trilby (1894) by George Du Mauriere.

swallow your pride to ignore your feelings and do something that is very embarrassing for you. [When Ken lost his job he had to swallow his pride and borrow money.]

swami a title of a Hindu religious teacher.

a wise man or sage.

lord; master a Hindu title of respect, especially for a Hindu religious teacher.

mystic; of hidden meaning or nature; mysterious.

Swami Bami Hospital a made-up name for a hospital.

a made-up name for a hospital. But it doesn't matter whether you have a staff member, a department, a section, a division, a little unit detached out to take care of the Swami Bami Hospital that the medical profession has just surrendered.

a made-up name for a hospital.

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swami hat	n. a reference to a turban, a headdress worn mainly by men of Eastern nations, consisting of a long cloth of silk, cotton, etc., wrapped around a small cap or wound directly around the head. A swami is a title for a Hindu religious teacher.
swamis	lords; masters a Hindu title of respect, especially for a Hindu religious teacher.
swamp	be overcome or overwhelmed; become ruined. overcome, overwhelm; ruin. an overwhelm, especially by an excess of something. -Random House Second Edition Unabridged Dictionary.
swamp root oil	same as Indian Swamp Root Oil.
swamp worker	n. a reference to a swamper, a person who cuts down trees in a swamp or one who clears roads of underbrush and felled trees for lumberjacks, especially in a swamp, so that logs can be hauled out.
swamped	overcome or overwhelmed. overcome or overwhelmed; ruined.
swamped up	(figurative) plunged or sunk as if in a swamp or in water; overwhelmed with difficulties. The low-ARC potential gets swamped up. -Two-Way Communication (1 Nov. 54) cleared out. (figurative) plunged or sunk as if in a swamp or in water; overwhelmed with difficulties.
swamp-up	a cleaning up or clearing out; a moving out of the way or road. a clearing out.
Swan Theater	a theater built in London, England, around 1596 accommodating approximately 2,000 people. The theater was one amongst several that were built in London towards the end of the 1500s and early 1600s and is believed to have been the largest of the time. This period is noted for the life of William Shakespeare (1564–1616) who wrote for and acted in some of the theaters. The last known mention of the Swan; however, is in 1632.

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swank	fashionable or elegant; grand. stylish; elegant.
Swanson, Great God	a made-up name for a god.
swap	(colloquial) exchange; trade.
swapping	(colloquial) exchanging; trading.
swash	pig-wash (garbage, table scraps, etc., mixed with liquid and used for feeding pigs); also wet refuse or filth. Used figuratively in this lecture.
swath	figuratively, a long broad strip or belt of something. A swath is the whole sweep or reach of a scythe, or the cut of a mowing machine; as well as the path or passage so cut. a long strip, track or belt of any particular kind.
swath, cut a	attracted notice; made an impression.
sway	sovereign power or authority; rule; dominion.
swear on a stack of Bibles	see BIBLES, SWEAR ON A STACK OF.
sweat	don't sweat it (spoken) used to tell someone not to worry about something. no sweat (spoken) used to say that you can do something easily. [ex - Are you sure you can do it on time? No sweat.] a condition of eagerness, anxiety, impatience, etc.
Sweat Program	a program developed by L. Ron Hubbard which involved having a person exercise by jogging or running while wearing a rubberized sweat suit to assist in sweating (for the purpose of getting rid of LSD residues lodged in fatty tissue).
sweat will roll off	characterized by effort and strain or hard work. This phrase alludes to someone working extremely hard at something and sweat rolling off of their body as a result.
Swede	a native of Sweden.
Swedish calisthenics	a type of calisthenics developed in Sweden in the nineteenth century by Swedish trainer Per Henrik Ling (1776–1839), originally used to strengthen the healthy and bring quick recovery

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to injuries, dislocations, bruises, etc. Calisthenics are exercises consisting of free movements with or without the use of apparatus, emphasizing rhythm and fluidity of motions. They include twisting, swinging, kicking, jumping, and specialized movements such as push-ups and sit-ups.

exercises or free movements done largely without apparatus.

sweeping of great scope; comprehensive.

sweeping the boards see BOARDS, SWEEPING THE.

swell (slang) first-rate; excellent; a generalized descriptive term of approval.

swelled up puffed up with pride.

Swift .220 see .220 SWIFT.

Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745), English poet, satirist, political writer and clergyman, also known as Dean Swift, from his post as dean (head clergyman) of St. Patrick’s Cathedral in Dublin, Ireland. Swift, along with other writers of his time, was concerned with the rate at which the English language was changing and whether his works would still be intelligible in years to come. In an effort to resolve this he submitted a proposal to the Earl of Oxford entitled “A Proposal for Correcting, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue.” In this proposal he complained about the imperfections of the language and stated in many instances it offends against every part of grammar. His solution was to set up an Academy for English, although this never got off the ground. During his life, he also wrote many works including Gulliver’s Travels which tells of the voyages of a ship’s doctor, Lemuel Gulliver. Additionally, he wrote a considerable number of poems, one of which (entitled On Poetry), reads in

Swillbilly, Dr. a made-up name for a doctor.

swim, into the actively engaging in current affairs, social activities, etc. Union Station is first and foremost a process which takes the individual out of obsessed oneness and puts him into the swim again. - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

actively engaging in current affairs, social activities, etc.

swimmingly easily and with success.

with great ease or success.

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swindlers	persons who cheat or defraud.
swine over a cliff, bunch of	a reference to a story in the Bible in which Jesus meets two men who are possessed by demons. The demons are very fierce and block the path for others to travel. When Jesus comes upon them, however, they beg that if he is going to force them out of the bodies of the men, to send them into a herd of swine (pigs) that are nearby. Jesus tells them to go and they leave the men and go into the swine. The swine then, all at once, run violently down a steep bank and into a lake where they all drown.
swing by	to visit a place or person for a short time, usually for a particular purpose. [ex - I'll swing by the grocery store on my way home.]
swing, in	going on without reserve or restraint.
swing, in the	in complete and active operation; going on without reserve or restraint.
swinish	m. characterized by intense or relentless inquisitiveness. Swinish refers to the nature or character of a swine (commonly known as a pig). Swine are one of the most intelligent of farm animals, are relentlessly inquisitive and are dedicated to rooting things out. For example, swine are employed by man to find and dig up the hard-to-find truffle, a buried, fleshy fungus considered to be a rare culinary delicacy.
Swinkopf	a made-up name. a made-up name for a person.
swirling turban and the spinning thetan, gentlemen of the	reference to persons such as whirling dervishes, members of any various Moslem orders of ascetics (ones who lead a life of austere self-discipline, especially as an act of religious devotion or penance), which employ whirling dances and the chanting of religious formulas to produce a collective ecstasy.
Swishback, Mrs.	a made-up name.
swishing	moving with a hissing sound like that produced by a switch or similar slender object moved rapidly through the air or an object moving swiftly in contact with water.
Swiss Guards	Swiss mercenaries who fought in various European armies from the 15th to the 19th century. They were put at the disposal of foreign armies by the Swiss government in diplomatic treaties.

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Swiss watch	a reference to the watches made in Switzerland, a country renowned for hundreds of years for the meticulous, high-quality, precise workmanship of their watches.
switch horses in the middle of the stream	to adopt or change over to a new course of action while in the middle of another; to make new plans or choose a new leader during a crisis or in the middle of an important activity. This phrase comes from the action of trying to change horses while one is crossing a river or stream, which is not only difficult, but could also be dangerous. It became famous when Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865), President of the United States during the American Civil War (1861–1865), used it in an official address. He stated that although certain people were dissatisfied with his conduct of the war, they had renominated him, and the best thing was for him to remain as president rather than for them to “swap horses while crossing the river.”
switch, asleep at the	not alert to one’s duty or to an opportunity; negligent of or oblivious to one’s responsibility. This expression comes from railroads where a switch is a track structure for diverting moving trains from one track to another and which usually consists of a pair of moveable rails. The switching of trains is often done to prevent them from colliding with each other on the same track or to send a train to its correct destination.
switchboard	<p>a board or panel equipped with apparatus for controlling the operation of a system of electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange.</p> <p>a panel containing the necessary switches, meters and other devices for opening, closing, combining, controlling, measuring and protecting a number of electric circuits. Used figuratively in this context.</p>
switcheroo	<p>(colloquial) a reversal or turnabout. There's a switcheroo on these lines, and you get what looks like an overt-motivator sequence. -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)</p> <p>(colloquial) a reversal or turnabout. That's the double switcheroo of R6.</p> <p>(colloquial) a reversal or turnabout. Well now, they've developed a brand-new philosophy that people want to be slaves—that's a switcheroo, isn't it? —Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)</p> <p>(colloquial) a reversal or turnabout.</p>

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switching	striking, hitting, beating or whipping with or as with a switch (a slender stick for this purpose). striking, hitting, beating or whipping with or as with a switch (a slender stick for this purpose). PC The one of uh . . . having a little girl with her panties down, and with a . . . switching her. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles
Switzerland pine tree	a slow-growing pine tree having dark green needles that grow in bundles of five short, spreading branches and cones which are usually less than four inches (10.2 cm) in length. Native to northern Asia and northern Europe, the tree can grow to more than seventy feet (21.3 m) in height. Its life span ranges from 350–400 years and in exceptional cases up to 800 years. The Switzerland pine tree is also known as the Swiss stone pine or Arolla. (usually called simply Swiss pine) a tall pine having dark green leaves in bundles of five, short spreading branches and cones.
swivel chair	a chair whose seat turns horizontally on a pivot in the base.
swivel chair spread	an expansion of the hips acquired through inactivity, such as by sitting in a chair for long periods of time. (A swivel chair is a chair whose seat turns horizontally on a pivot in the base.) Used figuratively in this lecture. a paunch (a large protruding belly) acquired through inactivity, such as by sitting in a chair for long periods of time. (A swivel chair is a chair whose seat turns horizontally on a pivot in the base.) Used figuratively in this lecture.
Swizenstein	a made-up name for a president.
swoon	enter a state of hysterical rapture or ecstasy.
swoop, at (all in) one fell	m. all at one time or at the same time; in one sudden action or stroke, as of a bird of prey (a bird such as an eagle or hawk that kills and eats small animals) making one vigorous descent upon its victim. The word fell in this expression means vigorously, fiercely or capable of destroying.
swoop, at one	all at once or all together, as if by one blow. There's a great deal of very modern thinking in Dianetics and Scientology—enough of it so that one indoctrinated in Dianetics and Scientology doesn't easily, at one swoop, communicate what he knows to somebody else.

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	all at once or all together, as if by one blow.
swoop, in one fell	all at once or all together, as if by one blow.
swoop, one fell	<p>a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. So, let's get rid of the bad eyesight at one fell swoop. –Meter Training (12 July 62)</p> <p>a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc. It was touch and go for a few minutes one time down in Luxembourg whether or not we would be let out of the country or arrested on sight or something of the sort, because we'd insulted the whole Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at one fell swoop with so so much so that I even feel guilty sometimes listening to their Radio Luxembourg down there enjoying it's program. Organizational Organizational Operation (15 July 64)</p> <p>all at the same time; in only one attempt.</p> <p>a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc.</p> <p>(informal) a single effort or action that is completely effective, devastating, etc.</p>
swopping	striking; flapping.
sword hilts reversed	<p>a sign of surrender. The hilt (handle of a sword) is turned around and handed to the enemy. And the only way you can slow it down is be sure he won't tell you; be certain that it is the pc who is withholding it from you; be absolutely certain that it's only through the greatest of chicanery that you will eventually be able to trap him into a point where he has to run up a white flag and surrender with sword hilts reversed, you see? - Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)</p> <p>a sign of surrender. The hilt (handle of a sword) is turned around and handed to the enemy.</p>
sword lives by the Bible, he who dies by the see DIES BY THE SWORD LIVES BY THE BIBLE, HE WHO.	
Sydney	a seaport in and capital of the state of New South Wales, in southeast Australia.
Sykes, Mr.	a made-up name for a bank employee.

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syllable	<p>a word or a small part of a word which can be pronounced with a single, uninterrupted sounding of the voice.</p> <p>the slightest bit; word.</p>
sylvan	<p>living, found or carried on in the woods or forest.</p> <p>of or characteristic of the woods or forests. Used figuratively, as Rousseau's philosophy of the “natural man.”</p>
symbiote	<p>a term which in Dianetics is extended beyond the dictionary definition to mean "any or all life or energy forms which are mutually dependent for survival." The atom depends on the universe, the universe on the atom. T</p> <p>a term which in Dianetics is extended beyond the dictionary definition to mean “any or all life or energy forms which are mutually dependent for survival.” The atom depends on the universe, the universe on the atom.</p>
symbiotic	<p>having to do with the living together of similar or dissimilar organisms for mutual benefit.</p>
symbol amputation	<p>a reference to the fact that words are not used in TR 5, Hand Mimicry. See Hand Mimicry in this glossary.</p> <p>a reference to the fact that words are not used in TR 5, Hand Mimicry. See Hand Mimicry in this glossary. We have to have a further reach. And that further reach is communication—verbal communication. And it finally winds up with total symbol amputation, and we do it by hand, like wig-wags from battleship to battleship. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge</p>
symbol band	<p>the range where symbols fall on a scale, such as on the Know to Mystery Scale. Symbols are written or printed marks, letters, abbreviations, etc., standing for an object, quality, etc. Words are also symbols, representing a thought or an object. See also Know to Mystery Scale in this glossary.</p>
symbolic logic	<p>a modern type of formal logic using special mathematical symbols to stand for propositions and for the relationships among propositions.</p> <p>a modern type of formal logic using special mathematical symbols to stand for propositions and for the relationships among propositions.</p>

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a system for applying the principles of mathematics to logical reasoning, using symbols to represent exact relationships between concepts.

symbolization	the process of representing with a symbol or symbols.
symbolologies	representations or expressions by means of symbols—things that stand for, represent or suggest other things; especially objects used to represent abstracts.
sympathetic	<p>(1) in agreement; harmonious; in accord. (2) (physics) noting or pertaining to vibrations, sounds, etc., produced by a body as the direct result of similar vibrations in a different body.</p> <p>(physics) noting or pertaining to vibrations, sounds, etc., produced by a body as the direct result of similar vibrations in a different body.</p> <p>showing favor, approval or agreement.</p>
synapsed	went through a synapse (the point of contact between adjacent nerve cells, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one to the other).
synapsing	<p>sending impulses through synapses (the points of contact between adjacent nerve cells, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one to the other). Individuals looked into their own cranium, saw a bunch of neurons busy synapsing, and said, “Ah, that is what the world is like.”</p> <p>sending impulses through synapses (the points of contact between adjacent nerve cells, where nerve impulses are transmitted from one to the other).</p>
Synod of Constantinople	one of a series of meetings held at Constantinople, ancient capital of the Roman Empire, where Christian church officials met together for discussion and decision of church matters.
synonym	<p>a word or phrase with the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase.</p> <p>a word or expression accepted as another name for something.</p>
synonymous	<p>equivalent or similar in meaning.</p> <p>having the characteristics of a synonym; equivalent in meaning; expressing or implying the same idea. A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in</p>

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that language.

synthesize to form something by combining parts or elements.

produce by combining separate elements.

makes by combining parts or elements.

synthetic produced by synthesis (the putting together of parts or elements so as to form a whole). And it's this type of synthetic drill which has made it possible for us to come up to a level and which made it possible for us to venture into this – well, from 1950 viewpoint – impossible height of auditing. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

of, by, or using synthesis (the putting together of parts or elements so as to make a whole).

noting or pertaining to compounds formed through a chemical process by human agency, as opposed to those of natural origin.

produced by synthesis (the putting together of parts or elements so as to form a whole).

synthetically artificially.

Syracuse a city in central New York state in the United States.

a seaport on the coast of Sicily; in ancient times, a Greek city-state.

Szondi a “test” invented by a Hungarian psychiatrist Lipot Szondi (1893–1986), in which a person is shown a number of pictures of mental patients (who are known to be psychotic or sexually deviant in some way). The testee is told to choose which pictures he likes the most and which he likes the least. The basis of this test, Szondi asserted, was that a person would select a picture of someone most like himself, and thus supposedly reveal the “disorder” he was suffering from.

(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'ung-shan former name of Suchow (also Xuzhou), an ancient Chinese city, located 160 miles (257.4 km) northwest of Nanking, and known

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for its gardens, canals and pagodas. The city has long been a strategic point in China's military history and was the site of two major battles in 1938 and 1948. It is also a major transportation area and is situated in a rich coal-mining region.

TA action	TA is an abbreviation for tone arm, the control lever on the E-Meter. Tone arm action refers to registry of change on the tone arm. A pc's gain is directly and only proportional to tone arm action. Tone arm action is measured by divisions down per 2 1/2 hour session or per hour of auditing. TA action is not counted by up and down, only down is used.
tables, turn the	<p>if you turn the tables on someone, you change the situation completely, so that instead of them causing problems for you, you are causing problems for them.</p> <p>to reverse the existing situation, conditions or relations between two groups (or persons), often to gain the upper hand. The origin of this term is uncertain, however, in one account it is thought to have originated in the 1500s from the board game backgammon, priorly known as "tables." The rules of the game are complex; however, under certain circumstances in the game a player can double the stakes and a dramatic reversal of fortune can occur thus placing the good fortune of one player onto the opponent. In another account it is said to have come from the practice of reversing the table or board in any board game and thereby switching the opponent's position.</p> <p>(informal) change a situation so that one gains a position of advantage (over one's opponent or enemy) after being at a disadvantage. From two players in certain games played by moving pieces round on a specially marked board. If the player who is losing turns the board (table) round to his side, he would then have the winning pieces instead of his own.</p>
tabloid	a newspaper usually half the normal size, with many pictures and short, often sensational, news stories.
taboo system	the system of setting things apart as forbidden. The Polynesians have many taboos under which certain things, places and persons are set apart or prohibited as sacred, unclean or cursed.
tabulated	arranged (facts, figures, etc.) in columns, lists or a table (an arrangement of numbers, words or other items in columns and lines to show some relation distinctly).

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tabulation	the act of putting (facts, statistics, etc.) in a table or columns; the act of arranging systematically.
tack	course of action or conduct.
tack, sharper than a	<p>very smart or intelligent; quick to realize, understand or learn. Sharp means having a keen cutting or piercing edge. A tack is a short, sharp-pointed nail having a broad and flat head, which is used for nailing down carpets, pinning something that is thin or light to something heavier or stronger (such as a poster to a wall), etc. Sharper than a tack, used figuratively, refers to a person's intellectual keenness of wit and emphasizes someone's intelligence or wit by comparing them to the sharpness of a tack. It dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.</p> <p>(colloquial) very quick to learn or realize things.</p>
tacking	a nautical term which means changing from one direction to another along a zigzag course. (This is done for maximum efficiency in sailing.) -Book of Jargon.
tackles	undertakes to handle, master, solve, etc.
tacks, get down to	<p>a coined variation of get down to brass tacks, meaning to concern oneself with the most important, essential business, the basic fundamentals of a situation; to arrive at the most significant point. Although the origin of this term is uncertain it possibly comes from the fact that countertops in general stores were once marked with brass tacks one yard apart. The storekeeper could then easily measure pieces of cloth, etc. when he sold it. Thus when he got down to brass tacks he was measuring exactly rather than estimating.</p> <p>a variation of get down to brass tacks meaning to begin the most important work or business; get started on the most important things to talk about or know. Now, I may be very harsh on this line, but let's get down to tacks here, man! -The Missed Missed Withhold (1 Nov. 62)</p> <p>a variation of get down to brass tacks meaning to begin the most important work or business; get started on the most important things to talk about or know.</p> <p>begin the most important work or business; get started on the most important things to talk about or know. Variation of the phrase get down to brass tacks.</p>

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Tacoma	<p>a seaport in western Washington state, in the northwestern United States.</p> <p>a seaport in western Washington state, in the United States.</p>
t-a-d	<p>thrice a day. A variation of the Latin phrase tres in die (three times a day) commonly used in prescriptions.</p>
tag	<p>(wrestling) the action of one member of a team starting a match, and then as he begins to get in trouble or to get tired, tagging another team member, who takes over. Used figuratively in this film. Was that a tag?</p> <p>a children's game in which one player, called “it,” chases the others with the object of touching, or tagging, one of them and making that one “it” in turn. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>a children's game in which one player, called “it,” chases the others with the object of touching, or tagging, one of them and making that one “it” in turn.</p>
tag end	<p>the last or final part of something. And then find out where he began having trouble and you pick it up right at the tag end of where he wasn't having trouble and it lies in that immediate area.</p> <p>≡Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)</p> <p>the last or final part of something.</p>
tagged	<p>held answerable or accountable for something; assigned the blame for something.</p>
tail of one's eye	<p>out of the corner of one's eye. The tail of one's eye refers to the outside corner of the eye and when one sees something out of the tail of his eye, he sees it only as seen from the side and not by directly looking at it.</p>
tail, got life by the	<p>(slang) to be in command or control of one's life; to be assured of success.</p>
tail, have something (a tiger, bear, etc.) by the	<p>1. to be in a difficult or formidable situation; to be faced with something that is more troublesome or hard to manage than one expected. This phrase alludes to grabbing something, such as a fierce animal, by its tail where continuing to hold it is just as dangerous as releasing it. 2. to be in command or control of (something).</p>
tailboard	<p>another name for a tailgate. See tailgate in this glossary.</p>

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- tailgate, put up his own a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to be able to withhold. This is an allusion to the board or gate at the back of a wagon or truck, etc., designed to be removed or swung down on hinges to facilitate the loading or unloading of goods, etc.
- tailwind a wind coming from directly behind a moving object, especially an aircraft or other vehicle.
- tained in the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. It's Axiom 53, called "the Axiom of the stable datum," and although it
- The Book of Basics by L. Ron Hubbard. We have to work it, study it, test it and get an axiom like Axiom 36 about a lie; and when we've got that as a little yardstick then we can look at this scale all over again. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing -New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)
- taint trace of dishonor or discredit.
- tain't (dialect and vulgar) contraction of it ain't. Ain't is a substandard contraction of am not (also extended in use to mean are not, is not, has not and have not). I'd be very happy to do this. However, tain't reading very well. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)
- (dialect and vulgar) contraction of it ain't. Ain't is a substandard contraction of am not (also extended in use to mean are not, is not, has not and have not).
- Taj Mahal a white marble mausoleum in India, built in the seventeenth century by a king (Shah Jahan) for his wife. It is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.
- take (draw) a long breath see BREATH, TAKE (DRAW) A LONG.
- take (something) to heart be greatly influenced by (something) and take notice of it.
- take a (two-course) shot at it (colloquial) to make a try at it (in two courses). We've got it made across-the-boards, because we'll find out, then, that people will very often take a two-course shot at it.
- (colloquial) to make a try at it (in two courses).
- take a vitamin a day, the dogs will go away a humorous alteration of the expression "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." The original expression has been current since the 19th century.
- take his finger off his number stop watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number

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or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number.

take it out on someone (colloquial) to work off one's irritation, frustrations and the like by being unpleasant to someone else. (see Brewer) [ex - I know you've had a hard day, but why take it out on me?]

take off (colloquial) go on madly or excitedly; rage; rave; make a great fuss.

move onward or forward with a burst of speed. Used figuratively in this lecture.

start out.

take the horns by the bull see BULL, TAKE THE HORNS BY THE.

take up deal with in discussion.

take up the cudgels (for) to come to the defense (of) (Webster's New World Student Dictionary)

takes it (slang) withstands hardship, criticism, etc.

takes the ball see BALL, TAKE THE.

takes the cake right off the top of the oven see CAKE RIGHT OFF THE TOP OF THE OVEN, TAKES THE.

takes two sticks to make a fire, it allusion to a method of starting a fire by using friction. This method 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.

taking (one's) finger off of (one's) number making blunders.

taking his finger off his number making blunders.

taking in one's own washing see WASHING, TAKING IN ONE'S OWN.

talent any of various large units of money in ancient times in Greece, Rome, the Middle East, etc.

tales out of school, telling (informal) revealing secrets; revealing information that is supposed to be kept private or secret. Now, actually, I may be telling tales out of school, but it all has a very happy ending.

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(informal) revealing secrets; revealing information that is supposed to be kept private or secret.

revealing secrets; revealing information that is supposed to be kept private or secret.

talk through one's (his, my, etc.) hat see HAT, TALK THROUGH ONE'S, (HIS, MY, ETC.)

talking (somebody) around (informal) causing (somebody) a change in thinking; persuading, convincing or making (somebody) willing. A variation of bring around.

talking through (one's) hat talking without real knowledge; saying things that are incorrect or foolish.

Tallahassee a city in and the capital of the state of Florida, USA.

tally onto a coined variation of tally on, a nautical term meaning to catch hold of a rope and haul on it. Tally on can be used figuratively to mean to grab onto something and perform an action with or on it.

tame said of a person who is available to act as asked or as one needs; on hand and cooperative, amenable and compliant; also said of someone who is subdued and docile.

easily managed or controlled. I had one film made by Ilford so tame that I could turn out a fine grain negative on this stuff, and they went and changed the speed rating of the film. ⇐Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

easily managed or controlled. I had one film made by Ilford so tame that I could turn out a fine grain negative on this stuff, and they went and changed the speed rating of the film.

tampions a plug or stopper put in the muzzle of a gun not in use.

Tanforan a reference to Tanforan Park, a racetrack that opened in 1899, located in San Bruno, California, USA. The racetrack held races of all types, from horses to races between cars and airplanes. In 1964 the clubhouse and stands were destroyed in a fire and a shopping center was later built on the site.

Tanganyika the United Republic of Tanzania, a country located in east Africa by the Indian Ocean.

tangent, go in a change suddenly from one line of action or thought to another.

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change suddenly from one line of action or thought to another. Sometimes you couldn't possibly have hoped to have predicted the action would go the way it went, but it did go in some fantastic tangent to the way you expected it to go from that particular point and you had made a mistake, and there one starts down.

tangle	(informal) come into conflict; fight or argue.
tangle-footed	having tangled feet or stumbling. Used figuratively in the lecture.
tank	a large receptacle, container, or structure for storage.
	(military) an armored, self-propelled combat vehicle, armed with cannon and machine guns and moving on a caterpillar tread.
tank, in the	a coined expression meaning in storage, referring to the contents of a storage container or room, etc., such as where the auditing folders of preclears are stored.
tantastical	a made-up word.
tantrum	violent demonstration of rage or frustration; a sudden burst of ill temper.
Tao	<p>short for Tao Teh King, a philosophical book of verse written by Lao-tse (ca. 604–531 B.C.), one of the great philosophers of China. Meaning “Classic of the Way of Power,” this book described an ideal human condition of freedom from desire and of effortless simplicity which can be attained by following the Tao (“Way”).</p> <p>a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word is knowingness. It is an ancestor to the word Scientology. The Tao te Ching (ca. 529 b.c.) was the book on this subject written by Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.), one of the great philosophers of China.</p> <p>a way of knowing how to know. The literal translation of the word is knowingness. It is an ancestor to the word Scientology. The Tao te Ching was the book on this subject written by Lao-tse (604 - 531 b.c.), in approximately 529 b.c. See also Lao-tse in this glossary.</p> <p>the Tao Te Ching, a book of philosophy written by Chinese philosopher Lao-Tse. The literal translation of the word Tao is</p>

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“knowingness.” The book is the basis of the religion of Taoism.

the Tao Teh King, or Tao Te Ching, a book of philosophy written by Lao-Tse in approximately 529 b.c. This book is the basis of the religion of Taoism.

Tao Teh King	a philosophical book of verse written by Lao-tse (ca. 604–531 B.C.), one of the great philosophers of China. Meaning “Classic of the Way of Power,” this book described an ideal human condition of freedom from desire and of effortless simplicity which can be attained by following the Tao (“Way”). Therefore, we look to such things as the Veda, we look to such things as the Buddhist texts, to the Tao Teh King and other materials of this character from Asia to carry forward to us information of the past.
tap dancing	dancing in which the rhythm or rhythmical variation is audibly tapped out with the toe or heel by a dancer wearing shoes with special hard soles or with taps (pieces of metal attached to the toes and/or heels).
tap the till	see TILL, TAP THE.
tape	have for certain; have under control. [ex - He knew he could tape the problem if he just spent a few more hours working at it.] have for certain; have under control. get the range of (a position).
tape, wind off a	a reference to the action of making a list of address labels on a tape, to be stuck onto material to be mailed.
taped, have got one	(informal) have full control, knowledge or understanding of a person.
taping	(colloquial) sizing up, ascertaining or understanding fully.
taps	a bugle call to put out lights in retiring for the night, as in an army camp.
tar baby	n. a tar doll appearing in a well-known story by American journalist and author Joel Chandler Harris (1848–1908). The story of the tar baby appears in the book Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings (1880) and later in the book The Tar Baby Story and Other Rhymes by Uncle Remus (1904), both written by Harris. (Tar is a black, thick, sticky substance.) Harris’ stories dealt mainly with animals and in the Tar Baby Story, a fox makes a doll out of tar and sets it up by a roadside to catch Br’er (brother)

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Rabbit (a character in the book). Br'er Rabbit approaches the tar doll and starts to talk to the doll asking it questions. The doll never responds and remains silent. Angered by this, Br'er Rabbit strikes the doll and becomes stuck, he finally gets both his hands, feet and head stuck in the tar doll, all of which is being observed by the fox. The story ends ambiguously and it is not clear whether the rabbit escapes or is eaten by the fox.

Tar Baby 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. From the book *Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings* (1880) by Joel Chandler Harris, 1848 - 1908, American journalist and author. It is a book of folk tales told by Uncle Remus, an aging Negro servant, whose stories are based on traditional fables of his race. Many of the characters, such as Br'er (Brother) Rabbit, are animals endowed with human qualities. See also Br'er Rabbit in this glossary.

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. From the book *Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings* (1880) by Joel Chandler Harris, 1848 - 1908, American journalist and author. It is a book of folk tales told by Uncle Remus, an aging Negro servant, whose stories are based on traditional fables of his race. Many of the characters, such as Br'er (Brother) Rabbit, are animals endowed with human qualities.

tar grenade n. same as TAR BOMB.

a glass container filled with tar (an inflammable liquid) that is dispersed when the glass is thrown and smashed.

tar out of, beaten the (informal) beaten mercilessly.

tariff wall a rate or scale of custom duties designed to check the flow of imports.

Tarleton, Major a reference to Sir Banastre Tarleton (1754–1833), a British Army officer in the American Revolution (1775–1783). In January 1781, Tarleton was sent to South Carolina to defeat American general, Daniel Morgan (1736– 1802). In the battle, Morgan's men ran away as if retreating but in fact pulled Tarleton's men into a trap. The maneuver was successful and by the end of the battle Tarleton had lost over 600 men while Morgan lost only a few.

Sir Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833), English officer during the

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American Revolutionary War. Acquired a reputation for barbaric cruelty. As a matter of fact, the famous British Major Tarleton in South Carolina met his doom on just such a maneuver. -Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

Sir Banastre Tarleton (1754 - 1833), British army officer in the American Revolution. Tarleton arrived in America in 1775, and fought in various battles through 1780. In 1781, Tarleton was sent to South Carolina to stop the American general Daniel Morgan. Morgan skillfully arranged to have his militia seem to run away, as they often did, but this time it was planned. Tarleton fell into the trap. Before it was over, Tarleton had lost over 600 men and Morgan had lost very few. Tarleton returned to England in 1782.

Sir Banastre Tarleton (1754 - 1833), English officer during the American Revolutionary War. Acquired a reputation for barbaric cruelty.

tarpon	a large, silver-colored fish found in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The tarpon has large scales, weighs over 100 pounds and is much sought as a game fish.
tartar	(slang) a person hard to beat or surpass in skill; champion. After members of any of various tribes who, originally under the leadership of Genghis Khan, overran Asia and much of eastern Europe in the Middle Ages.
Tasmanian	of or having to do with Tasmania, a triangular-shaped island south of the eastern mainland of Australia. Used humorously in reference to the fact that E-Meters have never been made in Tasmania.
Tasmanian meter	a made-up name for an E-Meter. (Tasmania is an island state of Australia, situated to the south of the mainland.)
taste	the ideas of aesthetic excellence or of aesthetically valid forms prevailing in a culture or personal to an individual.
TAT	(psychology) abbreviation for Thematic Apperception Test, a test to reveal traits of personality by a story written or told about a picture or the like.
tats over the border	a reference to stitching lace onto something incorrectly. Tat is a handmade knotted lace of cotton or linen thread. To tat refers to the process or act of making it. Tatting is used for such things as trimming, edging, ornamentation, etc. and can be applied to items such as clothes, mats and pillow cases. A border is a piece of

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ornamental trimming or design made or fixed around the edge of a fabric, garment, article of furniture, etc.

Texas humorous pronunciation of Texas, a state in the southwestern United States.

taxation without representation a phrase, generally attributed to James Otis about 1761, that reflected the resentment of American colonists at being taxed by a British Parliament to which they elected no representatives. It became an anti-British slogan before the American Revolution; in full, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

taxes imposes a burden on; puts a strain on. For a person to say the same question over and over and over and over again –this is regardless of end of cycle or anything else-but for a person to say a question, repeat the same question over and over again usually taxes Homo sapiens most horribly. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

imposes a burden on; puts a strain on.

taximeter flag n. a small flag on a taximeter, an apparatus fitted on a taxicab that automatically computes and indicates the distance traveled by the taxi and the amount due for that distance, visible to both the driver and passenger. The flag is pushed down at the beginning of the ride to activate the meter. The term taximeter flag can be used figuratively to refer to an indicator or sign.

a small flag on an automatic device which shows the amount of fare owed in a taxi cab. It sticks up, stating "for hire," to attract attention and is pushed down when the meter is activated.

taxing making difficult or excessive demands upon.

Taylor & Sanford's a made-up name for a company.

Taylor, Robert stage name of Spangler Arlington Brugh (1911–1969), American actor who made his film debut in 1934 in the movie *Handy Andy*. Taylor remained a star working for some thirty years and making a wide variety of movies including *Magnificent Obsession* (1935), *Billy the Kid* (1941), *Ivanhoe* (1952) and *Above and Beyond* (1953).

tea pad, having the a reference to smoking marijuana. A tea pad is a place where one can buy and smoke marijuana. Tea is a nickname for marijuana due to the close resemblance between their leaves. A pad is an apartment, room, etc., where narcotic users and addicts gather to

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take drugs.

tea, hitting the	a reference to smoking marijuana. Since the early twentieth century, the term tea has been a nickname for marijuana due to the close resemblance between their leaves. However, in the mid-1960s the term fell into disuse and was replaced by other words such as pot. To hit means to administer or give a narcotic drug to (a person).
teach the old dogs new tricks	(informal) get the older people over their difficulties with learning to live in accordance with new ideas. From the saying You can't teach an old dog new tricks, meaning “old people find it difficult to learn to live in accordance with new ideas, fashions, etc.”
teacup, leaves in the	a humorous reference to telling someone’s future through the use of tea leaves. Such fortunetelling is an old practice in which a fortuneteller consults the patterns left by tea leaves on the base and sides of a cup after the liquid has been disposed of. The various positions of the tea leaves are meant to reveal hidden truths that would not otherwise be revealed.
tear gas	<p>a gas that causes irritation of the eyes, a heavy flow of tears and temporary blindness used as in warfare or by the police.</p> <p>a gas that causes irritation of the eyes, a heavy flow of tears and temporary blindness used as in warfare or by the police. All I've got to do is tip them off where you are and this place will be swimming in tear gas in minutes!</p>
tearing (one's) hair out	being very anxious or worried.
tear-jerker	(slang) a play, motion picture, etc., that is sad in a very maudlin (silly or tearfully sentimental) way.
tech	<p>1. technical. 2. technology.</p> <p>short for technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. Now, I have a hat that nobody quite notices, and it's the Finder of Lost Tech.</p> <p>short for technology. See technology in this glossary.</p> <p>technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself</p>

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technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself. We say there are two admin members for every tech member, and that is how big the organization can be.

(1) technology. (2) technical.

of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. See also admin and technology in this glossary. -It is not "entirely a tech matter," as its neglect destroys orgs and caused a 2-year slump.

of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. See also admin and technology in this glossary. @It is not ``entirely a tech matter," as its neglect destroys orgs and caused a 2-year slump.

(1) short for technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself.
(2) short for Technical Division, the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services) in the organization.

of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization. See also admin and technology in this glossary.

of or having to do with the part of a Scientology organization which handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology (the actual delivery of auditing and training services), as opposed to the administration (admin) of the organization.

short for technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself.

technology, the methods of application of an art or science as opposed to mere knowledge of the science or art itself.

Tech Division

short for Technical Division, that part of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training

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services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, thus it is the Tech Division. The head of the Technical Division is the Technical Secretary.

Tech Sec

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division (that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing and training services). The students have been freezing to death, and somehow or another the Director of Training and the Tech Sec, they can't seem to get the heat on.

Technical Secretary.

short for Technical Secretary. See Technical Secretary in this glossary.

short for Technical Secretary.

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division (that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing and training services). The children's teacher came in Tuesday, but only because the Tech Sec, and so forth, had processed her a bit on Monday night. - Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division, the division of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. For some peculiar reason—for some peculiar reason—why, the Tech Sec and the Qual Sec and so forth have trouble with a scarcity of materials on some of these subjects.

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division of a Scientology organization. For some peculiar reason—for some peculiar reason—why, the Tech Sec and the Qual Sec and so forth have trouble with a scarcity of materials on some of these subjects. -Suppressives and GAEs (2 Aug. 66)

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division of a Scientology organization. For some peculiar reason—for some peculiar reason—why, the Tech Sec and the Qual Sec and so forth have trouble with a scarcity of materials on some of these subjects.

short for Technical Secretary the head of the Technical Division (that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing and training services).

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division.

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See also Tech in this glossary.

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division.
See also Technical Division in this glossary.

short for Technical Secretary, the head of the Technical Division
(that part of a Scientology organization which delivers auditing
and training services).

Tech Services short for Technical Services, a department in the Technical
Division of a Scientology organization which has the purpose of
getting auditors, pcs and materials together and in an auditing
room on schedule so that auditing can occur and with minimal
loss of the auditor's time. I'm Tech Services! That's my job.

short for Technical Services, a department in the Technical
Division of a Scientology organization which has the purpose of
getting auditors, pcs and materials together and in an auditing
room on schedule so that auditing can occur and with minimal
loss of the auditor's time.

Technical of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as
opposed to its administration. See also technology in this
glossary. - [Title of issue] TECHNICAL DEGRADES

of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as
op posed to its administration. See also technology in this
glossary. -[Title of issue] TECHNICAL DEGRADES

of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as
opposed to its administration. See also technology in this
glossary.

technical of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as
opposed to its administration. See also technology in this
glossary. @[Title of issue] TECHNICAL DEGRADES

of or concerning the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, as
opposed to its administration. See also technology in this
glossary.

Technical Director at the time of the lecture, the person in a Scientology organization
who coordinated all training and processing activities. I remember
the Technical Director in London, I was checking her through on
this and she was going along very beautifully, very expertly, and
all of a sudden, in a very soft voice, I said to her, “You know,
your slip’s showing?” –Demonstration of High School

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Indoctrination (6 July 1957)

at the time of the lecture, the person in a Scientology organization who coordinated all training and processing activities.

Technical Division (Division 4) that part of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, thus it is the Tech Div. The head of the Technical Division is the Technical Secretary. See also Technical Secretary.

the division in a Scientology organization responsible for delivering auditing and training services to the public. The Technical Division is Division 4.

the division in a Church of Scientology organization which delivers auditing and training services to the public. It is in this division that a person receives the services which move him up the Grade Chart. The Technical Division is Division 4.

that part of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology, thus it is the Tech Div.

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the division of a Scientology organization which routinely delivers auditing and training services. It handles the technology of Dianetics and Scientology.

Technical Training Corps (Division 5, Department 14) that body of staff members on full-time training on 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 the organization.

technicolor bright, intense colors.

Technique 88 a very specialized technique for the processing of the theta body and anything that pertains to it. It does not apply to processing a mest body. See also theta body and mest in this glossary.

processing the theta body, and actually anything that pertains to processing the theta body can be lumped into Technique 88. It applies to processing a theta body, not processing a mest body. It's a very specialized technique.

Technique Zed, Q and Alpha made-up names for various unspecified processes.

Technirama a trademark for a system of filming and projecting motion pictures that employed special lenses and projected a film on a wide screen. Technirama was introduced by Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation and used in the 1950s and 1960s. It consisted of a camera fitted with a special lens that took a wide picture and condensed it (“squeezed” it) so that it fit onto the motion picture film. When the final film was presented to an audience, a special lens on the projector expanded the picture back to the correct proportions so it could be viewed on a wide screen.

(trademark) a process developed in the mid-1950s by the Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation for producing wide-screen motion pictures with excellent definition and clarity.

techno-space techno is an abbreviation for technological. Space refers to outer space. Hence, of or having to do with or characterized by space technology and technical progress in the fields of machinery, industry and agriculture.

of or having to do with outer space (space beyond the atmosphere of the Earth) and advanced science or technology.

techno-space society a society with technology advanced to the level of being capable of space travel.

tee a small, pointed holder of wood, plastic, etc., used to hold a golf ball ~ while hitting it. Also, the place at each hole from which a player makes I , his first stroke. _ .

Teen, Harold the lead character in a comic strip of the same name which ran in the newspapers from 1919 to 1959 and characterized the life and customs of a typical seventeen-year-old teenager, who lived with his parents. The comic strip showed Harold going through life, changing with the fashions and rapidly realizing the problems of adulthood. The strip appeared for 40 years, with the 1920s being its most popular period. It ran in newspapers, was adapted to radio and was even made into a movie. In the 1950s, however, its popularity declined and in 1959 when Harold Teen’s author, Carl Ed, died so did Harold Teen.

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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teenager	a person thirteen through nineteen years of age.
teener	(slang) a teenager; a person thirteen through nineteen years of age.
teeth in of, kick the living	a variation of the phrase beat the living daylights out of, meaning “to defeat or thrash thoroughly.” Used figuratively in the lecture.
teeth in, kick (one’s)	set (one) back in an abrupt, often humiliating manner.
teeth in, kicking (one's)	giving (one) abrupt, often humiliating setbacks.
teeth into, get (one's)	(informal) do (something) with vigor; get to work on t become fully occupied with. (informal) do (something) with vigor; get to work on (something) seriously.
teeth of, in the	directly and forcefully against. so as to face or confront; straight into or against. You're pressing on with the session in the teeth of some kind of a weird, apathetic ARC ~"1 break or a low morale, see? -Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63) directly and forcefully against. You'll practically destroy the pc trying to go on auditing in the teeth of an ARC break. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64) in defiance of or in opposition to. a variation of in the face of when confronted with. so as to face or confront; straight into or against.
teeth on, cut (one's)	(informal) gain experience from (something); learn from. Derived from reference to a child whose teeth are just beginning to appear (i.e., beginning to cut through the gums).
teeth out, spit one’s	a possible variation of to spit chips, meaning to be very angry, upset or frustrated over something. The origin of this term is unknown.
teeth, cut their	gained experience from (something); learned from. Referring to a child whose teeth are just beginning to appear (i.e. beginning to cut through the gums).

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teeth, grit (one's)	(informal) make a determined effort to remain calm and not express one's true feelings of anger, fear, disappointment, etc.
teeth, have (someone or something) by the	(slang) have control of. A variation of have (someone or something) by the tail.
teeth, in the	face to face; directly. face to face; straight into or against one. so as to face or confront; straight into or against.
teeth, into the	directly into the face of.
teeth, into the ... of	working against.
teeth, into the teeth of	directly against; into the face of.
teeth, kick in the	an abrupt and often humiliating setback. (informal) unexpected scorn or insult when praise was expected; rejection.
teeth, kicks in the	causes an abrupt, often humiliating setback. causes an abrupt, often humiliating setback. An individual looks at something and it flashes back and he can no longer look in that direction. It kicks him in the teeth. He thinks it will continue to kick him in the teeth. So he mustn't look that way. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge
teeth, looked in the	met with a steady look; faced bravely.
teeth, show of	display of menace; revelation of hostility.
teeth, show one's	to express threatening defiance, anger or hostility or show one's readiness to fight by taking on a menacing attitude, tone, etc. This phrase is an allusion to the aggressive action of certain animals when in danger of being attacked, such as a dog baring its teeth at the aggressor.
teeth, take the bit in (one's)	be obstinately self-willed; make up one's mind not to yield. When a horse has a mind to run away, he catches the bit between his teeth and the driver no longer has control over him.
Tel & Tel	1. same as American Tel & Tel. short for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a

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company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It has become the largest communication company in the world. They are worried just today about the fact that the stock exchange trembled, and that Tel & Tel rose while gold shares sunk.

short for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It became the largest communication company in the world. They are worried just today about the fact that the stock exchange trembled, and that Tel & Tel rose while gold shares sunk. -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)

short for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It became the largest communication company in the world. They are worried just today about the fact that the stock exchange trembled, and that Tel & Tel rose while gold shares sunk.

reference to shares of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It has become the largest communication company in the world.

shares of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a company founded in 1885 to build long distance telephone lines in the United States. It has become the largest communication company in the world.

telegraph pole, lash a pc around a (slang) restimulate a pc so much that he is wrapped up in his case, resulting in severe upset and dispersal. A variation of wrap around a telegraph pole, from the Western US 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.

telegraph pole, wrap (someone) around a (slang) tangle up or confuse (someone). 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.

telegraph pole, wrapped (one) around a (slang) tangled up or confused (one). 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

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a telegraph pole and gotten wrapped around it. It infers the situation or person needs to be untangled and straightened out.

telegraph pole, wrapped around a (slang) tangled up; 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. He can get wrapped around a telegraph pole with great speed . The Itsa Line (cont.) (20 Aug. 63)

LRH def. the pc who has been so poorly audited that “auditing” has created a charged-up condition on the case or the individual is so restimulated in his environment that the same condition occurs. In both cases the charge which has been restimulated causes the person to get wrapped up in his case resulting in severe upset and dispersal. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in 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. [LRH Definition Notes]

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(slang) refers to the pc who has been so poorly audited that “auditing” has created a charged-up condition on the case or the individual is so restimulated in his environment that the same condition occurs. In both cases the charge which has been restimulated causes the person to get wrapped up in his case, resulting in severe upset and dispersal. 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.

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tangled up or confused. 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.

telegraph pole, wraps around a the pc who has been so poorly audited that “auditing” has created a charged-up condition on the case or the individual is so restimulated in his environment that the same condition occurs. In both cases the charge which has been restimulated causes the person to get wrapped up in his case resulting in severe upset and dispersal. Taken from the US West where a tangled-up man in 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. I mean, it wraps a person around more telegraph poles in less times.

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telegraph poles, wrapped (one) around four (slang) tangled up or confused (one). 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. Why, I would have wrapped myself around four telegraph poles if I'd ever tried to think of all that at the same time. ⇐A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

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- telegraph poles, wrapped around seven (slang) tangled up; confused. Variation of the phrase wrapped around a telegraph pole, 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.
- telegraph poles, wraps (a person) around more (slang) tangles up (a person); confuses (a person). 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.
- telegraph poles, wraps (one) around more (slang) tangles up or confuses (one) excessively. 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.
- (slang) tangles up or confuses (one) excessively. 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.
- telekinesis the ability to move or deform inanimate objects through mental processes. Now, we could read tomes, we could study telekinesis,

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we could –or telekinesis. –Man’s Search and Scientology’s Answer (4 July 1957)

the ability to move or deform inanimate objects through mental processes.

the causing of an object to move supposedly by means of psychic (supernatural) forces and not by means of physical forces.

telepathic by telepathy (the communication of one mind with another by means other than the five senses).

of or having to do with communication from one mind to another without the use of speech or writing or gestures, etc.

telephone pole, wrapped around a (slang) tangled up or confused. 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.

telephoto noting or pertaining to telephotography (photography of distant objects). So he breaks out a microscope and a telephoto exposure meter and so forth, and he looks around. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

noting or pertaining to telephotography (photography of distant objects).

teleport move by teleportation the conveyance of persons (especially oneself) or things by psychic power; also in futuristic description, apparently instantaneous transportation of persons, etc., across space by advanced technological means.

Telesurance a British television insurance company, the employees of which received Scientology services in the 1950s and 1960s.

the name of a business at the time of this lecture.

teletypes forms of telegraphs in which the receivers print messages typed on the keyboards (like that of typewriters) of the transmitters the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receivers to register.

teletypewriter a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the

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corresponding keys on the receiver to register. telex - a two-way teletypewriter service channeled through a public telecommunications system for instantaneous, direct communication between subscribers at remote locations. See also teletypewriter in this glossary.

a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages typed on the keyboard (like that of a typewriter) of the transmitter the striking of the keys produces electrical impulses that cause the corresponding keys on the receiver to register.

telex tape n. a paper ribbon on which text can be recorded in a code consisting of a series of punched holes that represent letters and numbers. The tape is made by typing the desired message on a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter. A device on the telex machine creates a punched-hole paper tape recording of the text at the same time, which can then be fed into another device that reads and transmits the message over telephone lines to another distant telex machine. At the receiving location, the message automatically appears as typed text on paper but also as a punched length of paper tape identical to the original. The tape can then be re-used as many times as desired to create additional typed copies of the message.

paper tape with punched holes in a coded pattern recording a message. When this tape is played back through a tape reader it repeats the message recorded on it.

Teller Dr. Edward Teller (1908–) Hungarian-born American physicist, whose work in nuclear physics helped develop the hydrogen bomb. During World War II (1939–1945) Teller joined the effort to develop a nuclear weapon and worked on the Manhattan Project, a wartime project, headed by American nuclear physicist, J. Robert Oppenheimer (1904–1967), established in the US for the development of the atomic bomb. Following the war, in spite of the effects of the first atomic bomb as seen in the bombing of Hiroshima, Teller continued to push for development of an even more powerful bomb. In 1952 the first hydrogen bomb was tested in the Pacific Ocean; its explosion was equivalent to 10 million tons of TNT. Teller became known as the “father of the H-bomb.”

Teller, Dr. Edward Teller, an American physicist of the twentieth century, born in Hungary, known for his nuclear research and for his firm support for development of nuclear weapons in the United States. He has been called the father of the H-bomb.

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telling	revealing; indicative of much otherwise unnoticed. Babylonian healer “But right now, this is the most telling sheep's liver I have seen in quite some time.”
telling the cards	making known or disclosing to a person what will happen in that person's future through the use of Tarot cards (cards with pictures of symbolic figures on them).
Telstar	<p>either of two experimental communications satellites, used between 10 July 62 and May 65, to amplify and relay various signals, especially television, across the oceans.</p> <p>either of two experimental communications satellites, used between 10 July 1962 and May 1965 to amplify and relay various signals, especially television, across the oceans.</p>
tempera	a painting medium in which pigment is mixed with water-soluble glutinous materials.
temperament analysis profile	<p>n. a reference to the Johnson Temperament Analysis (Profile).</p> <p>Johnson Temperament Analysis Profile, 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, warm-heartedness, objectivity, and self-direction.</p>
template	a pattern or gauge, usually of thin board or metal, used as a guide for cutting metal or stone or wood, etc.
Temple of Black Magic	a made-up name for an occult practice or group.
temporizing	<p>complying with the time or occasion or with the demands of another. Yielding temporarily or ostensibly to the current opinion or immediate circumstances.</p> <p>evading immediate action or decision in order to gain time, avoid trouble, etc.</p>
tenable	capable of being held, maintained, or defended as against attack or dispute.
ten-cent store	a store offering a wide assortment of inexpensive items, formerly costing five or ten cents, for personal and household use.
tenderfoot	a raw, inexperienced person; novice.

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tenpins	pins set up to be knocked down in the game of bowling.
tensor calculus	n. an advanced form of mathematics that deals with calculations, laws and relationships involving tensors. Tensors are quantities that are made up of several components that represent such things as the stress or strain placed on a body by external forces; for example, the strain in a piece of wire that is being stretched. (Tensor derives from a Latin word meaning to stretch.) Calculus is an advanced form of mathematics dealing with things in a state of change, such as the rate of growth of an individual, the acceleration and deceleration of a bullet and the area of curved figures, as opposed to the steady speed of a moving object or the measurement of a regular shaped object, such as a square.
ten-star	m. a coined term meaning having a quality or importance superior to all others; exceptional. This alludes to a system of rating the quality of something such as a hotel or restaurant by placing a number of stars next to its name or title. The number of stars indicates the degree of quality with five stars being the highest given and which denotes something of the highest excellence. The importance of an item or person may be similarly noted with stars. For instance, in the military service a high-ranking officer carries five stars on his uniform. Thus a ten-star rating indicates something or someone that exceeds even the best or the most important.
tentative	provisional or experimental, not definite or final.
Tenth Army Corps	a reference to one of the ground combat units of the United States Army. A corps is an Army unit normally composed of 50,000 to 100,000 soldiers and commanded by a general.
ten-to-the-twenty-first-power binary digits	a reference to a very large number. The word power means how many times a number is multiplied by itself, thus, ten to the twenty-first power means 10 multiplied by itself 21 times or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. “Binary digits” are either of the digits 0 or 1 of the binary system of numbers—that system of numbering that employs only 0s and 1s. The phrase ten-to-the-twenty-first-power binary digits then refers to 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 of the 0s and 1s strung out one after another.
tenure	a period of having worked in or been placed in.
terminate	finish; end; complete. bring or come to an end; stop; end.

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terminology	the special words and phrases used in some art, science, work, etc.
terra incognita	<p>a region or subject of which nothing is known. In Latin it literally means ``unknown land." The article, ``Terra Incognita The Mind" by L. Ron Hubbard was published in the Explorers Club magazine in the winter 1949-spring 1950 issue. Wait until you read where Hubbard has been=terra incognita, the mind!</p> <p>an unknown land; a region or subject of which nothing is known.</p> <p>a region or subject of which nothing is known. In Latin it literally means "unknown land."</p>
territorial	(military) a member of a territorial force (a force organized for territorial defense).
Tesla, Nikola	<p>(1856 - 1943) American electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. He emigrated in 1884 to the US. In 1888 he designed the first practical system of generating and transmitting alternating current for electric power. He is recognized as one of the outstanding pioneers in the electric-power field.</p> <p>(1856 - 1943) American electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. He emigrated in 1884 to the US. In 1888 he designed the first practical system of generating and transmitting alternating current for electric power. He is recognized as one of the outstanding pioneers in the electric-power field. --edited from Funk and Wagnell's Encyclopedia (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89</p> <p>(1856 - 1943), US physicist, electrical engineer and inventor, born in Austria-Hungary. Among his inventions were generators of high-frequency currents and wireless systems of communication and of power transmission.</p>
Tesla, Nikolai	(1856@1943) American electrician and inventor. He made many discoveries and inventions of great value to the development of radio transmission and the field of electricity.
test (havingness, eating, etc.) of the pudding	see PUDDING, TEST (HAVINGNESS, EATING, ETC.) OF THE.
test flight	a flight made to observe the performance characteristics of a new aircraft or spacecraft. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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test pilot	a pilot who tests new or newly designed aircraft in flight, to determine their fitness for use.
test tubes	tubes of thin, transparent glass closed at one end, used in chemical experiments, etc.
testosterone	a hormone (internal secretion of the body) which stimulates the growth of masculine characteristics in the body.
tetrahedrons	four-sided figures with four triangular faces.
Texas	<p>a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border.</p> <p>a state in the southwest United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border. See also Gulf in this glossary.</p>
Texas tower	a reference to one of a number of oil rigs situated offshore along the Texas coastline. An oil rig is an apparatus used for drilling an oil well, consisting of a platform that either floats or sits on legs planted in the ocean floor and supports a long drill and the machinery to operate it.
textbook	derived from, dependent upon or typical of a textbook.
textbook, according to (or by) the	a coined variation of by the book, meaning according to the way that is laid out or required by the workable principles and rules of some subject; in the prescribed manner; standardly. A textbook is a book used as a standard work for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction or a book which gives instructions in the working principles of some subject. thalamic cortex - n. a made-up term.
tgts	<p>short for targets. To keep track of program or FMO tgts the following code is introduced.</p> <p>short for targets.</p>
Thailand	a kingdom in southeast Asia, formerly called Siam.
Thames Water Board	an official body controlling the Thames River, the principal river of England. The board controls the navigation, use and conservation of the river water, etc.
thar	<p>a dialectic pronunciation of there or their.</p> <p>(dialect) a variant of there. That in its place and this in thar place. -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)</p>

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(dialect) a variant of there.

(dialect) their; there.

(dialect) there.

that a pack of cards is divided into with the characteristic symbol  In bridge, 4 players are dealt a total of thirteen cards with different scoring values. In bridge, the different suits rank from highest to lowest with spades being the highest ranking suit, followed by hearts, diamonds and then clubs. Thus if one held a thirteen-spade hand, he or she would hold the highest scoring hand possible.

that can befall one in rural life. For example “Then a hurricane came along one day And blew the house where I lived away. Then an earthquake came when that was gone And swallowed up the land that the house stood on. Then the tax collector came around And charged me up with a hole in the ground.”

that gained popularity from the opera includes the lines “My name is John Wellington Wells, I’m a dealer in magic and spells.”

that’s that There is no more to be said. The matter is closed.

that’s the girl (thatagirl, that’s a girl, that’s my girl, etc.) an exclamation used to express approval, admiration, encouragement or acknowledgment to a girl or woman.

thataboy a variation of the expression that’s the boy.

(slang) 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.”)

that-a-girl (slang) an exclamation of encouragement or admiration.

that’s a boy (slang) an exclamation of encouragement or admiration. (A corruption of “that’s the boy,” this expression is also seen as “thataboy” and “attaboy.”)

that-un (dialect) that one.

the 100th anniversary of three significant events in the history of California the discovery of gold in 1848, the drafting of the California constitution in 1849 and California’s admission to the Union (United States of America) in 1850. The centennials were celebrated from 1948 to 1950, and included such things as the

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construction and display of historical floats, the establishment of museums and the publishing of books on the history of California.

the basic of all that aberration is a stable datum. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

the greatest number of dynamics. OT Committee a committee

the greatest number of dynamics. OT Committee a committee The infinitely perfect solution consisting of only Clears and OTs. would be one which brought The purpose of the OT Committee infinite survival on all dynamics. is to help organize and channel OT See also dynamic(s). forces, interests and resources for

the importance of a datum that must be weighted. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

-The intention of the staff status system and the conduct of it requires a clarification as follows . . .

the mails must get through see MAILS MUST GET THROUGH, THE.

the modern style used to create org mag short for org magazine, a words in engineering. It is also 0 publication which each Scientology or "theta to the nth degree," organization routinely sends to meaning unlimited or vast. persons who have previously

The second, "Little Miss Muffet," begins "Little Miss Muffet Sat on a tuffet, Eating some curds and whey." (A tuffet is a low stool or a tuft of grass. Curds are the thick part of sour milk that separates from the watery part and which are used as food or made into cheese. Whey is the watery part of sour milk that separates from the curds.)

the survival of a group. the use of force It is an apparency

the unconquerable nature of the soul. The poem begins with "Out of the night that covers me, Black as the Pit from pole to pole, I thank whatever gods may be For my unconquerable soul."

the whole bang shoot see BANG SHOOT, THE WHOLE.

The deans a humorous variation of the de, meaning a people, race or nation.

thee, and the glory of them for that is delivered unto me; and to whomsoever I will I give it. "If thou therefore wilt worship me, all shall be thine. "And Jesus answered and said unto him, Get thee behind

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theetie-weetie a slang term originating in England that means someone who is ``sweetness and light" (a person who cannot conceive of ever having done anything bad to anybody or anything) and who can't face reality or any outness.

(slang) someone who exhibits "sweetness and light" (but can't face mest or any outness); someone who cannot go deeper into the bank than a thought. See also sweetness and light in this glossary. "Well, my soul is over there," some theetie-weetie will tell you. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

having the attitude that everything is all "sweetness and light" while not facing reality at all.

having the attitude that everything is all "sweetness and light" while not facing reality at all. They're in some happy little theetie-weetie dream, you know?

(British slang) "sweetness and light"; of or pertaining to a person or thing exhibiting unusual tolerance, understanding, sympathy, etc., (often used ironically when such a display is entirely out of character).

having the attitude that everything is all "sweetness and light" while not facing reality at all.

(slang) having the attitude that everything is all "sweetness and light" while not facing reality at all.

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someone who has the attitude that everything is all "sweetness and light" while not facing reality at all.

Theetie-Weeties a made-up name for a product. It's taken from the term theetie-weetie, meaning someone who is all sweetness and light and not facing reality at all.

a made-up name for a product. Theetie-weetie is a slang term originating in England that means someone who is ``sweetness and light" (a person who cannot conceive of ever having done anything bad to anybody or anything) and who can't face reality or any outness.

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them as wants	a variation of the words “those that want,” imitating the speech of certain dialects.
them on a board under	one of two headings P for pints, and Q for quarts. As 1 quart is equal to 2 pints, it was important that the person, in marking the board, be mindful as he could end up paying much more than he planned by accidentally marking quarts instead of pints. It was also considered very bad manners to cheat, and thus drinkers had to make sure they correctly noted their p’s and q’s.
Then and Now Solids	<p>CCH 14. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. This thing about Then and Now Solids, which is an upper CCH, is quite remarkable for being nothing more than Dianetics run Scientology wise. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a Scientology process developed by L. Ron Hubbard in 1957. The process accomplishes a great number of things, such as straightening out the time track of the preclear and giving the preclear practice in handling time.</p> <p>CCH 14. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for full data on this process.</p>
theodolite	a surveying instrument used to measure precise horizontal and ~ I vertical angles. It consists of a telescope mounted to swivel both horizon- ~ tally and vertically. ! !
theoretical	limited to or based on theory; not practical or applied; hypothetical.
theory	<p>the data part of a course, where data as in books, tapes and manuals is given. See also practical.</p> <p>the principles or methods of a science or art rather than its practice. I couldn’t understand exactly what it was all about because he knew absolutely nothing about technology, theory, he knew nothing about nomenclature. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)</p> <p>the part of a course where one learns by studying written materials.</p> <p>that branch of an art or science dealing with knowledge of its principles and methods rather than with its practice.</p>

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that branch of an art or science dealing with knowledge of its principles and methods rather than with its practice. See also science in this glossary.

the principles or methods of a science or art rather than its practice.

theosophy any system of philosophy or religion that claims to have a special insight into the divine nature through spiritual self-development.

therapeutic agent that thing which brings about or is able to bring about a cure or healing.

therapeutics the branch of medicine that deals with the treatment and cure of diseases; therapy.

there goes the (old) ball game see BALL GAME, THERE GOES THE (OLD).

there's the frying pan—there's the fire a variation of out of the frying pan into the fire, meaning to escape or be clear of one difficulty only to get oneself into a greater one; from bad to worse. This saying dates back many hundreds of years and is possibly an allusion to a fish or other living creature leaping out of a frying pan to avoid being cooked, only to fall into the cooking fire.

therein in that matter, circumstance, etc.

there's the frying pan—there's the fire a variation of the phrase out of the frying pan into the fire, meaning "to be clear of one difficulty only to find oneself in a greater one." This saying is probably an allusion to a fish leaping out of a frying pan only to fall into the cooking fire, and is found in many languages, including even Latin as early as 1,800 years ago.

a variation of the phrase out of the frying pan into the fire, meaning "to be clear of one difficulty only to find oneself in a greater one." This saying is probably an allusion to a fish leaping out of a frying pan only to fall into the cooking fire.

thereunto to that thing, matter, subject, etc. Communication breakdown of some kind or another, with the affinity and reality attendant thereunto. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

to that; to it.

to that; to it. Communication breakdown of some kind or another, with the affinity and reality attendant thereunto. -- ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle

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to that matter, circumstance, etc.

to that place, thing, etc.

to that thing, matter, subject, etc.

thermonuclear	<p>of nuclear reactions that occur at very high temperatures.</p> <p>of, pertaining to or involving the nuclear fusion reaction that takes place between the nuclei of a gas, especially hydrogen, heated to a temperature of several million degrees.</p>
Thermopylae	<p>a pass in eastern Greece which was the only gate for ingress into the country from the north in ancient times.</p>
these lines	<p>“Woodman, spare that tree! Touch not a single bough! In youth it sheltered me, And I’ll protect it now.</p>
theta	<p>thought or life. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. Something which is theta is characterized by reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable.</p> <p>thought or life. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (q), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. Something which is theta is characterized by reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable.</p> <p>energy peculiar to life or a thetan which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a thetan which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as high tone, constructive communications. See also thetan.</p> <p>life force, life energy, divine energy, ‘lan 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. The term comes from the Greek letter theta ([00e9]), which the ancient Greeks used to represent spirit or thought.</p> <p>the life force, life energy, ‘lan 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. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (ⲑ), which the ancient Greeks</p>

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used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. Theta is characterized by reason, serenity, stability, happiness, cheerful emotion, persistence and the other factors which man ordinarily considers desirable.

the life force, life energy, divine energy, élan vital, or any other name, the energy peculiar to life which acts upon the physical universe and animates it and changes it. See also thetan in this glossary. "This business about theta is uncertain. But everything else in Scientology is validated." –Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

(1) energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as useful, constructive communications. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Scientology is thought, life force, élan vital, the spirit, the soul.
(2) the mathematical symbol for the static of thought. By theta is meant the static itself. By facsimile is meant theta which contains 1 impressions by perception.

the life force, life energy, divine energy, élan vital, or any other name, the energy peculiar to life which acts upon the physical universe and animates it and changes it.

a theoretical static of distinct and precisely defined qualities with certain potentials.

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 Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics and Scientology is thought, life force, élan vital, the spirit, the soul. Now, we have subjected this rather pitilessly to test over a period of a year-the enttheta-theta differentiations in processing. - Union Station -R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as useful, constructive communications. The term comes from the Greek

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letter theta (u), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. The broad definition of theta as used in Dianetics is thought, life force, Élan vital, the spirit, the soul. But it's very doubtful if you will get much agreement in the absence of mass unless you have mastered theta communication.

energy peculiar to life or a thetan which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a thetan which he has free to direct toward survival goals, especially when it manifests itself as useful, constructive communications. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit.

energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. There was one thing—one pair of things which unlocked a lot of gates and doors, and let a lot of theta flow around. Opening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)

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energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural

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creative energy of a being which he has free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought or perhaps spirit. It says theta impinges itself heavily upon mest and then disentrubulates—withdraws and disentrubulates—saving what it has known and learned about mest.

energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he is free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought. GLOSSARY OF TERMS 9

energy peculiar to life which acts upon material in the physical universe and animates it, mobilizes it and changes it; natural creative energy of a being which he is free to direct toward survival goals. The term comes from the Greek letter theta (θ), which the Greeks used to represent thought.

theta - mest theory	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. See also mest in this glossary.
theta (θ)	Thought, potentially independent of a material vessel or medium. Life force. Élan vital.
theta bodies	bodies mocked up on the past track and which consist of a number of facsimiles of old bodies the individual has misowned and is carrying along with him as control mechanisms to be used to control the body he is using.
theta bops	does a theta bop, a small or wide steady dance of the needle on an E-Meter. For example, over a spread of one-eighth of an inch (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), 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.” See also E-Meter in this glossary.
Theta Exterior	a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside.
theta perceptics	Communication with the theta universe. Such perceptics may include hunches, predictions, ESP at greater and lesser distances,

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communication with the “dead,” perception of the Supreme Being, etc.

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. See also extrasensory perception in this glossary.

theta pole a type of theta trap made up of a piece of metal or other material which, when a thetan begins to push against it, absorbs his energy and pulls him in harder. The really effective ones have no energy of their own at all but only use the energy of the thetan himself. The more he pushes, the more he is stuck to the trap, because it is on his wavelength, it's his energy. He could postulate himself off of the trap, but this thetan has lost the power to postulate and thinks the smart thing to do is to push the trap away from him. It is not unusual for a thetan to spend 18 to 20 thousand years on one of these traps.

theta trap a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also thetan in this glossary. So if you found yourself in a theta trap you could always find out what was good about theta traps. - Union Station -R2- 46 (30 Aug. 55)

something used to make a thetan think he is trapped. There are several kinds of theta traps, all based on aesthetics to lure the thetan in. The being then finds himself trapped in something he cannot get out of easily. GLOSSARY

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don't care whether it's ten years, a thousand years or ten billion years—why, there he is in the theta trap, or there he is going downhill again, or there he is with all this stuff...

a means used to trap a thetan. All theta traps have one thing in common They use electronic force to knock the thetan into forgetting, into unknowingness, into effect. See also thetan in this glossary. I don't know what theta trap that was that had gates. ïOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

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theta–MEST theory 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. (Chapter 3, #1)

thetan exterior a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside. We're trying to rehabilitate, time after time, a former release–thetan exterior. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside.

a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it but is not yet stable outside. See also thetan in this glossary.

thetan exterior stable a thetan who is clear of the body and knows it and is stable outside the body.

thetanesque having the quality of a thetan. See also thetan in this glossary. You just hit right to the middle of his "thetanesque" soul with a dagger of betrayal. - E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

having the quality of a thetan. See also thetan in this glossary.

thetan's referring to a thetan, the person himself-not his body or his name, the physical universe, his mind, or anything else; that which is

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aware of being aware; the identity which is the individual.
-Auditor 25 UK. GLOSSARY

thetasphere	<p>a coined expression from the words theta and –sphere (any of the atmospheric layers surrounding a planet or star). Used figuratively in this lecture. See also theta in this glossary. And we’re about to take off into the thetasphere. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a coined expression from the words theta and -sphere (any of the atmospheric layers surrounding a planet or star). Used figuratively in this lecture. See also theta in this glossary.</p>
thin	<p>lacking solidity, substance or vigor; slight, weak.</p>
thin air, out of	<p>out of nothing visible or concrete, coming from nowhere. The phrase sometimes implies that something coming from nowhere is without substantial basis or evidence.</p> <p>(informal) from nothing; from nowhere.</p> <p>out of nothing or from nowhere.</p>
Thing of No Color, The	<p>a reference to a murderous object of horror that appears in a story entitled The Damned Thing, written by American author and journalist Ambrose Bierce (1842–1914). Detectable by its footprints and the pressed-down grass left in its passing, the “Damned Thing” has no color and is thus not visible to the eye. The story tells of a man and his encounters with the thing and of his final destruction at the hands of the invisible creature.</p>
thingabob	<p>a variation of thingamabob. See thingamabob in this glossary.</p>
thingamagooge	<p>(informal) a thing which is difficult to classify or whose name has been forgotten or is not known. A variation of thingamabob.</p>
think nothing of	<p>To regard as unimportant or easy. [ex - He thought nothing of staying awake 30 hours at a time]</p>
think tank	<p>n. a humorous term for the brain, originating around the beginning of the 1900s. A tank is a large container or receptacle for holding a liquid, gas, etc., and as used here it refers to the head. The term think tank, came to be used in the 1950s to refer to a group or organization involved in researching and solving complex political, military or social problems and in predicting and planning future developments in such areas.</p> <p>(slang) the brain.</p>

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thinkingness	<p>potential of considering; the combination of past observations to derive a future observation. Well, his thinkingness, his intelligence, is mocked up as a computer. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)</p> <p>(1) figure-figure-figure; computation and calculation. For example, a little kid asks if he can go to the movies. The parent says, “Can you go to the movies? I don’t know. Now, let me see. I will have to think it over. Give me a couple of days.” That is the level of thinkingness. (2) the combination of past observations to derive a future observation.</p> <p>potential of considering; the combination of past observations to derive a future observation.</p> <p>state or condition of thinking or reasoning.</p> <p>that which has the capability of thinking and considering.</p> <p>the combination of past observations to derive a future observation.</p> <p>the potential of considering; the combination of past observations to derive a future observation.</p> <p>the state or condition of thinking and trying to figure out the reason for this and the reason for that, so much that one is not really looking at what is around him.</p> <p>the state, quality or condition of thinking and trying to figure out the reason for this and the reason for that, so much that one is not really looking at what is around him.</p>
third class	<p>of the lowest or poorest class or quality; inferior.</p>
third gear, goes into	<p>shifts down from fourth gear (high gear) of a motor vehicle into the next lower gear (third), thus cutting the speed of the engine. Used figuratively to describe anything which was previously moving swiftly but is now slowing down. See also shift gears in this glossary. Maybe I'll blah-blah-blah" and all of a sudden he doesn't feel so well, and so on; he didn't get much of a result and he slows down and goes into third gear, and he puts it all on the back burner, and so forth. -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)</p>
third grade	<p>the third year of school for a child.</p>

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third party	<p>one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group.</p> <p>one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group. See also third party law.</p> <p>(1) (noun) one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group or a group and another group. (2) (verb) to create trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group by spreading false reports. See also Third Party Law in this glossary.</p> <p>having to do with or concerning the use of false reports to create trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group.</p> <p>one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group or a group and another group.</p>
Third Party Law	<p>a law which states that a third party must be present and unknown in every quarrel for a conflict to exist.</p> <p>a law which states that a third party must be present and unknown in every quarrel for a conflict to exist. D - DEMI</p> <p>a natural law which explains the causes of violence and conflict amongst 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."</p>
third postulate	<p>forget. For the full theory on the Four Postulates, see Professional Auditor's Bulletin 66 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.</p>
third rail, off the	<p>a coined variation of off the rails, meaning out of the correct, normal or usual condition; not functioning, working or acting correctly; in a confused, disorganized state. This phrase alludes to a train that has run off the railway tracks and is literally off the rails. A third rail is a supplementary rail that is laid beside the tracks of an electric railroad and which has the purpose of supplying power to the train through contact devices.</p>

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a variation of off the rails, out of the proper or normal condition; out of control. The third rail is a rail which parallels the ordinary rails of a railroad and provides current to a car or locomotive.

Third Reich the name given by the Nazis to their government in Germany; Reich is German for “empire.” 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. See also Nazi and German Reich in this glossary.

third) 3rd South African ACC the Advanced Clinical Course given by Ron in Johannesburg, South Africa from 23 January through 17 February 1961. See also ACC in this glossary.

third, the the third race of the day at a horse racetrack. See also Pimlico in this glossary.

third-dynamic of the third dynamic the urge toward survival through a group of individuals or as a group. Any group or part of an entire class could be considered to be a part of the third dynamic. The school, the club, the team, the town, the nation are examples of groups. See also dynamics in this glossary.

third-party having to do with or concerning the use of false reports to create trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group. -"If I complain they won't let me wear my hat, they'll comm ev me for third party actions."

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pertaining to one who by false reports creates trouble between two people, a person and a group, or a group and another group.

thirteen turns in that hangman's noose a reference to the number of times a rope is coiled or turned around itself in a hangman's knot, the knot used for hanging criminals (also called a noose). The number thirteen (superstitiously held to be an unlucky number) has been popularly believed to be the proper amount due to the association of bad luck with being hanged.

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thirty pieces of silver a reference to the money paid to Judas Iscariot (a disciple of Jesus) for betraying Jesus to the authorities. Per the Bible, Judas agreed to reveal the whereabouts of Jesus Christ for thirty pieces of silver, and thus Jesus was arrested and crucified. This money came to be known as blood money (money paid to one for the life of another human being) and the phrase “thirty pieces of silver” came to be used as a symbol for treason or betrayal.

an allusion to the money Judas Iscariot (a disciple of Jesus) received for betraying Jesus to the authorities. This money is referred to as "blood money"-money received for the life of another human being. "Thirty pieces of silver" is used proverbially to refer to anything paid or given for a treacherous act. She was getting raked over the coals at home, and an attorney that handled a lot of her legal and monetary affairs turned totally traitor on her and sold her down the river for thirty pieces of silver while she was that far away - South Africa - and it killed Peggy. - Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

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thirty point zero) 30.0 the numerical designation for postulates on the Tone Scale. See also postulates and Tone Scale in this glossary.

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Thirty-six Presessions a list of thirty-six havingness and confront processes issued on 6 October 1960. Presession processes were developed to get the individual there and able to proceed with auditing, thus the name presession processes.

a list of thirty-six havingness and confront processes issued on 6 October 1960. Presession processes were developed to get the individual there and able to proceed with auditing, thus the name presession processes. PC You know, the Thirty-six Presessions. -- Check on “What” Questions and Havingness Probe

thirty-six presessions a list of thirty-six havingness and confront processes issued on 6 October 1960. Presession processes were developed to get the individual there and able to proceed with auditing, thus the name presession processes. - Check on “What” Questions and Havingness Probe

a list of thirty-six havingness and confront processes issued on 6 October 1960. Presession processes were developed to get the individual there and able to proceed with auditing, thus the name presession processes.

This Is Your Life the title of a television program popular in Britain and America during the 1950s. The show opened with the host surprising an individual either in the studio or close by and informing him or her that “this is your life.” The guest was then taken to the studio where the story of his life was presented. The host would read the guest’s This Is Your Life book recounting his life chronologically. Periodically an offstage voice would be heard and the featured guest would try to guess who it was—a teacher, a relative, a friend, etc., who would then appear to reminisce about their shared experiences. The whole life story was covered in this manner. The subjects of the show varied from famous celebrities to businessmen, to ordinary people. Beginning in 1952, the show originally aired for nine seasons until 1961. It appeared again in the 1970s and in the 1980s combining new programs with reruns of older shows.

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 maneuver may be used in such circumstances as a ship being in danger of colliding with another ship or in danger of sailing into hazardous shoals or sandbanks. It is also used to move a stationary ship in a reverse direction.

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This Was Your Life... a coined variation of This Is Your Life.

This word can also be used humorously. For example “He who doeth eat too much shall gaineth (gain) weight.”

thisa and thata (informal) various activities, things, etc., (used to give only a general indication of what is being referred to). A variation of this and that.

this-a-way in this direction.

Thompson Silvanus Phillips Thompson (1851@1916), author of Calculus Made Easy. There's a fellow by the name of Thompson that≈nearly every calculus student in the university will sooner or later get ahold of this fellow Thompson's (it was either Thompson or Carpenter) little textbook; and it begins with what calculus is and explains calculus. ≈Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

Silvanus Phillips Thompson (1851--1916), author of Calculus Made Easy. There's a fellow by the name of Thompson that-nearly every calculus student in the university will sooner or later get ahold of this fellow Thompson's (it was either Thompson or Carpenter) little textbook; and it begins with what calculus is and explains calculus.

Silvanus Phillips Thompson (1851–1916), British physicist and teacher. Thompson was a lecturer and writer on a wide range of technical and scientific subjects. Some of his many works include Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism (1881) as well as Calculus Made Easy (1910).

Thompson, Commander Joseph Cheesman Thompson (1874–1943), a commander in the United States Navy. He was appointed to the Navy in 1897 and became an assistant surgeon and later a surgeon. Thompson studied Freudian analysis with Sigmund Freud (1856–1939).

Joseph Cheesman Thompson (1874–1943), a commander in the United States Navy. He was appointed to the Navy in 1897 and became an assistant surgeon and later a surgeon. Thompson studied Freudian analysis with Sigmund Freud (1856–1939). That symptom of embarrassment was first pointed out to me by Commander Thompson.

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 Ron was a boy. I'd picked up some of this from Commander Thompson on association of

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words and there are numerous other things about this, but I had jumped to an unreasonable assumption about this.

Joseph Cheesman “Snake” Thompson (1874–1943), one of the foremost herpetologists in the world—hence the nickname Snake. (Herpetology is the scientific study of reptiles and amphibians.) Thompson was also a commander in the United States Navy. He was appointed to the Navy in 1897 and became an assistant surgeon and later a surgeon. Thompson also studied Freudian analysis directly under Sigmund Freud (1856–1939). While serving on detached duty to the Secretary of War, he traveled widely throughout Eastern Asia, specifically Japan and Korea, where he amassed a huge collection of reptiles (including many snakes), insects and amphibians. In the 1920s, Thompson met LRH (then twelve years old) on a military transport vessel enroute from San Francisco to Washington, DC and introduced him to the ideas and works of Freud.

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 Ron was a boy. And I know, having been trained to some degree by Commander Thompson, who was trained by Freud, I know very well that Commander Thompson could do some very wild things.
≡Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64)

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 Ron was a boy.

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 Ron was a boy.

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 Ron was a boy. Nineteen-thirty, I had known a fellow by the name of Commander Thompson.

thoracolumbar system that part of the autonomic nervous system (also called the sympathetic system) consisting of the nerves that arise from the thorax (abdominal cavity) and lumbar (lower spinal column) regions of the spinal cord. It does such things as stimulate the heartbeat, dilate the pupil of the eye and slow down the activity of glands, digestive and reproductive organs.

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thorn places	n. a reference to the wounds on Jesus Christ's head from the crown of thorns he was forced to wear during his crucifixion. In Christian belief, marks, scars, etc., that correspond with those of the crucified Jesus Christ are thought to sometimes be supernaturally impressed on the bodies of nuns, saints and other devout persons. For example, on the hands or feet (from the nails used in his crucifixion), across the back (from being whipped and having to carry the cross), and sometimes on the head (from the crown of thorns).
thou art	(archaic) you are.
thou art thy brother's keeper	a reference to a story in the Bible of two sons (Cain and Abel) born to the first man and woman on earth. When the Lord accepted Abel's sacrificial offering in preference to Cain's, Cain murdered his brother out of jealousy. Soon after, when asked by the Lord as to Abel's
thou shalt	(archaic) you shall. "Thou shalt touch that wall," you see? -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)
thought	<p>the facsimiles one has recorded of his various environments and the facsimiles he has created with his imaginings, their recombination and evaluations and conclusions for the purpose of determining action or no action or potential action or no action. Thought is used also to mean a process treating awareness-level recordings as distinct from nonawareness-level recordings.</p> <p>the act or process of thinking, forming ideas in the mind.</p> <p>the facsimiles one has recorded of his various environments and the facsimiles he has created with his imaginings, their recombination and evaluations and conclusions for the purpose of determining action or no action or potential action or no action.</p> <p>the facsimiles one has recorded of his various environments and the facsimiles he has created with his imaginings, their recombination and evaluations and conclusions for the purpose of determining action or no action or potential action or no action. Thought is used also to mean a process treating awareness-level recordings as distinct from nonawareness-level recordings.</p> <p>the phenomenon of combining, imagining or postulating theta facsimiles for the estimation of future physical efforts.</p>
thought or perhaps spirit, to which	successful or profitable activity. an n is added to make a noun in

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Thoughtport	a made-up name for a location.
thrall	condition of being in bondage to some power or influence; being a slave (to something).
thrashed out	settled by thorough discussion. talked over thoroughly in order to reach a decision, conclusion or understanding.
thrashers	people who thrash, that is, separate the grain from the straw by beating it with a flail (an instrument consisting of a handle with a freely swinging bar attached to one end). ...she cleans up the house and cleans up the kids and cleans up this and that and goes out and raises half a dozen chickens all in a rush and cooks dinner for the thrashers and so forth. people who thrash, that is, separate the grain from the straw by beating it with a flail (an instrument consisting of a handle with a freely swinging bar attached to one end).
three A's	the American Automobile Association; a large organization of motorists founded in 1902. It has a nationwide repair service from which any member can get help almost anywhere in the United States.
three basic evils per the Buddhist tradition	passion, anger and ignorance. The space between the center and the rim is divided into six sections, depicting the supposed states into which a person can be reborn (from that of a demon up to a god), and around the rim are twelve phases believed to be part of the cycle of existence, including such things as ignorance, sense organs, mind, sensation, craving, birth, old age, death and rebirth consciousness.
three d criss...) 3D Criss Cross	short for Routine 3D Criss Cross, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. It is called "Criss Cross" because it alternately audited both what the pc had been and what the pc had opposed.
three D) 3D	Routine 3D, one of a series of processes developed to audit GPMs. See also GPM in this glossary.
three D) 3-D	a three-dimensional form, having or seeming to have the dimensions of depth as well as width and height. a three-dimensional form or appearance.

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three GA) 3GA one of a series of processes to audit GPMs, following 3D Criss Cross in its development. See also 3D Criss Cross in this glossary.

short for Routine 3 GA, one of a series of processes to audit GPMs. (Called Routine 3GA as that was the research number LRH assigned to it when he was researching it out.)

three main areas of the org – the HCO Exec Sec (over Divisions 7, 1 and 2), the org Exec Sec (over Divisions 3, 4 and 5) and the Public Exec Sec (over Divisions 6A, 6B and 6C). -Executives, other than Exec Secs, should not have their despatches typed by a secretary except where the despatch contains large volume.

Three Mile Island the location of a reactor facility outside Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where in March, 1979 a series of human and equipment failures caused a significant meltdown of nuclear fuel and the escape of a cloud of radioactive gas.

three moves are as good as a fire a saying meaning that if one moves a household three times, by the time of the last move one will have lost so many belongings in each move, one might as well have had a fire.

three n model...) 3N Model Session the exact pattern and script (patter) with which Routine 3N sessions are begun and ended. See also 3N and Model Session in this glossary.

three N) 3N short for Routine 3N, one of a series of processes developed to audit goals.

three pawn shop balls the once familiar pawnbroker's sign, consisting of three golden balls. And rub my hands together and do an uncle with the three pawnshop balls out in front.

the once familiar pawnbroker's sign, consisting of three golden balls.

three point zero) 3.0 on the E-Meter, the tone arm position for male Clear. The E-Meter basically registers the body at 2.0 (female) or 3.0 (male) on the tone arm. If a thetan is “dead,” he doesn't add to or subtract from the reading. If a thetan is “partially alive,” he adds or subtracts from the reading. If a thetan is “fully alive,” he is not necessarily inside the body he controls and so does not add to or subtract from the reading. For more information on the E-Meter, get *Understanding the E-Meter* by L. Ron Hubbard. See also E-Meter and tone arm in this glossary.

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- three sheets to the wind(slang) drunk. From the fact that a drunken person is as helpless and disorganized as a sailboat with its sheets (sails) flying and hence its course and movement entirely out of control.
- three t) 3T short for Routine 3T. See also R3T in this glossary.
- three) 3 the level 3.0 on the Tone Scale, conservatism. See also Tone Scale in this glossary, and the Tone Scale included in the Appendix, page ____.
- threescore (years) and ten another way of saying seventy years. Threescore is a common archaic synonym for sixty and the word score means a sum or group of twenty (things, years, etc.). This possibly comes from the practice of counting herds of sheep or cattle where one would count from one to twenty and then make a notch or mark (also called a score) on a stick before going on to count the next twenty. Hence, threescore and ten would be three twenties plus ten, equaling seventy. Threescore years and ten appears in the Bible in reference to one's life span and is considered to be the average life span of humans.
- three-valued logic logic which contains the values right, wrong and maybe.
- throat cut, getting (one's) bringing about (one's) ruin.
- throat, at (someone's) attacking (someone) with great anger. A variation of flying at (someone's) throat.
- attacking (someone) with great anger. Used figuratively in this lecture. A variation of flying at (someone's) throat.
- throat, cutting (one's) being the means of (one's) own ruin.
- being the means of (one's) ruin.
- bringing about (one's) ruin.
- throat, cutting their spoiling their chances; ruining them.
- throat, force (something) down (someone's) (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something).
- throat, jump down (someone's) (colloquial) attack or criticize (someone) suddenly and violently.
- throat, shove (something) down (someone's) (informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something). ``There's this other source of information, if he tells me something, why, he's just confoundedly certain that

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he's got to shove it down my throat in some particular line."

⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

(informal) force someone to agree to or accept something, such as an opinion, idea, situation or circumstance. The phrase implies that a person is being forced to accept something that he does not want or like or that something is being stated insistently, without allowing the other person any choice or say in the matter.

Literally, it means that something is being forced down a person's throat because he doesn't want to swallow it. Example ``Some teachers try to shove ideas down the students' throats, which does not encourage initiative." There's this other source of information, if he tells me something, why, he's just confoundedly certain that he's got to shove it down my throat in some particular line.

(informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something).

Don't try to shove it down his throat and give him a big sales talk on how you're going to get point of end on that illness because in the first place you're not talking the same language and you're not talking in the same field. ⇐Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)

(colloquial) try forcefully to make (someone) accept (one's ideas, opinions, etc.).

(informal) force (someone) to agree to or accept (something).

(informal) force someone to agree to or accept (something).

throat, shove it down (one's) (informal) force (one) to do or agree to (something not wanted or liked).

throat, shoving (something) down (someone's) (informal) forcing (someone) to agree to or accept (something).

throats, at each other's (slang) fighting, arguing violently, or very angry with each other. 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.

throats, at each other's (slang) fighting, arguing violently, or very angry with each other.

throats, flying at the to attack suddenly with great anger.

thrombosis blockage of an artery by a clot of blood. In the lecture, the word thrombosis is used humorously as the name of a body part.

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throttle, full	at maximum speed.
throttles	chokes or strangles. valves regulating the flow of steam, gasoline vapor, etc., to an engine. By closing the throttle, the speed is lessened and by opening it, the speed is increased.
through the ropes	see ROPES, THE.
throw for a loop	see LOOP, THROW (OR KNOCK) FOR A.
throwing his heels	see HEELS, THROWING HIS.
thrown an ax into it	see AX INTO IT, THROWN AN
thrown the book at	dealt out the maximum in punishment, penalty, etc.
throws	(colloquial) confuses or disconcerts.
thrumming	sounding with a repeated monotonous hum, as a string or an instrument when strummed.
thud	suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense. That's an awfully good drill, and that drives it home with a thud. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63) suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense.
thuddy	suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense. I'll give you an example of how thuddy this can be. -Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957) suggestive of a dull sound, as of a heavy object dropping on a soft, solid surface. Used figuratively in this sense.
Thug-wug	a made-up name for a god.
thumb (one's) nose	raise (one's) thumb to the nose in a coarse gesture of defiance or contempt.
thumb, stand out like a sore	be very conspicuous or obvious.
thumb, under (someone's)	(colloquial) under the control or influence of (someone).

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thumbs, all	clumsy; fumbling.
thunderings	speeches of powerful eloquence.
thundermugs	n. a humorous reference to a series of fighter jets built in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s that had “thunder” as part of their name, such as the Thunderjet, Thunderstreak or Thunderflash.
thunk	a humorous variation of “think.”
Thus Spake Zarathustra	a philosophical narrative written by Friedrich Nietzsche, 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. See also Nietzsche and superman in this glossary. Thus Spake Zarathustra might have been good poetry but it was very bad reporting, very bad reporting.
thwart	block; hinder.
thy	(archaic) your. . . . he said love thy neighbor. (archaic) your. ``Honor thy father and thy mother." îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60) (archaic) your. ``Honor thy father and thy mother." ¢Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60) (archaic) your.
thyroid	a hormone that regulates the body's growth and development. a large ductless gland at the front of the neck, secreting a hormone that regulates the body's growth and development. a large gland at the front of the neck, which secretes a hormone that regulates body growth and development. a large gland at the front of the neck, which secretes a substance that regulates the body's growth and development.
Tiberius	Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 B.C.–A.D. 37) Roman Emperor (A.D. 14–37) who was labeled a cruel tyrant by some historians. From writings of that time period, he was accused of incredible cruelties as well as participation in orgies, drunkenness and arranging the death of suspected spies. Tiberius, a pervert—years and years and years, and he dies with his boots off, quietly in bed,

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surrounded by his weeping retainers.

Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 B.C.-A.D. 37) Roman Emperor (A.D. 14-37) who instituted a reign of terror killing many senators and relatives accused of treason. Tiberius, a pervert-years and years and years, and he dies with his boots off, quietly in bed, surrounded by his weeping retainers. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 B.C.–A.D. 37) Roman Emperor (A.D. 14–37) who instituted a reign of terror killing many senators and relatives accused of treason. Tiberius, a pervert—years and years and years, and he dies with his boots off, quietly in bed, surrounded by his weeping retainers.

Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - 37a.d.), Roman Emperor 14 - 37a.d.

Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - 37 a.d.), Roman Emperor 14 - 37 a.d. The emperor when Jesus was crucified; labelled a cruel tyrant by some historians.

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Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar (42 b.c. - a.d. 37), Roman emperor a.d. 14 - 37. The emperor when Jesus was crucified; labelled a cruel tyrant by some historians.

Tibet

an administrative division of China, Tibet is located north of the Himalayas (a mountain range which forms the southern border of China).

a region of central Asia, which during most of its history has been a self-governing part of China. Beginning in the thirteenth century, it was ruled by Dalai Lamas, or priest kings. It was believed that the spirit of a departed lama was incarnated in some living person, who thereby became his successor. In the early years of the twentieth century, there was a power struggle between the British, the Chinese and the lamas for control of the country which ended in the early 1950s with Tibet being occupied by and virtually absorbed into Communist China. You are the one spiritual revolt which exists on Earth today and the one

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continuing line of disseminated wisdom alive on Earth today in a time when even that country which, in the past, continued to disseminate it is now under complete materialistic domination – Tibet. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

an administrative division of China, Tibet is located north of the Himalayas (a mountain range which forms the southern border of China). Well now, that was 625 B.C. when that occurred. Buddhism squirreled when it went up into Tibet and became Lamaism, and many other branches and sects spread from that particular information. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

a region of central Asia, which during most of its history has been a self-governing part of China. Beginning in the thirteenth century, it was ruled by Dalai Lamas, or priest kings. It was believed that the spirit of a departed lama was incarnated in some living person, who thereby became his successor. In the early years of the twentieth century, there was a power struggle between the British, the Chinese and the lamas for control of the country which ended in the early 1950s with Tibet being occupied by and virtually absorbed into Communist China.

an administrative division of China, north of the Himalaya Mountains and India.

an administrative division of China, north of the Himalaya Mountains and India. Polyandry (the practice of having two or more husbands at the same time) is practiced to a certain extent.

Tibetan a person of Tibet (an administrative division of China, north of the Himalaya Mountains and India).

tibia n. the larger bone of the two bones of the lower human leg, which extends from the knee to the ankle. Tibia comes from the Latin tibia and means "shinbone, pipe or flute."

the inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and the ankle; shinbone.

tibiosis of the filamoriasis a made-up name for a disease.

tick (colloquial) function; work. In other words, to go to this degree of via, to study all the philosophers, all the religious leaders, all of the messiahs and savants of all times and ages to find out what makes things tick is just about as silly as buying a manual describing the repairs on a Cadillac but never riding in one. – Man's Search and Scientology's Answer (4 July 1957)

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v. to touch or tap a person or thing lightly or to touch with a fleeting sharp or glancing blow.

(colloquial) function; work. What makes man tick?

(colloquial) function; work.

tick, what made him the motive or explanation of one's behavior.

ticket a certifying document, especially a captain's or pilot's licence. The man had his ticket; he must have passed his examination. ⇐ Study and Intention (18 Aug. 64)

a writing in which something is certified or authorized; a certificate or voucher; a warrant, license, permit.

(colloquial) a summons to court for a traffic violation.

(life boat ticket), a certificate of competency which is issued by the government. A person must successfully complete an examination to receive the certificate.

ticket (lifeboat ticket) a certificate of competency which is issued by the government. A person must successfully complete an examination to receive the certificate.

ticket, write one's own to set or stipulate one's own conditions or to be able to determine one's course or actions freely or according to one's individual needs or wishes. Ticket here is used with the idea of something that gives or entitles one to some privilege or service, such as getting into a show or traveling on a plane. If one were able to write his own ticket, he could stipulate the privilege or service he should get, such as which show he wanted

tickey n. the South African name for a coin worth three pennies that was in use up until around 1961. The tickey was used in coin-operated, public telephone booths where it was inserted into a slot in a box (called a tickey- box) to operate the phone.

(South African) threepence, a British coin at the time of this lecture which was worth three British pennies.

ticking over (British slang) running slowly without transmitting power; idling. An engine ticks over when it is out of gear and running slowly. Used figuratively to mean alive when referring to the body.

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tickle the tiger's tail	see TIGER'S TAIL, TICKLE THE.
tick-tock	(colloquial) a clock.
tide race, shot another	a reference to having swiftly traveled in a tide race with a ship or boat. Shot is the past tense of shoot, which means here to pass rapidly over, down or through rapids, a waterfall, etc.
tide table	<p>a table that lists the time of high water at a place or places on each day during a particular period. Because of tideraces which had been caused by a storm and were going backwards—according to the tide tables, and so on—the depth of water over a shoal just alongside of me was not twenty feet, but was one inch! —Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)</p> <p>a chart that lists the daily predictions of the times and heights of the tides for specific dates and places. Tides are the rise and fall of the ocean waters of the earth. These are primarily caused by the moon's gravitational attraction or pull on these waters as it revolves around the earth. (The sun also exerts a pull on the earth, but this is less than the moon's due to its greater distance from earth.) The effect of such tidal changes are most important where oceans meet land masses, as the rise and fall of the water can affect the ability of ships to pass through normally shallow water, the ability of waste and sewage to be carried out to sea from a harbor during the movement from high to low tide, etc. Because the movement of the sun and moon are predictable, the tides can also be predicted. Thus the tides for each upcoming year are figured out and published in tables, arranged in columns on a page. These tables are published in different editions by different countries. In the US, for example, the National Ocean Survey (a government agency which maintains various stations throughout the US and other areas to observe and measure the tides) annually publishes Tide Tables. These list tides for approximately 172 principal ports of the world and 4,900 supplemental ports. Because of tide-races which had been caused by a storm and were going backwards—according to the tide tables, and so on—the depth of water over a shoal just alongside of me was not twenty feet, but was one inch!</p> <p>n. a table that lists predictions of the times and heights of tides for specific dates and places. A tide is the alternate rising and falling of the surface of an ocean or bodies of water connected with the ocean, such as gulfs, bays and rivers. As tides can affect the ability of ships to pass safely into or out of areas, tide tables are used to facilitate navigation. They are prepared by various countries and list the predicted heights of tides in ports, harbors</p>

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and other areas, at different times during the day and night throughout a year.

tide, go along with the to act in accordance with a general custom, tendency, etc.; to act in conformity with the majority. Tide as used here means current, drift or tendency as of ideas or events and alludes to the movement of the sea which rises and falls creating an alternate inflow and outflow on a coast.

act in accordance with a general tendency, custom, etc.

tide-race a swift tidal current. Tide means ``the ebb and flow, especially of the sea twice daily, caused by the gravitational pull of the sun and moon." A race is a swift current of water. For more data on tides, see tide table in this glossary. One time I read about a terrible tide-race.

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.

tidings news, information.

tie bar n. a reference to a lever on a locomotive that when pushed forward enables the locomotive to move forward and when pulled back enables the locomotive to go in reverse.

tie into (informal) attack physically or with words; begin to hit or criticize.

Tiffany's a famous fashionable jewelry store in New York City, New York, USA, founded in 1837 by American businessman, Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812– 1902). In 1850 the company opened a store in Paris and by 1868 it had branches in Paris, France, London, England and Geneva, Switzerland. Its reputation became so widespread the name became synonymous for the highest quality in jewelry. In addition to jewelry, Tiffany's designed, manufactured and sold watches, crystal glassware, sterling silverware, china, stationery, leather goods, scarves, ties and fragrances.

Tiffany's a large store founded in New York City (1837) by Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812 - 1902). It specializes in jewelry, glassware and china. Purchases of European crown jewels gave the store its reputation for selling only the best of jewelry.

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Tiger Drill a drill developed for use in Routine 3GA for nulling goals. The coach only has the drill form and follows it exactly until the student auditor has each example down perfectly. The goal used in this drill is "To be a tiger." See also 3GA in this glossary. And he says immediately, jumping out of the middle of his Tiger Drill, "Has that goal been invalidated?" -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

a drill developed for use in Routine 3GA for nulling goals. The coach only has the drill form and follows it exactly until the student auditor has each example down perfectly. The goal used in this drill is "To be a tiger" See also 3GA in this glossary.

Tiger Moth a light aircraft produced by the de Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd. in the United Kingdom, and introduced into service in 1932. The Tiger Moth was a biplane (an airplane with two sets of wings) used for training pilots during World War II (1939–1945). Its takeoff and climbing speed was around 66 miles (106.2 km) per hour and its average speed was 75 to 90 miles (120.7–144.8 km) per hour. More than eight thousand of these planes were built for use by various air forces.

a light military aircraft produced in the early 1900s by the de Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd., UK.

Tiger Tank a tank used by the German army during World War II (1939–1945). Operated by a crew of five, the Tiger traveled approximately 23.5 miles (37.8 km) per hour, weighed 55 tons (49,896 kg) and had armor so thick, 3.9 inches (10 cm) in some areas, that it was practically invulnerable. The tank was armed with two machine guns and a cannon that fired projectiles 3.46 inches (88 mm) in diameter which could destroy other tanks.

tiger tank a heavy tank used during World War II as the mainstay of the German army.

tigers pretended staff members who have been repeatedly associated with goofed projects and operations and missions and who actually have caused such to occur. They are persons who are continual out-ethics persons. They have failed to get ethics in on themselves and they are in a group of people as tigers would be - dangerous. It has also been found that unless a mission fully uncovers and handles all tigers in the org, all their good work will actually be ripped apart the moment their back is turned

pretended staff members who have been repeatedly associated with goofed projects and operations and missions and who

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actually have caused such to occur. They are persons who are continual out-ethics persons. They have failed to get ethics in on themselves and they are in a group of people as tigers would be—dangerous.

tight spot n. literally a small amount of space in which something is closely packed. The term is used figuratively to mean one is “compressed” or “squeezed” by circumstances and has little room to move or maneuver, thus denoting a difficult or dangerous situation that is hard to deal with or succeed in and which often has conflicting obligations to it.

(figurative) an unfruitful, embarrassing, disastrous or dangerous situation from which one will have difficulty extracting oneself or succeeding; a situation in which one needs assistance, luck or all one's ingenuity to extract oneself or succeed; a potentially disastrous situation.

tightrope a raised rope or cable stretched tight, on which acrobats perform. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean a difficult or dangerous situation.

a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which acrobats perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in the lecture.

a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in the lecture.

a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in this lecture.

of or having to do with a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which acrobats perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in the lecture.

tightwire a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing. Used figuratively in this lecture.

a rope or wire cable, stretched tight, on which aerialists perform feats of balancing.

tiller n. 1. a wooden or metal lever connected to the rudder, used for turning the rudder from side to side as required for steering a boat. (The rudder is the flat board fitted at the rear of the boat which sits in the water.) The direction in which the tiller is moved, determines the direction of the rudder and thus the direction of the vessel. The tiller may be controlled by hand via a

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steering handle or ropes, as on many small boats, or by a wheel on the deck of the boat that is connected through a system of chains or wires, as with more modern vessels. 2. figuratively, a position from which the direction or course of something is determined or managed.

a bar or handle for turning a boat's rudder (a broad, flat, movable piece of wood or metal hinged vertically at the back of a boat or ship, used for steering).

timber wolf	a large gray, black or white wolf of northern and western North America. Also called a gray wolf.
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Timbuktu a town in west Africa, near the Niger River. The name Timbuktu is used to mean any faraway place.

Time a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, whose format consists of dozens of short articles giving opinions on various subjects, arranged under departments such as international affairs, business, education, science, medicine, law, religion, sports, books, movies, etc.

a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923.

Town and Country Planning

a British government agency which administers town planning laws, including such things as control over development and zoning of land. triple rudiments rudiments run Triple Flow. For example, if the Present Time Problem rudiment were being run triple using "Joe," the commands would be "Has Joe given you a present time problem?" "Have you given Joes a present time problem?" and "Has Joe given others a present time problem?"

a weekly newsmagazine in the United States founded in 1923. We even got into Look or Time, or something, this week as being one of the clubs or something, that regularly appeared in Hyde Park.
-Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

a reference to Time magazine, a major American weekly magazine, first published in 1923 in New York City, New York, USA.

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a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923.

a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. Every once in a while when I think of those stories in Time magazine I say, ``Well, Ronnie, you deserved it." îZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, co-founded by Henry Luce in 1923. Time has a history of presenting biased articles, tailored to fit the editorial slant of the magazine. Every once in a while when I think of those stories in Time magazine I say, ``Well, Ronnie, you deserved it." ðZones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

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a weekly newsmagazine in the United States, 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 and motion study n. LRH def. look over the period of time from a viewpoint of time and motion. This is to answer the question “Are things arranged so that there is no time wasted in useless motions which are unnecessary?” This includes poor placement of materiel on a flow line or tool sheds five miles from the site of work so that one has to go there every time one wants a hammer, out-of-sequence flows or waits. One counts up the amount of wasted time simply because of the disorganization of a place. It isn’t enough to say a place is disorganized. How is this disorganization consuming time and motion which is not resulting in a higher quantity of production? Examples of this are quite gross. When you have done this study, during which you have made notes, you will have the raw materials necessary to make an estimation of the area.
[HCO PL 23 Aug. 79R I]

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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time continuum	<p>an agreed-to, uniform rate of change. If, for example, this agreement was not there, one might be in the year 1776 or 2060, while everybody else was in some other year.</p> <p>an agreed-to, uniform rate of change. See, the secondpostulate principle is only present when you have a time continuum. - Union Station -R2- 46 (30 Aug. 55)</p> <p>an agreed-to, uniform rate of change.</p>
time has passed and a lot has happened in that time. For example	<p>“A lot of water has passed under the bridge since we last visited.”</p>
time immemorial, ~ince	<p>since ancient times, beyond memory. I</p>
time immemorial, since	<p>since ancient times, beyond memory. -Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.</p>
time they posted you out in the field. [Lecture 9 Nov. 53] [Editor’s Note	<p>A snipe is a type of bird that mainly inhabits swampy or marshy areas and has a long, slender, flexible bill that it uses to probe for food.]</p>
time track and is not available to	<p>org board (organizing board) conscious recall except through a board which displays the</p>
time, have a	<p>(informal) have trouble. Now, we look at an object and we recognize that if we were trying to understand the totality of existence by examining this object, we’d have a time. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)</p> <p>1. to have difficulty or trouble with something. Time here is used in reference to a personal experience of a specified nature during a particular period or on a definite occasion. 2. to have a pleasant experience with something; to have fun.</p> <p>(informal) have trouble.</p>
time, in the nick of	<p>see NICK OF TIME, IN THE.</p> <p>at the last possible moment (to prevent something unpleasant or bad from happening).</p>
time-continua	<p>agreed-to, uniform rates of change. Were this agreement not there, one might be in 1776 or 2060, for example, while everybody else was in 1954.</p>
timekeeper	<p>person employed to keep account of the hours of work done by others.</p>

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timer an automatic device in an internal combustion engine that causes the spark for igniting the charge to occur just at the time required.

Times short for New York Times one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. It has the best known and most prestigious bestseller list in the United States, which is used by the printing industry as a measure of success. This is so popular that all I would have to do is write a book saying ``You are a victim," and go right back up to the top of the bestseller list of the Times. îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

short for New York Times one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. It has the best known and most prestigious bestseller list in the United States, which is used by the printing industry as a measure of success. This is so popular that all I would have to do is write a book saying ``You are a victim," and go right back up to the top of the bestseller list of the Times. ðWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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short for New York Times one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States, published in New York. It has the best known and most prestigious bestseller list in the United States, which is used by the printing industry as a measure of success.

Times Square an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets.

an area in the heart of the New York City theater district formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets at which there is located a large building with huge signs.

the heart of the New York City theater district, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets.

the heart of the New York City theater district, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. It is packed with skyscrapers, vehicles and pedestrians.

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Times, The	<p>a frequent title of newspapers; often used in combination, as in New York Times, Los Angeles Times.</p> <p>one of the best-known newspapers of England. It is published in London and was founded in 1785.</p>
Time□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	see□Pierre, Hans and Yoshio.□
timing chain	<p>a chain in a car engine which synchronizes the movement of different parts. If it is loose then it can cause the engine to run poorly and lose power.</p>
Timur Lenk	<p>another name for Tamerlane (1336–1405), Mongol conqueror, born of a noble family in Russia, and descendant of Genghis Khan. He became head of his family tribe and began his long conquest to regain lost territories once ruled by his ancestors. Tamerlane conquered vast areas surrounding his homeland, to the Great Wall of China, to parts of Persia, India, Asia Minor and Turkey. Known as a cruel conqueror, after capturing cities he slaughtered thousands of the defenders and built pyramids of their skulls. In 1405 while planning an expedition to China he fell ill with fever and died, and his empire, divided among his sons, quickly disintegrated. The name Timur Lenk (Timur the lame) was acquired after arrow wounds received in battle permanently crippled him.</p> <p>(1335-1405) Mongol conqueror and great-great-grandson of Genghis Khan. He conquered great parts of Russia, Persia, India and central Asia. He was noted chiefly for his savage exploits, despite his promotion of art and science. Timur Lenk literally means ``Timur the lame." Same commentaries around Timur Lenk, around 1300. --The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)</p> <p>(1335@1405) Mongol conqueror and great-great-grandson of Genghis Khan. He conquered great parts of Russia, Persia, India and central Asia. He was noted chiefly for his savage exploits, despite his promotion of art and science. Timur Lenk literally means ``Timur the lame." Same commentaries around Timur Lenk, around 1300. ≡The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)</p> <p>(1335 - 1405) Mongol conqueror and great-great-grandson of Genghis Khan. He conquered great parts of Russia, Persia, India and central Asia. He was noted chiefly for his savage exploits, despite his promotion of art and science. Timur Lenk literally means "Timur the lame."</p>

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tin can	<p>a destroyer (a fast, heavily armed warship).</p> <p>a sealed container for food, beverages, etc., as of aluminum, sheet iron coated with tin or other metal.</p>
tin-cup(ping)	<p>v. a coined term used figuratively to mean to do or accomplish something as if one were blind, as by feeling one's way, etc. Tin-cupping is a reference to the action of blind beggars holding out tin cups or pans in asking for handouts.</p>
tingle	<p>have a prickling or stinging feeling.</p>
Tinker Bell	<p>a small fairy in the children's play Peter Pan, who, on stage appears as a faint light accompanied by a tinkling sound. As Peter's loyal friend and guardian fairy, she risks her own life to save him from the dreaded Captain Hook. During one scene in the play Tinker Bell is dying and Peter pleads with the audience to believe in fairies so she will not die and succeeds in saving her.</p>
tinker's doggone	<p>a coined variation of tinker's damn, meaning something completely without value or absolutely worthless. It is also used to denote a negligible amount (of something). A tinker is an itinerant mender of pots and pans, generally held in low repute. Doggone is a euphemism for God damn. The origin of tinker's damn is uncertain. One theory suggests that it came from the reputation tinkers had for profanity, dating back hundreds of years, and in swearing so much or so casually their words became meaningless or useless. Tinker's damn is used in such phrases as not worth a tinker's damn (meaning having no value) and to not care a tinker's damn (meaning to be completely indifferent, to feel little or no concern about something).</p>
Tinny Tin	<p>an affectionate form of the name Quentin, eldest son of LRH and Mary Sue Hubbard.</p>
tinsel	<p>a thread, strip of paper, plastic or metal used to produce a sparkling or glittery effect in such things as Christmas decorations, fabrics, advertising materials, etc. Hence, it can be used figuratively to mean something or someone marked by a deceptively brilliant or valuable appearance with little real worth; showy or attractive but lacking real value.</p> <p>showy but of little value. (Chapter 2, #1)</p> <p>of or like tinsel; showy but not worth much. Tinsel is glittering copper, brass or some other metal in thin sheets, strips or threads, used to produce a sparkling effect cheaply.</p>

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	showy but of little value.
tip (someone) off	give (someone) a confidential disclosure, hint or warning. give (someone) a confidential disclosure, hint or warning. All I've got to do is tip them off where you are and this place will be swimming in tear gas in minutes!
tip of (one's) mind, on the	(informal) a variation of on the tip of (one's) tongue, almost remembered; at the point where one can almost say it but cannot because it is forgotten.
tip one's hand	see HAND, TIP ONE'S.
tip over (one's) apple cart	spoil (one's) plans, system, situation or undertaking. Used in the lecture to refer to someone spoiling his system of thinking or living (ie. going mad or insane).
tippy	(colloquial) not steady; easily tipping. And yet, because things are rat-a-tat and tippy and emergencies come up and Danger conditions occur, then they make Danger conditions. (colloquial) not steady; easily tipping. (colloquial) unsteady; shaky.
tires, burn the	to cause the tires of a car to skid on the pavement and leave black marks, with the accompanying smell of burning rubber. This is caused by going around a corner so fast that the car's momentum causes the tires to slide or from starting up a vehicle so fast from a dead stop, that its wheels spin and the rubber burns, leaving black marks on the road.
'tis	(colloquial) shortening of it is.
Titanic	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.
Titans	(mythology) gods who ruled the universe until they were overthrown by Zeus, the supreme god of the ancient Greeks.
titillate	excite or stimulate in a pleasant way.
tizzybum	a made-up word.

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- TNT a powerful explosive, which is unaffected by ordinary shocks and must be set off with a detonator. Because it does not react with metals, it can be used in filling metal shells.
- a high explosive unaffected by ordinary friction or shock used chiefly in military and other explosive devices. TNT is short for trinitrotoluene.
- t_0 a factor in an equation where t represents time or the fourth dimension, and O represents time zero, a point in time which two things have in common, such as a point where two persons synchronize their watches with no time yet elapsed.
- PC abbreviation for preclear. See also preclear in this glossary.
And that
- to (or the) hell and gone see HELL AND GONE, TO (OR THE).
- to American lecturer, essayist and poet, 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.”
- to form names showing the place of origin. For example Piet van der Meer would be Peter from the lake.
- to hand (present, deliver, etc., someone) something on a silver platter see SILVER PLATTER, TO HAND (PRESENT, DELIVER, ETC., SOMEONE) SOMETHING ON A.
- To Have and Have Not a novel written in 1937 by famous American author, Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961). It tells the story of a boat owner in Key West, Florida, who earns a living by operating his boat for wealthy fishing parties. During the depression, however, with his financial situation desperate, he is forced to turn to illegal activities such as smuggling immigrants and illegal liquor. While assisting a gang of bank robbers in their escape, he is mortally wounded. The story was later made into a movie.
- to introduce coach-class service a nighttime air service providing less luxurious accommodations, but for a much cheaper price. These nighttime flights provided no meals or reservations; however, the rates were comparable to train fares (but with one-quarter the travel time). This innovation changed the course of air transport around the globe and the airline grew to be one of the largest passenger carriers in the Western world. In 1961 Capital was taken over by another airline.

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to the surrounding persons	Scientology. Most Scientology and
TO,	Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
Tobruk	a small port in northeastern Libya, in north Africa, about 75 miles west of the Egyptian border. a small port in northeastern Libya, in north Africa, about 75 miles west of the Egyptian border. Site of several major World War II battles between German troops led by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and the British. See also Rommel in this glossary.
toe damp, gotten their	smallest (gotten the tip end of the large right) a coined variation of get one's feet wet.
toe in the door, get (one's)	(colloquial) gain entrance into something (e.g., an organization, group, activity, etc.), especially something into which such entrance is difficult to obtain. A variation of get one's foot in the door.
toes of, tramp on the	see TRAMP ON ANYBODY'S TOES (THE TOES OF, ETC.).
toes, step on a couple of	offend or annoy some. It's quite amusing-1 tell this at some risk, because it'll step on a couple of toes. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957) offend or annoy some.
toes, stepped on any	offended or annoyed anyone.
toes, turn up one's	to die. Originating from the mid-1800s, this expression alludes to the position of one's toes when lying flat on one's back without moving, as when one is dead.
togas	in ancient Rome, loose, one-piece outer garments worn in public by citizens. in ancient Rome, loose, one-piece outer garments worn in public by citizens. That pottery looked good, and those togas, they looked real good and so forth.
toils	something like a net or trap. From toils, meaning a hunting net or series of nets as used in catching animals.
tokens	mementos; souvenirs; keepsakes.
tole	(dialect) told. And this old fellow was sitting on the porch steps, and he uncoiled himself and leaned inside the house and he says,

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“Mammy,” he said, “I tole you something was gettin’ those chilluns.” *Create and Confront* (3 Jan. 60)

(dialect) told. And this old fellow was sitting on the porch steps, and he uncoiled himself and leaned inside the house and he says, “Mammy,” he said, “I tole you something was gettin’ those chilluns.” *Create and Confront* (3 Jan. 60)

(dialect) told.

Toledo (scales)	the brand name of popular and widely known weighing scales used for a variety of different applications. Originally manufactured in 1901 by the Toledo Scale Company (later known as Mettler-Toledo) in Toledo, Ohio, USA, they have been used across much of the world.
Toledo scales	scales made by Toledo Scale Company of Toledo, Ohio (USA). First registered in 1901 and trademarked in 1947.
tolls	rings (as in a church bell) slowly with regularly repeated strokes, especially for announcing a death.
Tolpuddle Martyrs	six English farm workers who organized a trade union in the village of Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, England in 1832. For this they were convicted and sentenced in 1834, by an antagonistic judge and jury, to seven years transportation (banishment to a penal colony) in Australia. The men had banded together to protect their meager wages, but were convicted of “administering unlawful oaths.” This charge was from the practice of initiating new members of their trade union with a ceremony. Although the exact details of the ceremony are not known, it is believed that initiates entered a room blindfolded, were read to from the Bible, which they then kissed, and took an oath not to reveal the union’s members or activities. They were then briefed on the rules and regulations, which included a membership fee that assisted workers on strike. The men’s conviction and sentence caused an immediate and large public reaction in England, especially in London, and the men became local heroes. The government at first ignored the public reaction; however, two years later in 1836 their sentences were cancelled.
Tom and Jerry cartoons	short American cartoons featuring a mean-minded, accident-prone cat named Tom and his adversary, a mouse named Jerry. The original cartoons, drawn by William Hanna and Joe Barbera, were in production from 1937 and known for their excessive violence along with their humor and impossible situations (such as Tom being brutally bashed over the head,

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instantly recovering his vivacity, and continuing on despite any and all odds). The cartoon also appeared in comic books from the 1940s on.

Tom Collins	the name of a tall, iced drink that consists of gin (an alcoholic liquor), and to which is added lemon or lime juice, sugar and carbonated water. Originating in the early 1900s, the drink was apparently named after its inventor, a bartender named Tom Collins.
tome	<p>a very large, heavy book.</p> <p>a book, especially a very heavy, large or learned book.</p>
tommy gun	<p>informal name for a Thompson submachine gun, a small, light, automatic or semiautomatic gun, designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip.</p> <p>informal name for a Thompson submachine gun, a small light, automatic or semiautomatic gun, designed to be fired from the shoulder or hip.</p>
Tommy guns	Thompson submachine guns; lightweight and portable .45-caliber firearms. See also .45 in this glossary.
Tone "Wale	a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard.
Tone 40	<p>a positive postulate with no counter-thought- expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name Tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. What is new is this Tone 40 stuff –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a positive postulate with no counter-thought-expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name Tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. You didnt realize he was running off an automa ticity and it was just tearing right on down the line, and you all of a sudden gave him a nice Tone 40</p>

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acknowledgment, see? -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)

a positive postulate with no counter-thought—expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name Tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

tone 40 a positive postulate with no counter-thought expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale (a scale, in Dianetics and Scientology, that shows the emotional tones of a person), which is serenity of beingness.

a positive postulate with no counter-thought expected, anticipated or anything else; that is, total control. The name tone 40 comes from the top position of the Tone Scale, which is serenity of beingness. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

Tone 40 8-C CCH 2. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. Now, we're going to cover Tone 40 on a Person, right here and now. Tone 40 on a Person should not be confused with Tone 40 8-C. – Tone 40 on a Person (6 July 1957)

Tone 40 commands intention without reservation. See also intention in this glossary.

intention without reservation. See also intention in this glossary.

Tone 40 on an Object a training drill, TR 8. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. And that Training Drill is called Tone 40 on an Object. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

a training drill, TR 8, with the purpose to make a student clearly achieve Tone 40 command, to clarify intentions as different than words, to start the student on the road to handling objects and preclears with postulates and to obtain obedience not wholly based on spoken commands.

a training drill, TR 8. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill.

Tone 40 Process a Scientology process which requires positive, knowing, predictable control toward the preclear's willingness to be at cause concerning his body and his attention. Many of the CCH processes are Tone 40 processes. See also CCHs in this glossary.

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And sometimes a person is on a total serenity, you know, totally serene, and they answer these things straight across the top. And then you give them five minutes of Tone 40 Process and they go straight across the bottom. And then they start up. –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

- tone action short for tone arm action the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session (used as an index of case improvement in the preclear).
- tone arm a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm 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 (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. And I now can't get a tone arm to rise.
- a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm 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. The tone arm also measures advance of the case during processing by moving. See also case; E-Meter; mental mass.
- a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm 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 during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. It isn't the fact that your thumb is insufficiently calloused on the tone arm. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
- a control lever on the E-Meter. The tone arm registers density of

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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 during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. See also case and E-Meter in this glossary.

a control lever on the E-Meter (abbreviated TA). The tone arm 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. TA is also used as an abbreviation for tone arm action. Tone arm action refers to the measurement of how much the auditor had to move the tone arm downward (counterclockwise) during a session, and is used as an index of case improvement in the preclear. Tone arm action is measured in units called divisions. A division is the distance between any of the two consecutive numbers appearing on the tone arm dial. All you're going to do is read your tone arm, see? - A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) [ILLO]

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tone level

emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary. And any tone level or Know to Mystery Scale level higher than the chronic tone of the pc -. - Handling ARC Breaks (28 May 63)

an emotional level on the Tone Scale.

an emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

emotional level on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

Tone Scale

a scale which shows the successive emotional tones a person can experience. By “tone” is meant the momentary or continuing emotional state of a person. Emotions such as fear, anger, grief, enthusiasm and others which people experience are shown on this graduated scale.

a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. ... you know, your old Know to Mystery Scale and your sub-zero Tone Scale and all that sort of thing—I was using this kind of thing and running into these things and replotting it and straightening it out, trying to get this Bridge down to Homo sapiens.

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a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism,

a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, exhilaration (as we proceed downward), mild interest, boredom, anger, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. Also called the Tone Scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior.

the main gradient scale of Scientology which shows the emotional tones of a person, with an arbitrary numerical value given to each level. The Tone Scale plots the descending spiral of life from full vitality and consciousness through half-vitality and half-consciousness down to death. It ranges from serenity of beingness at the top, through the different emotional tones (including enthusiasm, conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear and grief), down to apathy and below. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale, and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior.

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a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. (There are additional tone levels than these in the Expanded Tone Scale, and for further information see the book Scientology 0-8 The Book of Basics.) (Chapter 1, #11)

a scale which shows the successive emotional tones a person can experience. By "tone" is meant the momentary or continuing emotional state of a person. Emotions such as fear, anger, grief, enthusiasm and others which people experience are shown on this graduated scale.

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society, we find, oddly enough, that a person controls just about as much as he has position on a Tone Scale. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, include exhilaration, strong interest (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy and death.

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a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity (the highest level), enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. -Scientology Fundamentals of Thought.

a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. For further information on the Tone Scale, read the book Science of Survival by L. Ron Hubbard. (Chapter 6, #4)

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a rising scale of the characteristics of emotion; the main gradient scale of Scientology. One of the most important observations which led to the formulation of this scale was the change in emotional manifestation exhibited by a person who was being processed. The progress from painful emotions to pleasant emotions was so reliable and evident as an indication of success that it became the main measuring stick of the progress of a case.

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a gradient scale which 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.

a scale, in Dianetics, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. A copy of the Tone Scale can be seen in the appendix of this volume.

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Basics.)

a scale which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, include exhilaration, strong interest (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy, death.

the scale of emotional states which range from death at the bottom, up through apathy, grief, fear, covert hostility, anger, antagonism, boredom, conservatism, cheerfulness, to enthusiasm at the top.

a scale, in Scientology, which shows the emotional tones of a person. These, ranged from the highest to the lowest, are, in part, serenity, enthusiasm (as we proceed downward), conservatism, boredom, antagonism, anger, covert hostility, fear, grief, apathy. An arbitrary numerical value is given to each level on the scale. There are many aspects of the Tone Scale and using it makes possible the prediction of human behavior. See also Scientology in this glossary. You look at the Tone Scale.

tong hatchet

n. a reference to a small ax with a short handle, used by a hired assassin who is a member of a Chinese tong, a secret society of Chinese in the United States, often associated with criminal activity.

a small ax with a short handle used by a hired Chinese assassin who is a member of a Chinese tong, an association or secret society of Chinese in the US, who are frequently associated with underworld criminal activity.

tongue, slips of the

mistakes in speaking, as inadvertent remarks.

tongue-between-the-teeth

done with great concentration or mental effort (from the tendency to put the tongue between the teeth at such a time). And boy, of all the tongue-between-the-teeth actions, you know! ㄣA Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

done with great concentration or mental effort (from the tendency to put the tongue between the teeth at such a time). And boy, of all the tongue-between-the-teeth actions, you know! -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a coined phrase meaning done with great effort. This is possibly an allusion to the tendency of some people to bite on their tongue or to place it between their teeth when they are trying hard to do something.

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immediately sorry for what one has said. A variation of bite (one's) tongue off. Of all the tongue-between-the-teeth actions, you know! ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

immediately sorry for what one has said. A variation of bite (one's) tongue off.

tongue-clucking	n. a coined term meaning to express mild disapproval, concern, etc., characterized by a clicking sound made with one's tongue.
toning up	strengthening; improving.
tons	(colloquial) a very large amount or number.
too ____ for words	a phrase meaning to an extent that cannot be expressed in words or adequately described. For example, "too fantastic for words," "too horrible for words," etc.
took (one) by storm	captured (one) by a sudden or very bold attack.
took his finger off his pc	a coined phrase meaning stopped watching the pc closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number (or take one's finger off one's number), with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number.
took my finger off my number	stopped watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number.
took their finger totally off their number	stopped watching something closely, resulting in a blunder. A variation of lose one's number, with reference to a lottery number or some other number by or with which one may be identified, as an army number.
tool off	v. to go off quickly; to depart; to travel or go in an easy manner. Tool here means to drive, travel, go, etc. Tool originally referred to driving or travelling in a horse-drawn vehicle, and later came to mean to travel in any sort of vehicle. Off means so as to be separated from some place or position; away from; (slang) depart.
tools	things used as a means of accomplishing a task or purpose.

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tooth-and-claw	characterized by hard, ferocious or determined fighting. And you know, that if that company was run by an individual thoroughly indoctrinated in rugged individualism and dog-eat-dog and the tooth-and-claw nature of society, that's exactly what would happen. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
tooth-and-claw	characterized by hard, ferocious or determined fighting. characterized by the need of fighting tooth-and-claw, that is, fighting with great determination and effort (against someone). with great ferocity; fighting as hard as possible.
toothpicks	(slang) swords.
top crust	the top of a hard shell, covering or surface layer, as of snow, soil, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture. That is the top crust of this gradient scale.
top deck watch	a possible reference to the bridge watch aboard a ship. The bridge is the raised structure from which a ship is controlled or navigated and a watch is a period of time during which an officer and his men are on duty.
top dog	in the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. The people think that what we're doing is unreal, but we know the substance of their unreality, which of course makes us top dog every time. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63) (slang) the one in the most desirable position; the most important; the best. That is the top dog, right there. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65) (slang) a person, company, etc., in a dominant or leading position, especially in a competitive situation. a person, group or nation that has acquired a position of highest authority. in the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. (slang) the one in the most desirable position; the most important; the best.

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	the one in the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success.
top flight	of or pertaining to the highest level or rank. the highest or most outstanding level, as in achievement or development.
top of (one's) head	(informal) a variation of the phrase off the top of (one's) head, without thinking hard; quickly.
Top of the Mark	the name of a cocktail lounge that is located on the top floor of the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco, California, USA. It opened in 1926 and serves afternoon teas, Sunday brunches and nightly cocktails often accompanied by jazz bands. the name of a cocktail lounge (in existence since 1926) located on the top floor of the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco.
top, over the	out of the trenches and against the enemy.
top, went over the	(colloquial) did something that was foolishly bold or risky. From the action of soldiers in World War I in climbing from their trenches (lines of defense) to join in an attack on the enemy.
top-dog	(slang) most important; most superior. And finally it has to go to top-dog status, you see, to have anything happen in Perth and so on. of the most desirable position; most important; best; most competent; most desired; having the best reputation for success. (slang) most important; most superior.
topectomy	LRH def. an operation which removes pieces of brain somewhat as an
top-flight	(informal) of the highest importance. They don't have more than a half a hundred really vital, top-flight data. ⇐Methods of Education (25 Oct. 56) (informal) excellent; first-rate; foremost. But this is the third datum which is a key, top-flight senior datum that is most commonly overlooked. –Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65) first-rate; foremost.

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(informal) excellent; first-rate; foremost.

top-notch

(colloquial) first-rate; excellent.

topology

(mathematics) the study of those properties of geometric figures that remain unchanged even when under distortion.

Topsy

a mischievous little slave girl in the book Uncle Tom's Cabin, written in 1852 by American author Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811–1896). Topsy is mainly remembered because when asked about her parents she said that she had neither father nor mother. Her conclusion to explaining her existence was that she just “grewed.” The term Topsy has since been used in describing something that seems to have grown by itself, without intention or direction from anyone.

a character in the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. See also Little Eva and Uncle Tom's Cabin in this glossary.

in the book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896), a young black slave girl whose ignorance and unconscious humor provide comic relief. Her replies to questioning such as “Never was born” and “I 'spect I grow'd,” have made her a symbol of spontaneity and aimless development.

in the book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, a young black slave girl whose ignorance and unconscious humor provide comic relief. Her replies to questioning such as “Never was born” and “I 'spect I grow'd,” have made her a symbol of spontaneity and aimless development. See also Uncle Tom's Cabin in this glossary.

tornado

a rapidly whirling column of air, usually seen as a slender, funnel-shaped cloud that usually destroys everything in its narrow path.

Torquemada

Tomás de Torquemada (1420–1498), the chief inquisitor in the Spanish Inquisition, with a reputation for cruelty; around 2,000 people were executed during his term in office. See also auto-da-fé in this glossary. “What will that fellow Torquemada do next?” was one of the common questions in the street, you know?

Tomás de Torquemada (1420@1498), Spanish monk who was confessor and adviser to Queen Isabella I from her childhood. Torquemada organized and was the head of the Spanish Inquisition. He was a fanatic whose severity soon alarmed the Pope and other Church leaders; however, he disregarded their

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complaints. The number of people tortured, jailed, banished or otherwise damaged by Torquemada during the Spanish Inquisition is in the tens of thousands, and more than two thousand people were burned at the stake. The name Torquemada has come to symbolize ruthless persecution. See also Spanish Inquisition in this glossary.

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Tomas de Torquemada (1420 - 98), first Grand Inquisitor of Spain. The Spanish Inquisition, established under Ferdinand and Isabella in 1478, was centralized by Torquemada after his appointment in 1483 as Grand Inquisitor. He gained the reputation, partly deserved, partly exaggerated, of great cruelty in his conduct of the Spanish Inquisition, which reportedly was responsible for the burning of some two thousand persons between 1481 and 1504.

Tomas de Torquemada (1420 - 1498), first Grand Inquisitor of Spain in the late fifteenth century. He was known for his severity, especially with persons who were charged with illegally practicing Judaism. An estimated 2000 people were executed while he was in charge of the Inquisition. See also Inquisition of Spain in this glossary.

Torquemadas

people like Tomas de Torquemada (1420-98), first Grand Inquisitor of Spain. The Spanish Inquisition, established under Ferdinand and Isabella in 1478, was centralized by Torquemada after his appointment in 1483 as Grand Inquisitor. He gained the reputation, partly deserved, partly exaggerated, of great cruelty in his conduct of the Spanish Inquisition, which reportedly was responsible for the burning of some two thousand persons between 1481 and 1504. This is what makes your Torquemadas. - Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)

people like Tomas de Torquemada (1420 - 1498), first Grand Inquisitor of Spain. The Spanish Inquisition, established under

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Ferdinand and Isabella in 1478, was centralized by Torquemada after his appointment in 1483 as Grand Inquisitor. He gained the reputation, partly deserved, partly exaggerated, of great cruelty in his conduct of the Spanish Inquisition, which reportedly was responsible for the burning of some two thousand persons between 1481 and 1504.

torquo-dynamic distributor potboiler a made-up name for a type of device.

- torsion steering a humorous coined term for steering that is difficult or hard to manage. Torsion is a mechanical term which means “the stress produced in a rod, wire, etc., from having one end twisted while the other is held firm or twisted in the opposite direction.”
- torsional of the stress caused when one end of an object is twisted in one direction and the other end is held motionless or twisted in the opposite direction. And this thing is strewn with words that have to do with stresses and strains of various kind and torsional=gahhh! Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)
- of or related to the stress or deformation caused when one end of an object is twisted in one direction and the other end is held motionless or twisted in the opposite direction. And this thing is strewn with words that have to do with stresses and strains of various kind and torsional-gahhh!
- torsional G space n. LRH def. You’ve got an xyz coordinate there. (See illustration) Now, there’s no reason at all why we can’t have space that looks this way. That’s the z coordinate and that is the y coordinate and that is the x coordinate and this is the G coordinate. And back thisaway—we get more complicated space now—back thisaway from the point of origin we always have a spiral. And that’s twisted space when viewed backwards from the point of origin. This would merely be a fixed point of origin, a more fixed viewpoint. You would say the forward look in this space gives you this picture, and objects which are in that conform to that pattern and are distorted to that degree; and back of this there is a negative viewpoint and everything just all sort of twists away. Once upon a time you probably made a lot of experiments with this sort of thing. Space is terribly interesting in that it is— well, this is, by the way, torsional G space. And that is—it would be the general viewpoint, I’m sure, taken by the “torsional” people. You’ve seen
- tossed off made, done, written, etc., quickly and casually. Well now, that’s just tossed off as an idle patter or a piece of courtesy step or something, isn’t it? –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

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	accomplished quickly or easily.
	made, done, written, etc., quickly and casually.
toss-off	(slang) done easily and casually.
totalitarianism	absolute control by the state, with a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life.
totem	a representation of a natural object or an animate being, as an animal or bird, serving as the distinctive mark of a clan or group.
Tottenham Court Road	a street in central London, England.
touch and go	(informal) very risky and uncertain. very risky and uncertain. Perhaps referring to a ship that touches rocks or the ground but then goes on past the danger without being damaged.
touch of the brush	see BRUSH, TOUCH OF THE.
touchholes	openings in early firearms and cannons through which gunpowder was ignited.
tough row to hoe	see ROW TO HOE, LONG (TOUGH, HARD, ETC.).
tour de force	an unusually skillful or ingenious creation, production or performance, sometimes one that is merely clever or spectacular. a particularly adroit maneuver or technique in handling a difficult situation. In French the phrase literally means “feat of strength or skill.”
tours de force	particularly adroit maneuvers or techniques in handling a difficult situation. In French tour de force literally means “feat of strength or skill.”
Tower	the Tower of London, a fortress made up of several buildings on the Thames in London, England, and serving in historic times as a palace, prison, place of execution, etc. See also Thames in this glossary. the Tower of London, a fortress made up of several buildings on the Thames River in London, England, and serving in historic times as a palace, prison, place of execution, etc.

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Tower Bridge	one of the four bridges that spans the River Thames in London, England. The Tower Bridge is a movable bridge (rising to allow ships to pass underneath it) that provides an opening 250 feet (76 m) in width for ships and other vessels to pass through. Completed in 1894, it is one of London's most famous landmarks.
Tower of Babel	(biblical) a tower built by people living in southwest Asia. They intended that the tower would reach up to heaven itself, increase their reputation and make them like God. God prevented them from completing the tower by confusing their language so that they could no longer understand one another's speech. From that time forward, according to the Bible, the peoples of the Earth would be scattered, speaking different languages. "Babel" is confusion and noise.
Town and Country Planning	a British government agency which administers town planning laws, including such things as control over development and zoning of land. a British agency which administers town-planning laws, including such things as the architectural features of buildings and zoning.
Town and County Planning Commission	reference to a British agency, Town and Country Planning, which administers town-planning laws, including such things as the architectural features of buildings and zoning. For instance, our biggest contender up here on the council that was raising the devil with our Town and County Planning Commission now happens to be in a beautiful state of having lost the election. ¶Psychosomatic Its Meaning in Scientology (30 July 64) reference to a British agency, Town and Country Planning, which administers town-planning laws, including such things as the architectural features of buildings and zoning.
town, go to	(slang) go on a spree; indulge in something without restraint. (slang) indulge in something without restraint.
town, went to	(informal) accomplished something with great speed and efficiency.
toxins	poisonous substances.
Toynbee	Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889-1975), English historian, teacher and author. -Webster's Biographical Dictionary.

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Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889–1975) English historian, educated at Oxford. He published A Study of History, in 12 volumes from 1934 to 1961, which studied 26 civilizations of world history, analyzing their creation, growth and disintegration. Now, let us take—let's go in now to modern—ha-ha—philosophy of the Toynbee school.

Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889-1975) English historian, educated at Oxford. His philosophical Study of History, published in 12 volumes from 1934 to 1961, studied 26 civilizations of world history, analyzing their creation, growth and disintegration. Now, let us take-let's go in now to modern-ha-ha-philosophy of the Toynbee school. -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)

Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889–1975) English historian, educated at Oxford. His philosophical Study of History, published in 12 volumes from 1934 to 1961, studied 26 civilizations of world history, analyzing their creation, growth and disintegration. Now, let us take—let's go in now to modern—ha-ha—philosophy of the Toynbee school.

Arnold Joseph (1889 - 1975), English historian, educated at Oxford. He achieved his greatest fame for his monumental work, A Study of History, an investigation into the growth, development and decay of civilizations. He believed in the theory that the course of history is controlled by psychic rather than materialistic forces.

Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889 - 1975), English historian, educated at Oxford. He achieved his greatest fame for his monumental work, A Study of History, an investigation into the growth, development and decay of civilizations. He believed in the theory that the course of history is controlled by psychic rather than materialistic forces.

TR 0

a training drill which trains students to confront a preclear or other terminals. See also TRs in this glossary. I have done my TR o on regiments as far as that's concerned.

a drill to train a person to confront be able to face people, things, situations, without flinching or avoiding.

a training drill which trains students to confront a preclear or other terminals. See also TRs in this glossary.

training drill which trains students to confront a preclear or other

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terminals.

a drill to train a person to confront be able to face people, things, situations, without flinching or avoiding. TR 0 gives the ability to confront. This man has no TR 0 for foremen or the upper classes.

TR 1 a drill to train a person to be able to correctly outflow communication; say something to somebody with the full confidence that they will receive it.

a drill to train a person to be able to correctly outflow communication; say something to somebody with the full confidence that they will receive it. No, Fuddle. It's just that your TR 1 is terrible! You didn't even tell them in there you wanted a job.

TR 10 a locational process "Notice that (indicated object)." Because look, you're going to be back on the CCHs, and oddly enough, if you really want to try it sometime, you can run a present time problem with TR 10. -Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

a locational process "Notice that (indicated object)."

TR 3 a drill to train a person to be able to duplicate a question without variation and get an answer to the question and acknowledge it, rather than diverting off of the original question, before one gets the answer.

a drill to train a person to be able to duplicate a question without variation and get an answer to the question and acknowledge it, rather than diverting off of the original question, before one gets the answer. TR 3 gives the ability to repeat the same command or question until it is answered. And what happens when TR 3 is out?

TR 4 See TRs in this glossary.

a drill to train a person to be able to handle originations (things said or done by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties) by others, not to be tongue-tied or startled or thrown off by them. TR is an abbreviation for Training Regimen or Routine, often referred to as a training drill. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. ``My TR 4 stinks." îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

a drill to train a person to be able to handle originations (things

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a drill to train a person to be able to handle originations by others, not to be tongue-tied or startled or thrown off by them. TR 4 gives the ability to handle originations by others.

TR 7

a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others despite opposition.

a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others despite opposition. And then there is TR 7. This gives the ability to handle and control others despite opposition. People are seldom naturally skilled in it.

TR 9

a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others physically and get one's intention across clearly. See also intention in this glossary.

a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others physically and get one's intention across clearly.

a drill which trains a person to be able to handle and control others physically and get one's intention across clearly. See also intention in this glossary. TR 9 gives the ability to handle and control others physically and get one's intention across clearly. Lack of TR 9 can make a lot of confusion in a lot of fields.

tr five n) TR 5N

a process to handle the preclear's charge on the auditor. Its basic commands are "What have I done to you?" "What have you done to me?" See also processing, preclear and charge in this glossary.

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trace minerals	<p>those minerals which have been found essential to maintaining life, even though they are found in the body in very small, i.e., “trace” amounts. PART ONE, CHAPTER 10, #2</p> <p>LRH def. those minerals which have been found essential to maintaining life even though they are found in the body in extremely small— i.e., “trace”—amounts. [HCOB 14 Feb 1980R]</p> <p>minerals that are required in minute quantities for physiological functioning.</p>
traced	<p>followed or discovered by observing marks, tracks, pieces of evidence, etc.</p>
track	<p>see time track.</p> <p>short for time track, the consecutive recording of mental image pictures which accumulates through a person’s existence. APPENDIX A, #1</p> <p>see time track in this glossary.</p> <p>short for time track. See time track in this glossary.</p> <p>short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life. The time track is a very accurate record of a person's past. It is the continuous record of time of the individual since the first moment he began to experience, straight on through till now.</p> <p>time track. See time track in this glossary. A swift change of process sticks the preclear on the track. – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)</p> <p>short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The only other thing I can tell you about a read is when it goes more than one simple read, it is a dirty needle and is measuring somewhere on the track a missed withhold. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p> <p>time track the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during</p>

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his whole existence.

short for time track. See also time track in this glossary. Pé said, "I think you ought to go all over the track and restimulate all these en grams, because actually the best thing to do is to get to basic-basic, which is tomorrow." -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)

the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulates through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The track, or time track, is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all perceptics, picked up by a person during his whole existence. Also called time track. (Chapter 3, #6)

short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. So this, in actual fact, stays there as a little basic incomprehension of nomenclature and that'll hang up on the track and he will develop an automatic comm lag around this word "lock."

short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general * We'd have to add the postulate much earlier on the track that things can be chaotic. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)

short for the time track, the time span of the individual from conception to present time on which lies the sequence of events of his life. For more information see the diagram on page 197.

short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. And I have found out that people are having trouble, even so, they're coming in on top of the bank you see, through tremendous numbers of locks and lots of track and all that sort of thing, and they have a lot of trouble trying to sort out which is what, and a mistake in the thing is

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practically fatal.

time track the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general.

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short for time track, the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of "now" incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general. See also picture in this glossary. It's right on his track—he's just not taking responsibility for it Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

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a series or sequence of events or ideas.

a train or sequence of events, thoughts, etc.

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(noun) the sequence of events of all existence. (verb) exist in alignment, as one gearwheel with another.

same as time track. See time track in this glossary.

short for the time track, the time span of the individual from conception to present time on which lies the sequence of events of his life. For more information see the Appendix.

short for time track the consecutive record of mental image pictures which accumulate through a person's life or lives. It is very exactly dated. The time track is the entire sequence of “now” incidents, complete with all sense messages, picked up by a person during his whole existence. The term is also used loosely in reference to the past in general.

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short for time track, the time span on which lies the consecutive record of events from the beginning (of something) to present time.

short for time track. See time track in this glossary. And knows enough of the track and what happens in the mest universe so that it can't happen to him again.

track sheet, scratch one off the a coined expression meaning to take one participant off the list of contestants in a race or event; to disqualify. Track sheet is probably a variation of scratch sheet, which, in horse racing, is a daily publication that gives betting information on the races taking place that day, including data on any cancellations of horses. When an entrant to a race is withdrawn for whatever reason and will not be competing, he is said to be “scratched.”

track with (slang) agree with other information; chime.

track, off the departing from the objective or the subject at hand; astray.

tracking making sense, being plausible.

tracks, in (his) (informal) in the spot in which one is or is standing at the moment. And the Book Auditor almost died in his tracks over the situation. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)

tracks, in his (informal) in the spot in which one is or is standing at the moment.

tractable easily managed, taught or controlled; docile; compliant.

tractor beam 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

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a body by a thetan.

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	energy flows 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.
tractor-type beams	energy flows that pull things towards their source.
traded upon	turned to one's advantage, especially selfishly or unfairly; exploited. (Chapter 5, #24) turned to one's advantage, especially selfishly or unfairly; exploited.
trademark	a word (or a collection of words) and/or a symbol used to identify the services or materials of an organization. The trademarks of the Scientology religion identify the services and materials delivered and used by the Scientology organizations around the world. The purpose and function of a trademark is to ensure the standardness of the services and goods and distinguish them from those created by or delivered by others.
Trafalgar Square	one of the main public squares in London, named after the battle of Trafalgar, in which Lord Horatio Nelson's British fleet overwhelmingly defeated a large fleet of French and Spanish ships. Trafalgar Square has in it a 168-foot-tall monument to Lord Nelson.
traffic cop	(informal) a police officer who directs the flow of traffic, usually at an intersection
Trails Plowed Under	the title of a book written by Charles Marion Russell (1864–1926), one of the most popular painters of the American West. The book contains many humorous stories, including “Some Liars of the Old West” which features a plainsman, Old Man Babcock (Old Bab), who tells of being pursued by Indians. With the bullets and arrows flying he is chased into a canyon with no exit, and when asked by one of his listeners what happened next, he replies, “They killed me.”

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training	<p>a formal activity imparting the philosophy or technology of Scientology to an individual or group, culminating in the award of a certificate.</p> <p>a formal activity imparting the philosophy or technology of Dianetics and Scientology to an individual or group, culminating in the award of a certificate.</p>
Training 1	<p>Dear Alice. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course. Well, that's all we do on this Training 1, don't you see? – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)</p> <p>Dear Alice. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course.</p>
Training 13	<p>Fishing a Cognition. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. There's Training 13, for instance, which is called Fishing a Cognition. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)</p> <p>Fishing a Cognition. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill.</p>
Training 3	<p>Duplicative Question. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course. Training 3 –Duplicative Question. – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)</p> <p>Duplicative Question. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND 2CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this drill. For further information, see the New Hubbard Professional TR Course.</p>
training pattern	<p>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.</p> <p><i>a stimulus-response mechanism set up by the analytical mind to carry out activity of either a routine or an emergency nature.</i></p>

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(Chapter 6, #9)

a stimulus-response mechanism set up by the analytical mind to carry out activity of either a routine or an emergency nature.

Training Routines training drills that enable a person to improve his level of communication skill. By doing these drills any person's ability to communicate with others can be vastly improved.

training drills that enable a person to improve his level of communication skill. By doing these drills any person's ability to communicate with others can be vastly improved. Dear Madalena, esto es lo ultimo. Son unas cajas con texto dentro, simbolizando un puente, pero de div 6 y hay unas flechas que van de una a otra en progreso. ML EnriqueBASIC SERVICES Dianetics To the Training Bridge in the Academy of Scientology Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Learn to use Dianetics techniques to expert standards to help friends, family and anyone become well and happy. Handle the basic causes of pain, upset and irrational behavior. Hubbard Dianetics Seminar Give and receive Dianetics auditing with other seminar students and discover how to use it to increase confidence and happiness. Feel good about yourself! To the Processing Bridge in the Hubbard Guidance Center Book One Dianetics Auditing

trains one to deliver auditing as described in Dianetics The lyibdern Science of Mental Health.

traits B and C two traits of a pc's personality as plotted on an OCA (Oxford Capacity Analysis) graph. Trait B ranges from Depressed to Happy; trait C ranges from Nervous to Composed.

tramp on anybody's toes (the toes of, etc.) to violate someone's rights and privileges; to encroach on someone's territory of responsibility. Tramp literally means to tread on something with a heavy, forceful step. This phrase alludes to stepping on a person's toes, which would be painful and annoying.

tramp steamer a freight vessel that does not run regularly between fixed ports, but takes a cargo wherever shippers desire.

tran6cend~ goes beyond the limits of; exceeds. _~

Trans Caribbean

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Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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transacting	carrying on or conducting (business, negotiations, activities, etc.) to a conclusion or settlement.
transcendental	rising above common thought or ideas; mystical.
transcendental logic	in the philosophy of Immanuel Kant, logic based on those elements of experience which derive not from sense data but from the inherent organizing function of the mind and which are the necessary conditions of human knowledge; logic transcending sense experience but not knowledge. See also Kant in this glossary.
transcends	goes beyond the limits of; oversteps; exceeds.
transference	<p>(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. Otherwise, a phenomenon of transference or upset or supersympathy and so forth can set in, and it just shouldn't be there. ∫Marriage (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(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. Otherwise, a phenomenon of transference or upset or supersympathy and so forth can set in, and it just shouldn't be there. ∫Marriage (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(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.</p>
transfinite cardinals	(mathematics) special symbols used in mathematics for making calculations with different sets of numbers, where the sets are of infinite size. For example, a mile can be divided into intervals 1/2 mile, 1/4 mile, 1/8 mile and so on. The number of possible intervals in that mile is infinite, thus creating an infinite set. In

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doing calculations regarding this set in relation to other sets of infinite size (e.g., the infinite set of whole numbers), transfinite cardinals could be used. Transfinite means going beyond or surpassing the finite.

(mathematics) symbols used in mathematics for making calculations with different sets of numbers, where the sets are of infinite size. For example, a mile can be divided into intervals—1/2 mile, 1/4 mile, 1/8 mile and so on. The number of possible intervals in that mile is infinite, thus creating an infinite set. In doing calculations regarding this set in relation to other sets of infinite size (e.g., the infinite set of whole numbers), transfinite cardinals could be used. Transfinite means going beyond or surpassing the finite.

transfixed	unable to move.
transgress	violate a law, command, moral code, etc.; offend; sin.
transiently	fleetingly; temporarily; briefly.
transits	instruments used in surveying to measure horizontal and vertical angles.
translate	change into another form.
transmission	the act or process of communicating.
transorbital leucotomy	<p>(psychiatry) an operation which, while the patient is being electrically shocked, thrusts an ordinary dime-store ice pick into each eye and reaches up to rip the brain apart.</p> <p>a psychiatric procedure in which the frontal lobes of the brain are separated from the rest of the brain by cutting the connecting nerve fibers. Transorbital means measured or drawn across between the orbits (the bony cavity of the skull containing the eyes; the eye sockets); occurring by way of or passing through the eye socket. Leukotomy comes from the French leucotomie, leuco referring to the brain's white matter (nerve tissue, particularly of the spinal column and brain) and -tomy, a combining form, used here to mean an incision or cutting of an organ, as designated by the initial element of the term. "... We've got to give you eighteen extra shocks and transorbital leukotomies and trowokkkh!"</p>
transorbital schizophrenia	(psychiatry) a coined term combining transorbital, drawn or measured across between the orbits (eye-sockets) and schizophrenia, a mental illness in which an individual is being

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two people madly inside of himself. It is a psychiatric classification derived from the Latin schizo, meaning “split,” and the Greek phren, meaning “mind.”

transport	a ship employed for transporting troops, military supplies, etc.
Transvaal War	a reference to the Boer War (1899–1902), in which Great Britain defeated the Boer republics of Transvaal (then called the South African Republic) and Orange Free State in South Africa. (Boers are South African people whose ancestors were Dutch colonists.) The war was caused mainly by ill will and a struggle for supremacy between the Boers and foreigners (mostly British) called “Uitlanders.” The Boers finally surrendered to the British forces in 1902, and the two defeated republics became British colonies. They both regained self-government, however, a few years later.
trap gun	a gun used in trapshooting (the sport of shooting at clay pigeons or disks, sprung into the air from traps).
trapezoidal rhombosis	n. a made-up term.
traumas	(psychiatry) painful emotional experiences or shocks, often producing lasting psychic effects.
travail	(figurative) trouble, hardship or suffering. intense pain; agony. pain, anguish or suffering resulting from mental or physical hardship.
traveling ovals	a continuous connected, overlapping series of ovals about the size of an uppercase letter O, which are done as a writing exercise. I mean, writing words has very little to do with traveling ovals, as they call them and so forth, see? ¶A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) [ILLO OF TRAVELING OVALS] a continuous and connected, overlapping series of ovals used as a handwriting exercise. The word oval means having more or less the form or shape of an egg or elongated circle. The word “traveling” refers to the fact that the ovals are connected across the page and thus the pen and the ovals travel from left to right as one carries out the exercise. The supposed benefit of this writing exercise is to train in consistency and uniformity in the typical oval shapes one might use in writing letters of the alphabet, such as the letter “o” or the letter “a”. But it isn't a doingness, don't

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you see? I mean, writing words has very little to do with traveling ovals, as they call them, and so forth, see? -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) [ILLO]

n. a continuous and connected, overlapping series of ovals used as a handwriting exercise. The word oval means having more or less the form or shape of an egg or elongated circle. The word traveling refers to the fact that the ovals are connected across the page and thus the pen and the ovals travel from left to right as one carries out the exercise. The supposed benefit of this writing exercise is to train in consistency and uniformity in the typical oval shapes one might use in writing letters of the alphabet, such as the letter “o” or the letter “a.”

a continuous connected, overlapping series of ovals about the size of an uppercase letter O, which are done as a writing exercise. I mean, writing words has very little to do with traveling ovals, as they call them and so forth, see? ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a continuous connected, overlapping series of ovals about the size of an uppercase letter O, which are done as a writing exercise.

traverse the passing or moving over, along or through.

treacherous seeming safe, reliable, etc., but not really so.

Treasure Island a novel written in 1883 by Scottish novelist and poet Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–1894). The story is told by a young boy, Jim Hawkins, who lives with his mother in an inn in England. Hawkins discovers a secret treasure map belonging to a lodger at the inn. When a band of sinister men try to obtain the map Hawkins outwits them and secures the map and with two friends sets sail for Treasure Island to find the treasure. Among the ship’s crew is the notorious one-legged pirate Long John Silver who, along with his men, is after the treasure for himself. Long John Silver with his crew plot to seize the ship, kill the party and get the treasure. However, Hawkins hears their mutinous plot and, after a series of thrilling adventures and fights, foils their plan and secures the treasure. Treasure Island was Stevenson’s first and most famous novel.

the name of the island with buried treasure in the book Treasure Island, written by Robert Louis Stevenson in 1883. See also Long John Silver in this glossary.

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Treasury	<p>the division in a Scientology organization which is responsible for receiving and recording donations to the organization and caring for its assets. The Treasury Division is Division 3.</p> <p>the division in a Church of Scientology organization which is responsible for receiving and recording donations to the organization, paying its bills and caring for its assets. The Treasury Division is Division 3.</p> <p>the department of government that has control over the collection, management and disbursement of the public revenue (from taxes, duties, etc.).</p> <p>the department of government that has control over the collection, management and disbursement of the public revenue (from taxes, duties, etc.). As soon as they find out that their treasury balance doesn't equal their squidawoof and the ideas of the Secretary of the Treasury that he just got from the first cell of the Communist Party or wherever it is—or wherever they get their ideas—.</p>
treasury	<p>a place where the funds of an organization are received, recorded and paid out for bills, material, and so on.</p>
treasury checks	<p>checks from the US Treasury, which is a department of the government that has charge of the income and expenses of the country.</p>
Treasury Secretary	<p>(Division 3) the head of the Treasury Division and direct senior of the Director of Income, the Director of Disbursements and the Director of Records, Assets and Materiel. The Treas Sec is responsible for this division achieving its overall product of preserved and valuable assets and reserves. See also Director of Disbursements; Director of Income; Director of Records, Assets and Materiel; Treasury Division.</p>
treble	<p>to make or become three times as much or as many; triple.</p>
tree fell in the woods...	<p>if a reference to a well-known philosophical argument regarding whether or not something exists if it is not perceived. The specific argument was that if a tree fell in a forest, and no one was there to hear it, would it make any sound?</p>
trench mortar	<p>any of various portable mortars (short cannons for firing shells at a high angle) for shooting projectiles at a high trajectory and short range.</p>

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trepan	<p>(surgery) operate on with a trepan, a surgical instrument having circular, sawlike edges, used to cut out disks of bone, usually from the skull. Well, they'll probably trepan me. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)</p> <p>(surgery) an operation done with a trepan, a surgical instrument having circular, sawlike edges, used to cut out disks of bone, usually from the skull.</p> <p>(surgery) operate on with a trepan, a surgical instrument having circular, sawlike edges, used to cut out disks of bone, usually from the skull.</p>
trial of a school teacher	<p>a reference to the 1925 trial of John T. Scopes (1900– 1970), a biology teacher in Daytona, Tennessee, USA, who had broken a law by teaching the theory of evolution in his class, instead of the theory of creation. The theory of evolution holds that man descended and evolved from the lower life forms to what he is today. The theory of creation states that God created the first man and woman, Adam and Eve, and all men and women are their direct descendants. The law in Tennessee at that time prohibited the teaching of anything that would contradict the accepted biblical interpretation of man's creation. The trial was one of the most famous and controversial in American history, due to both its subject matter and the celebrated lawyers for</p>
trials	<p>reference to a series of public and secret trials (1935 - 1939) held in Russia in which the government of the Soviet Union was "purged" of the persons allegedly involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the government of Joseph Stalin. Many high-ranking government and military officials were tried and convicted. See also Stalin in this glossary.</p>
triangle of balls	<p>a reference to the triangular starting formation of fifteen colored balls used in the game of pocket billiards (also called pool). There are many versions of the game; however, generally it is played with 15 consecutively numbered balls and a white ball (called the cue ball), the object being to pocket more balls than one's opponent. One pocket is located at each corner of the table with two in the middle of the two longer sides. The thick, slate tabletop is covered with green felt and has cushioned edges against which balls can carom. Using a leather-tipped cue stick (the word billiard comes from the word stick or wood), the game is commenced by a player striking the cue ball, at one end of the table, into the numbered balls (placed tightly together in a triangle) at the other end of the table. The resultant impact (called the "break") disperses the balls and driving balls into the pockets</p>

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of the table from this initial break takes considerable skill. The game is then continued by the players using the cue stick to strike the white cue ball which in turn strikes one of the numbered balls with the intent of hitting it into a pocket. When a player misses pocketing a numbered ball he loses his turn and the other player now gets a chance to hit balls into the pockets.

trick of the trade (informal) a piece of expert knowledge; a smart, quick or skillful way of working at a trade or job.

tricks of the trade special skills or expert knowledge associated with any trade or profession; ingenious devices or expedients used in performing a task or activity. The phrase can also be used to refer to a sometimes tricky or dishonest way of doing something.

(idiom) pieces of expert knowledge; smart, quick or skillful ways of working at a trade or job.

pieces of expert knowledge; smart, quick or skillful ways of working at a trade or job.

trifle deal lightly or without due seriousness or respect (usually followed by with).

triggered out put into a good condition; made strong; made sound.

trigger guard a part of a gun (such as a handgun or rifle) designed to help keep the weapon from accidental firing by protecting the trigger from being bumped or snagged. It is usually in the form of a curved piece of metal which goes around and beneath the trigger itself. I swear, you couldn't even change the design of a trigger guard. – Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

n. a device consisting of a semicircular band or loop of metal that encloses and protects the trigger of a handgun, rifle, etc., so that the gun is not accidentally fired. A trigger is the lever on a gun which, when pressed by the finger, fires the weapon. A guard is a device or attachment made of wood, metal or other material that serves to protect something.

a part of a gun (such as a handgun or rifle) designed to help keep the weapon from accidental firing by protecting the trigger from being bumped or snagged. It is usually in the form of a curved piece of metal which goes around and beneath the trigger itself.

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trim	the fact of the meter having been set up to pass the correct current flow and adjusted so that the meter gives the correct standard Tone Arm readings.
trim knob	<p>the knob on an E-Meter used to trim the meter. See also trimmed in this glossary. And your meter has to be trimmed, your trim knob has to be so-and-so because people are going to get very sick.</p> <p>the knob used to trim the E-Meter. Trim means to set up the meter and adjust it so that the meter gives the correct standard tone arm readings. Actually, there is a way to do it. You throw your trim knob.</p> <p>the knob used to trim the E-Meter. Trim means to set up the meter and adjust it so that the meter gives the correct standard tone arm readings. Actually, there is a way to do it. You throw your trim knob. -Suppressives and GAEs (2 Aug. 66)</p> <p>the knob used to trim the E-Meter. Trim means to set up the meter to pass the correct current flow and adjust it so that the meter gives the correct standard tone arm readings. See also meter and tone arm in this glossary.</p> <p>the knob used to trim the E-Meter. Trim means to set up the meter to pass the correct current flow and adjust it so that the meter gives the correct standard tone arm readings. See also E-Meter and tone arm in this glossary.</p>
trim, in	(of an E-Meter) set up to pass the correct current flow and adjusted so that the meter will give the correct standard tone arm readings. This adjustment is made using the trim knob on the E-Meter. That shows you the meter is in trim.
trim, set your	adjust the meter to pass the correct current flow and give correct standard tone arm readings. This is done using the trim knob. See also TA in this glossary. Set your trim to see that 2.0 equals 2.0. Snap in leads.
trinity, Hindu	see HINDU TRINITY.
Trio	CCH 8. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course. Now, as we go upstairs further in CCH we run into our old friend, the Trio, just a straight Havingness Process. – CCH. Steps 5-7 (7 July 1957)

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CCH 8. See HCOB 11 June 57, TRAINING AND CCH PROCESSES, in the appendix of this volume for data on this process. For further information, see Academy Level I Course.

name of a process (CCH 8) one of a series of processes which have as a goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This process is called “Trio” because there are three different sets of commands for the process. For further information, see the Technical Bulletins Volume III and IV. See also CCH Processes in this glossary.

name of a process that is one of a series of processes which have as a goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This process is called “Trio” because there are three different sets of commands for the process.

- trip any mechanical contrivance for tripping (causing to fail or stop; obstructing) a part. Used figuratively in this lecture.
- Triple Flow (of a process) addressing three flows (by flow is meant directional thought, energy or action) of a being (1) inward to oneself; (2) outward to another or others; and (3) crossways, others to others. An example of the three flows would be Flow 1, to self, drinking; Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks; Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks. See also triple rudiments in this glossary.
- (of a process) addressing three flows of a being. By flow is meant directional thought, energy or action. The three flows are (1) inward to oneself; (2) outward to another or others; and (3) crossways, others to others. An example would be Flow 1, to self, drinking; Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving another drinks; Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks.
- tripled in processing, having had Flow 2 (self to another or others) and Flow 3 (others to others) run on the same item(s) already run in single flow (Flow 1, to self). An example of the three flows would be Flow 1, to self, drinking; Flow 2, self to another or others, pc giving them drinks; Flow 3, others to others, people giving other people drinks.
- tripped up caused to make a slip or error. He'd have to know enough about art to know who knew about art so that he couldn't be tripped up in the field of art. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

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trips	experiences or periods of euphoria, hallucination, etc., induced by a psychedelic drug, especially LSD.
trireme	an ancient Greek or Roman galley, usually a warship, with three banks of oars on each side.
Triumph Terrier	a small lightweight motorcycle manufactured in 1953 in England by the Triumph Motorcycle company. The Terrier had a straightforward engine design and was cheap to produce. It attracted a modest following within the United States until it was overshadowed by another popular Triumph motorcycle known as the Tiger Cub, a slightly larger and modified version of the Terrier.
triumphant	highly elated or jubilant over victory; rejoicing over success.
trivial	unimportant; insignificant.
Trojan Wars	in Greek mythology, the wars between Greeks and Trojans. The Greeks besieged Troy for nine years. They finally won when, pretending to depart, they left a wooden horse, which the Trojans, ignoring warnings, took into the city. Warriors hidden inside the horse opened the city gates to the Greek army which sacked Troy.
trolley	(British) any of various small carts, especially handcars. (British) any of various small carts, especially handcars. PC Under a trolley. -- Demo of an Assist short for a trolley bus or trolley car which is powered by electricity from an overhead wire to which it is linked by a pole and contact wheel.
trombone	a large brass wind instrument with a flared bell at one end of a long tube bent parallel to itself twice and having either a section that slides in or out (slide trombone) or valves (valve trombone). A trombone? a large brass-wind instrument with a flared bell at one end of a long tube bent parallel to itself twice and having either a section that slides in or out (slide trombone) or valves (valve trombone).
tromping on toes	see TOES, TROMPING ON.
trooper, like an old	with great energy, enthusiasm or display.
troth	one's pledged word; promise.

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Trouble Area Questionnaire	a questionnaire which is assessed on a meter as part of a Danger condition handling if the necessity to bypass continues or if an area or person does not comply. The assessment can also be used to help find a Why (it will not directly find one as the Why has to be rephrased for each individual).
troubleshoot	trace and correct the faults in.
trough	the bottom of a wave.
trough of despond	a coined variation of slough of despond. A trough is a long, shallow depression, as that found between two small hills or two waves. Figuratively it can mean the lowest point of something.
trouncing	beating.
Troy	<p>an ancient city in Asia Minor (ca. 1200 b.c.), site of the Trojan War—a ten-year war waged against Troy by the Greeks to recover the Greek king's wife, Helen, who had been abducted by Paris, a Trojan.</p> <p>ancient ruined city in Asia minor, site of the Trojan War—a ten-year war waged against Troy by the Greeks to recover the Greek king's wife, Helen, who had been abducted by Paris, a Trojan.</p>
TRs	<p>training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills on the cycle of communication. See also communication; two-way communication.</p> <p>abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. And a clever Cramming Officer would just solve them left and right because of visual observation. "Here, sit down. Do TRs with this guy. Oh." It's quite obvious the fellow's TRs are out.</p> <p>abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. See also communication in this glossary. It is what an auditor does with his TRs.</p> <p>training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills on the cycle of communication. Because between now and the slight backtrack of just a few months, the</p>

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entire proving ground of what we call CCH, a new system of processes, and TRs met the test, took the fort, all straight. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. The TRs have to do with the communication cycle. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)

abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which can greatly increase a student's ability in essential auditing skills, such as communication. For example, TR 4 is a drill to train a person to handle originations (things said or done by a person concerning himself, his ideas, reactions or difficulties) by others, not to be tongue-tied or startled or thrown off by them. And instead of saying "TR 4" cheerily, and going on with the session, he says "Natter, subnatter." -Training Duplication (24 Jan. 62)

abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. See also communication in this glossary. - This heading covers such vital things as TRs, Op Pro by Dup!

abbreviation for training regimens or routines, often referred to as training drills. TRs are practical drills which address (and can greatly increase) a student's ability in such areas as communication and control. They are basic skills and essential to all Scientology auditor training. See also communication in this glossary.

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abbreviation for training routines, practical drills which can greatly increase a student's ability in essential auditing skills, such as communication.

truck light (US Navy) a signaling light at the top of a mast.

(US Navy) a signalling light at the top of a mast.

truck light, shot the a humorous reference to an error made in navigating. Specifically, this refers to a sailor who, while attempting to determine the altitude of a heavenly body for the purpose of navigation (an action called shooting), accidentally mistakes the light at the top of his ship's mast for a star. A truck is a circular wooden cap fitted to the top of a ship's mast, to which a light (called a truck light) is sometimes attached.

truck, has no has no dealings (with something).

True Cross a reference to the actual wooden cross on which Jesus Christ was said to be crucified, consisting of an upright post and a horizontal crossbar. This cross was said to have been found (buried) around A.D. 326 along with two others. The True Cross was determined by stretching a sick woman upon each of the three; the one which brought about her miraculous recovery was considered the True Cross. Such stories brought about an adoration and reverence for the cross, and fragments were sold and deposited in most of the great cities of the medieval world and in many abbeys. These relics have been preserved in several European churches and are considered sacred.

True Story an American magazine first published in the early 1900s by American publisher Bernarr Macfadden (1863–1955) and within the first several years of its publication its circulation reached 2,000,000. The magazine featured supposedly true stories about the lives, problems, romances, etc., of everyday people, such as "Because She Jilted Me," "That First Sin" and "My Double Life." The tales appearing in the magazine also became weekly radio dramatizations.

a magazine started in 1919 which was devoted to the personal narratives of plain people, telling of their problems and how they

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	solved them.
true-blue	unwaveringly faithful or loyal. (Chapter 2, #7) unwaveringly faithful or loyal.
truism	a statement, the truth of which is obvious or well known. a self-evident, obvious truth.
Truman, Harry	Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972), 33rd president of the United States (1945 - 1953).
trumbosis	a made-up name for a disease.
truncated polygon	a closed plane figure, especially one with more than four sides and angles and having one or more of the angles cut off.
truncation	the point where an incomplete, not yet fully formed Goals-Problem-Mass ends. A GPM consists of a series of items arranged in a specific and definite pattern in the mind; when the pattern is not complete in a GPM, that GPM is truncated, meaning literally, “cut off at the top.” See also GPM in this glossary. And now we’ve got Level VI, of course, is “locating,” the point where an incomplete, not yet fully formed Goals-Problem-Mass ends. A GPM consists of a series of items arranged in a specific and definite pattern in the mind; when the pattern is not complete in a GPM, that GPM is truncated, meaning literally, “cut off at the top.” See also GPM in this glossary.
trundled	conveyed or moved in a wagon, cart or other wheeled vehicle; wheeled.
truth	the exact consideration. Truth is the exact time, place, form and event.
try one’s hand	to attempt something. [ex - I’ve never used a needle and thread before, but I’ll try my hand at sewing on this patch.]
ts	ach, heartburn, diarrhea and nausea. Now, the best thing for us to do for
TT Model 650	a motorcycle formerly produced in England by the Triumph Motorcycle company. The model took its name from the Tourist Trophy Race, a motorcycle race which has been held annually on the Isle of Man since 1907. The number 650 indicates the size of the engine.

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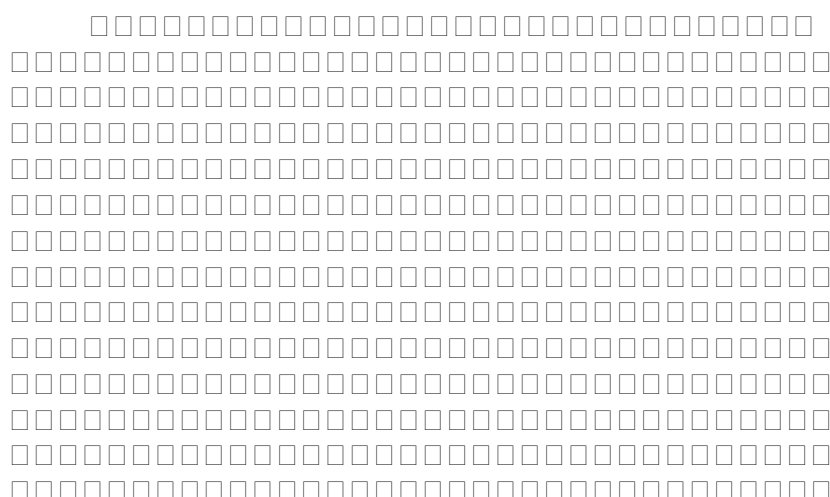
a racing motorcycle that was produced by Triumph Motors in England. TT was an abbreviation for Tourist Trophy (the name of the model). 650 indicates the size of the engine (650 cc).

TTC abbreviation for Technical Training Corps 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 in-charge and who do their courses in the Technical Division and internships in Qual. -Students and TTC may audit staff who have Staff Status Zero, are under contract to the org and who have rising post stats.

abbreviation for Technical Training Corps, 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 in-charge and who do their courses in the Technical Division and internships in Qual. @He may have auditing from Academy students and from TTC, but only if he has done Staff Status Zero and has rising post stats.

abbreviation for Technical Training Corps, 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 in-charge and who do their courses in the Technical Division and internships in Qual.

tubeless tire



tubeman third class n. a made-up title.

tuberculosis an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs, caused by a specific organism and characterized by small, firm, rounded nodules or swellings called

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tubercles. And this is tissue that's been affected by tuberculosis. - Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs, caused by a specific organism and characterized by small, firm, rounded nodules or swellings called tubercles.

an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, especially the lungs.

tubes, out the (colloquial) in or into a condition of failure, defeat, etc.; variation of down the tubes. The staff aren't being allowed to get on with their jobs, and due to such low production, the staff's morale goes out the tubes and the staff begin to resent the mission as they are actually hindering their production.

(colloquial) in or into a condition of failure, defeat, etc.; variation of down the tubes.

tug of war an athletic contest between two teams at opposite ends of a rope, each team trying to drag the other over a line.

Tum a made-up name for a company.

tumbleweed any of various plants which break off near the ground in autumn and are blown about by the wind.

tumpapator a made-up word.

tune adapt; come into accordance with or become responsive to some physical quality or condition.

a frame of mind, temper, mood, disposition, etc.

tune but they can't sing it, sees the a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to see how things work or to see all the parts of something but to be unable to put them into action or together.

tune, knows the a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to know how things work; to know all the parts of something and how they fit together; to be fully familiar with the particulars of a subject, situation, business, etc.

tune-in an adjustment of a radio or television to a particular station, transmission or frequency. Used figuratively in this lecture.

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tuning fork	a small steel instrument with two prongs, which when struck sounds a certain fixed tone in perfect pitch It is used as a guide in tuning instruments, in testing hearing, etc.
turbine	a machine or motor driven by a wheel that is turned by the pressure of air, steam, water or gas.
Turk	a cruel, brutal, and domineering man. A name applied to any one having qualities sometimes attributed to the Turks.
Turk's-head	a knot, made by weaving small cords around a larger rope or other object in an ornamental pattern so that the knot itself looks somewhat like a turban. A Turk's-head knot is used by sailors to decorate ropes and small objects such as handles or to weave the loose fibers of the end of a rope together so that they do not unravel. The term Turk's-head came into use in the early 1700s from its resemblance to a turban, a headdress worn by men in the Middle East, including Turkey.
Turkish Empire	an empire developed by the Turks between the fourteenth and twentieth centuries. At its height, during the sixteenth century, the empire stretched from the Persian Gulf to western Algeria and included all of southeastern Europe.
Turks	natives or inhabitants of Turkey.
turmoil	a state of great commotion, confusion or disturbance; tumult; agitation; disquiet.
turn	make someone turn in his grave to do something that would have shocked or distressed a particular deceased person. [ex - My grandmother would turn in her grave if she saw how the young women of today dress for school.] U
turn on	to start suddenly to affect or show.
turn one's coat	see COAT, TURN ONE'S.
turn the (thy) other cheek	see CHEEK, TURN THE (THY) OTHER.
turn up	appear. intensify or increase.
turn up one's toes	see TOES, TURN UP ONE'S.
turnabout	a way of doing drills with a partner whereby the two people are alternately student and coach first Joe is the coach and Bill is the

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student, then they change and Bill is the coach while Joe is the student, and so on. And then they would do that maybe for three hours and take a turnabout, you see? –Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

by turns; one after the other in regular order.

a way of doing drills with a partner whereby the two people are alternately student and coach first Joe is the coach and Bill is the student, then they change and Bill is the coach while Joe is the student, and so on.

the action of doing something to someone exactly as that person has done to oneself or another.

turncoat a person who goes over to the opposite side; traitor.

turned on caused to start suddenly to affect or show.

turned up his toes (slang) died.

turned up on his face see FACE, TURNED UP ON HIS.

turning in informing on or handing over, as to the police.

informing on or handing over, as to the police. And he's paid a huge sum of money for turning in one of his fellow Irish Republican Army soldiers.

turning over continuing to increase in worth by reinvestment of capital, etc.

operating, as an engine or motor.

turning to the left see LEFT, TURNING TO THE.

turns (one) around makes (one) shift or reverse allegiance, opinion, tendency, etc.

turns over begins to operate, as an engine or motor.

turns up appears or is found suddenly or unexpectedly.

comes to notice.

turret a small tower at an angle of a building, as of a castle or fortress, frequently beginning some distance above the ground.

a mounting fitted to the front of a camera and carrying several

Glossary for use by Translators – Side Checkers – Editors only.

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	<p>lenses, any of which can be brought into use by rotating the mounting.</p>
turrets	<p>low, armored, usually revolving structures for guns, as on a warship, tank, etc.</p>
Turtle totem	<p>a reference to a clan or family of Indians who use the turtle as their symbol. (A totem is a bird, animal, plant or other natural object associated with a clan.) The turtle is found in Indian folklore and legend; for example, according to certain Indian tradition, the Earth is supported on the back of a Great Turtle.</p>
TV demonstrations	<p>auditing demonstrations done on closed circuit television. Now, in the earlier days, particularly the newer students on course would be observed to miss, on TV demonstrations, the most horrible auditing goofs you ever heard of.</p> <p>auditing demonstrations done on closed circuit television. Now, in the earlier days, particularly the newer students on course would be observed to miss, on TV demonstrations, the most horrible auditing goofs you ever heard of. -Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)</p>
TV demos	<p>live auditing demonstrations done during the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course, in which television cameras were used to broadcast a session going on in a private room to another room where the class watched the demonstration. One camera was set up to show the E-Meter, and another to show the whole session, and both pictures were displayed on screens so that the students could see exactly what was happening in the session. TV demos were developed by LRH to provide a real auditing situation for demonstrations, as demonstrations done in front of live audiences tended to be artificial due to the auditor having to handle the audience, be careful of the pc's reputation, etc. This is omitting from the auditing sessions the things that Mary Sue comes down as GAEs on, on TV demos; weeding these things out, keeping that line straight-over 50 percent of it.</p>
TVA	<p>abbreviation for Tennessee Valley Authority, a Federal corporation organized in 1933 to provide cheap electric power, flood control, irrigation, etc., by developing the entire valley of the Tennessee River, especially by building dams and reservoirs. The establishment of the TVA aroused both local and national praise and opposition. A controversy over the exact functions and duties of the TVA was still ongoing at the time of this lecture. And so we take enough atomic fission and so forth, or dynamite or some such thing, and we go and blow up all of TVA like the Republicans are trying to do. -The Unknown Datum-A MEST</p>

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Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

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TWA

the abbreviation for Trans World Airlines, Inc., a major American passengerairline company. Founded in 1930, TWA was the first airline to offer scheduled flights from coast to coast in the USA. In 1945 it initiated its first overseas flights, taking passengers from Washington, DC, to Paris, France. Over the next several years TWA broadened its overseas routes and grew to be one of the ten largest air carriers in the world.

Trans World Airlines, a major passenger-airline company.

Twain, Mark

pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835-1910), American author and humorist. Fin reminded of Mark Twain's "Visit to Heaven," I think it was -Mark Twain and he saw this tremendous line of men standing there, and they were all lined up to get signed up or some thing of the sort, and they were in order of precedent. - Two- Way Com- munication (1 Nov. 54)

pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835@1910), American author and humorist. He wrote numerous books and papers including *The Second Advent*, a satire of conventional pieties and a short story called *The Holy Children*, a satire on the conventional Christian views. I think one of the best commentaries on this—Mark Twain did some very interesting

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commentaries on it and I think Ingersoll was the great atheist.
=Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835 - 1910),
American author and humorist.

pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835 - 1910),
American author and humorist. He wrote numerous books and
papers including The Second Advent, a satire of conventional
pieties and a short story called The Holy Children, a satire on the
conventional Christian views.

Twetie Candies a made-up name for a brand of candy.

a made-up name.

twelfth or thirteenth commandment (Bible) a humorous reference to the Ten
Commandments, the commandments engraved on stone tablets
and given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai.

twelve cylinders firing, with all a coined variation of hit on all cylinders.

twelve) XII of or by an auditor who is a graduate of the Class XII Course, an
advanced auditor training course available to Sea Org auditors
only and taught on Flag.

twelve-pass express highway a divided highway with twelve lanes for high-speed,
through traffic, with controlled access and generally with
overpasses or underpasses at intersections. Used figuratively in
this lecture.

a highway for fast driving, wide enough for twelve lines of cars,
trucks, etc. Used figuratively in this lecture.

twenty-first acc) 21st ACC short for the 21st American Advanced Clinical Course
which was given by L. Ron Hubbard in Washington, DC, from 5
January to 13 February 1959.

twenty-millimeter (machine gun) n. a reference to a machine gun having a caliber of
20 millimeters (about ¾ inch). (Caliber refers to the size of the
inside diameter of the gun barrel.) Twenty-millimeter machine
guns have been mounted on tanks, fighter aircraft, as well as on
ships where they have been used to shoot down enemy planes.

twenty-millimeter machine gun a machine gun firing projectiles twenty millimeters
in diameter. Note In the next sentence, LRH jokingly refers to the
fact that you can't get the muzzle depressed enough. This is in
reference to the fact that a 20-millimeter machine gun is a large

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weapon and is usually mounted in aircraft or an antiaircraft carriage. To depress the muzzle of a weapon is to press or push it down, to lower it.

twenty-mule team borax mules n. a reference to the teams of twenty mules used in the late 1800s to pull wagons of borax out of Death Valley in California, USA, where it was mined. Borax is a white crystalline substance or powder found in areas of the desert. It is used as a household cleaning agent and is an ingredient of some soaps. It is also used in making glassware, tiles and similar items, in tanning leather (toughening and preserving it in order to prepare it for use) and as a mild antiseptic. Borax was first discovered in Death Valley in 1873. In order to transport it to market, teams of 20 mules were used and the owner of the company used this fact to give his product the trademark of “Twenty-Mule Team Borax.”

Twenty-Ten an auditing technique consisting of running ten minutes of Havingness for every twenty minutes of Security Check. For further data on the use of Twenty-Ten, see HCOB 11 January 62, SECURITY CHECKING, TWENTYTEN THEORY in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology. And the advent of the impossible occurs with Twenty-Ten and 3D Criss Cross. - See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)

an auditing technique consisting of running ten minutes of Havingness for every twenty minutes of Security Check. For further data on the use of Twenty-Ten, see HCOB 11 January 62 in the Technical Bulletins of Dianetics and Scientology.

twenty-three skidoo an expression of rejection or refusal, with the idea of “go

twenty-two inch (grade) horse needlen. a humorous reference to an extremely large hypodermic needle. Hypodermic means under the skin and a hypodermic needle consists of a hollow cylinder that is filled with medication or drugs, and a plunger that when pushed down forces the medication or drugs through a hollow needle (pressed under the skin) and into the subject receiving the shot. The standard size of such a needle used to give injections into a muscle for example is forty millimeters (approximately 1.5 inches). For more information, see TWENTY-TWO GAUGE (GRADE, ETC.) NEEDLE.

twenty-two) .22 bullet a bullet which is .22 inches in diameter, used in rifles or pistols with a barrel of the same size.

twiddles (one's) thumbs does nothing; is idle.

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twilight zone	an ill-defined area between two distinct conditions, categories, etc., usually comprising certain features of both; an indefinite boundary.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star	<p>a line of poetry from a children's poem entitled The Star, published in 1806 by English authors Ann and Jane Taylor (1782–1866,</p> <p>the beginning words of a popular nursery rhyme by Ann Taylor (1782 - 1866) entitled "The Star" (1806). / The first stanza is / "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, / How I wonder what you are, / Up above the world so high, / Like a diamond in the sky!"</p>
twinkling of an eye, in the	the time required for a wink; an instant.
twinning	<p>the pairing up of two students training on the same subject to work together on their materials. A twin is responsible for seeing that the student with whom he is twinned knows and can apply the material he has studied. He accomplishes this by giving his twin checkouts on the theory materials of the course, word clearing him as needed and coaching him on practical drills. Twinning is a Scientology innovation in training which enables the student to get into communication, doingness and participation. Its whole essence is to get two students to work together, to assist each other and take responsibility for getting each other successfully through the course. For the full technology of twinning, see HCOB 21 Aug. 79, TWINNING.</p> <p>the pairing up of two students training on the same subject to work together on their materials. The whole essence of twinning is to get two students to work together, to assist each other and take responsibility for getting each other successfully through the course.</p>
twist	a dance performed by couples and characterized by strongly rhythmic turns and twists of the arms, legs and torso.
twist, the	<p>a vigorous dance characterized by strongly rhythmic twisting motions of the body. That's about as adroit as the cow doing the twist, see? - The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)</p> <p>a dance performed by couples and characterized by strongly rhythmic turns and twists of the arms, legs and torso.</p> <p>a vigorous dance characterized by strongly rhythmic twisting motions of the body.</p>

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twisteroo	<p>(slang) state of being confused, or mentally or emotionally disturbed. Well, that is ARC as it goes downscale doesn't just stay as ARC, it goes into an inverse, because it gets too many things identified, and then it gets things disassociated in some kind of an effort to see some separateness in existence, and eventually starts going into a twisteroo. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)</p> <p>n. an unexpected twist (development, change, etc.) in something. This word is formed from twist, meaning an unexpected change in the course of events, and the suffix -eroo, used to make nouns that are a humorous or emphatic form of what is indicated. Twisteroo is especially used in reference to an unexpected twist or development in a story.</p> <p>a coined word from twist (an irregular bend; a crook; a kink) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns).</p> <p>a coined word from twist (an irregular bend; a crook; a kink) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns).</p> <p>(slang) state of being confused, or mentally or emotionally disturbed.</p>
twitchenin'	a made-up word.
two combine to make a	a different color. For example a yellow filter absorbs (or holds back) blue light and allows green and red to pass through to the film. When used to take a black and white photo, a yellow filter will make the sky appear darker as it is preventing the blue light of the sky from reaching the film. The clouds will also be more visible because the blue of the sky surrounding them is held back.
two h) 2H	<p>short for Routine 2H, a very precise procedure developed in 1963 for disposing of ARC breaks.</p> <p>short for Routine 2H. See also R2H in this glossary.</p>
two out and runners on	first, second and third and being caught out a reference to the game of baseball where a team is forced to give up a good chance of scoring. In baseball, to score a point a player must hit a ball, run around three bases and return to where he began (called home base). A player may only make it to the first, second or third base after a hit. Another player can then hit the ball and the player standing on one of the bases can continue running around the remaining bases and back to home base to score. If a player hits the ball and the other team catches it, the player is out of the game. Once there are three "outs," the other team gets a chance to

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hit the ball and score points. In a situation where there are players on all the bases, there is a good chance of scoring several points if the player hitting the ball does well. If, however, the ball hit by the player is caught by the opposing team, and there are already two outs, the team loses any chance they had to score in that round of play.

(baseball) in a position where one has just lost his team's chance to score any further points or has just lost the game. In the game of baseball, there are four “bases” called first, second, third and home, laid out in a diamond shape, which players have to run through and touch in sequence in order to score points. The objective of the offensive team is to get players onto and through each of the bases, and the defensive team's aim is to prevent them. Specific actions on the part of the defensive team count as “outs” against the offense, and when the offense has accumulated three “outs,” they become the defense, giving the other team a chance to score points. Thus, having runners on first, second and third would be a potential of three points which could be scored, but with two outs, one more out would mean the loss of that potential.

two oxygen atoms (O₂). The gas has numerous uses plants use it to survive, it is used in soft drinks, sparkling wines and beer to give the beverages their “fizz,” and it is used in fire extinguishers (it does not burn and is heavier than air, thus enabling it to blanket the fire and prevent oxygen from reaching the fire). CO₂ has also been used by psychotherapists as a “therapy.”

two particular points of view a bear thinks that prices are going to fall and sells with the hopes that he can buy back later at a cheaper price, and a bull believes prices are going to go up and buys in anticipation of selling later at a

two point 3) 2.3 the numerical designation for an unnamed tone between 2.0 (antagonism) and 2.4 (monotony) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

two point two) 2.2 the numerical designation for an unnamed tone between 2.0 (antagonism) and 2.4 (monotony) on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

two thousand words, get a reference to a composition or essay of two thousand words, assigned to a person, such as a child at school, for committing infractions of the rules.

two twelve) 2-12 short for Routine 2-12 a process used in clearing. See also Clear in this glossary.

short for Routine 2-12. See also R2-12 in this glossary.

- two whoops and a continental, does not give (colloquial) doesn't care at all. A combination of the phrases does not give a whoop and does not give a continental. From whoop, a loud cry or shout and continental, a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress (an assembly of delegates from the thirteen American colonies which first met in 1774) which became almost worthless before the end of the American Revolution (1775 - 1783).
- two-bit (slang) inferior or unimportant; small time. From the US slang word for a quarter of a dollar.
- two-bit piece (slang) a twenty-five cent coin; a quarter.
- two-block a nautical term which means to raise a flag as high as it can go. This probably comes from another meaning of two-block, which is to pull on a rope so that two blocks are drawn close together. A block is a casing, usually of wood, commonly found on vessels of all sizes and used to facilitate the working of ropes and lines. The block increases the mechanical power applied to ropes by their use in various combinations. A block and tackle is a system of blocks and ropes used for hauling or lifting heavy objects. The greater number of blocks in a block and tackle, the more weight that can be lifted. When the pulleys of the system come together, lifting power is lost and the only alternative is to lower the weight.
- two-by-fours pieces of untrimmed lumber two inches thick and four inches wide. Those two-by-fours sometimes could be vertical and you measure it with a plumb bob because if they aren't vertical the wall will sag.
- pieces of untrimmed lumber two inches thick and four inches wide. Foreman Those two by fours sometimes could be vertical. You measure with a plumb bob 'cause if they aren't vertical the wall will sag.
- two-dimensional having the dimensions of height and width only.
- two-dimensional worm referring to a mathematical analogy of a worm who was two-dimensional and who lived on a two-dimensional plane. This plane would have length and breadth but no depth, no height. The two-dimensional worm would be very alarmed if he suddenly found a three-dimensional pole in his environment. This analogy is used by mathematicians to cow (intimidate) people who dare

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question the existence of a fourth dimension. -Lecture of 24 September 1951.

two-gun western	n. a reference to a western book or movie featuring cowboys who carry or are adept at using two guns (usually one on each hip) as opposed to one. A western is a story of frontier life in the west of the United States particularly during a period when it was first being settled. Westerns involve cowboys, gunfights, ranches, Indians, etc.
two-line filler	n. a relatively unimportant piece of writing taking up two lines, as in a newspaper column. Filler is material or copy that is used merely to “fill” an otherwise empty space or gap in a page of a newspaper or similar publication, especially a brief fact or item of secondary importance.
two-pass	wide enough for two lines of cars, trucks, etc. It’s just like having been driving, you know, on a single-lane road, and all of a sudden you’re on a two-pass highway. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
two-pole	of or having to do with two poles (opposed or differentiated forces, parts or principles, etc.). Well, that is its genus, is just this two-pole proposition. - The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6 Feb. 64)
two-time	(slang) to deceive or double-cross; especially to be unfaithful to (one's wife or husband, or one's lover).
Two-way C	short for two-way communication. See also two-way comm in this glossary.
two-way comm	<p>short for two-way communication, a two-way cycle of communication. For example Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. Two-way comm also refers to a style of auditing which is governed by the rules of a two-way cycle of communication.</p> <p>two-way communication a two-way cycle of communication. For example Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people.</p>

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two-way communication, communication between two people in which each one takes turns, while the other listens attentively, in expressing fully his ideas on a subject. This is, therefore, communication in two directions.

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communication between two people in which each one takes turns, while the other listens attentively, in expressing fully his ideas on a subject. This is, therefore, communication in two directions. ≡Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

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short for two-way communication. See two-way communication in this glossary. It's ``two-way comm must be established." îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

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the normal cycle of a communication between two people, which works as follows Joe, having originated a communication, and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. And of course Article 16 of the Code of the Auditor –that goes by the boards; there's no two-way communication there. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

a two-way cycle of communication. For example Joe, having originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. (Appendix A, #4)

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two consecutive communication cycles between the same terminals, with opposite directions. Example Joe originates a comm to Bill which is received by Bill and it is 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.

a two-way cycle of communication. For example Joe, having

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originated a communication and having completed it, may then wait for Bill to originate a communication to Joe, thus completing the remainder of the two-way cycle of communication. Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two people. Now, he can't go into two-way communication with the auditor so he never goes into session! ⓘResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

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two-way switch	a coined term meaning in its most general sense, a betrayal, the cheating or swindling of someone with whom one is associated, as by breaking a promise or violating an obligation. A two-way switch more specifically can mean a situation where a person betrays two sides; that is, the side to which he owes his allegiance and the opposing side. An example of this is when a boxer or a racer secretly agrees to lose a fight or race, but then without warning changes his mind and tries to win or wins in the last moment—the first betrayal is agreeing to lose the fight or race (a betrayal of his own side) and the second betrayal is when he decides not to (a betrayal of the opposing side he made the secret agreement with).
Tyburn	<p>a former place of public execution in London, England. And I'm sure that the dog was very upset when Bill Sikes went to Tyburn or wherever he went. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)</p> <p>a former place of public execution in London, England.</p>
tycoon	a businessperson of great wealth and power.
Tyler's	a former wine, beer and spirits merchant located on High Street in East Grinstead, Sussex, England, in the 1960s.
Type II	See PTS Type II in this glossary.
type L	n. a reference to a type of copper pipe used in domestic water service.

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typefaces	designs of type, including a full range of characters, as letters, numbers and marks of punctuation, in all sizes.
typitcal	humorous pronunciation of the word “typical.”
tyranny	instance of cruel or unjust use of power.
Tyrrhenian Sea	a sea located off the western coast of Italy. And he says, ``Well, that paint was originally used on the Tyrrhenian Sea, and so forth, and their amber was different than anybody else's amber," and he goes on and on and on. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a small sea within the larger Mediterranean Sea which is bordered on the west by the islands of Corsica and Sardinia and on the east by most of Italy. It is extremely deep (over 12,000 feet in some places) and known for its clear waters. Tyrrhenia is the Greek word for Etruria, an ancient district in central Italy around the seventh century «MDRV»b.c. And he says, ``Well, that paint was originally used on the Tyrrhenian Sea, and so forth, and their amber was different than anybody else's amber," and he goes on and on and on. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64) [illo] →

a small sea within the larger Mediterranean Sea which is bordered on the west by the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, on the east by most of Italy and on the south by the island of Sicily. It is extremely deep, over 12,000 feet (3,657.6 m) in some places and is known for its clear waters. Tyrrhenia is the Greek word for Etruria, an ancient district in central Italy.

a branch of the Mediterranean between the western coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. It is sometimes called the Tuscan Sea. And he says, ``Well, that paint was originally used on the Tyrrhenian Sea and uh⇐so forth and their amber was different than anybody else's amber," and he goes on and on and on. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

a branch of the Mediterranean between the western coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. It is sometimes called the Tuscan Sea.

U.S. Rubber

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A large grid of small squares, resembling graph paper, with a faint, light gray border. The grid consists of 20 columns and 20 rows of squares, totaling 400 squares. The squares are light gray and are separated by thin white lines. The grid is centered on the page and occupies most of the page area.

rubber

[illegible]

UAW an abbreviation for United Automobile Workers.

Ubangi the Ubangi River a large river in central Africa.

über alles (German) above all else. From the opening words of the German national anthem, “Deutschland [Germany] über alles.”

UCLA an abbreviation for University of California at Los Angeles.

abbreviation for University of California at Los Angeles, one of the campuses of the University of California.

abbreviation for 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,

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Public Health and Social Welfare.

Ug	<p>a made-up name. When Ug was down there alongside the river with a busted leg, the first thought his companions had around him was that an evil spirit must have struck him down and they all cut and run for the hills and they left him sitting there with his broken leg, see? ⇐Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)</p> <p>a made-up name for a person.</p> <p>a made-up name.</p>
Ug-bug tribe	<p>a made-up name for a tribe.</p>
Ugga-Bugga	<p>a made-up name for a country or area. A fellow is living in the vicinity of the natives of Ugga-Bugga and he can read and they can't. ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)</p> <p>a made-up name for a primitive country or area. A fellow is living in the vicinity of the natives of Ugga-Bugga and he can read and they can't.</p> <p>a made-up name for a geographical area where there are primitive people.</p>
ugly duckling	<p>a swan in a story by Hans Christian Andersen (1805 - 75, Danish writer of fairy tales, poet, novelist and dramatist), that is hatched by a duck and sneered at by the ducklings until it suddenly grows into the beauty and grace of an adult swan.</p>
Ukraine	<p>a republic of the Soviet Union, in Southern Europe rich agricultural and industrial region.</p> <p>region of southwestern European USSR.</p>
ukulele	<p>a small guitar with four strings that are plucked or strummed. It was developed in Hawaii. A ukulele?</p> <p>a kind of small guitar with four strings that was developed in Hawaii.</p>
ulcers	<p>open sores with pus, as on the skin or stomach lining.</p> <p>open sores with pus, as on the skin or stomach lining.--Webster's New World Dictionary, student Edition. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89</p>

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ulcers, no	<p>a humorous coined phrase meaning that some activity, action, etc., causes one no strain or difficulty, or that it is simple and easy to do. An ulcer is a sore on the skin or on the lining of an organ such as the stomach accompanied by pus and the deterioration of the surrounding tissue, as well as pain and discomfort. Undue nervousness, strain and tension are thought to be some of the causes of stomach ulcers.</p> <p>a phrase meaning “no strain” or “no worry”; derived from the fact that stomach ulcers are often caused by nervous tension, worry or strain.</p>
Ulster	<p>an area in Northern Ireland that has had a history of civil violence due to political and religious disputes.</p>
ultra	<p>immoderately adhering to a belief, fashion or course of action; extreme.</p>
ultraviolet	<p>having to do with ultraviolet rays, the invisible rays present in sunlight.</p> <p>having to do with certain rays of light that are beyond violet in the spectrum and cannot be seen. They are present in sunlight and light from sunlamps, and are used for healing, forming vitamins and as sterilizers and disinfectants.</p> <p>having to do with certain rays of light that cannot be seen. They are present in sunlight and light from sunlamps, and are used for healing, forming vitamins and as sterilizers and disinfectants.</p> <p>pertaining to a band of radiation having wavelengths that are shorter than violet light.</p>
Ulupian	<p>a made-up word. ‘Well, that’s because the Ulupian theory which-a very ancient Greek practice of acting.’ -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>a made-up word.</p>
Ulupian theory	<p>a made-up name for a method of acting.</p>
U-Matic Videocassette System	<p>a type of videocassette format newly created by Sony Corporation in the late 1960s. Consisting of a hard plastic, self-contained cassette, it holds a 3/4 inch high tape for recording or playing back video. Although too bulky and expensive for home use, they became popular for educational and industrial use, such as in broadcast and video production and dominated the</p>

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market in the early 1970s.

umbekillus	a made-up name for a body part.
umbilicus	the umbilical cord.
um-bum theory	a made-up name for a theory.
Umph, Professor	a made-up name for a professor.
umpire	a person selected to rule on the plays in a game.
umpteegahs	a made-up name.
umpty-dozen	a coined word from umpty, of an undefined number and dozen, a set of twelve.
umpty-umph	a coined word from umpty, an undefined number.
UMS	<p>abbreviation for Universal Medical Society, an elite organization of physicians (known as the Soldiers of Light) appearing in a series of stories by LRH. Each member has dedicated themselves to the ultimate preservation of mankind no matter the wars or explorations of space. An apprenticeship of forty years is required to become a member of this society and membership is not confirmed even then until the applicant has made an undeniably great contribution to the health and happiness of mankind. Members of the Universal Medical Society do not practice as do ordinary physicians. They accept no fee. The organization is self-supporting.</p> <p>abbreviation for Universal Medical Society, an elite organization of six hundred physicians in the stories about Ole Doc Methuselah. Membership in this society is not confirmed until the applicant has made an undeniably great contribution to the health and happiness of mankind. See also Ole Doc Methuselah stories in this glossary.</p>
UN Tech Series 98	<p>a shortened form of the United Nations World Health Organization Technical Report Series No. 98, written in July 1955 and entitled “Legislation Affecting Psychiatric Treatment.” It was written by the World Health Organization and contained the collective views of an international group of “supposed” authorities on such things as psychiatric services, legislation, categories of patients, etc.</p>
unaberrated	rational in thought or behavior; sane. See also aberrated in this glossary.

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	unaffected by aberration. See also aberration in this glossary.
unanalytical	not capable of resolving, such as problems or situations. From the Greek word <i>análisis</i> , meaning “resolve, undo, loosen,” which is to say, take something to pieces to see what it is made of and from <i>un-</i> , meaning “not”.
unavailing	achieving nothing, ineffectual.
unbaling	undoing (goods) from a bale or bales. A bale is a large bundle or package prepared for shipping, storage or sale, especially one tightly compressed and secured by wires, hoops, cords or the like and sometimes having a wrapping or covering. Used figuratively in the lecture.
uncharted	not shown or located on a map; unexplored; unknown.
Uncle Jasper	a made-up name.
Uncle Remus	<p>a character in a series of stories written by American writer Joel Chandler Harris (1848–1908). These stories include <i>Uncle Remus, His Songs and Sayings</i> (1880) and <i>The Tar Baby Story and Other Rhymes by Uncle Remus</i> (1904). The narrator of these stories, Uncle Remus, is a beloved aging black servant to the young white son of a Southern plantation owner. He entertains the child by telling him traditional animal fables, using dialect of the African-American South of the 1800s. In the Uncle Remus stories, the animal characters such as Br’er (brother) Rabbit, Br’er Fox and Br’er Bear, are endowed with human qualities and can talk like human beings. The stories depict Uncle Remus’ philosophies of the world around him.</p> <p>a character in several books by Joel Chandler Harris. Uncle Remus is a former plantation slave who tells animal tales to a little boy.</p>
Uncle Tom's Cabin	<p>a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. . . . I think you could probably get -you could probably get a fall on Uncle Tom's Cabin where it says "The End",- you get your instant read, you know? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p> <p>the short title of the novel <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly</i>, written in 1852 by American author Harriet Beecher</p>

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Stowe (1811– 1896) and published shortly before the American Civil War (1861–1865). The book tells about the plight of the slaves in the Southern United States. Its main character, Uncle Tom, is an elderly black slave who is purchased by Augustine St. Claire at the urging of his daughter, Eva (an angelic little white girl). Tom faithfully cares for his master's family and is devoted to Little Eva. Tom, however, eventually finds himself in the hands of the cruel overseer, Simon

a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. I don't know, I think you could probably get -you could probably get a fall on Uncle Tom's Cabin where it says "The End", you get your instant read, you know? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896) which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating. See also Little Eva and Topsy in this glossary. And now that we need it, I've turned around and reviewed it, and I find out what is now called the CCHs bears no resemblance—any more than Little Eva did to Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896) which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating.

a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which relates the trials, suffering and human dignity of Uncle Tom, an old Negro slave who is cruelly treated and dies as the result of a beating.

underlying

forming the basis or foundation of.

Un-cola (uncola)

a term coined to market a popular American soft-drink, 7- Up. Competing against one of America's leading soft-drinks, Coca-Cola (Coke), and other cola companies, 7-Up gained a stable place in the soft- drink market as the "Uncola." This term was used in many different advertisements and emphasized the brand's characteristics that were opposite to those of cola drinks.

unconscious, the

a term from psychoanalysis. The unconscious is said to be the sum of all thoughts, memories, impulses, desires, feelings, etc., of which the individual is not conscious but which influence his emotions and behavior.

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uncontrovertible	unable to be argued or reasoned against, contradicted, denied or disputed. m. not open to question or dispute; indisputable; certain.
uncorked	let out, let loose, released, etc.
unctuous	making a false show of deep or sincere feeling, as in trying to persuade; too smooth in speech, manners, etc.
und	(German) and. German officer “Und crazy he ist.” a German word meaning and.
undementable	n. a coined term used to describe someone who cannot be aberrated or made crazy. It is a combination of the prefix un- meaning not, used to express negation, the word dement meaning to deprive of reason; to lose one’s mind, and the suffix -able meaning tending to or given to, capable or susceptible of.
under God's green earth	on earth; in the world. A variation of the phrase under the sun.
under one’s breath	in a whisper or very quiet voice. (see Brewer)
under the bamboo	see BAMBOO, UNDER THE.
under the impression	to be under an impression is to believe something is true, especially when you are wrong in believing it. [ex - Why is Joe here at the office? I was under the impression that he was going on vacation this week.]
under their thumb	under their influence or power.
under, get out from	to extract oneself from a failing, embarrassing or unpleasant enterprise, job or relationship.
under, out from	a variation of under the counter, surreptitiously; with no authorization. In fact, I have seen meters that had been manufactured out from under, so lousy, so horrible and so on, that you practically could short the electrodes. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64) a variation of under the counter, surreptitiously; with no authorization.
underbeat	n. a reference to a lower harmonic.

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a coined term denoting a lower harmonic. A harmonic is one of two or more manifestations or actions which are, themselves, different yet are related in terms of some quality or qualities.

underhanded not open or honest; secret; sly.

undermined weakened or destroyed gradually; sapped.

underscore underline. Underscore can be used to set off or emphasize a word or passage.

underline. Underscore can be used to set off or emphasize a word or passage. This is an example of an underscore. See also italics in this glossary.

understandingness the state or quality of being able to understand. Gradients are more pronounced in the field of doingness, but they still hang off in the field of understandingness.

undertaking parlor a business establishment where the bodies of the dead are prepared for burial or cremation and where funeral services can be held.

Underwood & Underwood a photo agency which initiated a news-picture service in New York in 1896.

Underwood and Underwood a photo agency that started a news-picture service in 1896 in New York City. I used to take pictures for Underwood and Underwood. ¶Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

a former photographic firm, started in 1882 by brothers Elmer and Bert E. Underwood. Elmer traveled throughout the world taking photographs of royalty, famous personalities and major new events, and is credited by many as having introduced the first news pictures. Within two years of the company's formation, Underwood and Underwood had extended its activities to the Pacific coast. In 1886 an office was opened in Baltimore, followed by others in New York, Chicago, Toronto and other foreign countries. By 1901 the firm was producing 25,000 photos a day, and it continued in business into the 1980s. I used to take pictures for Underwood and Underwood.

an American photographic firm started in 1882 by Elmer Judson Underwood (1860–1947) and his brother Bert Elias Underwood (1862–1943), in Ottawa, Kansas. By 1901 the firm was producing more than 25,000 photographs a day and supplying pictures from all over the world to newspapers and other publications. In 1931

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Underwood and Underwood reorganized into four separate companies.

undress blues (US Navy) a blue uniform worn on other than formal occasions.

(US Navy) blue working uniforms worn on other than formal occasions.

undulate move sinuously (with a wavelike motion).

undulated moved with a wavelike motion, as with a smooth rising-andfalling or side-to-side movement. Used figuratively.

unduly in an inappropriate, unjustifiable or improper manner.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown A person who has great responsibilities, such as a king, is constantly worried and therefore doesn't sleep soundly. This saying is a line from the play King Henry the Fourth, Part Two, by William Shakespeare.

Uneeda Biscuits a humorous reference to the National Biscuit Company, one of the world's largest manufacturers of crackers and cookies (also known as "biscuits"), founded in the United States in 1898. Uneeda Biscuits is a name of a cracker introduced by the company. The biscuits had an octagonal (8-sided) shape and were packaged in a special protective container with waxed paper lining to preserve freshness. Within two years of release more than 100 million packages had been sold.

a made-up name for a company.

unemployment insurance a government program that provides a limited number of payments to eligible workers who are involuntarily unemployed.

unethical not acting out of one's own sense of justice and honesty. Involved in an action or situation which is contrary to the codes, ideals or ethics standards of one's group or other members of the group. Committing acts of omission or commission that could or have reduced the general effectiveness of a group or its members or impeded it in achieving its goals. See also ethics in this glossary.

unfrocked literally the word means deprived of one's frock, a garment with large sleeves worn by a monk. Hence to deprive a monk of his churchly authority or rank.

stripped of priestly privileges and functions.

'ungry (dialect) hungry.

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unhave	remove or deprive of havingness.
unhesion	<p>n. a coined word for the act or quality of coming apart, separating; not holding together. This is formed from the prefix un- meaning not, or the reversal of some action or state; and the word cohesion, meaning the act or quality of sticking together firmly or solidly, with a resistance to any separation.</p> <p>the act or state of coming apart, not sticking together.</p>
uniform	consistent in action, effect, etc.
unilaterally	<p>in a manner that is decided or acted upon by only one involved party regardless of what others do. © 2000 CSI. All Rights Reserved. CHANGES IN THE GLOSSARY ARE HIGHLIGHTED. BEFORE EVERY ENTRY, THERE IS DATA IN BRACKETS THAT SAYS WHICH GLOSSARY THE DEFINITION IS FROM, OR IF THIS WAS A CHANGE. (THE NOTES IN BRACKETS ARE JUST FOR YOUR INFO AND DON'T GO IN THE FINAL TRANSCRIPT.) Glossary To assist in your understanding of these lectures, hard-to-find terms and other words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. An example of usage from the lecture is included at the end of each definition. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the lecture; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary. [Changed from earlier glossary, context from lecture 2]</p>
uninitiated	those not introduced to the knowledge of some art or subject.
union card	a card serving to identify one as a member in good standing of a specified labor union.
union hours	<p>n. a reference to a fixed number of daily and weekly working hours, as advocated by labor unions and established by certain laws. For example, in many countries laws have been passed which make the standard workweek forty hours (commonly made up of eight hour workdays).</p> <p>a set number of working hours, as established by a labor union (an organization of workers formed to promote collective bargaining with employers over wages, hours, fringe benefits, job security, and working conditions).</p>
Union Station	a major railroad station in Chicago, Illinois, USA, completed on construction in 1925. More generically, the name refers to a main train station servicing more than one railroad or transport

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company and has been used in a number of large cities throughout the United States, such as Chicago, Los Angeles and New York.

the name of a process which uses live people and is only run in railroad terminals, large bus terminals and airports. The commands are "Tell me something you really know about that person," and "What would you permit that person to know about you?" This process takes its name from the large railroad terminal in Washington, DC -Ability Major 6 [ca. early September 1955].

a large subway train station in New York City.

a process which was developed by Ron in the mid-1950s when he was in Washington, DC. It was named after Union Station, a large railroad station there. For more information on this process, see R2-46 in Ability Major 6, Basic Processes, in Technical Bulletins Volume III.

a process which was developed by Ron in the mid-1950s when he was in Washington, DC. It was named after Union Station, a large railroad station there. For more information on this process, see R2-46 in Ability Major 6, "Basic Processes," in Technical Bulletins Volume III.

unionism the system, principles or methods of groups designed to protect and advance the interests of wage and salary workers, particularly in large industrial and commercial concerns of the Western world.

unique limited in occurrence to a given class, situation or area.

Unique Selling Proposition a phrase introduced by American advertising executive Rosser Reeves (1910–1984) in his book *Reality in Advertising* (1961).

Uniroyal originally named the U.S. Rubber Company, it produced bicycle tires but switched to car tires in the beginning of the twentieth century with the advent of the automobile. In 1966, U.S. Rubber changed its name to Uniroyal. In later years the company merged with its principal competitor, Goodrich, forming the Uniroyal-Goodrich Tire Company but was sold in 1990 to another large tire manufacturer, Michelin.

a rubber company formed in 1842 as United States Rubber. Originally producing bicycle tires, it switched over to making car tires at the start of the twentieth century with the advent of the automobile. In 1966, US Rubber changed its name to Uniroyal and in 1986 it merged with its principal competitor, Goodrich,

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forming the Uniroyal-Goodrich company. In 1990 the company was sold to another large tire manufacturer, Michelin.

unit a portion of a department consisting of five members and their in-charge. Five such units make up a section.

one of the divisions of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. The class was divided up into four units (A, B, C and D) and each unit covered different levels of training on the course. We've had a unit on Emergency and this is more or less the way I'm ending the Emergency.

one of the divisions of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of the lecture. The class was divided up into four units (A, B, C and D) and each unit covered different levels of training on the course. We've had a unit on Emergency and this is more or less the way I'm ending the Emergency. -Organization and Ethics (18 May 65)

any magnitude regarded as an independent whole; a single, indivisible entity.

of or pertaining to a single individual or thing regarded as a member of a group or number of things or individuals, or discriminated from these by having a separate existence; of or pertaining to one of the separate parts or members of which a complex whole is composed or into which it may be analyzed.

Unit short for Advanced Clinical Unit a section of an Advanced Clinical Course having a specific curriculum. For example, the ACC Communication Course was taught as one unit; the ACC Indoctrination Course was taught as another unit.

short for Advanced Clinical Unit. See Advanced Clinical Unit in this glossary.

Unit 2 the second unit of the American Advanced Clinical Course delivered 17 Nov. through 22 Dec. 1953 in Camden, New Jersey.

unit pay a pay plan where the organization's salary amount is divided amongst the staff. A staff member's portion (number of units) would depend upon his post, longevity and training level. In other words, their unit pay was above their fixed pay.

a pay plan where the organization's salary amount is divided amongst the staff. A staff member's portion (number of units) would depend upon his post, longevity and training level.

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United Airlines an American airline serving all of North America, Asia, Latin America and other areas of the world such as Europe and the Caribbean. It was founded in the late 1920s and by 1961 had become the largest air carrier (in regards to number of passengers) in the Western world.

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a major American airline.

United Fruit a United States fruit production company founded in 1899 with vast holdings in Central and South America. By the 1930s United Fruit had grown to become Central America's largest employer and a major contributor to Latin America's economy. In 1970 it merged into United Brands Company, one of the world's leading producers, processors and distributors of food products.

an American company which owned large banana plantations in Central America in the early 1950s.

United Nations an international organization with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by fifty-one founding countries in San Francisco in 1945.

United States Naval Academy a school at Annapolis, Maryland, USA, for training naval officers, founded in 1845.

United States Steel a United States steel manufacturer founded in the early 1900s through the merger of some 170 independent steel companies. United States Steel was America's first billion-dollar corporation, controlling nearly threefourths of the nation's steel. By the late twentieth century the company's interests had diversified, involving it in the oil and gas industry, in chemicals, mining, construction, transportation and real estate, with steel accounting for only one-third of its business.

an American steel manufacturing company founded in 1907.
``UmîI know something, however, about United States Steel and

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their basic operation, and so forth." îYour Case (3 Jan. 60)

an American steel manufacturing company founded in 1907.

``Um¸I know something, however, about United States Steel and their basic operation, and so forth." ¸Your Case (3 Jan. 60)

an American steel manufacturing company founded in 1907.

United States War Department a former federal executive department organized in 1789 to administer the military establishment. In 1949, it was reconstituted as the Department of the Army, a division within the Department of Defense.

UNIVAC the abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer, an electronic computer built in 1951 by the American Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation. The UNIVAC was a general-purpose computer designed for commercial use and was the first computer which could handle both letters and numbers with equal ease.

abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. One of these things that couldn't have been worked out on a UNIVAC or an ENIAC even if it was hooked up to a Remington electric shaver. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. One of these things that couldn't have been worked out on a UNIVAC or an ENIAC even if it was hooked up to a Remington electric shaver. ¸Overts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer, an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use.

abbreviation for Universal Automatic Computer; an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use.

an early, general-purpose computer for commercial use. The name stood for Universal Automatic Computer.

UNIVACs plural of Universal Automatic Computer; an early electronic computer. -Introduction to Computers and Data Processing.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights an official declaration made in 1948 by the United Nations (an international organization founded in 1945 by fifty-one countries, to promote peace, security and cooperation) following the disregard of human rights resulting in the horrors of

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World War II (1939–1945). It sets forth the basic civil, economic, political and social rights and freedoms of every person, such as the right to a fair trial, the right to own property, the right to equal pay for equal work. It states all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Its introduction states the declaration is meant to serve as “a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.” Since its adoption it has been widely used, even by national courts, as a guide for making judgments regarding compliance with human rights.

- Universal Pictures a major Hollywood motion-picture production company originally founded in 1912 as the Universal Film Manufacturing Co., and which later became Universal Studios. In the 1920s, the company was one of the leading producers of film serials and in the 1930s produced many popular horror films. In the mid-1960s in addition to its motion picture production, Universal became a leading producer of television series. It's base, Universal City, located in California, is the largest film studio in the world and has become a popular tourist attraction where visitors pay to take tours of the sets of motion pictures, television shows, and action exhibits based on movies.
- universes, best of all possible a reference to the overly optimistic attitude of Dr. Pangloss, the old 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.”
- universes, it's all for the best in this best of all possible a humorous reference to the overly optimistic attitude of Dr. Pangloss, the old 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.” Because I assure you it's all for the best in this best of all possible universes. îOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)
- a humorous reference to the overly optimistic attitude of Dr. Pangloss, the old 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.” Because I

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University of California a state supported educational institution, founded in the 1800s and located in California, USA. With nine separate campuses in areas such as Berkeley, Los Angeles (UCLA), and Riverside, the university maintains numerous research centers and laboratories and offers courses in a variety of subjects.

University of Illinois a major public university located in Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, USA, with branches in other cities around the state. Established in 1867, the university is maintained by the state and offers courses in more than one hundred and fifty subjects, including economics, business and management, engineering, computer science, art and design, music, language and medicine. It also teaches psychiatry and operates a psychological clinic and psychological research facilities. Additionally, the university houses the largest public university library in the world.

a state-controlled university with its main campus located in eastern Illinois, about 125 miles from Chicago.

University of Michigana coeducational institution founded in Michigan in 1817.

University of San Antonio a made-up name for a university. San Antonio is a city in south central Texas.

University of Southern California (USC) a university located in Los Angeles, California, USA. Established in 1880, the school offers degrees in Arts and Sciences and is known for its educational programs in cinema-television, journalism, music, business, social work and engineering. The university is also well known for its research programs and operates more than 100 research institutes.

University of Squawdump a made-up name for a university.

unknowingness state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding. Well, boy, if you get something like that on your hands and you're in that state of unknowingness, you want to

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watch out.

state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding.

the state or condition of not knowing, not being familiar with or understanding.

Unknown Psychotherapist symbol representing the death of psychotherapy. A humorous reference to the American Unknown Soldier (an unidentified soldier killed in battle and buried with honors, the tomb serving as a memorial to all the unidentified dead of a nation's armed forces.

unmock become nothing; make nothing of. V

to make nothing of; an effort to reduce or make disappear.

make nothing of. See also mock up in this glossary.

make nothing of They're tremendous-I mean, an individual who can't have money seems in some fashion to reach over an invisible hand and unmock and sweep away any source of money. -Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

make nothing of Now, that's how youd unmock somebody. -The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55)

(1) to take down or destroy. (2) to make an effort to reduce or make disappear.

make nothing of.

become nothing.

become nothing, disappear, cease to exist.

unpositive open to question; not firm; imprecise.

not precise; not specific. (Chapter 4, #2)

not precise; not specific.

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unrelenting	not easing or slackening in severity.
uns	a humorous coined variation of the word and.
unscrupulous	paying no attention to what is right or proper; not honest.

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unsheathe	bring or put forth from a covering. “Unsheathe their fingernails” is a figurative use of the fact that animals such as cats, tigers, etc., uncover their claws, normally withdrawn, when defending or attacking.
unt	a humorous variation of the word out.
untenable	that cannot be held, defended or maintained.
unthwarted	not opposed successfully; not prevented from accomplishing a purpose. unhindered, not obstructed.
until (till) the cows come home	see COWS COME HOME, UNTIL (TILL) THE.
untoward	unfavorable and unfortunate.
unwieldy	hard to wield, manage, handle or deal with, as because of large size or weight, or awkward form.
unwittingly	not knowingly; unintentionally. inadvertently; unintentionally; accidentally.
up against a (brick) wall, put (someone)	(slang) to defy, attack or humiliate (someone). The phrase comes from the command of the police to a person being arrested, forcing him to immobilize himself by leaning forward arched with hands against a wall.
up and	started up (accompanied by a subsequent action).
up and at them	a phrase meaning actively engaged in some activity. It can also be
up the spout	see SPOUT, UP THE.
up to (one's) ears	(informal) having very much or many of And he's moaning and groaning and screaming that he's got lumbosis up to his ears, and there he is. - See Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)
upbeats	(music) unaccented beats in a measure, especially those preceding a downbeat. See also downbeats in this glossary.
Upglop, lower	a made-up name.
upheaval	violent change or disturbance. So the net result of the thing is, is the org is just in continuous upheaval—not because they're all bad hats; because nobody has ever made anything.

violent change or disturbance.

Upholstered, Dr. a humorous reference to American psychiatrist Winfred Overholser (1892–1964).

Upon the place beneath it is twice blessed; It blesseth him that gives and him that takes...” This does not, however, sway Shylock. Portia thus declares his claim is valid, but for flesh only, and argues that should any of Antonio’s blood be spilled, Shylock must pay for the offense with his life. Portia wins the argument and the contract is cancelled.

up-on-the-pedestalledness the quality of being regarded with great or excessive admiration; being idolized. A variation of the phrase put on a pedestal.

Upper 3D Galactic Space Ranger Empire a made-up name for a space empire.

Upper Berkshire a humorous reference to an upper class area. Berkshire is a county in the south of England just west of London. Upper means situated in or occupying more elevated or higher ground and is frequently used in the names of villages, etc.

Upper Indoc short for Upper Indoctrination a series of training drills 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. Upper Indoc a Rough Way.

short for Upper Indoctrination, a series of training drills 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. Now maritally, the soundest plan, if somebodyif a couple knew a bit about auditing and so forththe soundest plan would actually to be to go through a Comm Course/Upper Indoc all over again. iMarriage (2 Jan. 60)

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Upper Indoc (indoctrination) a series of training drills 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.

Upper Indoc TRs Course a course covering the series of training drills (TRs) 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. See also TRs in this glossary. @ [Org Board] Upper Indoc TR Course

a course covering the series of training drills (TRs) 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. See also TRs in this glossary.

uppercut (boxing) a short, swinging blow directed upward, as to the chin. That was the closest man came to contact with each other-a good, swift uppercut. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

(boxing) a short, swinging blow directed upward, as to the chin.

uppers, flat on their a coined variation of down on one's uppers, to be in a poor or penniless condition; to have met with serious misfortune. Uppers refers to the parts of one's shoes above the soles. Down on one's uppers thus alludes to a person wearing shoes with only the upper

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part remaining because he has worn through the soles and does not have enough money to replace the shoes. (Flat means broke, without money.)

uppigitis a made-up word.

upshot the conclusion; result; outcome.

upstats those who have high statistics.

uptone characteristic of a higher level of the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

to a higher level of the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.

Uptygup a made-up word. And they say, "Well, yes. Oh, yes. I'm a professor of Uptygup, you know."

a made-up word. And they say, "Well, yes. Oh, yes. I'm a professor of Uptygup, you know." -The Antisocial Personality (25 Aug. 66)

a made-up word.

Urals a range of mountains in the central Soviet Union. This mountain range is traditionally regarded as the geographical boundary between Europe and Asia. And the Chinese drove them straight down into what is now the Urals and so forth.

a range of mountains in the central Soviet Union. This mountain range is traditionally regarded as the geographical boundary between Europe and Asia.

a range of mountains in the central Soviet Union; this mountain range is traditionally regarded as the geographical boundary between Europe and Asia.

uranium 235 a form of the metallic element uranium, used as a source of atomic energy. They say they're, `` . . . abandoning the production units of uranium 235," and then the following sentence is added on to this. ⇐A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

n. a form of uranium that is used in some nuclear weapons and as a source of energy to generate electricity in power plants. The number 235 refers to the weight of the uranium atom. This is determined by the total number of minute particles that make up

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the central part of each of its atoms. Several forms of uranium exist, each having different weights, such as uranium 234 and uranium 238. Uranium 235 is used in creating nuclear explosions as its atoms are easily split, a process which releases tremendous quantities of

uranium-235	a heavy, silvery white metal that is one particular form of the element uranium. An element (in chemistry) is one of the basic substances that cannot be broken down into more fundamental substances such as gold, silver or iron. Uranium is the heaviest element found on earth and is different from many other elements. Because it is naturally in an unstable state and is continually decaying at a minute level, it emits rays of harmful energy. This action, the natural production of harmful rays of energy, is called radioactivity. Uranium-235 is the type of uranium which is used in atomic bombs, powering submarines and other devices. They say they're, `` . . . abandoning the production units of uranium-235," and then the following sentence is added on to this. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)
urchins	mischievous boys. poor, ragged children.
urky	a coined variation of urky-purky, an Australian children's exclamation of disgust.
'urky	a contraction of murky, dark or gloomy.
US blew up	a reference to a series of protest rallies against the Vietnam war, which occurred across the United States during the summer of 1970. The protests were initiated when the United States escalated the war by sending troops into Cambodia. It was during one of these protests at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio that two men and two women were killed and eight others were wounded by National Guard troops sent there to keep the rally under control.
US Government Civil Defense program	the plan or procedure of the United States Office of Civil Defense which is to be used to protect the citizens of the United States against enemy attack. At the time of this lecture, this included public education, training schools, stockpiling vital supplies and an attack warning system.
US government raids	reference to an attempt by the Food and Drug Administration to discredit Scientology by claiming that the E-Meter was used to ``diagnose" or ``cure illness." On January 4, 1963, US marshals, deputized longshoremen and armed police barged their way into

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the Founding Church of Scientology in Washington, threatened the staff and left with two vans of not only E-Meters, but books, scriptures and other materials. They did not succeed in their attempt. The Washington, DC Federal Appeals Court later ruled that the E-Meter had not been improperly labeled or used and all seized materials were returned to the Church.

US marshal	a Federal officer appointed to a judicial district to perform functions like those of a sheriff (chief law-enforcement officer of a county, in charge of keeping the peace and carrying out court orders).
US Siberia Bill	see SIBERIA BILL.
use	<p>it's no use (spoken) to say that you are going to stop doing something because you do not think it will be successful. [ex - Oh, it's no use. I can't fix it.]</p> <p>What's the use (of)? (spoken) used to say that something seems to be a waste of time. [ex - What's the use of getting angry?] V</p>
used by Shakespeare in his play Hamlet	“The dread of something after death, the undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns.” Bourne here meant a boundary.
USM	a reference to the USM Corporation, an American manufacturer of shoe making equipment and other industrial machines. Founded in 1899 as the United Shoe Machinery Company, by the mid-1900s it had developed and marketed nearly 800 new and improved shoe machines and patented more than 9,000 inventions. In the 1960s, the company expanded its operations and established new divisions to produce such things as paper products, wire brushes, precision metal parts and tools. No longer specializing in shoe machines, it shortened its name to the USM Corporation in 1968. However, in the following years the additional divisions began to fail and in 1976 USM was bought by another American company.
USO	an abbreviation for United Service Organization, Inc., founded in 1941 as a non-profit organization to provide social, welfare and recreational services to members of the United States armed forces and their families. It operates entirely on private contributions and offers such services as cultural programs, housing information, counseling and drug-abuse programs. It was first proposed as an organization to enhance the quality of life and morale of servicemen. It is best known for providing live celebrity entertainment to military forces both in the US and

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overseas and particularly during World War II (1939–1945) and in Vietnam (1954–1975).

USS Algol	<p>a ship upon which LRH served as the Senior Navigator during World War II (1939–1945). The Algol was as a 459 foot (139.9 m) long attack cargo ship (a vessel designed for invasions on enemy beaches that carried small landing craft which would transport supplies and equipment ashore for use by the landing force).</p> <p>short for United States Ship Algol, a ship on which LRH served during World War II. The Algol was named after a star in the constellation Perseus, which is in the Milky Way.</p>
USS Constitution	<p>a United States Navy sailing ship originally launched in 1797 and used throughout the early 1800s. The Constitution was a frigate (a fast and heavily armed naval vessel), had 44 cannons and was one of the most famous ships in the history of the US Navy. It was used in the war of 1812 (a war between the United States and Britain between 1812 and 1815 over the rights of the United States at sea, as Britain, who was at war with France, had been stopping US ships at sea and seizing American seaman for service in the British Navy). During this war the ship defeated several British ships including the Guerriere, disabling it within thirty minutes. In the exchange of fire an American sailor is said to have noticed a shot bouncing off the oak sides of the Constitution thus prompting the name “Old Ironsides.” The Constitution was later put on exhibition in Boston, where it was originally built.</p> <p>an American warship launched in 1797 and regarded by Americans as the most famous ship in the history of the US Navy. She was named “Old Ironsides” by sailors in 1812 when British shot failed to penetrate the side of the ship in battle with the British. USS is an abbreviation for United States ship.</p>
USS Missouri	<p>short for United States Ship Missouri, one of the largest battleships during World War II.</p>
USS Oklahoma	<p>a United States battleship which was put into commission in 1916. Measuring 583 feet (178 m) in length and carrying 30 mounted guns, including several antiaircraft guns, the ship had a crew of 1,301 men. On December 7th, 1941, during the Second World War (1939–1945), the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor destroying several US ships including the USS Oklahoma. She sank after being torpedoed five to seven times within a fifteen-minute period.</p>

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usurp	appropriate wrongly to oneself (a right, prerogative, etc.). take and hold by force or without right.
usurped	taken or assumed (power, a position, property, rights, etc.) and held in possession by force or without right. used without authority or right; employed wrongfully.
usurper	one who takes and holds (power, position, rights, etc.) by force or without right.
Utgut, Professor	a made-up name for a professor.
utopia	an ideal place or state with perfect laws.
utter	make or express with the voice.
V	<p>a case classification. A Case V has an uncertainty about everything, has to figure about everything, has to know before he goes, has to hide but can't hide, and depends on logic to serve for all of his predictions because he can't look.</p> <p>short for Case Level V. See Case Level V in this glossary.</p> <p>short for Case V a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. At the time of this lecture, there was an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and then began processing at that step. A Case V was a person who had to be started at Step V of that procedure.</p> <p>short for Case V. See Case V in this glossary.</p> <p>severely occluded case. A person who is so far gone he can't even see pictures anymore, he only sees blackness in front of him. This is a "Step V" in SOP 8.</p> <p>short for Case V a heavily occluded case (one whose memories are usually largely hidden or made unavailable to conscious recall) characterized by mental pictures consisting of masses of blackness. At the time of this lecture, there was an auditing procedure wherein the auditor tested the preclear at each step of the process to find a step the preclear could do and then began processing at that step. A Case V was a person who had to be</p>

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started at Step V of that procedure. But you'd be surprised how fellow auditors can lose—can lose interest in a V.

abbreviation for voltage. See voltage in this glossary.

V-12	an engine that has twelve cylinders situated in a “V” shape (six on each side). In the operation of certain engines, a fuel and air mixture is injected into a cylinder containing a piston. The mixture is ignited, resulting in an explosion (combustion) that forces the piston downwards. As the piston is connected to a crankshaft, the downward motion is made circular. This rotary motion is then transferred through various connecting pieces to other parts, such as wheels of a car or the propeller of a ship. The V-type mechanical design results in an engine that is more compact than an engine with the cylinders arranged in a single line. Having twelve cylinders also allows for more power and smoothness than provided by an engine with only six or eight cylinders.
V8	<p>the brand name of a popular vegetable juice sold in the United States. By the end of the 1920s, awareness of the importance of vitamins and proper nutrition was spreading throughout the American population. In 1933, businessman W.G. Peacock along with three investors established the New England Product Company to capitalize on the ongoing health craze of the time, Peacock and his son created the V8 juice after experimenting for a year with many different juices. The V stands for vegetable and vitamins and the 8</p> <p>(trademark) a brand of vegetable juice popular in the United States.</p>
V-8 engine	an automobile engine in the shape of a V, with four cylinders on each of the two cylinder heads, opposite each other, instead of all eight cylinders in a single line.
vacillation	a state of indecision or irresolution (lack of decision or purpose).
vacuum tube	<p>a glass tube normally one to six inches long and containing little to no air (a vacuum), formerly used extensively in radios, televisions, computers and other electronic devices to regulate and control electric currents or electronic signals necessary to the operation of such equipment. Because air is resistive to electrical flow, a vacuum is created in the tube so that electricity can flow inside of it.</p> <p>an electron tube from which almost all air or gas has been</p>

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	evacuated formerly used extensively in radio and electronics.
	a sealed tube from which most of the air has been removed, and into which an electrode from outside projects; used in radio and television sets, radar, electron microscopes and other devices to control flows of electric current.
vacuum-tube rig	early computer composed of vacuum tubes (sealed tubes with an almost perfect vacuum, allowing free passage of electric current).
vagus nerve	longest of the cranial nerves, passing through the neck into the abdomen.
valence chart	n. a reference to the periodic chart of elements, a chart listing every known chemical element, giving basic information on each and arranging them in columns so that similar elements are grouped together. One of the pieces of information given on this chart is the valence of each element. A valence is a number that indicates the ability of a chemical element to combine with other elements.
valence shift	getting the preclear moving around from one valence to the other.
valence shifters	phrases which cause the individual to shift into other identities.
valence shifting	shifting a pc into another identity. The term valence is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear “in his father’s valence” is acting as though he were his father. (Chapter 5, #11)
	shifting a pc into another identity. The term valence is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. A valence is a substitute for self taken on after the fact of lost confidence in self. A preclear “in his father's valence” is acting as though he were his father.
Valentino, Rudolph	(1895 - 1926) a US motion picture actor, born in Italy. He was the great romantic idol of the 1920s.
	(1895 - 1926) a US motion-picture actor, born in Italy. He was the great romantic idol of the 1920s.
Valhalla	the hall of Odin (chief of the Norse gods) into which the souls of heroes slain in battle and others who have died bravely are received. And if he adventured up this staircase, I don’t know where he would get to because Valhalla’s plumbing is all busted. –Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)

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the hall of Odin (chief of the Norse gods) into which the souls of heroes slain in battle and others who have died bravely are received.

the hall of Odin (chief of the Norse gods) into which the souls of heroes slain in battle and others who have died bravely are received. It tells you that there is an enormous Valhalla mixed up with Pluto's realm, mixed up with fairy tales, mixed up with Menninger's works, lying all over below the level of truth. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

the hall of Odin (chief of the Norse gods) into which the souls of heroes slain in battle and others who have died bravely are received. - Scientology and Effective Knowledge

(mythology) the great hall where the god Odin receives and feasts the souls of heroes fallen bravely in battle. The word literally means hall of the slain.

(mythology) the great hall where the god Odin receives and feasts the souls of heroes fallen bravely in battle. The word literally means hall of the slain. Used figuratively in this lecture.

validation the action of supporting or confirming the correctness, value or worth of someone or something.

Validation Processing processing in which the auditor, at least for one session, concentrates exclusively on the theta side of lock chains, not allowing the preclear to run any but analytical moments on any given subject. When the preclear encounters too much entheta on a given chain, the auditor takes him to analytical moments on another subject (which moments constitute, of course, a parallel chain to the locks on that subject) obtained from the file clerk (Dianetic auditor's slang for the mechanism of the mind which acts as a data monitor). During this type of processing somatics will turn on and off, sometimes severely, but the auditor ignores them, and keeps bringing the preclear back to analytical (not necessarily pleasure) moments.

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- Validation Technique** Processing in which the auditor, at least for one session, concentrates exclusively on the theta side of lock chains, not allowing the preclear to run any but analytical moments on any given subject. When the preclear encounters too much entheta on a given chain, the auditor takes him to analytical moments on another subject (which moments constitute, of course, a parallel chain to the locks on that subject) obtained from the file clerk. During this type of processing somatics will turn on and off, sometimes severely, but the auditor ignores them, and keeps bringing the preclear back to analytical (not necessarily pleasure) moments. Validation technique should not be mixed with entheta technique.
- Valium** trademark for a drug called diazepam, a tranquilizer that relaxes muscles and prevents or inhibits convulsions. It is addictive and is often prescribed by doctors or psychiatrists to “relieve” anxiety or tension.
- valley of death** 1. a reference to a line in the Bible, “Yea, though I walk through the
- reference to the Twenty-third Psalm of the Bible (“The Lord is my shepherd”). Figuratively, the “valley of the shadow of death” stands for the perils of life, from which God protects believers.
- valuable final product** (abbreviated VFP) 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 VFP is that it must be valuable (can be exchanged elsewhere outside the area for

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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.

valve

(electronics) a vacuum tube or electron tube.

(music) of or pertaining to a device for changing the length of the air column to alter the pitch of a tone (in musical wind instruments of the trumpet class). See also tone in this glossary.

van Eyck

either of two famous Flemish painters, Hubert van Eyck (died 1426) or Jan van Eyck (died 1441). If you were studying art for drawing room conversation but not commercially, I assure you the thing to do is to get ahold of a catalog that was published at some outrageous long date ago that lists all sorts of painters of the period of van Eyck ⇐Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

the last name of two famous Flemish painters--Hubert van Eyck (circa 1370--1426) and his brother Jan (1385?--1441). The word Flemish means a resident of Flanders, a medieval country in Western Europe including parts of what is now Belgium, France and the Netherlands. The brothers are most famous for a large altarpiece which they painted for a cathedral in Flanders, called "The Adoration of the Lamb" ("the Lamb" is a Christian term for Jesus Christ). This was reportedly started by Hubert and completed by Jan. The work had a great influence on painting in Northern Europe because of its detail, brilliant colors and religious spirit. The van Eyck brothers enormously improved the technique of oil painting and are considered the greatest of the Flemish painters. If you were studying art for drawing room conversation but not commercially, I assure you the thing to do is to get ahold of a catalog that was published at some outrageous long date ago that lists all sorts of painters of the period of van Eyck or something like this and get all the contemporaries, see, get all of those and what they were noted for, you see, and memorize-just grind, grind, grind like you're memorizing this-an amateur play script, all of this stuff, you see, and so forth-drawing room conversation kill everybody dead!

a family name of two famous Flemish painters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Hubert van Eyck (died 1426) was known

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for his church art. Jan van Eyck (died 1441) was renowned for his jewel-like Madonnas and portrait panels. Their works had a characteristic perfection and transparent glow. If you were studying art for drawing room conversation but not commercially, I assure you, the thing to do is to get ahold of a catalog that was published at some outrageous long date ago that lists all sorts of painters of the period of van Eyck or something like this . . .
⌘Study Evaluation of Information (11 Aug. 64)

a family name of two famous Flemish painters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Hubert van Eyck (died 1426) was known for his church art. Jan van Eyck (died 1441) was renowned for his jewel-like Madonnas and portrait panels. Their works had a characteristic perfection and transparent glow.

van Gogh a painting by Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890), Dutch painter whose work, though virtually unknown during his lifetime, is now highly regarded.

van Niekerk, Paul a Scientologist in South Africa at the time of this lecture.

Van Vogt A.E. Van Vogt (1912 -), science fiction author who was involved in squirreling Dianetics.

van Vogt, Alfred Elton (1912–2000), Canadian science fiction author, who worked in the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in Los Angeles, California, USA, in the early 1950s.

Vandals a people of northern Europe who migrated south during the fifth century a.d. The Vandals invaded western Europe and the Roman Empire, plundering even Rome itself, and established settlements in various parts of it, especially in Gaul (an ancient region consisting of what is now mainly France and Belgium) and Spain. Their migration ended when they settled in northern Africa.

members of a Germanic people who, in the fourth and fifth centuries, ravaged Gaul (ancient area, including what is now mainly France, Belgium and northern Italy), Spain, North Africa and Rome, destroying many books and works of art. And that actually is, apparently, the real basis of the—oh, things like the Vandals and other erasures of Roman history.

members of a Germanic people who, in the fourth and fifth centuries, ravaged Gaul (ancient area, including what is now mainly France, Belgium and northern Italy), Spain, North Africa and Rome, destroying many books and works of art.

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Vandyke (beard)	a short, neatly trimmed, pointed beard. This style of beard is called a “Vandyke” as such beards frequently appeared in paintings by wellknown Flemish portrait artist Sir Anthony Vandyke (1599–1641).
Vandyke beard	<p>a pointed beard, such as those frequently shown in Vandyke’s portraits (Anton Vandyke [1599-1641], Flemish painter). These characters, with a pince-nez and a Vandyke beard back in the ‘90s . . . –Child Scientology (7 July 1957)</p> <p>a pointed beard, such as those frequently shown in Vandyke's portraits (Anton Vandyke [1599 - 1641], Flemish painter).</p>
vanity	excessive pride in one's appearance, qualities, abilities, achievements, etc.
vanquished	the defeated.
vaporings	instances or occurrences of vapor, a gaseous form of any substance which is usually a liquid or a solid.
variety store	a retail store that sells a wide variety of relatively small and inexpensive items.
Vaseline	<p>a brand name for a petroleum jelly product.</p> <p>(trademark) a soft, greasy substance used as an ointment or lubricant, obtained from petroleum.</p>
vast	very great in size, extent, amount, degree, etc.
vaudeville	theatrical entertainment consisting of a number of individual performances, acts or mixed numbers, as by comedians, singers, dancers, acrobats and magicians.
ve	(dialect) we.
Veblen, Thorstein	<p>(1857@1929) American author and teacher. He was associate professor of economics at Stanford University (1906@09) and for almost ten years was the managing editor of The Journal of Political Economy.</p> <p>(1857 - 1929) US economist, sociologist and author of a number of books, including Theory of the Leisure Class (1899).</p>
vector	a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. And he's so used to resisting getting worse, don't you see, that it's a brand-new vector, it's a brand-new vector

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to say you could get better. –Styles of Auditing (17 Nov. 64)

a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity. So you get what is known as confusion and that, actually, is the mest universe—all force vectors going in all directions simultaneously short circuit.

a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity.

the particular course followed or to be followed.

vectors physical quantities with both magnitude and direction, such as force or velocity.

physical quantities with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity.

Veda a collective term for the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; religious hymns which are about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data. There is somewhere between—and I think it would be adventurous to state an exact number—but there's somewhere between 125 thousand and 150 thousand books which have been written and which comprise the Veda and Buddhist libraries.

one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; a religious hymn which is about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data.

the collective designation of the ancient sacred literature of India or of the individual books belonging to that literature. The principle examples of this voluminous religious collection, the whole of which comprises more than one hundred books, are the Rig-Veda, the Yajur-Veda, the Sama-Veda and the Atharva-Veda. See also Rig-Veda, Yajur-Veda, Sama-Veda and Atharva-Veda in this glossary.

the most ancient sacred writings of the Hindus.

Vedic hymn one of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism; a religious hymn which is about the earliest known material or knowledge here on Earth in the form of data.

vegetabalize become inactive, inert, dull, uneventful.

veintiuno the Spanish word for the number twenty-one. Veinte is Spanish

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for twenty and uno is Spanish for one.

(Spanish) twenty-first.

veldt	the open plains of South Africa, having grass and bushes but very few trees.
velvet glove in a mailed fist	a coined variation of the phrase iron hand in a velvet glove, meaning absolute or inflexible firmness concealed by mildness or gentleness in approach. Mailed means clad in mail, a flexible defensive armor consisting of small, interlinked metal rings or chain-work. The phrase iron hand in a velvet glove contrasts the hardness of iron with the softness of velvet. It is referenced in one of Scottish historian Thomas Carlyle's (1795– 1881) works where he states, "Soft of speech and manner, yet with an inflexible vigour of command ... 'iron hand in a velvet glove,' as Napoleon defined it." Thus, it appears Napoleon Bonaparte (1760–1821, French general and emperor) originated it." The phrase, however, has also been attributed to other rulers.
vending machines	coin-operated machines for selling certain kinds of articles, refreshments, etc.
veneer	any attractive but superficial appearance or display.
Vengeance, God of	a reference to the depiction of God in the Bible, especially in the Old Testament, as the one who punishes those that break God's laws, avenges the sufferings of those who are faithful to him, etc. As an example,
ventriloquist	a person who practices ventriloquism, the art or practice of speaking so that the voice seems to come from some source other than the speaker.
Venus de Milo	a renowned marble statue of Venus, the Greek and Roman goddess of love and beauty. Discovered in 1820 by a peasant on the Greek island Milos, hence its name (Venus of Milos), the statue stands 6 feet 8 inches tall (203 cm), and is thought to have been created around 130 B.C. by an unknown sculptor. When found, the statue was broken in two pieces and its arms were not attached. Different fragments were found at the site that were thought to be part of the arms and hands. The statue, excluding its arms, was later restored and placed in the Louvre, a national museum in Paris, France.
Venusian	of the planet Venus.

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verbal data	<p>advice or information on Dianetics or Scientology materials given verbally to another without directly referring to and showing the actual HCO Bulletin, HCO Policy, LRH tape or film. If you were to go into ASHO at this moment and comb over all of those auditors who were having trouble with Power, you would find the verbal data line was more acceptable because they had already collided with a misunderstood, simple English word.</p> <p>advice or information on Dianetics or Scientology materials given verbally to another without directly referring to and showing the actual HCO Bulletin, HCO Policy, LRH tape or film. No verbal or false data on it?</p> <p>advice or information on Dianetics or Scientology materials given verbally to another without directly referring to and showing the actual HCO Bulletin, HCO Policy, LRH tape or film.</p> <p>data given on Dianetics or Scientology technology without reference to the actual LRH materials.</p>
verbose	using or containing too many words; wordy; long-winded.
Vereeniging	a district in South Africa, south of Johannesburg that was the site of violent riots in 1960. During demonstrations organized by the Pan-Africanist Congress (an organization dedicated to the abolishment of apartheid) in their effort to take initiative and leadership of the anti-apartheid movement, police opened fire on demonstrators in a panic reaction resulting in more than sixty dead and many more wounded. Shortly after the demonstration the government banned PAC.
verily	<p>(archaic) in very truth; truly.</p> <p>in truth; really; indeed.</p>
verminous	infested with small, objectionable parasites such as fleas, lice, etc.
vertigo	a dizzying sensation of tilting within stable surroundings or of being in tilting or spinning surroundings.
Vervordt, Dr.	a made-up name for a doctor.
very good indicators	good indicators to a very marked degree. Extremely good indicators. For example, if a preclear were happy or laughing in session, those could be considered very good indicators.
vesperish	m. a possible coined variation of vespertine, which means dim or imperfect. Vespertine derives from a Latin word meaning the

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evening.

vestal virgin	in ancient Rome, any of the virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta (goddess of the hearth).
vested interest	<p>1. if you have a vested interest in something happening, you have a strong reason for wanting it to happen because you will get an advantage from it. [ex - Tobacco companies have a vested interest in claiming that smoking isn't harmful.] 2. vested interests [plural] the groups of people who have a vested interest in something. [ex - The vested interests tried to keep the proposed reform from being voted into law.] W</p> <p>a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons.</p> <p>a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. For instance, as long as-as long as somebody is protecting every member of the populace and is going to hang anybody who threatens every member of the populace then there's no vested interest in being nice at all, just go on being nasty. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>close involvement in promoting personal advantage. But somebody whose vested interest was in the mind was actually built on these principles and didn't know it.</p> <p>a special interest in an existing system, arrangement or institution for particular personal reasons. I'll give you one, at once, that we haven't covered Does the Assistant Registrar have any right or vested interest in the training quality or the processing quality?</p> <p>an interest in something that may be lost by change.</p> <p>close involvement in promoting personal advantage.</p> <p>close involvement in promoting personal advantage, usually at the expense of others.</p> <p>persons or groups, etc., who benefit the most from existing business or financial systems.</p>
vested interests	persons or groups, etc., who benefit the most from existing business or financial systems. The name itself has taken considerable beating around because of vested interests and that sort of thing. –Third Dynamic and Communication –High School

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Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)

special interests in existing systems, arrangements or institutions for particular personal reasons.

Vesuvius

an active volcano in southeastern Italy. Its earliest recorded eruption in a.d. 79 buried three Roman cities.

an active volcano in the south of Italy.

veterans

persons who have served in the armed forces of a country, especially during a time of war.

VFP

valuable final product.

abbreviation for Valuable Final Product. 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 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. @Stats must be real and represent actual production, leading toward a VFP.

abbreviation for Valuable Final Product. 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 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.

when

(dialect) when.

VI

short for Grade VI, a stage of Release where the pc has taken the

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locks off the reactive mind. See also reactive mind and locks in this glossary. But when you get up into the VI range, why it should be very easy to handle the thing from a viewpoint of Solo.

see Grades of Release in this glossary.

reference to Grade VI, on which a person achieves the state of Whole Track Release.

short for Grade VI, a stage of Release where the pc has taken the locks off the reactive mind. See also reactive mind and locks in this glossary.

VI case level	a case at Step VI ARC Straightwire of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G “Procedures for Theta Clearing” in the appendix of this volume.
vias	<p>relay points in a commuracation 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.</p> <p>relay points in a communication line.</p> <p>relay points in a communication line. We weren’t talking about mysticism, magic, psychic souls or something a lot of—a bunch of vias.</p> <p>relay points in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop.</p> <p>relay points 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.</p> <p>routes that go through, along or over. Also, a via means a relay point in a communication line. Enough vias make a stop.</p>
vice	immoral conduct; corrupt, wicked, perverted or degrading behavior. --Random House College Dictionary. (Miracles Glossary) Final approval 10.11.89
vices	evil or wicked actions, habits or characteristics.
vicissitudes	unpredictable changes or variations that keep occurring in life, fortune, etc.; shifting circumstances; ups and downs. In other words, for a long, long time, with many vicissitudes, with good days and bad ones, with hard work and sometimes not any work

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at all, we have accumulated a technology all amongst ourselves which belongs to nobody but us, maybe. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

changes in circumstances or fortune.

unpredictable changes or variations that keep occurring in life, fortune, etc.; shifting circumstances; ups and downs.

Vicks	a reference to a trademark owned by the Procter & Gamble Company (a major American manufacturer) and applied to a line of medicated products used to relieve the symptoms of colds and congestion, including nasal decongestants, cough drops, etc.
Vicks VapoRub	a trademark for a brand of medicated ointment developed in the early 1900s and used to relieve the symptoms of colds and congestion. The ointment can be placed in a hot steam vaporizer and its vapors inhaled or it can be used as an external medication by rubbing it directly on the body, such as on the back, where it penetrates the skin and serves to soothe the muscular aches and pains of a cold. When rubbed on the chest, it evaporates and one then breathes in the vapors which provide relief from nasal congestion and ease coughs.
Vicksburg, Siege of	one of the principal battles of the American Civil War from 14 May 1863 - 4 July 1863. Vicksburg is a large port on the Mississippi River in the state of Mississippi. In April 1863, Union gunboats and supply ships ran past the Confederate gun batteries in the dead of night and established a base on the river below the city. Vicksburg was attacked and held under siege until 4 July, when the city surrendered. As it was the last great Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, the Siege of Vicksburg was a major victory for the Union. See also Confederate and Union in this glossary.
victor	the winner in a battle, struggle, etc.
Victoria State	a reference to Victoria, a state occupying the mountainous coastal region of the southeastern corner of Australia, the capital of which is Melbourne.
Victorian age	a period of social conditions similar to those in England during the reign or time of Queen Victoria (1837@1901), characterized by prudishness, bigotry, and conventionality. And people have said, ``Well, they're really entering their Victorian Age," and I imagine that they are. ⇐A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)

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that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very respectable and religious in a formal way that sometimes only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex).

Victorian Age	the period in English history during the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901, the longest reign in English history. This was a period of industrial progress and colonial expansion, when Great Britain was the most powerful nation in the world. The British population more than doubled, the country was connected by a network of railways and roads, the telegraph and telephone came into use and the middle class enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. The British Empire, which began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of colonies in North America, expanded rapidly during this period. Reaching its greatest extent at the end of the Victorian Age, it included Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, large portions of Africa and many smaller territories throughout the world. And people have said, ``Well, they're really entering their Victorian Age," and I imagine that they are. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
Victorian age (also Victorian England)	the period in English history during the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901, the longest reign in English history. This was a period of industrial progress and colonial expansion, when Great Britain was the most powerful nation in the world. The British Empire, which began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of colonies in North America, expanded rapidly during this period. Reaching its greatest extent at the end of the Victorian age, it included Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, large portions of Africa and many smaller territories throughout the world. The Victorian age was also known for its conservatism. During the later part of her reign, Queen Victoria became known for establishing strict standards of personal morality and was said to be unforgiving of anyone who violated them. The Victorian age itself became synonymous with old-fashioned, outdated or prudish attitudes, particularly about sex. Figuratively speaking, a ``Victorian age" would mean any such period of conservatism, strict morality and prudish attitudes about sex in a nation's history.
Victorian era	that period of English history which occurred during the rule of Queen Victoria (1837 - 1901). It was characterized as very respectable and religious in a formal way that sometimes only pretended to be good and pure (especially in matters of sex).
Victorian hat	same as Queen Victoria hat.

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a type of headdress worn by women during the 1930s and 1940s which reflected those of the Victorian era (1837 - 1901, the reign of Queen Victoria in England). This was composed of a net worn over the hair, often having a small hat attached. Also called a Queen Victoria hat.

vidual, and to run it happening to others by others. For example (1) times when the preclear was hit over the head with a baseball bat, (2) times another person was hit over the head with a baseball bat by the preclear, (3) others being hit by others with baseball bats. That's the mechanics of the bracket. See also auditing in this glossary. R2-46s can all-always be self-audited; so let us be very chary of self-auditing the thing if there's an auditor handy because it leaves part of the bracket hanging, you see? - Union Station - R2-46 (30 Aug. 55)

Vienna capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. Freud and Adler have been associated with it's name. See also Freud and Adler in this glossary.

capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. Freud studied and taught there. See also Freud in this glossary.

capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler both lived and practiced in Vienna. See also Freud and Adler in this glossary.

capital of Austria, an important military and commercial center. The development of psychoanalysis and psychiatry has been associated with its name. See also Freud in this glossary.

the capital of Austria. The development of psychoanalysis and psychiatry has been associated with its name.

Vietnam a tropical country in Southeast Asia, site of a major war from 1954 to 1975. The war was between South Vietnam and communist-controlled North Vietnam. The United States became involved in this war in the mid-1960s, lending its support to the South. By the late 1960s, due to the length of the war, high US casualties, and US participation in war crimes against the Vietnamese, American involvement in the war became increasingly unpopular in the US and was strongly protested. In 1973, despite continuing hostilities between North and South Vietnam, the US removed all its troops. By 1975, the communists had overrun South Vietnam and the war was officially ended. Since the end of the war, Vietnam has faced great economic

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troubles. The country's extreme poverty, along with dissatisfaction with certain government programs, has caused great numbers of people to flee the country.

a tropical country in Southeast Asia, site of a major war from 1954 to 1975. The war was between South Vietnam and communist-controlled North Vietnam. The United States became involved in this war in the mid-1960s, lending its support to the South. By the late 1960s, due to the length of the war, high US casualties, and US participation in war crimes against the Vietnamese, American involvement in the war became increasingly unpopular in the US and was strongly protested. In 1973, despite continuing hostilities between North and South Vietnam, the US removed all its troops. By 1975, the communists had overrun South Vietnam and the war was officially ended.

a country in Southeast Asia; the site of the Vietnam War, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The involvement of the United States in the war was extremely controversial, and reports of atrocities committed by both sides disturbed many Americans. Now, the meters which are being—you know, no reaction—the meters which are being used by infantry in Vietnam to hand to the communist fellow traveler who has just come from general headquarters—whatever it is—this meter, if it isn't a copy of the Mark V, would be a complete bust. —Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

a country in Southeast Asia; divided into North Vietnam and South Vietnam during the Vietnam War, but now reunified.

a country in Southeast Asia; the site of the Vietnam War, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam. The involvement of the United States in the war was extremely controversial, and reports of atrocities committed by both sides disturbed many Americans.

Vietnamese War a war that took place in the country of Vietnam in Southeast Asia, in which the United States fought in the 1960s and 1970s. The war was waged from 1954 to 1975 between communist North Vietnam and noncommunist South Vietnam.

Vigo a seaport in northwestern Spain on the Atlantic Ocean.

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VII case level	a case at Step VII Present Time Body Orientation of Standard Operating Procedure for Theta Clearing. For more information, see Journal of Scientology Issue 6-G “Procedures for Theta Clearing” in the appendix of this volume.
vilified	<p>spoken ill of; defamed; slandered. It is such a poor communication line that almost anything that appears in it-contrary to popular opinion-becomes vilified sooner or later. – Third Dynamic and Communication –High School Indoc Demo (6 July 1957)</p> <p>spoken evilly about; slandered.</p>
villain of the piece	<p>the person or thing that is guilty or responsible for what is harmful or wrong in some activity or situation. Piece here alludes to a theatrical play and villain refers to the character whose evil motives or actions form an important element in the plot. The phrase villain of the piece originated around the mid-1800s.</p> <p>(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.</p>
villainy	the actions or conduct of a villain (a person guilty of or likely to commit great crimes); outrageous wickedness.
Vinaya Pitaka	a collection of rules of discipline for regulating the conduct of Buddhist monastic communities. The Vinaya Pitaka contains the code by which monks conduct themselves individually, the rules and procedures that support the functioning of the community as a whole, and also punishments for offenses, ranging from simple confessions for minor transgressions to excommunication for severe breaches. It is divided into five separate sections, which cover the various rules and disciplines as well as Buddhist history.
vinegar	(informal) vigor; high spirits; vim.
violin, play the	1. a coined phrase meaning the manner or way in which someone acts; how one carries out one’s part in something. 2. a coined phrase used figuratively to mean to go over in great length or detail; dwell on persistently. 3. a coined phrase used figuratively to mean no matter which way you look at something.
VIP	very important person.
Virginia	an auditor at the time of the lecture.

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a state in the eastern United States, on the Atlantic coast part of the historical South.

a state in the eastern United States on the Atlantic coast.

viridian with envy a coined variation and intensification of green with envy, meaning extremely envious, covetous or jealous. The origin of green with envy is unknown. (Viridian is a strong dark bluish-green color.)

a variation of green with envy, meaning very jealous. Viridian is a bluish-green color.

virile having or showing masculine spirit, strength, vigor or power.

virtue, lady of easy (slang) a prostitute.

virtuosity virtue; excellence.

virulent highly infectious.

vis-a-vis face to face.

vis-à-vis face to face.

(French) face to face.

Vishnu a Hindu god usually represented as having many arms. Because you've got to grow⇐you've got to be like Vishnu, before you can play an organ, you know? Eight arms. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

one of the three principle deities in Hinduism, a religion of India that emphasizes freedom from the material world through purification of desires and elimination of personal identity. Vishnu is the preserver of the world, while the deity Brahma is the creator and the deity Siva is the destroyer. Vishnu is portrayed as having four arms. In two hands he holds a club and a discus (a sharp round disc used as a weapon), and in his other two hands he holds a conch shell and a lotus flower. These objects have been variously interpreted to mean different things, for example, the shell (which can be blown upon to make a sound) is the sign of battle; the disc is symbolic of a weapon which can be used to kill demons; the lotus of his creative power; the club is symbolic of physical power and punishment of the wicked. Vishnu is dressed like a king and has a jewel-studded crown. Vishnu is believed to have sent his will to the world through men who were heroes. The last of these was Buddha, the great prophet of Eastern Asia. Because you've got to be like Vishnu, before you can play an

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organ, you know?

the second member of the Hindu trinity, though worshipped by many Hindus as the supreme deity. He is usually represented as four-armed and carrying a club, a shell, a discus and a lotus; a bow and sword are slung at his side. Because you've got to grow⇐you've got to be like Vishnu, before you can play an organ, you know? ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

the second member of the Hindu trinity, though worshipped by many Hindus as the supreme deity. He is usually represented as four-armed and carrying a club, a shell, a discus and a lotus; a bow and sword are slung at his side.

visios	recalls of something seen, so that they are seen again in the mind in full color, scale, dimension, brightness and detail.wide open referring to an individual who can move on the time track and run through engrams and who has sonic and visio but is psychotic. GLOSSARY
Visit to Heaven	a reference to the short story, Extract from Captain's Stormfield's Visit to Heaven, written by A,erican humorist and author Mark Twain (1835- 1910). Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven, a story written by Mark Twain in 1907. See also Twain, Mark in this glossary.
VistaVision	a wide-screen film process, introduced in the 1950s by American movie studio, Paramount. VistaVision utilized special cameras and projectors to create a large image on the theater screen that retained the color and clarity of a smaller screen. The first VistaVision film was shown in 1954 and several others followed, but with the development of simpler wide-screen systems, VistaVision went out of use in the 1960s. a motion picture process developed in the 1950s that retained the color and image clarity of a smaller screen on a bigger and wider screen. This was an important development in the transition from small-screen to wide-screen motion-picture presentation.
vitamin A	a vitamin important in bone growth, healthy skin, sexual function and reproduction.
vitamin B ₁₂	a vitamin important to red blood cell formation, nervous system health, normal growth, carbohydrate metabolism and fertility.

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vitamin B ₂	also called riboflavin, a vitamin important in the metabolism of protein and in skin, liver and eye health.
vitamin C	also called ascorbic acid; a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble vitamin, found in many foods, especially citrus fruits, vegetables and rose hips and also made synthetically; it is required for proper nutrition and metabolism.
vitamin D	<p>n. one of the thirteen identified vitamins which are among the nutrients needed for the body to grow and function properly. It enables the body to absorb and use calcium, a nutrient vital to the health of bones and teeth. Vitamin D is found in such foods as egg yolks and liver, and is manufactured by the body in the skin when it is exposed to sunlight.</p> <p>a vitamin which is important in bone health and growth, calcium metabolism, nerve health and regulation of heartbeat.</p>
vitiated	debased; corrupted; perverted.
vitriolic acid	concentrated sulfuric acid an oily, colorless liquid that is a strong acid and is used in making explosives, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.
vivisecting	cutting into or dissecting.
VM pistol	a reference to the “Victory Model” pistol, a gun produced by the American handgun manufacturer, Smith and Wesson Revolver Company, and used before and during World War II (1939–1945).
VMI	<p>an abbreviation for Virginia Military Institute, a state-controlled military school, in Lexington, Virginia, USA. Established in 1839, the school was originally founded as an institution for men; however, in the fall of 1997 it became co-educational. It offers degrees in a variety of subjects such as biology, mathematics, chemistry, physics, civil and electrical engineering. It is</p> <p>abbreviation for Virginia Military Institute, a state-supported military school for men in Lexington, Virginia. The students at Virginia Military Institute are called cadets. They live in barracks, wear military uniforms and adhere to a disciplinary system similar to that of the United States Military Academy. VMI's graduates have played an active part in every war since its founding in 1839.</p>
Vogeler, Robert	(1911–?) an American business executive who, while in Hungary in 1949, was arrested by Communist police on charges of

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espionage. Shortly thereafter he made a brief courtroom appearance in which he confessed to spying and received a fifteen-year sentence. He was not seen again by anyone other than his inquisitors for more than a year and a half. Finally, to obtain his freedom, the US made a deal agreeing to (a) hand over millions of dollars in Hungarian goods seized by Nazis in World War II (1939–1945) and in US hands since 1945, (b) permit Hungarian consulates to open in Cleveland and New York and (c) lift the ban on American travel in Communist Hungary. Vogeler was released to the United States in 1951, at which point he withdrew his original confession relating how he was tortured into admitting falsehoods by incessant questioning, malnutrition, screaming, ice baths, blows on the head, dead silences, etc.

- voice tube n. a tube, usually made of brass, that is used to convey spoken messages, usually over a somewhat limited distance, as from one part of a ship to another. In smaller vessels, the voice tube is used to communicate between the bridge and the engine room. These tubes, also called speaking tubes or voice pipes, run from one location to another and are often fitted with whistles at each end for use in getting attention.
- voice-canning system a reference to an electronic sound system, typically including an amplifier, microphone and speakers, used to amplify a voice for speaking to a large group. A Group Auditor is one who stands in front, sits in front of or relays by some voice-canning system to a group—and a group consists of two or more people—and audits them so as to improve their condition of beingness, as thetans.
- n. a possible reference to an electronic sound system, typically including an amplifier, microphone and speakers, and used to amplify a voice for speaking to a large group.
- void an empty space; emptiness.
- volition the power or capability of choosing; willpower.
- decision or choice.
- the power or capability of choosing; will.
- use of one's own will in choosing or making a decision etc.
- volitional by decision or choice.
- of or having to do with the use of one's own will in choosing or making a decision, etc.

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Volkswagen

a small, German-built automobile which in the decade following World War II and continuing to the 1970s, was one of the most popular cars of all times. Used humorously as a play on words in connection with Jungvolk. See also Jungvolk in this glossary. They had the Jungvolk and the Volkswagen and they had all kinds of... all kinds of cults in Germany and one of them was psychology. –Definition of Control (4 July 1957)

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a small, German-built automobile which in the decade following World War II and continuing to the 1970s, was one of the most popular cars of all times. Used humorously as a play on words in connection with Jungvolk. See also Jungvolk in this glossary.

VolkswagenVote

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Volstead Act

a law passed by the United States Congress in 1920 to implement the Prohibition (the outlawing of alcoholic beverages from 1920 to 1933). So they passed a law called Prohibition=the Volstead Act. =Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

a law passed by the United States Congress in 1920 to implement the Prohibition (the outlawing of alcoholic beverages from 1920 to 1933).

volt

(electricity) a unit for measuring the force of an electric current. For example, an electric coffee pot operates on 115 volts. A few thousand volts will cure that.

(electricity) a unit for measuring the force of an electric current. For example, an electric coffeepot operates on 115 volts. The electrician gets used to handling 10,000 volts, the circus performer thinks that it's quite nothing to pat lions on the nose.

(electricity) a unit for measuring the force of an electric current. For example, an electric coffee pot operates on 115 volts.

(electricity) a unit for measuring the force of an electric current. For example, an electric coffeepot operates on 115 volts.

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voltage	<p>a measure of the electrical ``pressure" with which current flows through a wire. But Reg and I and Bonwick at a circus not too long ago, with a mismatched voltage line and common bed sheeting hung up between two circus poles ⌘A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>a measure of the electrical ``pressure" with which current flows through a wire. It is expressed in volts. See also volt in this glossary. But Reg and I and Bonwick at a circus not too long ago, with a mismatched voltage line and common bed sheeting hung up between two circus poles, enlarged a picture four to five diameters above anything ever intended for either the picture or the projector. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)</p> <p>a measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire.</p> <p>a measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire. Used figuratively in the lecture.</p> <p>measure of the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire.</p>
volte-face	<p>an about-face; reversal of judgment, belief or policy.</p>
voltmeters	<p>instruments for measuring voltage, the electrical “pressure” with which current flows through a wire.</p>
Volume 0	<p>the basic staff volume of the Organization Executive Course Volumes. It tells how an org operates and gives the basic information necessary to a staff member to operate properly as one. See also OEC and Org Exec Course Volumes in this glossary. @[Distribution at top of issue] Volume 0</p> <p>the basic staff volume of the Organization Executive Course Volumes. It tells how an org operates and gives the basic information necessary to a staff member to operate properly as one. See also OEC and Org Exec Course Volumes in this glossary.</p>
Volunteer Minister	<p>a person who uses the basic Scientology data contained in the Volunteer Minister's Handbook to produce miracles, save marriages, rescue kids from drugs, help people failing in their studies to learn how to study, administer Scientology assists to sick and injured people in the community to help speed recovery, etc. See also assist. w</p>

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Volunteer Minister's Handbook,	The a practical how-to-do-it book by L. Ron Hubbard which gives a person the basic knowledge on how to help self and others through the rough spots in life. The full volume of data on how to do an investigation is given in the Investigations Checksheet on page 175 of The Volunteer Minister's Handbook.
Volunteer Minister's Handbook, The	a practical how-to-do book by L. Ron Hubbard which gives a person the basic knowledge on how to help self and others through the rough spots in life.
von Braun	Wernher von Braun (1912 - 1977), German-American rocket engineer. He was technical director (1937 - 1945) of the German rocket research center at Peenemuende, where the V-2 rocket and other weapons were developed. In 1945, von Braun and many members of his team were brought to the US, where he worked on guided missiles for the army. See also V-2 in this glossary.
voodoo	<p>a form of religion based on belief in witchcraft and magical rites, practiced by some people in the West Indies and America.</p> <p>a primitive religion based on a belief in magic, witchcraft and charms, that began in Africa and is still practiced, chiefly by natives of the West Indies (a large group of islands between North America and South America).</p>
Vote	a brand of tooth whitener formerly made by the American Bristol-Myers company. Introduced in the late 1960s, Vote was heavily promoted as "the adult tooth whitener in the plastic tube." Although millions were spent to advertise the product, it was unsuccessful in the market and was finally taken off.
vying	competing; contending.
Wac	(US) a member of the Women's Army Corps.
WAC Corporal	<p>an early two-stage rocket used for atmospheric research. It was one foot in diameter and sixteen feet long. -American People's Encyclopedia</p> <p>an early model of a high-altitude rocket equipped with meteorological instruments for gathering weather information. The rocket, designed and built in the United States, was named the WAC Corporal as engineers at the laboratory where it was first launched called it the "little sister" of the Corporal, an earlier and much larger missile. (WAC stands for the Women's Army Corps, and women in the corps were referred to as WACs.) In October 1945, during testing, the WAC Corporal reached the</p>

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record altitude for American rockets of the time—forty-three miles (69.2 km) into the earth's atmosphere.

wad, spill the a coined variation of the expression shoot one's wad, meaning, to say everything on one's mind about a particular subject. To spill something means to divulge or make known and one's wad here implies the entire thing, all one has. The expression shoot one's wad comes from the activity of gambling, where it is said that if one uses up his entire resources, he has shot his wad; the wad being his bankroll or money.

wad, spilled the (slang) a variation of shot one's wad, said everything one could on a subject.

waddle-gabopped a made-up word.

Wadsworth Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807–1882), an American poet. Longfellow published his first poem in a newspaper at the age of thirteen. He attended college between 1822 and 1825 and by his senior year had decided to pursue a career as a writer. His first book of poems appeared in print in 1839 and was called "Voices of the Night." It contained such notable poems as "Hymn of the Night" and "A Psalm of Life." The latter included the well-known

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807 - 1882), American poet.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807 - 1882), American poet. The following is from his poem A Psalm of Life (1939) / "Lives of great men all remind us / We can make our lives sublime. / And, departing, leave behind us / Footprints on the sands of time."

waffling wavering or vacillating. Well, this fellow is awful worried because his wife's waffling and ran off with a "waff-waf and so forth, waf-waf-waf-wafwaf-waf-waf..." -The Communication Cycle in Auditing (6Feb. 64)

wavering or vacillating.

waging engaging in or carrying on (a war, struggle, campaign, etc.)

Wagner Richard Wagner (1813–1883) German musical theorist and dramatic composer whose work had a revolutionary influence on Western music. Wagner wrote and performed numerous operas among which are Der fliegende Hollander (The Flying Dutchman) and Gotterdammerung (Twilight of the Gods). Many years after Wagner's death Hitler adopted his works as a means to further his message of Germanic superiority, and thus his music

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came to represent German patriotism.

the works of Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883), German composer, musical theorist and originator of the “music drama,” which revolutionized opera. Wagner's music is noted for its powerful, dramatic qualities.

Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813 - 83), German composer, musical theorist and originator of the “music drama,” which revolutionized opera. Wagner's music is noted for its powerful, dramatic qualities.

Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883), German composer, musical theorist and originator of the “music drama,” which revolutionized opera. Wagner's music is noted for its powerful, dramatic qualities.

wagon paddy wagon; literally and figuratively any “wagon” or vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum.

(slang) any vehicle used to remove a person to a place of restriction, as to an insane asylum. Used figuratively in this lecture.

wahf-wahf a made-up word.

Waikiki a beach in Hawaii, near Diamond Head. I can see me now, you see, just outside the Diamond Head at Waikiki, wondering which binocular to pick up and, “Let's see now, what is the glass formula that ground the glass of that binocular?” you see? ⇄Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)

Waiting For Godot a play written in 1952 by Irish-born French novelist and dramatist Samuel Beckett (born 1906). It is a tragic comedy about two tramps, in which nothing happens except trivial events and conversations which suggest the meaninglessness of life.

a play written in 1952 by Irish-born French novelist and dramatist Samuel Beckett (born 1906). It is a tragic comedy about two tramps, in which nothing happens except trivial events and conversations which suggest the meaninglessness of life. PC I—it seems to me it was after uh . . . Waiting for Godot. I—I—after I did that production. And that was in . . . well, spring of '57. There. Yeah. -- Fish and Fumble – Checking Dirty Needles

a play written in 1952 by Irish-born French novelist and dramatist

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Samuel Beckett (born 1906). It is a tragic comedy about two tramps, in which nothing happens except trivial events and conversations which suggest the meaninglessness of life. - Fish and Fumble

a play written in 1952 by Irish-born French novelist and dramatist Samuel Beckett (1906 - 1989). It is a tragicomedy about two tramps, in which nothing happens except trivial events and conversations that suggest the meaninglessness of life.

waiting for something to turn up a reference to a philosophy of life as displayed by the character Mr. Wilkins Micawber, from the well-known nineteenth century novel David Copperfield by English author Charles Dickens (1812– 1870). The novel portrays the story of a young man, David Copperfield, who, by using his skills and hard work, leaves the lower middle class and becomes a famous writer. Micawber, a friend of Copperfield's, comes up with many ideas to bring about wealth, and although his endeavors fail, he never gives up and remains certain something will "turn up." The phrase thus came to refer to someone who is expectant that luck will change or good fortune will arrive without much effort of their own.

waived not insisted upon or enforced; dispensed with.

wake, in (someone or something's) following directly or closely behind. (Chapter 2, #5)

following directly or closely behind.

Walgreen Drugstore one of a large chain of drugstores in the United States, founded by American pharmacist Charles R. Walgreen (1873–1939) in 1901. By the 1990s the company had become the largest drugstore chain in the United States (in terms of sales).

walk on eggs see EGGS, WALK ON.

Walker, General (1909–1993) Edwin A. Walker, American military leader, rightwing advocate and politician. In the 1950s when he was found to be indoctrinating his troops with the idea that communists had infiltrated the US government, he was asked to resign from the military, which he did. He then started a career in politics and in 1962 he ran for governor of Texas. Shortly thereafter Walker participated in riots against desegregation at the University of Mississippi. He was arrested for inciting rebellion and insurrection and ordered confined for psychiatric evaluation; the charges were later dropped.

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ex-Major General Edwin A. Walker; one of the leaders of a riot (1962) against United States federal troops who were ordered to escort a James Meredith (a black man) to the University of Mississippi campus due to a US Supreme Court order to allow him to attend school there. There were approximately 16,000 federal troops sent to the area by the president of the United States to quell outbreaks. Walker was arrested at the scene of the rioting, charged with inciting a rebellion and ordered to be placed under psychiatric examination.

walking	You can use walking in expressions like a walking disaster or a walking dictionary in order to emphasize in a humorous way a particular attribute that someone has, for example the fact that they cause a lot of disasters or that they know a lot of difficult words.
walking down (or following) the chalk line	see CHALK LINE, WALKING DOWN (OR FOLLOWING) THE.
Wall of Tyre	a reference to an ancient raised roadway built between the city of Tyre, on an island off the coast of what became modern-day Lebanon, and the mainland. In 332 B.C., Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.) attacked Tyre but was unable to capture it by sea. He ordered a causeway be built out from the mainland to the island converting it to a peninsula and the Tyrians finally surrendered.
Wall Street	<p>a street in New York City which is the main financial center of the US. Its name comes from a defensive wall built there in 1653. Wall Street is the location of the offices of a large number of banking houses, insurance companies and large industrial corporations as well as the New York Stock Exchange. By extension, the term Wall Street has come to designate the financiers or financial interests of the US.</p> <p>area in lower Manhattan, New York City, center of the city's great financial district. The site of major U.S. stock exchanges and other important institutions. The term Wall Street has come to designate U.S. financial interests.</p> <p>the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange (a place where stocks and bonds are regularly bought and sold) and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial center of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American stock market and big business generally. And he's highly powerful on Wall Street.</p>

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the street in New York City which contains the Stock Exchange and offices of major banking and insurance concerns, etc. It is the financial centre of the USA, hence the name is a synonym for the American Stock market and "big business" generally.

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Wall Street Journal

a newspaper published by Dow Jones (American financial statisticians), providing financial news and considered an authoritative publication in the financial and business communities. It's even been noticed by the Wall Street Journal.

the leading US financial and business daily newspaper, published in New York City. It was founded in 1889 by Charles H. Dow (1851–1902) to primarily cover business and financial news. It has one of the largest circulations of any national newspaper in the US and is known worldwide. "Wall Street" comes from a well-known street of the same name in New York City, so called from a wall extending along it when the city earlier belonged to the Dutch. It is the major financial center of the US where some of the most important American financial institutions are situated.

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as the New York Stock Exchange, major banks and insurance companies. The term Wall Street is often used to refer generally to the financial interests and money markets of the country.

A large grid of small squares, resembling graph paper, with a few squares missing in the bottom right corner. The grid is composed of 20 rows and 20 columns of squares. The bottom right corner is missing a small portion, specifically the last two squares of the 19th row and the last square of the 20th row.

a newspaper published by Dow Jones (American financial statisticians), providing financial news and considered an authoritative publication in the financial and business communities.

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Wall Street Journal

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Compilations Glossary

wall, driven to the	forced into a helpless condition; caused to suffer defeat. You get driven to the wall, think of an extraordinary solution and the next thing you know you're not doing Scientology. -Wrong Target, See Check (29 June 61)
	forced into a helpless condition; caused to suffer defeat.
wall, driven up the	(slang) made very annoyed, angry or mentally confused.
Wallabi rose	a made-up name for a type of rose. Now, you didn't know that a skunk cabbage was actually intimately related to a Wallabi rose, did you? ¶Education (25 Oct. 56)
Wallabong	a made-up name for a place. a made-up name for a location.
Wallace	Joe Wallace, a Scientologist who built and sold E-Meters in the 1950s.
Walla-Walla	a made-up name for a god. a made-up name for a god. So let's have done with voodoo, mumbo-jumbo and the great god Walla-Walla.
walla-walla	n. an incomprehensible sound produced by many people all speaking at the same time. This derives from the Hindi word walwala, meaning an uproar or disturbance; noise.
Walla-wallas	a made-up name for a primitive tribe.
Wally	a student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course at the time of this lecture.
Walnut Lodge	a humorous variation of Chestnut Lodge. A chestnut and walnut are both edible nuts. a humorous variation of Chestnut Lodge Hospital, a mental institution in Rockville, Maryland.
walrus	an animal which lives in the sea and looks like a large seal with coarse whiskers and two long teeth pointing down. Walruses are found mainly in the Arctic region. A walrus?
Walt Whitman Hotel	a reference to Hotel Walt Whitman, a large hotel once located in Camden, New Jersey, USA. Opened in the 1920s, the hotel was

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	named after well-known American poet Walt Whitman (1819–1892), who lived in Camden for several years at the end of his life. The hotel ceased operations in 1970.
Walter Reed	the general hospital of the army medical center at Washington, DC.
wampum	small beads made of shells and used by North American Indians for money, ornaments, etc. small beads made of shells and used by North American Indians as money, for ornament, etc. They were of two varieties, white and the more valuable black (or dark purple).
wandaed	a pun on the word wander and the name Wanda.
wantingness	the state or quality of wanting.
war between Spain and the United States	reference to the Spanish-American War fought between Spain and the United States in 1898. Accounts of Spanish mistreatment of Cuban natives had aroused much resentment in the US. The war began as an intervention by the United States on behalf of Cuba, and the US won the war easily.
war criminals	persons who have committed any crime breaking international law or accepted laws of war or standards of humane behavior, done as by a member of the armed forces or government of a nation at war.
War Ministry	a reference to a department in a nation's government that deals with matters of war. A ministry is any of various administrative governmental departments of certain countries, usually under the direction of an official known as a minister.
War of 1812	a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, 1812 - 1815, which arose from two main groups of causes the attempts of the United States, as a poorly armed neutral, to maintain the freedom of the seas against British and French interference, and the desire of the West and South to seize a supposed opportunity for the conquest of Canada from Great Britain, and perhaps also of Florida from a British ally, Spain. To a degree the first group of causes served as an excuse for the second.
War Office	the former department of the British government, presided over by the Secretary of State for War, which was charged with the entire administration of the Army. The British War Office was incorporated in 1964 into the Ministry of Defence, under the Secretary of State for Defence.

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war savings bond	a kind of bond issued by the United States government. Through the sale of savings bonds, the federal government borrows billions of dollars in small amounts from many individuals. Savings bonds were first issued in World Wars I and II to help meet costs of defense but the practice has continued ever since.
war whoop	any war cry; shout of battle.
warden	keeper; guard. The man in charge of a prison is called the warden.
wards	divisions, floors or rooms of a hospital for a particular class or group of patients.
ware shoal	a coined phrase used as a warning that one should be wary, careful or cautious in regards to something. It is a combination of the words ware, which is used to tell someone to take heed or beware of (something), to look for and guard against and a shoal is a submerged sandbank that constitutes a hazard to navigation. Ware shoal would literally mean to beware of a shoal (that could prove dangerous to one's ship).
warmongers	people who advocate, endorse or try to precipitate war.
Warner Brothers	<p>an American motion-picture studio, founded in 1923 by four brothers—Harry, Albert, Samuel and Jack Warner. In the 1920s Warner Brothers produced the first full-length talkie (a film with sound) and by the 1930s was producing around one hundred motion pictures a year. The company continued to put out a wide variety of films and in 1989 merged with Time Inc. to become Time Warner.</p> <p>a major U.S. motion-picture studio which finances, produces and distributes feature films.</p> <p>a major US motion-picture studio, which finances, produces and distributes feature films. During the 1930s and 1940s the company kept its popularity through tough gangster films.</p> <p>a major US motion-picture studio, which finances, produces and distributes feature films.</p>
warped	<p>bent or turned from the natural or true direction or course.</p> <p>turned from what is right, natural, etc.; distorted.</p>
warrant	justify.

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warrant officer	any one of various subordinate officers in the United States Navy, such as boatswain, carpenter, gunner, pay clerk or torpedoman.
Warrenton, Virginia	a small town located forty-five miles southwest of Washington, DC, USA, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Warrenton has dairy farms and many horse ranches and its main product is animal feed.
was bound. Something the preclear	
Was ist	(German) a common way of saying “what is it?”; “what is up?”
Was ist los?	(German) What's the matter? Freud “Was ist los? Das...”
was ist?	a German phrase meaning “What is it?” Was means what and ist means is.
was laid down in one of his works and says	“From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.”
wash your hands of something	to refuse to be responsible for something anymore. [ex - I’ve washed my hands of the whole affair.]
wash, comes out in the	is revealed; becomes known.
washes out	makes disappear or become fainter. I didn't even hold back the enlarger light on that burned-off highlight over at the side, and it completely washes out that bird's features over there.
washes up	comes to a conclusion; ends or finishes.
washing, taking in (one's) own	only handling work made within (one's) own organization.
washing, taking in our own	only handling work made within the organization. We are not just falling back on ourselves and taking in our own washing. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)
	only handling work made within the organization.
Washington	(Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. That’s Washington, London in the days when I was riding them straight to and close to, and so forth. (Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States,

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which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. Do you happen to know that the birthday of the Washington organization is July 4th. – How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

George Washington (1732-1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1775-1783) and first president of the United States (1789-1797). Fellow by the name of Alexander Hamilton, who served his country up to the time he no longer was part of the artillery in the Revolutionary War-he got to be an aide of Washington and then started to work for the New York bankers. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)

(Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US.

(Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. But anyway, time went on and around Washington, why, I eventually thought it would be a good thing to have this one, and Don Breeding and the rest of the boys got scratching their head over this thing, and old Joe Wallace, and so on. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia). One recently, by a name that I won't mention—but I will send a bill to for not mentioning—sent a student in to the Academy in Washington the other day with orders that they must not audit her because she had been run on R6. –The Failed Case (27 Oct. 64)

short for Washington, DC the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a Federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the Federal Government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. You can't go to a dinner party in Washington without getting involved in violent arguments on the subject. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

the name of a United States battleship, completed on construction in 1941 and used during World War II (1939–1945). During the war there were two battleship-versus-battleship engagements off Guadalcanal (an island in the west central Pacific). In one of these

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battles, the Washington sunk a Japanese cruiser while sustaining no damage itself.

short for Washington, DC. See Washington, DC in this glossary.

abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC. And-the Instructors of the Washington course, by the way, are-I just smell it-they're just being a little bit sparky. -See Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61)

Washington, DC, a city and the capital of the United States which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. But I've never been able to go up to the Hill in Washington without getting involved as an auditor. - Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

the Scientology organization located in the city of Washington, DC (District of Columbia), the capital of the United States. You see, you could be something like, D of P of, let us say, Washington, and a field staff member, Saint Hill.

(Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. And the clincher was when they issued us the program of their New York congress which was drawn up in exactly the same size, format, type, titles, seminars, that we used in Washington.

(Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. Cartoons appearing in the Washington papers, for instance, which start talking avidly about “voteless DC”; the governor of Maryland and people claiming that the—Washington had better be/had better not be under the federal government, and so on.

(Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US. The Foundation has moved to Washington, and its past seven years of evolution is now widely known as Scientology. Glossary To assist in your understanding of these issues, hard-to-find terms and other words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary.

short for Washington, DC the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district

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that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states.

abbreviated term for Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US.).

abbreviated term for Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC.

abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia).

abbreviated term for the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC.

George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797).

reference to the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC (District of Columbia).

short for Washington, DC the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states. It is also the location of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC.

short for Washington, DC, a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia. It is also the location of the Founding Church of Scientology of Washington, DC.

short for Washington DC. See Washington, DC in this glossary.

the Scientology organization located in the city of Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia), the capital of the United States.

the Scientology organization located in the city of Washington, DC (District of Columbia), the capital of the United States.

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(Washington, DC) a city and the capital of the United States, which is located in the District of Columbia.

Washington, DC, a city and the capital of the United States which is located in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a federal territory of the US.

Washington, DC; the capital of the United States. DC is an abbreviation for District of Columbia which is a federal district that occupies the same area as Washington, DC and is under the control of the federal government directly rather than being a part of any of the states.

Washington Evening Star a former daily newspaper published in Washington, DC, USA. It was founded in 1852 and remained in circulation until 1972 when it merged with another paper to form the Star-News.

Washington Intelligencer a reference to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, a large daily American newspaper having wide regional coverage in the northwest, founded in 1863 and based in Seattle, Washington, USA. Intelligencer refers to something or someone that conveys news or information.

Washington Penguins a made-up name for a professional American football team.

Washington Post a large daily newspaper published in Washington, DC. It was on the front page a few months ago of the Washington Post. – Child Scientology (7 July 1957)

an American daily newspaper published in Washington, DC. Established in 1877, it is generally regarded as authoritative and influential, and is known for its coverage of governmental affairs.

a large daily newspaper published in Washington, DC.

Washington raid a raid conducted by the Food and Drug Administration against the Church of Scientology in Washington, DC, in 1963. Federal marshals, deputized longshoremen and armed police with a false warrant seized religious artifacts, books, scriptures and other materials. In 1969, the Federal Appeals Court ruled Scientology a bona fide religion protected by the US Constitution and a reluctant FDA finally returned the stolen Church materials in 1973. I noticed them sweating over this in the Washington raid stories, and so on.

a raid conducted by the Food and Drug Administration against the Church of Scientology in Washington, DC, in 1963. Federal

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a raid conducted by the Food and Drug Administration against the Church of Scientology in Washington, DC, in 1963. Federal marshals, deputized longshoremen and armed police with a false warrant illegally seized religious artifacts, books, scriptures and other materials. In 1969, the Federal Appeals Court ruled Scientology a bona fide religion protected by the US Constitution and the FDA returned the stolen Church materials. I noticed them sweating over this in the Washington raid stories, and so on.

a raid conducted by the Food and Drug Administration against the Church in Washington DC in 1963. Federal marshals armed with a false warrant seized prayer books and instruments.

Washington School of Freudian Appendectomies a made-up name for a school. See also Freudian in this glossary.

Washington, George (1732–1799) first president of the United States from 1789–1797. So, there was normally somebody who started the company, and in the United States that ought to be the Office of George Washington.

(1732@1799) US general and first president of the United States (1789@1797). According to a biographer, the young George Washington received a new hatchet and used it to chop down his father's prized cherry tree. His father demanded to know how the tree had fallen. George was tempted to deny his misdeed, but then, ``looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, `I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.' " George Washington and the cherry tree≠don't lie! ≠Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

(1732@1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolutionary War (1776@1783) and first president of the United States (1789@1797). He led the American forces during an important victory at Trenton, New Jersey in December 1776. Scouting reports told him that Hessian troops in Trenton were scattered and practically without defenses. Despite a bitter storm,

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Washington crossed the Delaware River north of Trenton on Christmas night. The Americans quickly penetrated the picket lines and advanced through the city, taking the Hessians almost completely by surprise in the early hours of December 26. The mercenaries resisted briefly then surrendered. The victory gave new life to the American cause and led to the eventual withdrawal of the British from New Jersey. Because it was my opinion that the Hessian regiments that were captured and gobbled up by first Benedict Arnold and then George Washington were the only ironworkers and artisans the country ever had imported into it.
Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

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Zones of Control and Responsibility of Governments (3 Jan. 60)

(1732@1799) first president of the United States. George Washington had become ill.

(1732 - 1799) first president of the United States from 1789 - 1797.

(1732 - 1799) US general and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). According to a biographer, the young George Washington received a new hatchet and used it to chop down his father's prized cherry tree. His father demanded to know how the tree had fallen. George was tempted to deny his misdeed, but then, "looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, 'I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.'"

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(1732 - 1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797).

(1732 - 1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). His picture appears on the United States one dollar bill.

(1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797).

(1732 - 1799) US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolutionary War (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797). He led the American forces during an important victory at Trenton, New Jersey in December 1776. Scouting reports told him that Hessian troops in Trenton were scattered and practically without defenses. Despite a bitter storm, Washington crossed the Delaware River north of Trenton on Christmas night. The Americans quickly penetrated the picket lines and advanced through the city, taking the Hessians almost completely by surprise in the early hours of December 26. The mercenaries resisted briefly then surrendered. The victory gave new life to the American cause and led to the eventual withdrawal of the British from New Jersey.

George Washington (1732 - 1799), US general and political leader. He was the commander in chief of American forces during the American Revolution (1776 - 1783) and first president of the United States (1789 - 1797).

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waster	person who wastes money; spendthrift.
watch (one's) step	To act or proceed with care and caution.
Watch and Ward Society of Boston	a vigilance committee in the city of Boston. It was a stalwart defender of conventional morals, being strongly opposed to anything it considered obscene. Watch and ward are terms formerly used to denote guard by night and by day respectively; from the 13th century practice where townships were made responsible for appointing watchmen.
watch like a hawk	see HAWK, WATCH LIKE A.
watch, built like a	a coined phrase used to show that something operates in a regular, precise manner; consistently or perfectly, or without trouble or problems of any kind. This phrase is an allusion to the precise workmanship of a fine watch.
watchword	a word or motto that embodies a principle or guide to action of an individual or a group. a word or phrase expressive of a principle or rule of action; slogan.
water chestnuts	the nutlike fruit of any of several tropical aquatic plants, used in Asian cooking. Do you like water chestnuts?
water doors	water-tight doors which are fitted between the lower compartments of the ship to allow each compartment to be isolated in the event of damage to the hull and water leaking in.
water over the dam	same as water under the bridge.
water, blow(n) (someone or something) out of the	a phrase used figuratively to mean to conclusively or decisively defeat; also, to overcome, etc. This phrase originated in the mid-1800s in naval warfare where it meant to shoot or blast a ship entirely to pieces, as with one's cannons, and thus out of the water. It began to be applied to defeats in sports and other activities around the mid-twentieth century.
waterbuckbat	a made-up word.
watering station	a station where a train stops to load up a steam locomotive with water so that it can continue to operate.
Waterloo Station	a process where, in a populated area (park, railroad station, etc.), the auditor spots people and has the preclear tell him something

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he wouldn't mind not-knowing about these persons, or these persons not-knowing about him. The name of this process is derived from the name of a railroad station located in London, England, Waterloo Station. (Appendix A, #7)

a process where, in a populated area (park, railroad station, etc.), the auditor spots people and has the preclear tell him something he wouldn't mind not-knowing about these persons, or these persons not-knowing about him. The name of this process is derived from the name of a railroad station located in London, England, Waterloo Station.

a Scientology process done in a populated area (park, railroad station, etc.), in which the auditor spots people and has the preclear tell him something he wouldn't mind not-knowing about these persons, or these persons not-knowing about him. The name of this process is derived from the name of a railroad station located in London, England, Waterloo Station.

Waterloo station	one of the main five railway stations situated around central London, England. It was originally built in 1848 and is the largest railway station in the country.
Waterloo, Battle of	a battle in Belgium in 1815 in which the British defeated the French under Napoleon Bonaparte. The battle was fought over three days (June 16th, 17th and 18th) and a rainstorm on the evening of the 17th created wet conditions of the already marshy ground which delayed the French attack. A cavalry commander in the French army ran his horsemen into a sunken road, losing them but allowing the infantry to then march across the top of it. Napoleon's troops were nevertheless defeated. Napoleon abdicated as emperor a few days later, and he was subsequently captured and sent into exile.
watermelon pickles	citron melon (a round, hard-fleshed watermelon) that is used only candied or preserved (pickled).
Watson	<p>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 when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. I mean, that's simple. Simple. Elementary, my dear Watson. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)</p> <p>Dr. Watson, a character portrayed, in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective</p>

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Sherlock Holmes. The phrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is often attributed to Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. It's elementary, my dear Watson. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)

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 when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. Now, Sherlock Holmes used to turn to Dr. Watson every once in a while and say, "Watson, the needle," you know. –Auditing by Lists (16 Apr. 64)

Dr. John H. Watson, the loyal and devoted friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Watson is the good-natured, if bumbling, narrator of the Sherlock Holmes stories, helping the great detective in his investigations and serving as an audience for Holmes as he explains how he solved a crime. "Elementary, my dear Watson," is an often-repeated quote attributed to Holmes.

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 when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery.

Watson, elementary my dear referring to Dr. Watson, a character portrayed in the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the admiring friend of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. Elementary, my dear Watson was a favorite phrase of Holmes when replying to Watson's queries on how he had solved a complex crime or mystery. -Editor.

watt a unit of electrical power.

a unit of electrical power. Named after James Watt (1736 - 1819), Scottish engineer and inventor.

watts units of electrical power.

wavelength a wavelength is a characteristic of motion. Many motions are too random, too chaotic to have orderly wavelengths. An orderly wavelength is a flow of motion. It has a regular, repeated distance between its crests. Take a rope or a garden hose and give it a flip. You will see a wave travel along it. Energy, whether electrical, light or sound, has some such pattern. [illustration of a sine wave goes here. Copy of this was in previous glossary submission and shows how this will look. It is also in the book 8-80] This is a

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smooth flowing wave. Its length is between crests. It is measured in units of length such as centimeters or inches or feet.

the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy. In the MEST universe, wavelength is commonly measured by centimeters or meters.

(physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave. Now, one of these days you're going to get Clear, you're going to get very bright, you're going to figure out exactly why an E-Meter responds this way, exactly what wavelengths the thetan operates on in order to put a reactivity together, exactly how many condensers fit together amongst the ruddy rods. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62) Wavelength Flow of Energy

the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series. (Introduction, #2)

the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series. But now, you're only talking about wavelength and you're only talking about the amplitude of the wavelength and that sort of thing and that's why it turns the corner. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series. But now, you're only talking about wavelength and you're only talking about the amplitude of the wavelength and that sort of thing and that's why it turns the corner. -A Summary of Study (4 Aug. 64)

the distance from any point in a wave, as of light or sound, to the same point in the next wave of the series.

(colloquial) a way of thinking, understanding, etc.

(physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave. (ILLO)

(physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave.

(physics) the distance between any two corresponding points on a wave, measured along the line of travel of the wave. (add illustration of wavelength from Scientology 8-80)

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the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy.
[ILLO]

the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy.
[illo]

the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy.
[ILLUSTRATION]

the relative distance from crest to crest in any flow of energy.

Wavy Navy	popular name for the former Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, whose officers wore gold distinction lace made in wavy lines instead of straight, as worn on the sleeves of regular officers belonging to the “Straight Navy.”
wax indentations	the notches or grooves in a phonograph record (from the wax cylinders formerly used for recording sound).
wax record	n. a metal disc coated with wax, used in early phonograph machines to record and play back sound. As someone spoke into a mouthpiece, the sound was recorded by a needle which vibrated to the sound of the voice, and scratched a wiggly pattern into a rotating wax disc. In order to play the sound back, another needle was guided through the same pattern of grooves, vibrating in the same manner as the former needle and the recorded sound was again produced. Wax records were made in the late 1800s and early 1900s, until they were replaced by more durable recording materials which could be made more cheaply.
way back when	<p>a long time ago. As a matter of fact, do you remember the old canceler way back when? –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a long time ago; at or from a distant point in the past. The origin of this phrase is unknown.</p> <p>a long time ago.</p>
way stations	intermediate stations between principle stations on lines of travel, especially on railroads. Used figuratively in the lecture.
way stop	<p>an intermediate stopping place on a journey. And R2H really goes into both channels, but isntjust headed at OT- this gives you your Clear way stop. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63)</p> <p>n. a stopping place in between the main points of a journey. This term may come from way stations, the smaller stops set up</p>

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between the main or principal stations on a railroad line. Way stop can also be used figuratively to indicate an intermediate point enroute to a goal or in achieving some objective.

- Way To Happiness, The a non-religious moral code written by L. Ron Hubbard, which, when adhered to by the world at large, will revert the continuous degradation of the current civilization.
- way, in a bad (informal) in trouble or likely to have trouble.
- way, shape or form, in any a variation of in any shape or form, in any manner; at all. If an auditor can't learn anything, then of course he won't be able to audit, regardless of the attitude he has toward the human race or his wish to do something for people or his desires in any way, shape or form.
- ways (colloquial) distance.
- (nautical) the timbered structure on which a ship is built and from which it slides when launched.
- wazzergoo a made-up name. A machine would have to have little cogwheels that wizzergoo'd with the cogwheels in order to tell you that the wizzergoo was on the other side of the wazzergoo and therefore it should take some notice. --The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)
- a made-up name. A machine would have to have little cogwheels that wizzergoo'd with the cogwheels in order to tell you that the wizzergoo was on the other side of the wazzergoo and therefore it should take some notice. ⇐The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)
- a made-up name.
- WD56 a made-up number for a washing machine model. You read it with what glee, saying ``Now I have the total gen on this," and find out that it was a WS56 that the directions were for, only you've got a WD56, slight difference of total purpose.
⇐Education Point of Agreement (30 Oct. 56)
- a made-up designation for a washing machine model.
- WDC abbreviation for Watchdog Committee, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Church. It is an inspection and police organization which inspects the actual management units of the Church 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. H. WDC.

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abbreviation for Watchdog Committee, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Church. It is an inspection and police organization which inspects the actual management units of the Church 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.

We Spy for You Detective Company made-up name for a private detective company.

we'un(s) a dialectic pronunciation of we or us, literally meaning “we ones.”

wealth of, to the a coined phrase meaning to the general good, welfare, wellbeing of, etc.

wear and tear damage or deterioration resulting from ordinary use; normal depreciation.

wear ship a reference to the action of changing directions of a ship under sail by turning away from the wind. Doing this means the wind—which has previously blown from one side of the ship—now blows from behind and then from the other side of the ship. Wearing can be done when one is in close quarters, such as clearing a dock, to avoid a collision, etc.

weather valve n. a reference to a valve which protects pipes against freezing in cold weather. A valve is a device used to control the flow of a liquid, vapor or gas through a pipe or passageway. Pipes which are exposed to freezing temperatures in winter and are not protected by a heat source must be drained of water. Weather valves cut the flow of water to these pipes and allow them to be drained.

weathercock a device to show which way the wind is blowing, especially one in the shape of a rooster.

a person that is changeable or inconstant, especially one who veers easily to conform to the prescribed attitudes or popular beliefs of the moment.

web-footed friends see “BE KIND TO YOUR WEB-FOOTED FRIENDS.”

Webster, Noah (1758 - 1843) American educator and author, best known for his American Dictionary of the English Language (1828) and a spelling book called the Blue-Backed Speller. A number of widely used dictionaries, of varying scope and quality, still bear Webster's name. See also dictionary in this glossary.

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Webster's	a reference to any of the various dictionaries originally written by American author and educator, Noah Webster (1758–1843). Along with his dictionaries, Webster authored books on spelling and grammar. He is best known for his 1828 publication of the two-volume dictionary, <i>An American Dictionary of the English Language</i> . Webster's dictionaries were the first to distinguish between American and British usage, and have frequently been revised to remain contemporary. Upon his death, the rights to "Webster's" were sold to the G. and C. Merriam Co. in Springfield, Massachusetts.
web-work	(figurative) intricate sets of circumstances or facts.
wedge	any action or procedure that serves to open the way for a gradual change.
weed out	remove as worthless or useless.
weenie	<p>(informal) wiener; frankfurter. "I had twenty raw weenies last night." –<i>Styles of Auditing</i> (17 Nov. 64)</p> <p>n. 1. LRH def. in the old movies where they always had a treasure or something of the sort and this big treasure that everybody was after, if everybody in the movie was after the girl or if everybody in the movie was after a position or whatever anybody in the movie was after, old Hollywood writer's slang was that was a "weenie." And by the way, you take the weenie out of a picture or a story and it just goes right straight out of a game classification, ceases to be a story. Inelegant term, but quite expressive. [Lecture 12 Dec. 52] 2. LRH def. movie slang for the treasure chest, the fortune, the bag full of jewels. It's something everybody is after, is its definition. That's the "weenie," and it passes along, and the villain gets it, and the hero has to rescue it from the villain, and so on. It's that thing which is put there for the audience to put their attention on, which will then connect consecutively all the action of the picture. That is the motive and that is the reason. [Lecture 25 Nov. 53]</p> <p>an element or symbol of good fortune, enthusiasm or desire.</p> <p>(1) (slang) in the old movies, the big treasure that everyone was after. For example if everyone was after the girl or everyone was after a position, etc., that was the weenie. (2) (colloquial) a highly seasoned smoked sausage; a hot dog.</p> <p>(informal) wiener; frankfurter.</p>

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	(slang) an object of desire; something that is sought after by people.
	(slang) the big treasure that everyone is after in a movie, novel, etc. For example, if everyone is after the girl or everyone is after a position, etc., that is the weenie.
weenies	(US informal) wieners; frankfurters. They make nice bonfires; you can toast weenies over them. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)
	(US informal) wieners; frankfurters. They make nice bonfires; you can toast weenies over them. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)
	(informal) wieners; frankfurters.
	(slang) objects of desire; things that are sought after by people.
	(US informal) wieners; frankfurters.
Weeper	a state which is missing on the present evolutionary chain. It is the evolution from a sea creature up to a land creature. This is a shell creature which breathes air. It has its eyes in its mouth. The eyes are actually pumping tubes; they pump out salt water.
weight	burden (of proof).
weight around, chuck (one's)	(informal) a variation of throw one's weight around use one's influence or position in a showy or noisy manner. I made the mistake—I was very young and very brash and of course when you're invited to lecture on your own subject, you see, at some very esoteric institution of this particular character, it rather goes to your head, and you chuck your weight around, you know? —Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)
weight around, chuck one's	same as throw one's weight around. Chuck here means to throw and is used somewhat playfully or contemptuously to suggest the throwing of heavy things with ease or contempt.
Weimar Republic	a common name for the government of Germany between World War I and the assumption of power by Adolf Hitler in 1933; Weimar, Germany, was where its constitution was drawn up. The constitution abolished the several constitutional monarchies that had previously formed the German Empire. The Weimar government was unpopular because of its acceptance of the harsh provisions of the Treaty of Versailles (the treaty that officially

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ended World War I); the large penalties Germany had to pay caused economic chaos in the country, with German money declining daily in value.

weirdity	(slang) a state or condition regarded as weird, odd or eccentric. But there is this-there is this weirdity. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part If (24 May 62)
	(slang) a state or condition regarded as weird, odd or eccentric. But there is this weirdity. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)
	(slang) a state or condition regarded as weird, odd or eccentric.
welfare state	a state in which the welfare of the people in such matters as social security, health and education, housing and working conditions is the responsibility of the government.
Well, I never!	an expression of surprise or incredulity, used to show that one has never seen nor heard of such a thing before.
Weller	Mr. Weller, the estate carpenter at Saint Hill Manor at the time of the lecture.
Wellesley College	a well-known private college for women, opened in 1875 in Wellesley, Massachusetts, USA, located about twelve miles from Boston. It was established to provide women with equal college education opportunities to men and it was the first women's college to have science laboratories. In addition to science, the college teaches a variety of subjects including education, religion, economics and mathematics and offers graduate degrees in several of its courses.
Wellington	Arthur Wellesley Wellington (1769 - 1852), the first Duke of Wellington, English soldier and politician. His final victory was at Waterloo in 1815 where he defeated Napoleon.
well-oiled dream, like a	(colloquial) perfectly. A variation of the phrase like a dream.
Wells, H.G.	Herbert George Wells (1866 - 1946), English novelist and journalist. Wells is known for his science fiction, his satirical novels and his popularized accounts of history and science. The first great writer of science fiction, H.G. Wells is author of The Time Machine and The War of the Worlds. He also wrote sociological books in which he criticized existing society and presented his remedies internationalism, socialism and the advancement and proper use of science. In later works, he

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proposed government by supermen and a new world religion based on physics. Toward the end of his life, Wells thought that man's scientific advances were totally outdistancing his intellectual and social development, and he expressed this in his last work, *Mind at the End of its Tether*. Deliberately aiming to achieve greatness as a prophet, journalist and spokesman for progress, rather than as a novelist, Wells was considered to possess one of the most vigorous intellects of his period in England.

Herbert George Wells (1866 - 1946), English novelist and journalist. Wells is known for his science fiction, his satirical novels and his popularized accounts of history and science. The first great writer of science fiction, H.G. Wells is author of *The Time Machine*, *The War of the Worlds* and others.

welter a jumble or muddle.

went straight up and a mile south became very angry.

were afraid and awoke him, saying, "Lord, save us we perish." Jesus replied, "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" He then got up and commanded the wind and the waves to subside, and everything was calm.

West to the western region of the United States, especially during the frontier period of the nineteenth century. In the day that he was talking about, all they had to do was get a Butler rifle and go West. -*Rugged Individualism* (30 Aug. 55)

the western region of the United States, especially in the frontier period of the nineteenth century. Because let me tell you in the ancient West, they used to talk about a six-gun being a dangerous weapon in unknowing hands. †*Why People Don't Like You* (2 Jan. 60)

the western region of the United States, especially in the frontier period of the nineteenth century. Because let me tell you in the ancient West, they used to talk about a six-gun being a dangerous weapon in unknowing hands. ‡*Why People Don't Like You* (2 Jan. 60)

to the western region of the United States, especially during the frontier period of the nineteenth century.

the western part of the United States.

the western part of the United States, especially the region west of

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the Mississippi.

the western part of the US in its frontier stages before it was heavily settled.

the western region of the United States, especially in the frontier period of the 19th century.

the western region of the United States, especially in the frontier period of the nineteenth century.

West 1 a district in London.

West Berlin at the time of this lecture, the noncommunist side of the city of Berlin, located in East Germany. At the end of World War II (1945) the city of Berlin was divided into a communist section and a noncommunist section just as Germany was similarly divided between East (communist) and West (noncommunist). In 1961 a fortified barrier of concrete and wire was erected between the two sections by communist East Berlin to keep East Berliners from defecting to the West. Armed guards were posted on the wall to stop anyone making such attempts. The wall was finally torn down in 1990 and free passage between the two sections of the city was allowed once again. Fifteen-year-old boy swam across the river to get into West Berlin tonight, so they put -from the commie side -seven bullets in him. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)

the noncommunist side of the city of Berlin, located in East Germany. At the end of World War II (1945) the city of Berlin was divided into a communist section and a noncommunist section just as Germany was similarly divided between East (communist) and West (noncommunist). In 1961 a fortified barrier of concrete and wire was erected between the two sections by communist East Berlin to keep East Berliners from defecting to the West. Armed guards were posted on the wall to stop anyone making such attempts. The wall was finally torn down in 1990 and free passage between the two sections of the city was allowed once again. Fifteen-year-old boy swam across the river to get into West Berlin tonight, so they put-from the commie side-seven bullets in him. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part I (24 May 62)

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West end	a reference to the west part of Manhattan, in New York City, New York, USA, which includes several miles of docks along the Hudson River and which was known for mobsters, thieves, etc.
West End	from the West Side, the part of Manhattan, New York City, New York, USA, which includes several miles of docks along the east Hudson River waterfront.
West Indies	<p>a large group of islands between North America and South America in the North Atlantic. . . . and they traded in the blacks down around the West Indies, and so forth, for sugar cane. . . -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)</p> <p>a large group of islands between North America and South America.</p> <p>a large group of islands between North America and South America in the North Atlantic.</p>
West Keokuk	a made-up name for a city and joking reference to Keokuk, a city located on the Mississippi River, in southeast Iowa, in the midwestern United States. It has a population of about 13,000 people. Used in the lecture to mean a small out-of-the-way town.
West Pointers	officers trained at West Point, a US military installation in southeast New York which has been the seat of the US Military Academy since 1802.

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West, the the western part of the Earth, especially the Western Hemisphere, or the Western Hemisphere and Europe.

Western Hills a range of hills in China, situated northwest of the Chinese capital, Beijing. The range is known for its many temples and has long been a religious retreat.

hills situated six miles northwest of Peking, China. Because you don't think for a moment that a Buddhist in the Western Hills of China knows the various words of Gautama Sakyamuni.

a region of China.

Western Union an American telegraph company.

Westinghouse	Westinghouse Electric, a diversified company dealing mainly in electrical and electronic equipment.
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a reference to Westinghouse Electric Corporation, founded in the United States in 1886 by American engineer George Westinghouse (1846– 1914), most famous for his invention of air brakes for trains. In addition to producing home appliances and light bulbs, the company became a leading manufacturer of nuclear power reactors (apparatus that produce nuclear energy) and a major producer of generators for conventional power plants.

A large grid of small squares, resembling graph paper, with a few squares missing in the bottom right corner. The grid is composed of 20 rows and 20 columns of squares. The bottom right corner is missing a small portion, specifically the last three squares of the 19th row and the last two squares of the 20th row.

of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, a company organized in 1869 by George Westinghouse (1846 - 1914), to manufacture his invention—the air brake, which uses compressed air to stop or

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reduce the speed of a moving vehicle. Originally invented for use on railway trains, the air brake is now often used on automobiles, trucks and buses as well.

short for Westinghouse Electric, a diversified company dealing mainly in electrical and electronic equipment.

Westinghouse“Wings of Man, The”

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□□□□□ See also□Eastern Air Lines.

Weston meter a photographic exposure meter (an instrument for measuring the intensity of light on a subject so one can adjust a camera’s settings for optimum performance) made by Weston Electrical Instruments Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, USA. The Weston exposure meter was patented in the 1930s and many different models were produced and sold throughout the world.

wet (something) down figuratively, to take the energy from, as one might extinguish burning embers or put out a fire with water.

wet pack n. same as cold pack.

(medical) a form of bath given by wrapping a patient in hot or cold wet sheets covered with a blanket, used especially to reduce fever.

(medical) a form of bath given by wrapping patient in hot or cold wet sheets covered with a blanket, used especially to reduce fever.

whack have a whack at doing something =to try to do something.

at/in one whack all on one occasion. [ex - He lost \$500 at one whack.]

whacked-out (slang) exhausted; worn-out.

whale any of various sea mammals (often very large) that are similar to fish in form but breathe air. A whale?

whale of a (colloquial) a very excellent, large, etc.

whale of, a very excellent, large, etc.

a very excellent, large, etc. So if it led to this much technology, it must have been a whale of a purpose.

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	a very excellent, large, etc.
whambo	<p>a coined variation of whammo, an exclamation suggesting a surprising occurrence or event, a sudden blow, force, violence, shock, etc. This word imitates the loud sound of a blow, explosion, impact, etc.</p> <p>(slang) an exclamation signalling the suddenness, violence, surprise, etc., of a quick, sharp blow. A variation of the expletive whammo.</p>
whamming	hitting or making a forcible impact.
whap	(colloquial) a sharp, loud blow, thump, etc.
what are you driving at?	What do you mean? What are you implying?
what cooks	<p>a coined variation of what's cooking, which means what is happening</p> <p>(colloquial) what is happening or planned.</p>
what gives	<p>(slang) what is going on? "Well, what gives with you and cats?" - Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)</p> <p>(slang) what is going on?</p>
what makes one cook	see COOK, WHAT MAKES ONE.
what price...	an expression used to mean of what value or use is ____, frequently used as an expression of contempt.
What questions	<p>in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question which sought to find a chain of withholds connected with a specific withhold gotten off. Called a What question because it began "What about÷.÷.÷." See also Prepchecking in this glossary.</p> <p>in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question which sought to find a chain of withholds connected with a specific withhold gotten off. Called a What question because it began "What about" See also Prepchecking in this glossary. Now, actually, the first thing I'm going to do here is simply check some old What questions. -- Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe</p> <p>in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question which sought to find a chain of withholds connected with a specific withhold gotten off. Called a What question because it began "What about"</p>

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See also Prepchecking in this glossary. - Check on “What” Questions and Havingness Probe

What to Audit.	the original title of Scientology, A History of Man when first published. For further information, see the bibliography in this volume. ... and was contained in the book What to Audit and other materials, and that was 1951 and 52. -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)
What wall?	(informal) reference to a condition of no reality at all on the subject or situation in question. A person who was in this condition as regards a wall, for example, when told to look at the wall would ask, “What wall?” He immediately says, “What wall?” because it's not an understandable purpose, see?
What, One sub-three	What One refers to the first What question asked on a specific subject in Prepchecking. Sub-three refers to the third different-but-related withhold given on that subject by the pc. For example, the overall subject might be “Have you ever done anything to an organization?” The What “One” question might be (based upon the pc's reply) “What about being jealous of a leader?” The “What One sub-one” question (also based upon the pc's statements) might be “What about stealing money from an organization?” and so forth. Each “sub” withhold is a new type of withhold but is similar on the chain, as it's still about organizations. See also What question in this glossary.
whatcha	(informal) what are you. You'll find him crawling along the baseboards and you ask him, “Whatcha doing?” - The Unknown Datum -A MEST Shaking Lecture (14 Sept. 55) (informal) what are you. (informal) what do you. (informal) what have you.
whatchawub~	a term for an indefinite object.
whatnot	a minor or unspecified object or article.
whatnotter	a made-up word for an item. A whatnot is a minor or unspecified object or article.
whatsis	a humorous variation of the word what.

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whatsit	a coined term coming from the phrase what is it? and basically means to ask a question. The auditor says, "Whatsit?" and the pc says, "Itsa." -The itsa Line (20 Aug. 63)
what's-it line	the communication line from the auditor to the pc used to get the pc to confront his bank.
whatters	a made-up word.
wheat rust	a fungus which attacks wheat and produces reddish, brown or black marks resembling iron rust on the stems and leaves. The fungus penetrates the plant and forms a mass of filaments (the threadlike parts of a fungus) within the invaded tissue, and thus absorbs nourishment. PART ONE, CHAPTER 2, #1 Glossary GLOSSARY
Wheaties	<p>brand name of an American breakfast cereal which calls itself ``The Breakfast of Champions" and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising. There's geneticists, there's all kinds of ``Eat Wheaties," there's various types of false technologies. -A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)</p> <p>brand name of an American breakfast cereal which calls itself "The Breakfast of Champions" and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising. Society has originated, "All you've got to do is eat one bowl of Wheaties and you are Superman." –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)</p> <p>brand name of an American breakfast eereal which calls itself "The Breakfast of Champions" and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising. Whether it's prefrontal lobotomies or quack psychology or the fact if you eat Wheaties seven times a day you'll never go nuts. -Axiom 53 The Axiom of the Stable Datum (23 Aug. 55)</p> <p>brand name of an American breakfast cereal made from wheat and produced by American food company, General Mills. In an effort to reach younger consumers, Wheaties sponsored one of the first "radio clubs" where children sent in two Wheaties box tops, became members and received certificates, buttons (badges), etc. The company also used well- known athletes' testimonials in its advertising, promoting the product as "The Breakfast of Champions." The term Wheaties can also be used humorously in reference to people being energetic or not energetic enough such as by saying they did or did not eat their Wheaties.</p> <p>a brand of American whole-grain breakfast cereal made by</p>

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General Mills, advertised to be “The Breakfast of Champions” and using celebrity athletes to endorse the product. Due to the advertising, jokes developed concerning whether or not someone “ate their Wheaties” in determining how strong the person might or might not be at a task. His mama opened up his mouth and spooned Wheaties into it and papa wrote all the checks as he went through college.

brand name of an American breakfast cereal which calls itself “The Breakfast of Champions” and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising. You're supposed to be able to put an ad on television that tells everybody to feel angry when they—when they think of the other side getting in or “Eat Wheaties” or buy certain kinds of cars, and they're supposed to be mad at Brand X and . . . —Scientology and Tradition (15 Sept. 64)

a brand of American whole-grain breakfast cereal. His mama opened up his mouth and spooned Wheaties into it and papa wrote all the checks as he went through college. -Scientology Zero (10 Dec. 63)

a brand of American whole-grain breakfast cereal. His mama opened up his mouth and spooned Wheaties into it and papa wrote all the checks as he went through college.

brand name of an American breakfast cereal which calls itself “The Breakfast of Champions” and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising.

Wheatie-Wheaties a made-up name for a breakfast cereal. After “Wheaties,” a brand of American breakfast cereal which calls itself “The Breakfast of Champions” and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising. We would say this fellow had so many calories of Wheatie-Wheaties, the breakfast of champions; he had so many calories and then he lifted so many pounds of paper up on a shelf five feet tall...

a made-up name for a breakfast cereal. After Wheaties, a brand of an American breakfast cereal which calls itself “The Breakfast of Champions” and uses testimonials by American athletes in its advertising.

wheel! an exclamation expressing joy, excitement, etc.

wheel a recurring course of actions, events or time; an endless round or cycle.

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- wheel turns, that's the way the a coined variation of that's the way the cookie crumbles.
- wheel, put (one's) shoulder to the (informal) make a great effort oneself or with others; try hard. So all the big companies and the governments and the local councils and everybody else who can put his shoulder to the wheel is knocking out anything that has resembled engineering education in the past here in Great Britain. ⇐A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)
- wheeling and dealing (slang) acting independently, without restrictions or supervision.
- wheels going (turning, moving, etc.), start (get, keep, etc.) the a coined variation of the phrase set wheels in motion.
- wheels going, get the a variation of the phrase set the wheels in motion, which means ``to cause an activity to make forward progress or plans to go into effect." The wheels of a machine are the parts which drive it or set it into motion. Thus, in figurative use, wheels means ``the essential parts of something thought of as resembling a machine" or ``the moving, animating or propelling agencies or powers of something," as in ``the wheels of government."
- a variation of the phrase set the wheels in motion, which means ``to cause an activity to make forward progress or plans to go into effect."
- wheels in motion, set to cause an activity to get going, make forward progress; to cause plans to take effect. Wheels here alludes to the idea of wheels supporting a vehicle, enabling it to move.
- wheelsman the sailor who steers the ship.
- wheezy (colloquial) old and frequently used. From theater slang, where a wheeze is a comic phrase or saying introduced repeatedly into the performance of a piece.
- when [note this word does NOT always refer to the TIME something happens. Here are some other usages.] a. you use when to mention the circumstances under which something happened. [ex - When ice cream is left out of the freezer, it melts.] b. you use when to introduce the reason for an opinion, comment, or question. [ex - How can I love myself when I look like this? This dictionary is pretty expensive when compared to other books.] c. You use when in order to introduce a fact or comment which makes the other part of the sentence rather surprising or unlikely. [ex - Our mothers sat us down to read and paint, when all we really wanted to do was make a mess.] [ex - My tears at the

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	wedding made it look like I was sad, when in fact, I was very happy.] (see Collins)
when all is said	after all the various opinions, arguments, etc., have been taken into account; when everything has been considered.
when one's back is turned	see BACK IS TURNED, WHEN ONE'S. "When you have two loaves of bread, sell one of them and buy white
where (one) lives	(slang) at or to the right or vital point.
where all the spots are, tells	gives all the details. He asks a six- or seven-year-old kid if he has an ARC break and the kid answers him very glibly indeed and tells him where all the spots are, because these kids know their business.
wherein	in what way or respect. There are a lot of people in the country terribly upset about the government, and they don't know wherein.
	in what way or respect.
whereness	the state or quality of the place (of an event).
whet	make keen or eager; stimulate.
whether his hidden deed is known	F-Meters to Europe, United or not. See also restimulation; withhold. Kingdom, Africa, New Zealand,
whether you would it or not itsee	WOULD IT OR NOT IT, WHETHER YOU.
which a person has subscribed	not-isness the effort to handle isness
which consists of twelve points that state a Scout is	trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent.
which God states to Moses (Hebrew prophet)	"'I AM THAT I AM ' and he said, 'Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me to you.'"
whiffinpoof	a made-up word.
Whiffy Tiffy Five	a made-up name.
	a made-up name of a rock and roll group.

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whimmegagoodgit	a made-up name for any small device, or useless or unnecessary object.
whip, give it a	a coined phrase meaning to move suddenly with a jerk, etc. To whip means to snatch, pull or otherwise move quickly and forcefully.
whip-hand	the advantage or upper hand, control.
whipped	<p>(informal) defeated or overcame. Now, out of that we didn't know quite what to imply, but we whipped 'em. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 1 (24 May 62)</p> <p>(informal) defeated or overcame. Now, out of that we didn't know</p> <p>GLOSSARY</p> <p>(colloquial) defeated.</p> <p>(colloquial) defeated or overcome.</p> <p>(informal) defeated or overcame.</p> <p>(informal) defeated or overcome.</p>
whipped up	(informal) planned or assembled quickly.
whipping up	<p>a variation of drumming up, obtaining or creating (trade, interest, etc.) through vigorous effort. And we'd say offhand that it runs like this If you wantif you think that your marriage can be made better and you are not, both of you, trained auditors, then for people who are sort of inyou know, they're in ScientologyI'm not whipping up any business for auditorsthe wrong way to go about it is get audited through on it. iMarriage (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a variation of drumming up, obtaining or creating (trade, interest, etc.) through vigorous effort. And we'd say offhand that it runs like this If you wantif you think that your marriage can be made better and you are not, both of you, trained auditors, then for people who are sort of inyou know, they're in ScientologyI'm not whipping up any business for auditorsthe wrong way to go about it is get audited through on it. Marriage (2 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a variation of drumming up, obtaining or creating (trade, interest, etc.) through vigorous effort.</p>
whirlcage	n. a coined term meaning any situation that seemingly goes around and around repetitively and endlessly with no end or goal

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achieved. This is possibly a humorous reference to a squirrel cage, a type of cage that has a cylindrical wheel inside upon which runs a small animal, such as a squirrel. The wheel, moved by the animal, rotates on its axis going around and around while the animal remains in the same location, going nowhere. Whirl means to rotate, turn around or spin rapidly.

whirligig	something that whirls or revolves.
whirly	mentally confused or giddy; dizzy.
whiskers	(slang) a pair of thin drumsticks with flat soft brushes of wires or plastic on the ends. They are used to give the drums a soft, smooth, muted sound.
whistle (somebody) up call, summon, bring or get (somebody) by or as by whistling.	
whistle for, put up the	a coined phrase meaning to call, summon or get, as if by whistling.
	called, summoned, brought or got by or as by whistling.
whistle, boy is supposed to	a reference to the phrase whistle in the dark.
whistle, slick as a	(informal) completely and entirely clean; without fault or error. Get that nomenclature slick as a whistle, tackle the subject, you'll find out the subject was very easy. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
	neatly; without impediment or trouble; easily. Now, you could clean this up slick as a whistle by putting him on an E-Meter and finding out—just shaking him down for all of his overts.
	neatly; without impediment or trouble; easily. Now, you could clean this up slick as a whistle by putting him on an E-Meter and finding out—just shaking him down for all of his overts.
	(colloquial) completely and entirely clean; without fault or error. Get that nomenclature slick as a whistle, tackle the subject, you'll find out the subject was very easy. ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)
	(colloquial) completely and entirely clean; without fault or error.
	neatly; without impediment or trouble; easily.
	(slang) completely and entirely clean; without fault or error.

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(slang) very smooth; well done

whistle, slick as a (slicker than a) 1. extremely neat, smooth, etc.; also, quickly or easily done. The origin of this term is unknown. 2. a coined variation of clean as a whistle.

whistled (something) up called, summoned, brought or got (something) by or as by whistling.

whistling in the dark trying to be courageous or hopeful in a fearful or trying situation.

white as the driven snow see DRIVEN SNOW, WHITE AS THE.

white coats, men in the mental hospital attendants (from the white coats they wear).

white cross bun n. a coined variation of hot cross bun, a raisin pastry bun with white frosting in the shape of a cross on the top. Generally eaten throughout the Easter season, hot cross buns were originally baked in England and served on Good Friday, the Friday before Easter that is regarded in the Christian church as the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

a bun with a cross of frosting on it; eaten chiefly during Lent (in Christianity, a time of fasting and repentance in the early part of the year).

white flag an all-white banner or piece of cloth, used as a symbol of surrender or truce. When one "runs up (raises) a white flag" it means they are giving up, weakening or yielding. And the only way you can slow it down is be sure he won't tell you; be certain that it is the pc who is withholding it from you; be absolutely certain that it's only through the greatest of chicanery that you will eventually be able to trap him into a point where he has to run up a white flag and surrender with sword hilts reversed, you see? - Wrong Target, Sec Check (29 June 61)

an all-white banner or piece of cloth, used as a symbol of surrender or truce. When one "runs up (raises) a white flag" it means they are giving up, weakening or yielding.

a white banner or cloth held up as a sign that one wants a truce or is willing to surrender.

White Fleet a fleet of twenty large American warships which, in 1907, went on a world cruise to show the various nations of the world that the United States was a great naval power. All of the ships were painted white, hence they were popularly called the White Fleet

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or the Great White Fleet.

White Form another name for the Preclear Assessment Sheet, a form that contained a series of questions with space after each one for the auditor to write in the answers. The answers to these questions gave one the background of the preclear and the probable this-life areas of heaviest charge. Done on a meter, it provided a case entrance. It has since been replaced by HCOB 24 June 78RA, NED Series 5RA, ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT SHEET.

white hats, cowboys in the heroes; good guys. 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. And that gives you the difference between the cowboys in the white hats and the cowboys in the black hats, see? -The Itsa Line (cont.) (21 Aug. 63)

heroes; good guys. 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.

heroes; good guys. See also black hats, cowboys in the in this glossary.

White House a white mansion in Washington, DC which is the official residence of the president of the United States and location of the executive branch of the US government. At the time of this lecture, Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969) was the US president and lived in the White House. He had graduated from West Point in 1915 and enjoyed playing golf And knowing what I know about West Point, the last person I ever would have let down here near this White House would have been somebody who went through it. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

the official residence of the president of the United States, located in Washington, DC. See also Washington, DC in this glossary. And then you wonder why statesmen fail and wars happen and things get worse and civilizations go by the boards' and why the Dominican Republic flag will be flying over the White House any day now.

a white mansion in Washington, DC which is the official residence of the president of the United States and location of the executive branch of the US government. At the time of this lecture, Dwight David Eisenhower (1890 - 1969) was the US

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president and lived in the White House. He had graduated from West Point in 1915 and enjoyed playing golf.

a white mansion in Washington, DC which is the official residence of the president of the United States and location of the executive branch of the US government.

the executive branch of the US government. From the official residence of the president of the United States a white mansion in Washington, DC.

the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, DC. Also called the Executive Mansion.

the official residence of the president of the United States, at Washington, DC. Also called the Executive Mansion.

the official residence of the president of the United States, located in Washington, DC. See also Washington, DC in this glossary.

White House, the

the executive branch of the US federal government.

the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, DC. Also called the Executive Mansion.

the official residence of the president of the United States, at Washington, DC. Also called the Executive Mansion. See also Washington, DC in this glossary.

white hyacinth, buy

see “WHEN YOU HAVE TWO LOAVES OF BREAD, SELL ONE OF THEM AND BUY WHITE HYACINTH FOR THY SOUL’S SAKE.”

white tie

(informal) formal evening clothes for men, after the white bow tie worn with such clothes. We could have a lot of fun if we were really -really fish-end tails, white tie, you know, type of subject treatment, you know, on the subject of Dianetics and Scientology, you know? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)

(informal) formal evening clothes for men, after the white bow tie worn with such clothes. We could have a lot of fun if we were really fish-end tails, white tie, you know, type of subject treatment, you know, on the subject of Dianetics and Scientology, you know? -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part II (24 May 62)

(informal) formal evening clothes for men, after the white bow tie worn with such clothes.

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white tie exhibition	<p>a social function at which the men wear formal evening dress with a white bow tie and swallow-tailed coat. A variation of a white tie affair. . . . particularly during an exhibition, a white tie exhibition or something like that E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)</p> <p>a social function at which the men wear formal evening dress with a white bow-tie and swallow-tailed coat. A variation of a white tie affair.</p>
White, Mrs.	a made-up name.
White, William Alan	William Alanson White (1870 - 1937), American neurologist and psychiatrist, was a professor at George Washington University from 1904. As superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, DC, he made it a leading center for psychiatric care and training, emphasizing humane treatment and abolishing various forms of physical restraint once in common use in American mental hospitals.
white-arm restaurant	a coined term for an automat. Called this because all one sees of the “waiters” or “waitresses,” who fill the food containers from behind, are the arms of their white smocks. See also automats in this glossary. I had a fellow one time come into a white-arm restaurant there in New York. –Basic Theory of CCHs (5 July 1957)
white-china-dog doorstep	a porcelain doorstep (a device used to keep a door open) shaped in the form of a dog and painted white.
white-tape	a coined variation of tape, which figuratively means to mark the way out of a place, as one traveling into a maze might mark his route by placing pieces of tape along his path. This term possibly alludes to Greek mythology where it is said Minos, a king, built an intricate maze of winding passageways called a labyrinth from which no one could escape. In it he hid the Minotaur, a half-man, half-bull creature that was the offspring of his wife’s affair with a bull. Each year the king sacrificed fourteen youths to the Minotaur until the hero Theseus entered the labyrinth and killed the monster. Theseus retraced his path out of the labyrinth by following a length of string he had unwound while traveling into the maze.
whiz	(slang) a person who is very quick, clever or skilled at something.
whizargoo	a made-up nonsense term for a knob or lever—a part of a piece of machinery or equipment. Well, don’t break it up or kick it, you

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see, because all you have to do is adjust this little whizargoo you know, and the thing promptly starts running smoothly.

a made-up nonsense term for a knob or lever—a part of a piece of machinery or equipment.

whizzabung

a made-up word.

whizzer

(slang) anything superlative, whether good or bad. It's a complete whizzer. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

n. anything that is exceptional as regards an ability or quality; something extraordinary, or that dazes or astounds. Whizzer is used to name something that is a notable example of its kind, such as an extremely beautiful or able person, or a very difficult problem to solve, or a clever trick. This term originated in the 1940s.

(slang) anything superlative, whether good or bad.

whizzeroo

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).

a coined word from whiz (a remarkable specimen of anything) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns).

a coined word from whiz (a swift movement producing a humming, buzzing or hissing sound) and -eroo (a humorous slang suffix added to nouns).

whizzeroos out of, to make a coined phrase used to mean to make something rapidly or easily handleable. A whizzer is something that flies or moves swiftly, as with the sound of something rushing through the air, and -eroo is a suffix used to create nouns that are a humorous or emphatic form of what is being mentioned, with the sense of remarkable, striking, unexpected, etc.

whizzing

moving swiftly with or as with a buzzing or hissing sound.

whizzlebubs

a made-up word. And there's things now—there's by the way a new booklet on this, a new electrometer booklet—and I'm going to give you addenda to that booklet right here in this congress concerning the functions of this here particular gimmigahoogit with the electronic whizzlebubs. Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

a made-up word. And there's things now—there's by the way a new

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booklet on this, a new electrometer booklet, and I'm going to give you addenda to that booklet right here in this congress concerning the functions of this here particular gimmigahoogit with the electronic whizzlebubs. ♪Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

whizzle-bum	a made-up word.
whizzle-whizzle	a made-up word.
whizzo	a made-up name for a drug.
who's on first	a reference to who is in what position or where people are located. This phrase may come from a humorous routine entitled "Who's on First?" by popular American comedy team Abbott and Costello. The routine, which played on radio and television, was an amusing baseball commentary where the names of the players who stood at the three bases were "Who" "What" and
whole cloth, take (something) out of	make (something) up out of one's imagination. A variation of made out of whole cloth, completely imaginary.
whole hog	as completely and thoroughly as possible.
whole track	<p>the moment to moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. withhold an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which the person was bound. Something the preclear did that he or she is not talking - about. A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt. Any withhold comes after an overt. See also moral code; overt act. .</p> <p>the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form.</p> <p>of or pertaining to the moment to moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. You're just doing a whole track clearing on this subject so that he can think on this subject.</p> <p>the moment to moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. Now, a thetan does have and has mocked up on the whole track a personality of his own. – Purpose and Need of Training Drills (5 July 1957)</p> <p>the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. R2H has the potentiality of running engrams and secondaries on the whole track with</p>

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greater avidity and speed than R3R because it takes apart the restimulated and bypassed charges which exist in the secondaries and engrams. -R2H Fundamentals (7 Aug. 63)

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. See also track in this glossary. (Chapter 4, #3)

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. (Chapter 5, #23)

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. ∇ HCOB 12 July 1965.

auditing techniques addressed not only to the current lifetime, but to the whole span of the time track (the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form) including past track, prior to this lifetime. -I recall one student who was squirreling on an Academy course and running a lot of offbeat whole track on other students after course hours.

auditing techniques addressed not only to the current lifetime, but to the whole span of the time track (the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form) including past track, prior to this lifetime. @I recall one student who was squirreling on an Academy course and running a lot of offbeat whole track on other students after course hours.

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. I could tell you a lot about my whole track. \hat{I} Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. I could tell you a lot about my whole track. ∇ Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. You can do a clear of this lifetime, you can do a clear of the whole track, you can do a clear of this person to such a degree that he can create his own universe, or you can clear this person in such a way that he's cleared of the mest universe and can only create his own universe.

auditing techniques addressed not only to the current lifetime, but

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to the whole span of the time track (the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form) including past track, prior to this lifetime.

of, concerning or regarding the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form.

of or having to do with the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form.

of or pertaining to the moment to moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form.

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. See also time track in this glossary.

the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form including past track, prior to this lifetime.

the whole span of the time track. See also time track in this glossary.

wholesale affecting almost everything or everyone, and often done without any concern for the results. [ex - There will be no wholesale changes, but a gradual modernization.]

in large quantities.

in large quantities; on a large scale, especially without discrimination.

whole-track of or pertaining to the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form.

wholly entirely; totally.

whoopin' up (slang) creating a noisy disturbance, as in celebrating.

whooping cough an infectious disease, usually of children, that causes fits of coughing that end with a loud, gasping sound (whoop). 283 Index

an infectious disease, usually of children, that causes fits of coughing that end with a loud, gasping sound (whoop).

whoops and a collar button, two see COLLAR BUTTON, TWO WHOOPS AND A.

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whoops in hell, not worth two	a coined variation and intensification of not worth a whoop, meaning having little value, worthless. The origin of this expression is unknown.
whoosis, three-tailed	a made-up name for an animal.
whopping	(colloquial) extraordinarily large or great; colossal. extremely, exceedingly.
who's on first	humorous reference to the name of a famous American radio and motion picture comedy skit in which confusion reigns because the man on first (first base in the game of baseball) is named "Who," the man on second base is named "What" and "I don't know" is on third. "I am completely lost with no group, no fellow players, no instruction as to who's on first." humorous reference to the name of a famous American radio and motion picture comedy skit in which confusion reigns because the man on first (first base in the game of baseball) is named "Who," the man on second base is named "What" and "I don't know" is on third.
Who-What lines	referring to the wordings of the four lines used for listing out a goal in Routine 3GA, each line beginning with the words "Who or what would _." See also four lines, list line and Routine 3GA in this glossary. Now, the auditing command, of course, is the Who-What lines, of which there are four. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
whumjit	a made-up word.
Whumpfburg	a made-up name for a place.
whuterbuds	a made-up word. "This is communist economics," see? "And the rudigadders of the whuterbuds all go whir-whir, and the formulas are 'for every man according to his bla-bla,' " you know? Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66) a made-up word referring to the supposed workings of an economic system. "And the rudigadders of the whuterbuds all go whir-whir, and the formulas are 'for every man according to his bla-bla,' " you know? n. a made-up word.
Whys	those basic outnesses (things which are not right or correct; wrongnesses) found which will lead to a recovery of statistics. A

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wrong Why, corrected, will further depress statistics. The real Why when found and corrected leads straight back to improved statistics.

Wichelow, George a Scientologist in England in the mid-1950s who was an outstanding auditor and public performer. George Wichelow over in London is—he's quite a showman.

a Scientologist in England in the mid-1950s. Oh boy, Scientologists in general in Great Britain just grit their teeth when they see old George Wichelow going out and making speeches in the back of the truck and in marketplaces and so forth. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

(–1958) British stage magician who was a Dianeticist and Scientologist during the 1950s.

a Scientologist in England in the mid-1950s. George Wichelow is one of them and Peggy Conway is the other one. -Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

a Scientologist in England in the mid-1950s. George Wichelow is one of them and Peggy Conway is the other one.

a Scientologist in England in the mid-1950s.

Wichita Foundation reference to the Hubbard Dianetics Foundation, located in Wichita, Kansas in 1951 and 1952.

the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation in Wichita, Kansas, USA. This was one of the first organizations of Dianetics, first located in Elizabeth, New Jersey and later reincorporated in Wichita, Kansas.

Wickenburg a town in central Arizona, USA, located about fifty-five miles (88 km) northwest of Phoenix (Arizona's capital city).

wictims n. a humorous pronunciation of the term victims.

wide-open case the case who recalls with vivid perception things that never happened. This is called, sarcastically, the wide-open case. (Chapter 5, #12)

a sarcastic term for the case who recalls with vivid perception things that never happened.

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the case who recalls with vivid perception things that never happened. This is called, sarcastically, the wide-open case.

widow maker	<p>a pneumatic drill of the kind used to tear up pavement. Construction companies call them this because of the mortality rate of workers assigned to them on construction projects. It requires a lot of leaning on these great, big ``widow maker" pneumatic drills and blasting powder and it's a very violent activity. ⚡Study and Education (13 Aug. 64)</p> <p>a pneumatic drill of the kind used to tear up pavement. Construction companies call them this because of the mortality rate of workers assigned to them on construction projects.</p>
widow-making	<p>killing or potentially killing a man. And I will go in like a small ... or a very large pavement- breaker, one of these widow-making drills they use to bust up concrete, you know? -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)</p> <p>killing or potentially killing a man.</p>
wig, flip one's	<p>show an extreme response; specifically to become violently angry, lose one's sanity or burst out laughing.</p>
wild (or far) blue yonder	<p>a far away or distant location. Wild is a modifier meaning an uninhabited or uncultivated area, blue refers to the sky and yonder is the far and trackless distance (often preceded by a modifier—in this case blue). The phrase wild blue yonder, comes from the official song of the</p>
wild as a March hare	<p>see MARCH HARE, WILD AS A.</p>
wild blue nowhere	<p>a coined variation of wild blue yonder.</p> <p>a variation of wild blue yonder, the far and trackless distance. Taken from a song of the United States Army Air Corps, “Off we go into the wild blue yonder, climbing high into the sun.” Used figuratively in this lecture.</p>
wild shot	<p>a coined variation of the phrase a long shot, meaning, a wild guess or venture; an attempt at an undertaking that has a slim chance of success. The origin of a long shot is unknown, but the phrase alludes to the action of shooting a gun at a target from a long distance; the chances of succeeding are reduced the further away one is.</p>
wilder than scat	<p>see SCAT, WILDER THAN.</p>

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wild-goose chase	any search, pursuit or endeavor regarded as being as futile as trying to catch a wild goose by chasing it.
Will and the Idea, The	<p>referring to Schopenhauer's most important work, <i>The World as Will and Idea</i>, written in 1818. In this work, he maintained that the desires and drives of men are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live. See also Schopenhauer in this glossary. Some of the ideas which he had are very fine ideas—<i>The Will and the Idea</i>.</p> <p>a reference to <i>The World as Will and Idea</i>, the main work of German philosopher, Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), which outlined his philosophy of extreme pessimism. Published in 1819, and written in four volumes, it states that the drives and desires of man are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live. Since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life is a continual suffering and only by suppressing the desire to reproduce can suffering be diminished. Schopenhauer believed that pain was positive and pleasure was merely an absence of or respite from pain and the only hope was to destroy the will to live.</p> <p>a book by Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher. In this work, Schopenhauer maintained that the desires and drives of men, as well as the forces of nature, are manifestations of a single will, specifically the will to live, which is the essence of the world. Since operation of the will means constant striving without satisfaction, life consists of suffering. Only by controlling the will through the intellect, by suppressing the desire to reproduce, can suffering be diminished.</p> <p>reference to <i>The World as Will and Idea</i> (1819), the principal work of Arthur Schopenhauer (1788 - 1860), German philosopher. The first and third books are concerned with the world as idea, while the second and fourth are concerned with the world as will. See also Schopenhauer in this glossary.</p> <p>referring to Schopenhauer's most important work, <i>The World as Will and Idea</i>, written in 1818. See also Schopenhauer in this glossary.</p>
will do my best	To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law. To help other people at all times. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight. ll
William and Mary	a co-educational, state-supported university in Williamsburg, Virginia, USA. It was founded in 1693 by King William III

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(1650–1702) and Queen Mary II (1662–1694) of England for the purpose of developing clergymen and civil servants for the British colonies in America. It is the second oldest educational institution in the country and in 1779 became the first American college to offer training in the field of law. In more recent times the college offers studies in arts and sciences, business administration, law and marine science.

Williams	<p>the name of a Central Organization staff member in Australia at the time of the lecture. Im sure it was also done there, because Williams didn't vary the pattern. -Sec Check Questions, Mutual Rudiments (20 June 61)</p> <p>a Scientology staff member at the time of the lecture; a former student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course.</p> <p>the name of a Central Organization staff member in Australia at the time of the lecture.</p>
Williams College	<p>a private college founded in the late 1700s in Williamstown, Massachusetts, USA. The college teaches a variety of subjects, including the humanities, sciences and social sciences and in total offers courses in more than thirty major fields. It also maintains a college library holding in excess of 700,000 volumes and a Museum of Art containing around 10,000 pieces.</p>
Williams, Peter	<p>a staff member from Australia and student on the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course during the early portion of these lectures.</p>
williwaws	<p>sudden, violent, cold winds blowing down from the mountain passes toward the coast in far northern or southern regions. Williwaw is an Australian term for whirlwind.</p>
Willkie, Wendell	<p>(1892–1944) American lawyer, executive and politician. Willkie started his career as a lawyer and moved into politics in 1940 as the Republican nominee for President. Defeated by Franklin Roosevelt, he supported the President after the United States entered World War II (1939– 1945) and, in 1942, toured England, the Middle East, the Soviet Union and China as Roosevelt's personal emissary. Willkie's book, One World, written after his tour, contained a strong appeal for cooperation among nations. The views expressed in the book and his support of Roosevelt cost Willkie the support of the Republican Party and he did not receive their 1944 presidential nomination. Soon thereafter his health began to fail and he died a few months later.</p> <p>(1892 - 1944) American politician. In 1942 he toured England,</p>

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the Middle East, the Soviet Union and China. He then wrote *One World* (1943), the story of his trip which was a powerful argument against isolationism and an appeal for postwar cooperation among nations.

(1892 - 1944) American politician, lawyer and business executive. In 1940 he ran for president of the United States and although he lost to Franklin D. Roosevelt, he polled over 22 million votes. Willkie favored removing controls and changing the tax system to encourage business expansion which was in opposition to President Roosevelt's domestic programs. He supported the president's foreign policy though, and in 1942 he toured England, the Middle East, the Soviet Union and China as a personal emissary of the president. He then wrote *One World* (1943), the story of his trip, which was a powerful argument against isolationism and an appeal for postwar cooperation among nations. These views caused the Republican party to withdraw support of his renomination in 1944. Shortly thereafter his health began to fail and he died several months later. See also *One World* in this glossary.

Willow Run

the location of a Ford Motor Company plant in southeastern Michigan at the time of this lecture. The plant produced automobiles and farm machinery and during World War II it produced bombers.

willy-nilly

whether one wishes it or not; willingly or unwillingly. We have achieved the technology and what we call the TRs which are the drills which means training drills –necessary to free up somebody and bring him into present time willy-nilly and let him operate totally in present time in life as well as just auditing. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

willy-nilly

in a disorganized or unplanned manner.

whether one wishes it or not; willingly or unwillingly. And that is a direct violation of it, so income tax willy-nilly will make a country grow smaller.

whether one wishes it or not; willingly or unwillingly.

that is or happens whether one wishes it or not.

Willys-Overland

an American automobile manufacturing company founded in the early 1900s by John North Willys (1873–1935). The company grew to become a leading auto maker, at one point being the second largest in the world, and produced the well-known Willys

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Jeep during and after World War II (1939– 1945).

Wilson, Harry Leon (1867–1939) American author and playwright, best known for the novels *Ruggles of Red Gap* (1915), and *Merton of the Movies* (1922). Among later books were *Oh, Doctor!* (1923) and *Two Black Sheep* (1931). He also wrote a series of plays in collaboration with another American novelist and playwright, Booth Tarkington (1869–1946).

(1867 - 1939) American novelist and playwright. He is best known for the novels *Ruggles of Red Gap* (1915) and *Merton of the Movies* (1922) about a small-town clerk who finally makes it to Hollywood. See also *Ruggles of Red Gap* in this glossary.

Wilson, Mr. Harold Wilson, British prime minister from 1964 to 1970 and from 1974 to 1976. Wilson was an economist for the British government during World War II. After the war, he began a political career, eventually rising to the position of prime minister in 1964. Due to inflation, labor strikes and low industrial production, Britain's economic situation was quite poor. Wilson sought to revert the economy by increasing taxes and limiting the demands of the trade unions, but inflation continued to rise, and in 1976, Wilson resigned as prime minister.

Harold Wilson (1916-) prime minister of England, 1964-1970 and 1974-1976. Now, the proper thing to do, according to Mr. Wilson, a thetan that wandered in from someplace—.

Harold Wilson (1916 -), British Labor party leader, active 1963 - 1976; prime minister of England, 1964 - 1970 and 1974 - 1976. His policies achieved few results and he eventually resigned from office in 1976.

Harold Wilson (1916 -) prime minister of England, 1964 - 1970 and 1974 - 1976.

Harold Wilson, prime minister of England, 1964 - 70 and 1974 - 76.

Wilson, Woodrow (1856@1924) political leader and educator who was elected president of the US in 1912. He wrote numerous books and papers on history and politics, including the five-volume *A History of the American People*. I was taking American history and I simply got hold of every textbook I could find on the subject of American history and read them all, including Woodrow Wilson's five-volume *History of the United States*.
≡Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

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(1856--1924) political leader and educator who was elected president of the US in 1912. He wrote numerous books and papers on history and politics, including the five-volume A History of the American People. I was taking American history and I simply got hold of every textbook I could find on the subject of American history and read them all, including Woodrow Wilson's five-volume History of the United States, you see?

(1856@1924) political leader and educator who was elected president in 1912. He wrote numerous books and papers on history and politics, including A History of the American People, which was published in five volumes in 1902. I was taking American History and I simply got hold of every textbook I could find on the subject of American History and read them all, including Woodrow Wilson's five-volume History of the United States, you see? ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

(1856 - 1924) political leader and educator who was elected president in 1912. He wrote numerous books and papers on history and politics, including A History of the American People, which was published in five volumes in 1902.

win

the accomplishment of any desired improvement. Examples of wins would be a person increasing his ability to communicate, experiencing an increased feeling of well-being or gaining more certainty about some area of his life. In Training Routines, when a student has reached the point where he can do a drill and his skill and ability to do it is stable, it is called a major stable win—a significant, lasting gain. See also Training Routines in this glossary.

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gain or realization. Also, intending to do something and doing it or intending not to do something and not doing it. For example, if one intends to be able to communicate better with his boss and does so, that is a win. Or if one intends to no longer be shy around girls and accomplishes that, it is a win.

the accomplishment of any desired improvement. Examples of wins would be a person increasing his ability to communicate, experiencing an increased feeling of wellbeing or gaining more certainty about some area of his life.

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the accomplishment of any desired improvement. Examples of wins would be a person increasing his ability to communicate, experiencing an increased feeling of well-being or gaining more certainty about some area of his life.

winch

a hoisting or hauling machine consisting of a horizontal drum around which a rope passes and a crank by which it is turned.

a small vertical drum around which a rope or line is passed in order to make it easier to pull that rope.

a small vertical drum around which a rope or line is passed in order to make it easier to pull the rope.

Winchell, Walter

(1897@1972) American syndicated newspaper columnist and radio commentator. Walter Winchell, in his column in the New York Times, wrote . . . [Golden Era logo]^R (c) 1993 L. Ron Hubbard Library. All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the permission of the copyright owner. Dianetics, golden era productions and the Golden Era Productions Symbol are trademarks and service marks owned by Religious Technology Center and are used with its permission. Printed in the United States of America. Published in the United

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States of America by Golden Era Productions^R 6331 Hollywood Blvd. Suite 1305 Los Angeles, CA 90028-6313 Glossary

(1897 - 1972) syndicated newspaper columnist and radio commentator.

wind	see which way the wind is blowing to find out what the situation is before you do something or make a decision. any influential force or trend.
wind (someone) up	cause (someone) to end up.
wind devil	n. a made-up word.
wind tunnel	a tunnel through which air is forced at controllable speeds in order to study the effects it creates on aircraft, missiles, etc.
window	an opening, period of time, etc., for access.
window, fly out the	are wrecked and futile. Just as your words fly out the window, at least have the grace to realize that YOU are adding something into the communication cycle, if this then bears bad fruit. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63)
window, goes out the	(informal) goes out of effect; becomes abandoned. And when it goes out the window, you very often are sitting there with your eyes popped-you don't know quite what to do. -Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63) (informal) goes out of effect; becomes abandoned.
window, going out the	(informal) going out of effect; becoming abandoned. (informal) going out of effect; being abandoned.
window, throw (boot, kick, go, etc.) out the	1. to toss out, discard or abandon; to no longer take something into account; go out of effect. This phrase alludes to hurling unwanted items out of a window. 2. to become discarded, neglected, worthless, wasted, etc. 3. a coined variation of go through the roof, meaning to rise up to or beyond acceptable limits, said especially in regards to prices; to hit extreme heights. It can also be used to mean to increase beyond expectations. Roof is used here figuratively to mean the highest point of something.
windrows	heaps.

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	rows, as of leaves or snow, heaped up by the wind. Used figuratively in the lecture.
winds up	(informal) arrives in a place or situation as a result of a given course of action.
winds, to the four	see FOUR WINDS, SCATTER TO THE.
Windscale	<p>the former name of a nuclear power plant in Cumberland, England, that on October 8, 1957, was the scene of a serious fire that burned for sixteen hours before it was put out. The disaster spread large amounts of radiation over 200 square miles around the plant, and for some months, milk and other foodstuff in this area had to be destroyed as a result of contamination. A number of fatalities caused by long-term exposure to radiation were also later admitted and the name of the plant was changed.</p> <p>the name and location of a nuclear plant (now called Sellafield) in England, 300 miles northwest of London, where in 1957 a uranium fuel element burst, causing a uranium fire and a major release of radiation into the atmosphere. Fallout from the accident was measured in Ireland, London, Mol (Belgium) and Frankfurt.</p>
windshield	a transparent screen, as of glass, in front of an automobile, etc., to protect the riders from wind, etc.
windy	full of talk or verbiage (an excess of words beyond those needed to express concisely what is meant); talkative; long-winded.
wing	an administrative and tactical unit of the US Air Force consisting of two or more groups, a headquarters and various support units. See also group in this glossary.
wing of the bridge	an observation area on either side of the bridge which permits an unobstructed view to the side and behind the ship. See also bridge in this glossary.
wing, under the	under the protection, care or patronage.
Wingate Enterprises	a company that manufactured E-Meters in Tucson, Arizona, USA, in the late 1950s and early 1960s.
wingding	<p>a fit of anger; a rage. © 2000 Church of Scientology International All Rights Reserved Scientology, the Scientology Cross and the Scientology Symbol are trademarks and service marks owned by Religious Technology Center and are used with its permission.</p> <p>a fit of anger; a rage. ...screaming and hollering and having an</p>

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awful tantrum. Oh, he was just having a wingding. Glossary

a violent fit of anger, frustration or nervousness; a loud emotional outburst.

(slang) a fit, especially an epileptic fit. Used figuratively in the lecture.

(slang) an event, action, party, etc., that is very unrestrained.

(slang) something very striking, exciting, etc., of its kind.

(US slang) a fit or spasm.

(US slang) a party or celebration, especially a lavish or noisy one.

(US slang) something extraordinary.

wingdings

a made-up name.

winged-foot heels

a reference to Mercury, the Roman god of science and commerce, travelers and thieves. Mercury is said to have had many roles, but was primarily known as the messenger of the gods and the one who led departed souls to the underworld. He is represented as a young man with a winged hat and winged sandals.

winged sandals. An allusion to Mercury, the god represented as a young man with winged hat and winged sandals. He was the god of science and commerce, the patron of travelers and also of rogues, vagabonds and thieves. Hence, the name of the god is used to denote both a messenger and a thief. 'Aren't there an old pair of winged-foot heels showing out of this rubble here someplace?' -Directing Attention (14 Feb. 62)

winged sandals. An allusion to Mercury, the god represented as a young man with winged hat and winged sandals. He was the god of science and commerce, the patron of travelers and also of rogues, vagabonds and thieves. Hence, the name of the god is used to denote both a messenger and a thief.

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wings

the sides of a theater stage out of sight of the audience. It ran

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down to the most mechanical things you ever heard of Have him called from the wings occasionally. ¶Education (25 Oct. 56)

Wings of Man, The	a reference to a motto used by a former well-known American airmail and passenger company known as Eastern.
wings of, on the	being carried swiftly along by; an expression attributed to inanimate or abstract things represented as flying.
Winnie	<p>a reference to Sir Winston Churchill (1874–1965) British soldier, author and statesman who became prime minister in 1940 during World War II (1939– 1945) and again in 1951, a position he held until 1955 when he retired from politics at the age of 81.</p> <p>Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965), prime minister of England 1940 - 1945.</p>
Winnigee	a made-up name for a factory.
winning valences	the valences of greatest determinism. In the case of a woman beaten by her husband, the engram contains just two valences. Who won? The husband. Therefore it is the husband who will be dramatized. See also valence in this glossary.
wins	gains or realizations. A win is also intending to do something and doing it or intending not to do something and not doing it. For example, if one intends to be able to communicate better with his boss and does so, that is a win. Or if one intends to no longer be shy around girls and accomplishes that, it is a win.
Winter Garden	a room on the ground floor of Saint Hill Manor which had skylights in it.
Winter, Joe	<p>a doctor and squirrel (a person who alters Dianetics or Scientology or indulges in offbeat practices) who was involved in Dianetics in the early 1950s. But as poor old Joe Winter who went this route once said, ``What wonderful six-foot rearview mirrors we have with a little, tiny peephole in front." îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a doctor and squirrel (a person who alters Dianetics or Scientology or indulges in offbeat practices) who was involved in Dianetics in the early 1950s. But as poor old Joe Winter who went this route once said, ``What wonderful six-foot rearview mirrors we have with a little, tiny peephole in front." ¢ Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>a doctor and squirrel (a person who alters Dianetics or</p>

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Scientology or indulges in offbeat practices) who was involved in Dianetics in the early 1950s.

a doctor and squirrel who was involved in Dianetics in the early 1950s, and was a no-case-gain case.

a doctor and squirrel who was involved in Dianetics in the early 1950s.

wintry winds and fangs of ingratitude a reference to lines from the Shakespearean play *As You Like It* (written around 1599), which reads in part

wiped out (informal) murdered; killed. Dr. Wart “Besides, all of the witches were wiped out and we got no court fees anymore.”

destroyed completely; demolished.

killed off.

removed; erased.

wipeout (slang) fall, failure.

wiping out removing; erasing.

wire get your wires crossed to become confused about what someone is saying because you think they are talking about something else.

right down to the wire (informal) with very little time left before something must be finished or completed. [ex - Proofreading the document took us right down to the wire, and we almost did not get it printed in time.]

the telegraphic system.

wireless a wireless telegraph or telephone, a device for sending messages by radio-transmitted signals.

wirk-wuks a made-up word.

wise (someone or something) up (slang) make (someone or something) become aware or enlightened.

wise men and the elephant a reference to “The Blind Men and the Elephant,” a fable in which six blind men went to observe an elephant to learn what it was. Each man in his turn approached the elephant and as he could not see it, each

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a reference to an old story about four wise men who had never seen an elephant before but only felt over one with blindfolds on. Never having seen an elephant, their very learned and wise sounding descriptions of the nature of an elephant were quite outrageous. The ancient example of the wise men and the elephant is a very poor example compared to an auditor attempting to audit a pc when the auditor has no familiarity with the mind. -Principles of Auditing (5 Sept. 61)

a reference to an old story about four wise men who had never seen an elephant before but only felt over one with blindfolds on. Never having seen an elephant, their very learned and wise sounding descriptions of the nature of an elephant were quite outrageous.

wise to, getting	(slang) becoming aware of the true facts about (someone or something).
wise, in this	in this way or manner.
wiseacre	a person who acts as though he were much wiser than he really is.
wish off (on)	to impose or inflict something unwanted (and often negative) onto another by wish or desire; to force something undesirable on another sometimes unjustifiably or underhandedly.
wished it off on (someone)	imposed (something burdensome or unpleasant) on (someone).
wishy-washy	lacking in decisiveness; without strength or character; irresolute.
wit da loot	(slang and dialect) with the loot (money).
witch herbs	n. a reference to the various herbs used by so-called witches in ancient times for creating charms, spells and medicines.
witch pit	n. a reference to a cauldron used by witches to create magical concoctions. Witch pit is also used in reference to any place or situation that is evil, miserable or marked by suffering and torment.
witch-doctoring	practicing as a witch doctor (a man who, in some primitive societies, attempts to cure sickness and to exorcise, or expel, evil spirits by the use of magic)
Witchdoctorville	a made-up name for a town. In other words, if you, an auditor, can heal and Jugblug the big, bad man from Witchdoctorville, with all of his sterling knives and his sterilized nurses—excuse

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me, that's a mental slip— and he can't do anything about it, why then it's yours, isn't it? — Campaign to Handle Psychosomatic Ills (28 July 64)

a made-up name for a town.

Witco Chemical one of the world's largest manufacturers of specialty chemicals. Witco began as a distribution company with its largest market in carbon black and various other coloring agents needed by Chicago's printing industry. Later it began manufacturing its own products but throughout the '50s, '60s and '70s Witco bought many diverse acquisitions including a detergent business. By the 1990s the company again concentrated on chemical specialties.

one of the world's largest manufacturers of specialty chemicals. It was established in the United States in 1920 as the Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Company and changed its name in 1944. Witco began as a chemical distribution concern with its largest market in a type of carbon and other coloring agents needed by Chicago's printing industry. Later it began manufacturing its own products and throughout the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s Witco purchased many diverse acquisitions including a detergent business producing products such as Active (a detergent for general use). By the 1990s the company again concentrated on chemical specialties.

with his beak. He calls all the hens together to show it to them stating “I don't mean to complain girls, I'm simply showing you what they are doing in other places.” (An ostrich egg averages 5 inches (1.25 cm) in diameter, 6 inches (1.50 cm) in length, weighs up to 3 pounds (1.35 kg), and is the world's largest egg.) The origin of this story is unknown.

with kindness or good deeds. The expression comes from the Bible “If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink; for thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee.” In other words, by doing good to a person who has offended or harmed one, the person would be made to feel remorse about what he had done.

with might and main see MIGHT AND MAIN, WITH.

withhold an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which a person is bound; an overt act that a person committed that he or she is not talking about. Any withhold comes after an overt act.

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an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which a person is bound; an overt act that a person committed that he or she is not talking about. Any withhold comes after an overt act. Glossary

something the preclear did that was an overt act, which the preclear is withholding and thus keeping secret. It is an undisclosed contrasurvival act. See also overt act in this glossary.

an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which the person is bound is called a withhold. A withhold is an overt act that a person committed that he or she is not talking about. It is something that a person believes that if revealed will endanger his self-preservation. Any withhold comes after an overt.

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an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which the person was bound. Something the preclear did that he or she is not talking about. A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt. Any withhold comes after an overt. -Lectures of 7August 1962; 1 November 1962.

an overt a person has committed but is not talking about; an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which a person was bound. Any withhold comes after an overt.

an unspoken, unannounced transgressions against a moral code by which the person was bound. A thing the person did that he or she is not talking about. A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt. Any withhold comes after an overt. See also overt act in this glossary. The worst case has the most overts and withholds on all dynamics. îResponsibility (1 Jan. 60)

an unspoken, unannounced transgressions against a moral code by which the person was bound. A thing the person did that he or she is not talking about. A withhold is always the manifestation which

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comes after an overt. Any withhold comes after an overt. See also overt act in this glossary. The worst case has the most overts and withholds on all dynamics. ➤Responsibility (1 Jan. 60)

an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code (series of agreements to which a person has agreed upon or consented, to guarantee the survival of a group) by which the person was bound. Something the preclear did that he or she is not talking about. A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt. Any withhold comes after an overt. See also overt act and preclear in this glossary. I'll repeat the auditing question. Has a withhold been missed?

an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which the person is bound. A withhold is an overt act that a person committed that he or she is not talking about. It is something that a person believes if revealed will endanger his self-preservation. Any withhold comes after an overt act.

an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which the person was bound. A thing the person did that he or she is not talking about. A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt (an act by the person or individual leading to the injury, reduction or degradation of another, others or their persons, possessions or associations. An overt act can be intentional or unintentional). Any withhold comes after an overt.

an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which the person was bound. Things the person did that he or she is not talking about. A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt. Any withhold comes after an overt. See also overt in this glossary.

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an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code

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(series of agreements to which a person has agreed upon or consented, to guarantee the survival of a group) by which the person was bound. Something the preclear did that he or she is not talking about. A withhold is always the manifestation which comes after an overt. Any withhold comes after an overt. See also overt act and preclear in this glossary.

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an overt a person has committed but is not talking about; an unspoken, unannounced transgression against a moral code by which a person was bound. Any withhold comes after an overt. See also overt in this glossary.

- within an ace of (idiom) almost but not quite; very close to; nearly.
- within an inch of its life (informal) to a point where it is very close to death. Used figuratively in this lecture to mean to a great degree or extremely.
- within an inch of one's (its, your, etc.) life literally, to a point where one is close to death; figuratively to an extreme degree. The origin of this phrase is unknown.
- without beyond the compass, limits, range or scope of.
- on the outside; outside.
- witness experience by personal observation; see with one's own eyes.
- wits around, scatter (one's) own a variation of wrap (one's) wits around something understand (something), using (one's) mental faculties or intellectual powers.
- wits around, wrapped (one's) understood (something) using (one's) mental faculties or intellectual powers. "Oh, figure-figure-figure-figure-figure-

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figure,” and until you really–til you really got your wits wrapped around this important datum, you're going on figuring yourself to death about this. –Out-Tech (21 Sept. 65)

understood (something) using (one's) mental faculties or intellectual powers.

wits wrapped around something mental powers in full exercise, mentally alert. Have you got that? If you know that well, you really got your wits wrapped around something.

Witwatersrand University a university in Johannesburg, South Africa, first started in 1896 in Kimberley, South Africa as the South African School of Mines, and moved to Johannesburg in 1904. It gained full University status as Witwatersrand University in 1922 and was named for its location in the center of the Witwatersrand (also called the Rand), the largest gold-mining district in the world.

the university located in Johannesburg, South Africa.

wives. Death can be caused in a number of ways continually breathing the hazardous minute particles which result from drilling; using it above the head, thus risking harm from falling rock; etc. Long-term exposure to the vibration of such machines can also cause excessive strain in joints, lower-back disorders and other diseases. The term widow-maker is also applied to anything such as a task or machine that is lethally dangerous to a workman.

wiziroids a made-up name.

wizzergoo a made-up word. A machine would have to have little cog wheels that wizzergoo'd with the cogwheels in order to tell you that the wizzergoo was on the other side of the wazzergoo and therefore it should take some notice. --The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)

a made-up word. A machine would have to have little cog wheels that wizzergoo'd with the cogwheels in order to tell you that the wizzergoo was on the other side of the wazzergoo and therefore it should take some notice. ⇐The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)

a made-up word.

woe great sorrow; grief; misery.

wog-bogs a made-up term.

woggaroo a made-up name.

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wogged	<p>m. a coined term used to mean upset, mad, disturbed, etc.; mixed up, confused, etc.</p> <p>a coined expression meaning in a condition of being a wog. Wog is Scientology slang for a common, ordinary, run-of-the-mill, garden-variety humanoid, by which we mean an individual that considers that he is a body and does not know that he is there as a spirit at all.</p> <p>sick, especially to (one's) stomach.</p>
wogged-in	<p>a coined expression meaning in a condition of being a wog. Wog is Scientology slang for a common, ordinary, run-of-the-mill, garden-variety humanoid, by which we mean an individual that considers that he is a body and does not know that he is there as a spirit at all. And you will ask some guy who is about three-quarters wogged-in on electronics, or something like that, "What doesn't space know about you?" and the thing will fall off the pin. - Sec Checks Withholds (10 Jan. 62)</p> <p>a coined expression meaning in a condition of being a wog. Wog is Scientology slang for a common, ordinary, run-of-the-mill, garden-variety humanoid, by which we mean an individual that considers that he is a body and does not know that he is there as a spirit at all.</p>
wog-grog	<p>(slang) a combination of wog (see above entry) and grog, short for groggy meaning dazed; semiconscious.</p>
wogs	<p>(Scientology slang) common, ordinary, run-of-the-mill, garden-variety humanoids, by which we mean individuals that consider that they are bodies and do not know that they are there as spirits at all. If you use heavy ethics on wogs, they are being invalidated from altitude.</p> <p>(Scientology slang) common, ordinary, run-of-the-mill, garden-variety humanoids, by which we mean individuals that consider that they are bodies and do not know that they are there as spirits at all.</p>
wog-wogged	<p>a made-up word. And I sat down and wog-wogged through my first two sessions of a couple of hours apiece... –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p>
woiker	<p>(dialect) worker. Now, he ordinarily is a "woiker" who is content to draw wages and not do another single, blessed thing. . . -Auditing Comm Cycles (6 Aug. 63)</p>

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(dialect) worker. So what's all this sob stuff about the poor woiker? -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)

n. a humorous variation of the word worker, as pronounced in the dialect of New York City, New York, USA. This term is sometimes used in reference to laborers as a "class" (with the idea of them supposedly being unfairly exploited).

(dialect) worker.

Woikers of the woild arise (arouse) a made-up phrase. This is possibly a reference to the closing statement made in a book by German philosopher, economist and socialist, Karl Marx (1818–1883). The book, The Communist

woke up to became alert to (a realization, possibility, etc.).

wolf a wild animal that looks like a dog, has thick fur, a pointed muzzle and a bushy tail. A wolf?

wolf packs groups of submarines operating together in hunting down and attacking enemy convoys.

wolf's tooth, clean as (slicker than) a a coined variation of the expression clean as a hound's tooth, meaning perfectly or exceptionally clean. The origin of this phrase is unknown; however, it may have originally referred to the whiteness of a hound's tooth. Clean as a hound's tooth has come to be used figuratively to mean free from corruption, dishonesty, etc.

wolves a reference to the Roman legend of twin brothers (Romulus and Remus) who were raised by a she-wolf and founded the city of Rome. During the construction of Rome, Romulus became incensed at Remus and killed him. The Romans later made Romulus into a god. Rome is named for Romulus. Even after the fall of the Roman empire (around a.d. 500) the figure of the wolf, made famous by this legend, continued on and is well known in the city today.

wolves jump out with these night bonnets ona reference to the wolf who disguised himself as a grandmother in the nursery tale, Little Red Riding Hood.

woman scorned same as hell hath no fury....

won't buy you any pie see PIE, WONT BUY YOU ANY.

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wonder drug	a drug, especially an antibiotic, notably successful in treating different diseases; a miracle drug.
wonder, gives one to	a coined phrase meaning to make one wonder, think about, etc.
wood pigeon	a European pigeon having a whitish patch on each side of the neck. Also called ringdove.
wood, knock on	a phrase spoken when one hopes that some misfortune or bad luck will be prevented, pass one by or not recur, sometimes accompanied with the striking of a wooden object. This phrase comes from the practice of rapping with one's knuckles on a wooden object (the origin of which is uncertain) to avert some impending evil or ill twist of fate, especially after one has stated something has been true up till now and it is hoped it will continue being so. This comes from the superstition that talking about good luck, or boasting, might bring bad luck. The origin of this belief is uncertain.
wooden Indian	a wooden image of an American Indian in a standing position, formerly placed in front of cigar stores as an advertisement. If ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS you're really good at projecting your think tank, you could sit there with the face of a wooden Indian and do a perfect TR 4. -ARC Breaks and the Comm Cycle (24 July 63) .f 170
wooden-Indian	acting like a wooden Indian a wooden image of an American Indian in a standing position; formerly placed in front of cigar stores as an advertisement.
wooden-Indians	acts like a wooden Indian a wooden image of an American Indian in a standing position; formerly placed in front of cigar stores as an advertisement.
woods, is there a sound in these	TREE FELL IN THE WOODS..., IF A.
woods, out of the	(colloquial) out of difficulty, danger, etc. and it got the pc out of the woods gorgeously. -The Itsa Line (20 Aug. 63) (colloquial) out of difficulty, danger, etc.
woodwork, out of the	(colloquial) out of hiding or obscurity.
woof and the warp	(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.

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woof woofs	a made-up term.
woofs	<p>n. low sounds of poor quality produced by a loud speaker. Woof comes from the word woofer, a speaker designed for the reproduction of low-pitched sounds.</p> <p>a made-up word.</p>
woolgathering	being absent-minded or daydreaming. From the practice of randomly wandering to gather tufts of wool caught on thorns and hedges.
wooling	<p>n. an obsolete term meaning a beating or severe thrashing. The origin of this term is unknown, however, wool can be used jokingly as a reference to the hair and wool is also used to mean to yank or pull on the hair (wool) of</p> <p>(slang) beating or thrashing.</p>
Woollcott, Alexander	<p>(1887-1943) American journalist and famous dramatic critic who later won renown as an essayist and broadcaster. I had another half a dozen and would -was perfectly prone at these tea parties to represent myself as Alexander Woollcott, who I didnt even look like, you know... -Union Station-R2-46 (30Aug. 55)</p> <p>(1887 - 1943) American journalist and famous dramatic critic who later won renown as an essayist and broadcaster.</p>
Woolwich Arsenal	a facility for the manufacture and storage of weapons and ammunition for the military forces of England, located in Woolwich (a town in southeast England). The arsenal was founded in 1716 and by 1805 it was called the Royal Arsenal (Royal meaning in the service of the monarch). During World War II (1939–1945) it employed about 40,000 workers but in the late twentieth century it was considerably reduced in size and much of its land was used for housing development.
Woolworth Building	<p>a skyscraper in New York City, completed in 1912 and long the world's tallest building, towering 792 feet in height. -Collier's Encyclopedia</p> <p>a sixty-story building in New York City, New York, USA, built in 1913. It was the world's largest office building at the time, and remained so for nearly twenty years. It was built by American merchant Frank Winfield Woolworth (1852–1919) following the success of his five-and-tencent Woolworth stores.</p>

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a sixty-story skyscraper built in New York City in 1913. For almost twenty years it was known as the world's tallest office building. It was built by Frank Woolworth, American merchant and founder of the five-and-ten-cent store (a store offering a wide assortment of inexpensive items for personal and household use.)

Woolworth State Building a humorous reference to the Woolworth Building.

reference to the Woolworth Building, a sixty-story skyscraper built in New York City in 1913. For almost twenty years it was known as the world's tallest office building. It was built by Frank Woolworth, American merchant and founder of the five-and-ten-cent store. See also dime store in this glossary.

word clear define, using a dictionary, any words not fully understood in the material a person is studying.

(verb) to apply Word Clearing technology (to a person or specified material).

Word Clearing that body of Scientology procedures used to locate words a person has misunderstood in subjects he has studied and get the words defined by looking them up in a dictionary.

the subject and action of clearing away the ignorance, misunderstandings and false definitions of words and barriers to their use. It consists of Scientology procedures used to locate words a person has misunderstood in subjects he has studied and get the words defined by looking them up in a dictionary. The technology of Word Clearing is contained in the Word Clearing Series HCOBs.

the subject and action of clearing away the ignorance, misunderstandings and false definitions of words and barriers to their use. It consists of Scientology procedures to locate words a person has misunderstood in subjects he has studied and define the words by looking them up in a dictionary.

Scientology procedures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies of Dianetics and Scientology or earlier subjects he has studied. ACADEMY LEVEL III LECTURE TRANSCRIPTS each one of those nulls and turn it over and get the rest of those things nulls and you've done a Listing Prepcheck. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62) list line in certain procedures for processing goals, a question asked of a pc which is then further used in processing the pc's goal. Once the pc's goal was found, the exact wording of four

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specific types of question were established. For example, if the goal was "to catch catfish," the questions would be "Who or what would want to catch catfish?" "Who or what would oppose catching catfish?" "Who or what would not oppose catching catfish?" and "Who or what would not want to catch catfish?" Each of these questions is called a list line, also called a listing line. See also listing and goal in this glossary. Well, it isn't the same meaning that you want on your list line. -Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62) List One an assessment used in R2H sessions (and general sessions of all kinds) where an ARC break had occurred or at session end. This was one of a number of assessments issued in July 1963 for use in finding bypassed charge in various auditing activities. See also R2H and by passed charge in this glossary. And today I have some good news for you, and this is the evolution of List One for R2H. -R2H Assessment (8 Aug. 63) living daylights out of, the (slang) vigorously; thoroughly. An adaptation of the expression beat the living daylights out of meaning to give a good beating to (someone). Daylights is a slang word meaning the inward

that body of Scientology procedures used to locate words a person has misunderstood in subjects he has studied and get the words defined by looking them up in a dictionary. GLOSSARY

that body of Scientology procedures used to locate words a person has misunderstood in subjects he has studied and get the words defined by looking them up in a dictionary. Glossary

the subject and action of clearing away the ignorance, misunderstandings and false definitions of words and barriers to their use. It consists of Scientology procedures to locate words a person has misunderstood in subjects he has studied and define the words by looking them up in a dictionary. 16 May 2001

(noun) the subject and action of clearing away the ignorance, misunderstandings and false definitions of words and the barriers to their use.

Scientology procedures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies of Dianetics and Scientology or other subjects he has studied. -[Departmental org board]

Scientology procedures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies of Dianetics and Scientology or other subjects he has studied. @ Div

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5=accurate Word Clearing, good org staff and auditor correction, good examination and certification . . .

that body of Scientology procedures used to locate words a person has misunderstood in subjects he has studied and get the words defined by looking them up in a dictionary.

procedures used to locate and clear up words the student has misunderstood in his studies.

Scientology procedures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies of Dianetics and Scientology or earlier subjects he has studied.

Scientology procedures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies of Dianetics and Scientology or other subjects he has studied.

word clearing Scientology proce dures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies of Dianetics and Scientology or earlier subjects he has studied worksheets the complete running record of an auditing session from beginning to end. A

Scientology proce dures used to locate and clear up words the student or preclear has misunderstood in his studies of Dianetics and Scientology or earlier subjects he has studied worksheets the complete running record of an auditing session from beginning to end. U

word of mouth communication by spoken words.

informal oral communication.

word, a new a new gospel or teaching.

words and music, by the a coined phrase used figuratively to refer to all the components of something; everything, the complete thing. This phrase alludes to the parts of a song, not only just the words but the music as well.

by rote and ritual. A wog lies by the words and music.

words in engineering. It is also 0 publication which each Scientology

work one's brain to the bone see BONE, WORK ONE'S BRAIN TO THE.

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work out	1. to think carefully about how you are going to do something and plan a good way of doing it [ex - We will have to work out how we can pay for our vacation.] 2. to think about something and manage to understand it. [ex - I was finally able to work out the difference between the Russian translation and the original English.] 3. if a problem or complicated situation works out, it gradually gets better or get solved. [ex - I was glad to hear that things worked out between Gina and Andy.] 4. if a situation works out in a particular way, it happens that way. [ex - Financially, things have worked out very well for us.]
workable	able to be worked or used or acted upon successfully.
workaday	commonplace; ordinary. It takes place in ACCs, it takes place in the workaday world. – Tone 40 on an Object (6 July 1957) commonplace; ordinary. of or befitting working days; characteristic of a workday and its occupations.
work-dog	characterized by menial, lowly work—suitable for a dog only.
worked (someone) over	studied or examined (someone) thoroughly. Oh, and on one occasion—this was after this phrenologist had worked me over a bit—decided to buy a book. –TV Demo Listing Assessment for Engram Running, Part I (26 June 63) studied or examined (someone) thoroughly.
worker ant	a wingless female ant whose reproductive organs are not well developed. They take food to the queen ant (fully developed, egg laying female), keep her body clean and guard her from enemies. They also continually move the eggs, larvae and pupae from one part of the nest to another so that the young may always have the right amounts of warmth and moisture.
workout	any strenuous exercise, work, etc.
works mechanic	a reference to a mechanic who works in an establishment or place where industrial activity is carried on, such as in a manufacturing plant.
Works Projects	a reference to the Works Progress Administration.
works, give (someone) the	(colloquial) give (someone) complete or full treatment, e.g., treatment that is very good or brings about improvement.

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works, in the	in preparation; being planned or worked on; in progress.
works, the	<p>(slang) everything; all related items or matters. . and the net result was dismantling the works. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p> <p>(slang) everything; all related items or matters. That was a marvelous example of "Look, don't think," because Id sure done a lot of figuring right there on that motorcycle, you see, and the net result was dismantling the works. -E-Meter Data Instant Reads, Part 11 (24 May 62)</p> <p>(slang) everything; all related items or matters.</p>
works, the whole ruddy	(slang) everything; all related items or matters. A variation of the whole works. See also ruddy in this glossary.
worksheets	<p>pages written by an auditor which contain the complete running record of an auditing session from beginning to end. He would have trusted me if I'd shown him the worksheets.</p> <p>complete running record of an auditing session from beginning to end, as kept by the auditor. DEFINITIONS FOR TAPE 1 JAN. 61, SCIENTOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS</p> <p>complete running record of an auditing session from beginning to end, as kept by the auditor.</p>
world	the Michael Jacksons/Paul Smiths etc. of this world (spoken) used when making a general comment about a particular kind of person [ex - The Frank Clarkes of this world are only interested in furthering their own careers.]
World Federation of Mental Health	<p>an international organization of psychiatrists. Its members include the National Associations of Mental Health, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association. A member of the World Federation of Mental Health sits on every major "Advisory Council" of the US government, to name one government.</p> <p>an international organization of psychiatrists. Its members include the National Associations of Mental Health, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association. A member of the World Federation of Mental Health sits on every major "Advisory Council" of the US government, to name one government.</p>

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- world is one's oyster, the the world is the place to extract opportunity or profit, as a pearl can be extracted from an oyster. The phrase may have been coined by English poet and playwright William Shakespeare (1564–1616) in the play *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. A character in the play asks an associate for a loan
- World War II the war (1939@1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.).
- the war (1939@1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.). Now, the *Primer of Navigation* by Mixter was the elementary textbook which kept the officers who stayed off the rocks off the rocks in World War II. ⇐Study and Intention (18 Aug. 66)
- the war (1939@1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.). What I'm giving you actually, is naval recognition training, World War II. –Meter Training (12 July 62)
- the war (1939-1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.). I realized before the war was very old that-World War II-veterans always have a tendency to speak about the war, you know, and they might really be speaking about the Spanish-American or something but it happened to be the war they were in, whichever war that is, you see. -Rugged Individualism (30 Aug. 55)
- the war (1939 - 1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.).
- a war fought from 1939 to 1945 between Germany, Italy and Japan versus France, Britain and later the US and Soviet Union. The US entered the war in 1941, when the Japanese suddenly attacked the American naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.
- a war fought from 1939 to 1945, in which Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States and other allies defeated Germany, Italy and Japan.
- the war (1939 - 1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) The war in the Pacific ended in September 1945, after

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the United States dropped Atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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World War II (1939–1945) the “Victory Model” pistol, a gun produced by the American handgun manufacturer, Smith & Wesson Revolver Company; or the Star Model “A,” a gun produced by the Spanish gun manufacturer, Gabilondo.

World War One (I) the war (1914–1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.). The way you run an organization that is going to expand requires nerve, something like a World War One fighter pilot. ORGANIZATIONAL SERIES GLOSSARY Volume I

the war (1914 - 1918) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, the US, Italy, Japan, etc.) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.).

world, out of this (slang) remarkable.

(slang) unworldly, remarkable.

World's Betterment Association for Emaciated Cats a made-up name for an organization.

worm gears gears with teeth designed to mesh with the thread of worms (short, rotating screws).

worm's-eye view figuratively, an understanding of a problem or situation that is based on actual knowledge of the people, details, factors, etc., involved; a revealing or detailed perspective of some subject. Eye view means “a view” and is a term usually used with a possessive noun (such as worm's, bird's, child's or parent's) to denote what is seen from the viewpoint of the person or thing specified. Worm's-eye view originated in the early 1900s and refers to the

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viewpoint of a worm; literally, a view that is at ground level or on the underside of something, thus a close up look.

worried as Punch see PUNCH, PLEASED (WORRIED, PROUD, FRIENDLY, ALIVE, ETC.) AS.

worse off less favorable as a condition or situation.

worth two nickels and a collar button(slang) a variation of worth a nickel, meaning at all; in the least degree. And people who are a bit potty, psycho, who are skidding their wheels mentally and other technical terms, don't group audit worth two nickels and a collar button.

wot not a coined term meaning to not be aware of, have no knowledge of. Wot is a form of the verb to wit, an older English word meaning to know.

(archaic) know not.

know not.

wot-not a coined term meaning ``not know." The word wot is an archaic word for know. And that is so rarefied that when I first heard those boys talking and so forth, I wot-notted anything they were saying, you know? ⇐Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

a coined word meaning to not be aware of, not have knowledge of. ``Wot" is a form of the verb ``to wit" (an older English word meaning ``to know"), used with ``he" and ``I" as in ``he wot" or ``I wot." And that is so rarefied that when I first heard those boys talking, and so forth, I wot-notted anything they were saying, you know?

wots not (archaic) knows not.

knows not.

wots not of knows not of. See also wot-not in this glossary. His idea of treatment is based on the common denominator, as far as he's concerned, that men are animals that rose spontaneously from a sea of ammonia and he wots not of and all thinking is done by the brain, and so forth.

would be one which brought The purpose of the OT Committee

would do such a thing he responded "The Sabbath was made for man, and

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wound up	<p>brought or came to an end; concluded. But in that particular session, see, they could have - as far as I was concerned - could have wound up at the end of the session feeling like hell; and they would have been better off, because we were now up along the line to do our next step and get closer to clearing this guy. -Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)</p> <p>brought or came to an end; concluded.</p> <p>prepared, as to deliver a blow. Used figuratively. The term comes from the sport of baseball, where it refers to the motions of a pitcher preparing to pitch the ball. But the auditor wound up on the guy and told him that wasn't it and it was no good or something.</p> <p>tense or nervous; excited. Used figuratively in this lecture.</p>
wound-up	entangled or involved.
wowie	(slang) causing an exclamation of surprise, pleasure, pain, etc.
wowsy	<p>m. a coined variation of woozy, meaning confused or muddled; also, dizzy, faint, etc.</p> <p>a coined term from wow (an exclamation of surprise, pleasure, pain, etc.), and -sy (a humorous suffix forming nouns or adjectives.) Used in this lecture to mean good or great.</p>
WPXYZ	<p>a reference to the numerous bureaus and agencies established by the United States government during the Great Depression (that period of economic crisis and lowered business activity occurring in the United States from 1929 through most of the 1930s). Formed to counter the effects of the depression, so many organizations were created they were commonly referred to by their initials and collectively as the alphabetical agencies.</p>
wrack-around	<p>a coined term meaning a motion with no fixed direction; a random movement.</p> <p>excited movement or motion. I don't get much of a wrack-around here on it. - TV Demo Prepchecking, Part I (2 May 62)</p> <p>excited movement or motion.</p>
wrangle	<p>an angry, noisy dispute or quarrel.</p> <p>quarrel angrily and noisily.</p>

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wrap one's wits around see WITS AROUND, WRAP ONE'S (HIS, YOURS, ETC.).

wrap up (colloquial) come to an end; become final; conclude; settle.

wrap your wits around encompass with your understanding. If you can wrap your wits around that, why, you got it made. fGLOSSARY [A TALK ON A BASIC QUAL. (5 SEPT 71)] To assist in your understanding of this lecture, hard-to-find terms and other words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. An example of usage from the lecture is included at the end of each definition. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the lecture; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary.

encompass with your understanding. If you can wrap your wits around that, why, you got it made. TR-9 AUDITOR'S CODE FILM GLOSSARY To assist in your understanding of this film, words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the film; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary. Further Scientology terms which are unfamiliar to you can be looked up in either the Dianetics and Scientology Technical Dictionary or Modern Management Technology Defined. The context from the film is included at the end of each definition for reference.

(slang) encompass with your understanding. Try to wrap your wits around it.

encompass with your understanding. If you can wrap your wits around that, why, you got it made. Glossary

encompass with your understanding.

(slang) encompass with your understanding.

wrapped (one's) wits about understood, using (one's) mental faculties or intellectual powers.

wrapped up involved or implicated in. And that's because they're wrapped up in a lie! -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

(colloquial) brought to an end; made final; concluded. Contrary to what I've been saying, a new datum has just emerged and research is very far from wrapped up.

(slang) completed; finished. The Buddhist, you know, never got

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this one wrapped up. îWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(slang) completed; finished. The Buddhist, you know, never got this one wrapped up. ʒWhy People Don't Like You (2 Jan. 60)

(colloquial) brought to an end; made final; concluded.

involved or implicated in.

(slang) completed; finished.

wrapped up in devoted to; absorbed or engrossed in (work, etc.).

wraps secrecy; censorship; concealment. But Ireland has such good comm lines to anybody that's an enemy of England that anything known in Ireland, that it was known would invalidate putting it under security wraps anyplace else. –How We Have Addressed the Problem of the Mind (4 July 1957)

secrecy; censorship; concealment.

wraps up (colloquial) brings to an end; makes final; concludes; settles.

wraps, keep under not allow to act or speak freely.

wraps, under secret or concealed. There's some things going on; there's some planning; there are things going to happen someplace, and one has to keep that under wraps and something else under wraps. - Individuation (25 Nov. 59)

secret or concealed. There's some things going on; there's some planning; there's things going to happen someplace, and one has to keep that under wraps and something else under wraps. Scientology, Dianetics, HCO, LRH, E-Meter, the Scientology Symbol and the L. Ron Hubbard Signature are trademarks and service marks owned by Religious Technology Center and are used with its permission. Scientologist is a collective membership mark designating members of the affiliated churches and missions of Scientology. Edited DG Updated JM UD chk DD 23.8.99 PR DD/VCA 24.8.99 Edited DG 27.8.99 Updated TO 29.8.99 Spell chk TO 29.8.99 UD chk VCA Edited DG 1.9.99 UD & spl chk TO 1.9.99 UD chk MY 1.9.99 PR MY/NF + DD Verif MY/VCA 2.9.99 Edited DG 2.9.99 UD & spl chk TO 2.9.99 UD chk VCA 2.9.99 UD & spl chk TO 2.9.99 TRADEMARK OWNERSHIP NOTICE ADDED TO LAST PAGE DG 21.9.99 TM NOTICE PRed TO/DG 21.9.99 GLOSSARY To assist in your understanding of this lecture, hard-to-find terms and other words

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secret or concealed. There's some things going on; there's some planning; there's things going to happen someplace, and one has to keep that under wraps and something else under wraps. Scientology, Dianetics, HCO, LRH, E-Meter, the Scientology Symbol and the L. Ron Hubbard Signature are trademarks and service marks owned by Religious Technology Center and are used with its permission. Scientologist is a collective membership mark designating members of the affiliated churches and missions of Scientology. Glossary

secret or concealed. There's some things going on; there's some planning; there's things going to happen someplace, and one has to keep that under wraps and something else under wraps. Scientology, Dianetics, HCO, LRH, E-Meter, the Scientology Symbol and the L. Ron Hubbard Signature are trademarks and service marks owned by Religious Technology Center and are used with its permission. Scientologist is a collective membership mark designating members of the affiliated churches and missions of Scientology.

secret or concealed.

wrassling	(dialect) wrestling.
wreaths	garlands laid upon a grave or hung on a door, window, etc.
wrested	(figurative) obtained by extortion, persistence or persuasion.
Wright brothers	referring to Orville (1871@1948) and his brother Wilbur (1867@1912) Wright, U.S. airplane inventors.
Wright Whirlwind engine	a type of airplane engine designed by American aeronautical engineer, Charles Lanier Lawrance (1882–1950). The air-cooled engine, was developed between 1914 and the 1920s and was later named the “Wright Whirlwind” by the Curtiss-Wright Company (established in 1929, when Wright merged with Curtiss Aircraft).
	a type of airplane engine made by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

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Wrights	<p>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. And he was the second man in the world beyond the Wrights to fly. ⇧Studying Introduction (18 June 64)</p> <p>the brothers Orville Wright (1871--1948) and Wilbur Wright (1867--1912), American aircraft pioneers. Owning a bicycle-repair shop in Dayton, Ohio, they were attracted to aviation in 1896. 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 American Wright Company in 1909. His name was Young and he was the second man in the world beyond the Wrights to fly.</p> <p>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.</p>
Wrightus, Harold Bell	<p>a reference to Harold Bell Wright.</p> <p>a humorous reference to Howard Bell Wright (1872 - 1944), popular American novelist. His books and sentimental stories had a moral purpose and were widely read because of their appealing plots and characters.</p>
Wrigley's	<p>a trademark for Wrigley's Chewing Gum, a brand of chewing gum produced by the American William Wrigley Jr. Company. The gum was named after American businessman William Wrigley, Jr. (1861–1932) who, while selling baking powder offered two packs of gum with each can. Encouraged by the response he turned his sole efforts to selling chewing gum, creating several different flavors including spearmint and double mint.</p>

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- wringer a device with two rollers close together between which wet clothes are run to squeeze out the water.
- write one's own ticket see TICKET, WRITE ONE'S OWN.
- Writer's Digest a monthly American magazine published since 1920 that provides information, "how-to" instruction, and encouragement for those who enjoy writing. The magazine includes advice from well-known, best-selling authors, tips for improving manuscripts and where and how to sell one's fiction, nonfiction, poetry, etc.
- wrong don't get/take me wrong (spoken) used when you are afraid someone may understand your remarks wrongly or be offended by them. [ex - Don't get me wrong—I like Jenny.]
- you can't go wrong (with something) (spoken) used to say that a particular object will always be suitable, satisfactory or work well. [ex - I'm not sure what I should wear to the event, but I guess you can't go wrong with a simple black dress, can you?]
[ex - You can't go wrong with programs based on policy!] X
- 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.
- wrong target an incorrect selection of an objective to attempt or attack. Example A firm has its premises flooded. The manager promptly insists on buying fire insurance. Example A man is beaten and robbed on the main street of a town. The police demand to know why he was there and put him in jail for a long period of investigation. Example A boy wants to be an accountant. His family forces him to join the army.
- Wrong-Way Corrigan (Wrong-Way-To-Corrigan) a reference to American aviator Douglas Corrigan (1907–1995). In 1938, Corrigan requested permission to fly from New York to Europe. When this was denied, he stated he would fly to California; however, after taking off he flew out over the Atlantic and ended up in Ireland. Afterwards he told officials that he had misread his compass (even though an experienced pilot) and, being above the clouds, had not realized that he was not headed for California. He immediately returned to the United States and despite having broken numerous rules and regulations, received a hero's welcome. A motion picture was made of the adventure and Corrigan became a celebrity.

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wrote numerous books on photography and once stated	“I believe that photographs should be simple technically and easy to look at...”
wrought iron	a kind of iron that is tough but easy to work or shape and is used in fences, grillwork, etc.
WS56	<p>a made-up number for a washing machine model. You read it with what glee, saying “Now I have the total gen on this,” and find out that it was a WS56 that the directions were for, only you've got a WD56, slight difference of total purpose.</p> <p>≡Education Point of Agreement (30 Oct. 56)</p> <p>a made-up designation for a washing machine model.</p>
wuclabugs	a made-up word.
wuk-wuks	a made-up word.
wumpa-gumps	a made-up word. You've found that the ruddy rods were on the wrong side of the wumpa-gumps, you know. –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)
Wumph, Professor	a made-up name for a professor.
Wumphgulum	<p>a made-up name of a person. “And you will find that written in the text of Mr. Wumphgulum, yes.”</p> <p>a made-up name of a person.</p>
Wumphgulum, Mr.	a made-up name for a person.
Wundt	<p>Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920), German physiologist and psychologist; the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. A fellow by the name of Wundt—the only Wundt— invented what he called “Wundtian psychology.”</p> <p>Wilhelm Wundt (1832@1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. to grow, uncut, forming a hazard or obstacle. See also golf in this glossary. Don't try to make me guilty by suddenly knocking the ball into the rough because you've lost the grip. - Comm Cycles in Auditing (25 July 63)</p> <p>Wilhelm Wundt (1832@1920), German physiologist and psychologist, originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal.</p>

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Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. See also psychology in this glossary. But in 1879 in Bavaria, Leipzig University, a fellow by the name of Wundt, must have fallen asleep in too damn many classes. --The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)
FOR CLEARING WORDS ONLY, NOT FOR TRANSLATION

Wilhelm Wundt (1832@1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. See also psychology in this glossary. But in 1879 in Bavaria, Leipzig University, a fellow by the name of Wundt, must have fallen asleep in too damn many classes. ⇐The PE Course (1 Sept. 64)

Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920), German physiologist and psychologist. ^—Pro TRs Transcript Glossary. FOR CLEARING WORDS ONLY, NOT FOR TRANSLATION

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GLOSSARY

Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920), German physiologist and psychologist; the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal.

Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. See also psychology in this glossary.

Wundt, Professor

Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. That was by Professor Wundt, a German, almost a hundred years ago.

Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920), German psychologist and physiologist (a specialist in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work);

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the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. Student “But Professor Wundt, this is the age of electricity.” [Golden Era logo]® © 1997 L. Ron Hubbard Library. All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the permission of the copyright owner. Dianetics, Scientology, E-Meter, Golden Era Productions and the Golden Era Productions Symbol are trademarks and service marks owned by Religious Technology Center and are used with its permission. Printed in the United States of America. Published in the United States of America by Golden Era Productions® 6331 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 1305 Los Angeles, CA 90028-6313 GLOSSARY E-METER READS (and E-Meter Reads Drill Film) E-METER INSTRUCTION FILMS 9 & 9A L. RON HUBBARD To assist in your understanding of these films, words which you may not be familiar with are included in this glossary. These definitions give only the meanings of the words as they are used in the films; this glossary is not meant as a substitute for a dictionary. Further Scientology terms which are unfamiliar to you can be looked up in either the Dianetics and Scientology Technical Dictionary or Modern Management Technology Defined.

Wilhelm Wundt (1832@1920), German physiologist and psychologist. He was the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal.

Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. See also psychology in this glossary.

Wundt, Wilhelm

(1832@1920) German physiologist and psychologist.

(1832-1920) German physiologist and psychologist. They haven't lived; they're a matter of changing fad every few minutes—beyond psychology, which was the work of a single man named Wundt in Leipzig, Germany in 1879, who believed that all men were animals and has convinced everybody since. -- Scientology and Effective Knowledge

(1832-1920) German physiologist and psychologist. - Scientology and Effective Knowledge

(1832 - 1920) German psychologist and physiologist (expert in

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the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. See also psychology in this glossary.

Wundtian of or having to do with the doctrine, school or theory of Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. See also psychology in this glossary.

of or having to do with Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920), German psychologist and physiologist (expert in the study of the functions of living things and the ways in which their parts and organs work); the originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal. See also psychology in this glossary.

Wurlitzer the brand name of an organ made by the Rudolf Wurlitzer Company. He was bringing to me in a new organ, a new Wurlitzer. ⇐Organizational Operation (15 July 64)

the brand name of an organ made by the Rudolf Wurlitzer Company.

wusser m. a humorous variation of the term worser which is itself a variation of the term worse. The suffix -er is used to indicate a greater degree or amount of something, such as older, faster, etc., or as used here, “more worse.”

humorous pronunciation of worse.

WW II short for World War II the war (1939 - 1945) between the Allies (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the US, etc.) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.).

X number of used to say that there are a certain number of people or things when the exact number is not important.

X Unit a division of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (at the time of the lecture), which included the theory and practical of Routine 2-12 (a process used in clearing) and auditing on rudiments and havingness. See also Clear in this glossary.

a division of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (at the time of this lecture), which included the theory and practical of Routine 2-12 (a process used in clearing) and auditing on rudiments and

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havingness.

X9	a made-up name for a continent on a planet.
X9-type planet	a made-up designation for a type of planet.
xd	psychotherapy treatment of mental disorder by any of various
Xerxes	<p>a made-up name for a planet. -Editor.</p> <p>a made-up name for a planet.</p> <p>a made-up name for a planet. Xerxes (519? - 465?b.c.) was a king of Persia (486? - 465?b.c.).</p>
Xerxes1	a reference to Xerxes I (ca. 519–465 B.C.), king of the Persian Empire from 486 B.C.. until his death. Known as Xerxes the Great, after amassing a huge force, he invaded Greece. Xerxes led his army through Greece, balked only at the mountain pass at Thermopylae, northwest of Athens, where a force of 300 Spartans held off the Persian forces for 10 days. Finally, Xerxes, aided by a traitor, found another way through the mountains and attacked the Greeks from the rear, opening the way to Athens. The Athenians abandoned the city and Xerxes burned a great number of buildings and temples. Despite his early successes, Xerxes' campaign failed, however, and he was forced to retreat to Asia Minor.
X-nu	a made-up name for a planet.
X-rays	a form of radiation similar to light but of a shorter wavelength and capable of penetrating solids; used in medicine for study, diagnosis and treatment of certain organic disorders, especially of internal structures of the body.
XY factor (group, etc.)	n. a reference to the X and Y chromosomes (the small bodies in the nucleus of cells that carry the genes that determine the traits and characteristics an organism inherits from its parents). X and Y chromosomes, so-called from their shapes, determine a person's sex - two X chromosomes together make a female and an X and Y together make a male.
xylophone	<p>a musical instrument made of wooden bars of different lengths which are arranged in a row with the longest bar at one end and the shortest bar at the other. It is played by hitting the bars with special hammers and produces a crisp, hollow sound. A xylophone? Glossary</p>

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ya	<p>(dialect) you. And he just ought to get that old stub of a pencil and that old account book and lie down and somehow or other get himself comfortable enough to say, ``Ya empties the ashes every Tuesday."</p> <p>(dialect) you. And he just ought to get that old stub of a pencil and that old account book and lie down and somehow or other get himself comfortable enough to say, "Ya empties the ashes every Tuesday."</p> <p>(dialect) you.</p>
yackle-yackle	from yack-yack, meaning to talk or chatter persistently or meaninglessly.
Yahsarabia	a made-up name for a place.
Yahweh	God a form of the Hebrew name in the Old Testament.
Yajur-Veda	one of the books of the Veda containing a collection of sacrificial formulas. See also Veda in this glossary.
yak	<p>(slang) idle talk or chatter. . . . this is a seated High School Indoc – and the coach simply carries on the most invalidative yak that he can possibly think up. –Levels of Skill (6 July 1957)</p> <p>a made-up name for a drink.</p> <p>(slang) idle talk or chatter.</p> <p>(slang) talk much or idly; chatter.</p>
Yakbung Crossroads	<p>a made-up name for a specific geographical location. -Editor.</p> <p>a made-up name for a location.</p>
Yakville	a made-up name for a place. From yak, idle talk or chatter.
Yale	<p>a university in New Haven, Connecticut. Founded in 1701, it is the third oldest institute of higher learning in the United States. You're an administrator if you've gone to Harvard or Yale, or if you've been with the firm for a long time, or if you've got a pretty wife, or if your taste in ties agrees with the managing editor's or the managing director's drawing room furniture, so that you always look nice to the old lady.</p> <p>a university in New Haven, Connecticut. Founded in 1701, it is the third oldest institute of higher learning in the United States.</p>

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	Yale University, one of the older and very large universities in the US; located in New Haven, Connecticut.
yalla	a made-up word.
yamism, candied	a humorously coined term from candied yams, yams cooked in sugar and -ism, a suffix meaning the doctrine, school or theory of.
yampere	a made-up word.
yamperes	a made-up name for a measurement of electric current.
Yank	<p>(informal) short for Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States, especially a soldier in World Wars I and II. See also World War I and war, last in this glossary. Now, the last time I had correspondence with Australians was just after the last war and they were still very resentful of all the Yanks that had been down there. ðOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(informal) short for Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States, especially a soldier in World Wars I and II. See also World War I and war, last in this glossary. Now, the last time I had correspondence with Australians was just after the last war and they were still very resentful of all the Yanks that had been down there. ðOpening Lecture (1 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(informal) short for Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States, especially a soldier in World Wars I and II. See also World War I and war, last in this glossary.</p> <p>(informal) short for Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States.</p> <p>(informal) Yankee, a native or inhabitant of the United States.</p>
yank	(colloquial) a sudden, strong pull; jerk.
Yankee Doodle	<p>an early American song with several versions of humorous verses, popular during the Revolutionary War. See also Revolutionary War in this glossary.</p> <p>a person in a popular American song by the same name, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch, and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced Yankee. Doodle meant “simpleton” in seventeenth-century English. The song was first sung during the American</p>

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Revolutionary War (1775 - 1781) by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees). The first verse is / “Yankee Doodle went to town a-riding on a pony, / Stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni.”

a popular American song, dating from the eighteenth century. The early settlers of New York were Dutch, and the Dutch name for Johnny is Janke, pronounced Yankee. Doodle meant “simpleton” in seventeenth-century English. First sung during the American Revolutionary War (1775 - 1781) by the British troops to poke fun at the strange ways of the Americans (Yankees). In the lecture it is given as an example of a simple song to play on the piano.

Yankees	natives of any of the northern states of the United States of America.
Yanks Are Coming	a reference to a line from Over There, a popular song of the early twentieth century written by American actor, playwright and producer George M. Cohan (1878–1942). The song is about American men going to Europe to fight in World War I (1914–1918). The word Yank is an abbreviation for Yankee, meaning a native of the United States of America.
yap	<p>(slang) chatter; complain. You make a goof like that, dont let him yap or get upset about it, just get in your mid ruds. - Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)</p> <p>(slang) noisy, stupid talk.</p> <p>(colloquial) noisy, stupid talk.</p> <p>(slang) a crude, noisy or contemptible person.</p> <p>(slang) chatter; complain.</p> <p>(slang) make noisy, stupid talk.</p> <p>(slang) make noisy, stupid talk; jabber.</p>
yap, open (one's)	(slang) open (one's) mouth (yap), especially to speak; speak up; say something. You know, the pc has dared open his yap, see? - Basics of Auditing (21 Aug. 62)
yapped	(slang) made noisy, stupid talk.
yapping	(slang) chattering or talking idly. You say, “Well, yeah, be sitting there, jabbering away, talking away, yapping away, cogniting

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away_._._.” –Auditing and Assessment (3 Mar. 64)

(slang) chattering or talking idly.

(slang) noisily and foolishly talking.

(slang) talking noisily, stupidly.

yappity-yap an imitation of talking. So, don't let anybody say to you, “A Clear and yappity-yappity-yappity-yappity-yappity-yap.”

an imitation of talking.

yappity-yappity-yap an imitation of talking. Glossary

yappy (slang) noisily and stupidly talkative.

yap-yap (slang) noisy, stupid talk. British are pretty rude to each other, pretty mean to each other from the standpoint of professional yap-yap and so forth. - The Auditor's Public (23 Aug. 55)

yard abbreviation for dockyard, the place for building and repairing ships.

yard, by the figuratively, in great numbers or quantity, at great length or without end. A yard is literally a linear unit of measure equal to thirty-six inches or three feet.

in great numbers. A variation of the phrase by the dozen.

in great numbers; very many at one time.

yardarm the outer portion of a yard. A yard is a large wooden or metal rod crossing the masts of a ship horizontally or diagonally, from which a sail is set. The yardarms are the end sections of the yard on either side of the ship.

yarning (informal) telling tales, especially long stories of adventure or incredible happenings.

Yarra River a river in south central Victoria, Australia. Passing through a dam, it flows for 153 miles (246 km) in a westerly direction to Melbourne where it empties into the northern part of the Port Phillip Bay.

yars humorous pronunciation of years.

ye Gods a shortened form of ye Gods and little fishes! an exclamation used

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as a mild oath or to express contempt or amused surprise.

ye resist not evil but whosoever shall smite [hit or strike] thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.”

yea indeed; truly.

Yea-and-Nay Plantagenet a reference to Richard I of England (1157–1199) (Plantagenet refers to a member of the royal house that ruled England from 1154 to 1485.) Richard, king from 1189 to 1199, was dubbed Old Yea and Nay by a knight as a comment on his deceitfulness in speech and conduct.

year izzard a reference to the very end of something. Izzard is an older English name for the last letter of the alphabet, Z. Thus if one wants to describe the action of going from the beginning to the end of an activity or a series of things, he may say, “from A to Z,” or he can say, “from A to izzard.” Follow it down to the year izzard, but don’t follow it into the R6 bank.

a reference to the very end of something. Izzard is an older English name for the last letter of the alphabet, Z. Follow it down to the year izzard, but don't follow it into the R6 bank. -Briefing of Review Auditors (14 Oct. 65)

a reference to the very end of something. Izzard is an older English name for the last letter of the alphabet, Z. Follow it down to the year izzard, but don’t follow it into the R6 bank.

yearn feel a strong desire or longing; desire earnestly.

yearns has an earnest or strong desire; longs. He yearns for games and pelf for threats to home and self – Training Drills Demonstrated (5 July 1957)

has an earnest or strong desire; longs.

yeep a coined word meaning “mouth.”

a coined word meaning mouth.

a coined word meaning mouth. Used figuratively in this lecture.

yellow dog (slang) an inferior or worthless person or thing.

yellow filter 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, it will darken

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the sky and highlight clouds when used in black-and-white photography. I=nobody has bothered to tell me why they use a yellow filter in a certain combination and in all the illustrations here sits this yellow filter. =Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

a transparent yellow sheet of glass or plastic-like material placed in front of or behind a camera lens to control the transmission of specific colors of light onto the film. Although light appears to be white, it is actually a combination of different colors. These colors can be broken down into three "main" colors--red, green and blue. When these three colors are added together, they make white light. When one of these colors is taken away, the two remaining colors combined make a different color than white. For example, red and green combined together make yellow; and red and blue combined together make magenta (a purplish color). A yellow filter looks yellow to the eye because it allows red and green light to pass through it freely which is perceived as yellow. It transmits red and green but it holds back (or absorbs) blue light. For this reason it creates certain effects when used on a camera lens. When used to take a black and white photo, for example, a yellow filter will make the sky appear darker. This is because the yellow filter is preventing the "blue" light of the sky from reaching the film. The clouds will also be more visible because the blue of the sky surrounding them is "held back" and thus the clouds stand out against the darker sky. When used to take a color photograph, the yellow filter (which holds back blue light) acts to "correct" too much blue. For example, if there is a lot of blue in what is being shot, such as when shooting a painting where blue is very prominent, a yellow filter will tone down (correct) the blue. I=nobody has bothered to tell me why they use a yellow filter in a certain combination and in all the illustrations here sits this yellow filter.

n. a transparent yellow sheet of glass or plastic-like material placed in front of or behind a camera lens to control the color of light reaching the film. Light is a combination of different colors that can be broken down into three primary colors—red, green and blue. When these colors are joined together they make white light, but when one of the colors is taken away the remaining

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 light waves of the color spectrum. It will darken the sky and highlight clouds in black-and-white film. I=nobody has bothered to tell me why they use a yellow filter in a certain

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combination and in all the illustrations here sits this yellow filter.
=Study Gradients and Nomenclature (6 Aug. 64)

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 light waves of the color spectrum. It will darken the sky and highlight clouds in black-and-white film.

Yellow Pages	the section or volume of a telephone directory, usually printed on yellow paper, containing classified listings of subscribers according to business, profession, etc.
yeoman	<p>a petty officer who does clerical and secretarial work.</p> <p>a communicator (one who keeps communication lines moving or controlled for an executive).</p> <p>(US Navy) an enlisted person whose duties are chiefly clerical.</p>
yeomen	commoners of respectable standing, serving as foot soldiers.,- Oxford English Dictionary
yep	<p>(informal) yes.</p> <p>(slang) yes; an affirmative reply.</p>
yessum	<p>a contraction of yes, ma'am, used in United States dialects, and usually addressed to women as a polite form of assent. It can also be used as a means of encouraging further communication from someone.</p> <p>(dialect) a contraction of yes, ma'am, a polite form of assent usually addressed to a woman.</p>
ye've	(dialectic) you've.
yickety-yack (yickety-yak, yickle-yack, etc.)	n. a variation of yak, meaning persistent talk or conversation; chatter. Yak is also sometimes used to refer to idle, foolish talk or gossip.
yickle-yackle	<p>(slang) talk, especially idle or empty chatter; mere babbling. There's a tremendous amount of yickle-yackle going on in this city right here, which unfortunately, we had a little hand in.</p> <p>GLOSSARY</p> <p>a coined word denoting talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble.</p>

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	a coined word meaning talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble.
	(slang) talk, especially idle or empty chatter; mere babbling.
yick-yack	a coined word meaning talk, especially idle, or empty chatter; mere babble.
yip and yap	(colloquial) yelp or bark.
	noisy and stupid talk; jabber.
yippies	(slang) any of a group of young people in the US loosely organized in 1968 as self-styled radical activists.
yips	(slang) stupid, incompetent or undesirable people.
yo	an exclamation of incitement, warning, etc. Yo. 16, we had three Instructors and the governor of Australia check it out! - Goals Listing (9 Aug. 62)
	an exclamation of incitement, warning, etc.
	an exclamation to get someone's attention.
yo'	(southern US dialect) your.
yo heave, give (someone or something) a	get rid of (someone or something). A variation of give the (old) heave-ho (from the 16th century sailors' cry of heave and ho when hauling).
yoga	a Hindu discipline which attempts to train the consciousness for a state of perfect spiritual insight and tranquillity.
	a system of Hindu religious philosophy that requires intense mental and physical discipline as a means of attaining union with the universal spirit.
yogi	n. a person who practices yoga. This term is also sometimes used to refer to the teachings or practice of yoga itself.
	a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines).
	a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). See also Hindu in this glossary.
	a system of Hindu religious philosophy that requires intense

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mental and physical discipline as a means of attaining union with the universal spirit.

literally, a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). In this instance the word is used humorously in reference to the study of the subject, not the person who studies it. He just got a letter from Yongo-Bongo and Yongo-Bongo, he said "When I was studying yogi, I found out that the preclear sits in an ibis position."

literally, a person who studies yoga (a school of Hindu philosophy of physical and mental disciplines). In this instance the word is used humorously in reference to the study of the subject, not the person who studies it.

yo-heave n. 1. a coined variation of the term heave-ho meaning a snub, rejection or dismissal; the act of getting rid of by forcible ejection, often used with the words the and old or in the phrase give the old heave-ho. 2. a coined variation of the term yo-heave-ho, an exclamation used by sailors when hauling something as a group, such as on a rope or pulling up an anchor. "Yo-heaveho" is the chant used when heaving (tugging or pulling on something that is heavy, with force or effort). It can also be used figuratively to show that someone or something is being pushed and pulled around with some force.

a forceful pull. From yo-heave-ho, a chant formerly used by sailors while pulling or lifting together in rhythm.

yo-heave, given the (US slang) a variation of the phrase given the (old) heave-ho, meaning "gotten rid of." "Yo-heave-ho" is a chant shouted by sailors when pulling or lifting together, such as pulling on a rope or heaving (raising) the anchor. But a lot of those things have been given the yo-heave.

yo-heave, gives (something) the (informal) gets rid of (something). A variation of give the (old) heave-ho (from the 16th century sailors' cry of heave and ho when hauling). He gives it the yo-heave and he quite commonly, amongst his brethren who are in the know and part of a lodge, develops a short-circuited slang-type nomenclature to describe what he is. ¶Studying Data Assimilation (9 July 64)

yombosis of the thrumbussis a made-up name for a disease. And here he is sixty-four, and he walks into the Free Scientology Center and there went his yombosis of the thrumbussis.

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a made-up name for a disease. And here he is sixty-four, and he walks into the Free Scientology Center and there went his yombosis of the thumbussis. -Handling the PTS (8 June 65)

a made-up name for a disease.

a made-up name for an illness.

- yonder, far blue the far and trackless distance. Taken from a song of the United States Army Air Corps, "Off we go into the wild blue yonder, climbing high into the sun."
- Yorick the deceased jester of the murdered king of Denmark in the play Hamlet by William Shakespeare. The line "Alas, poor Yorick" is addressed to Yorick's skull in the play. See also Shakespeare in this glossary.
- Yosemite short for Yosemite National Park, a park in California which is noted for its steep-walled valley and its high waterfalls.
- you betcha see BETCHA, YOU.
- You have to run to keep up...see run like everything (just to keep up, etc.)....
- you pays your postulate and you takes your chance a coined variation of you pays your money and you takes your chance.
- you said it! a slang exclamation used to express strong agreement with something just said; emphatically "yes." Example Joe "It is really hot in here." Bill "You said it!" Glossary
- an exclamation used to express strong agreement with something just said; emphatically "yes." The origin of this term is unknown.
- you takes your money and pays your chance(colloquial) what will happen is a matter of chance or luck. A humorous 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."
- young 'un(s) n. a young person (or persons). Young means being in the early stage of life, growth or development, and 'uns is a colloquial form of the word one, meaning certain indicated persons or things.

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young 'un	a young person, from young (being in the first relatively early stage of life, growth or development) and 'un, (a slang use of the word one, meaning a certain indicated person or thing). I was rather shocked to find, the other day, that my young'uns couldn't write their name.
young'un	slang for “young one” or child.
yours for the asking/taking	(spoken) if something is yours for the taking, it is readily available to you, and easily achievable by you. Z
yours is not to question why	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.”
yo-yo	(informal) move back and forth, as if attached to a string. A yo-yo is a spoollike toy that is spun out and reeled in by an attached string that loops around a person's finger. It brings about an exteriorization if run long enough and is a process you could jump into if the person started to yo-yo. -Postulates 1, 2, 3, 4 in Processing-New Understanding of Axiom 36 (14 Sept. 55)
yo-yo	(informal) move back and forth, as if attached to a string. A yo-yo is a spoollike toy that is spun out and reeled in by an attached string that loops around a person's finger. (colloquial) move up and down; fluctuate; vary. (informal) move up and down or back and forth; fluctuate or vacillate. (informal) the action of going back and forth, as if attached to a string. A yo-yo is a spoollike toy that is spun out and reeled in by an attached string that loops around a person's finger. moving up and down or back and forth; fluctuating; vacillating.
yuckgalla	a made-up word.
yumbussis	a made-up name for a body part.
Yumpala heaven	a made-up name for a heaven.
yumpf-de-yumpf	a coined term for an unspecified number. Nineteen yumpf-de-yumpf denotes an unnamed year in the 1900s.

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yumping	humorous pronunciation of jumping.
Z people	a made-up name for a people.
Zack	<p>a made-up name for a person. . . . you can't read a book by Zuck because it's in contradiction with a book by the name by Zack, you see, and he is a big authority because he studied Monet. Gradients (29 Sept. 64)</p> <p>a made-up name for a person.</p>
Zady	a coined variation of Zaideh, a Yiddish word meaning grandfather.
zag	move in one direction. Used figuratively in this lecture.
Zamba, Dr.	a made-up name for a doctor.
Zanzibar	<p>a region consisting chiefly of two islands off the southeast coast of Africa; under British rule from 1890 until 1963, when it became an independent nation. In 1964 Zanzibar merged with the mainland country of Tanganyika to form the nation of Tanzania. I was reading some books one time on the subject of the moral codes and sexual Practices of some zone or area, and I think it was Zanzibar... - Sec Checks, Withholds (10 Jan. 62)</p> <p>a region consisting chiefly of two islands off the southeast coast of Africa; under British rule from 1890 until 1963, when it became an independent nation. In 1964 Zanzibar merged with the mainland country of Tanganyika to form the nation of Tanzania.</p>
zaom	a made-up word for a large number. -Editor.
zap	<p>(slang) a move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., done with sudden speed and force. Naturally, that would key in practically every extant facsimile, accident, burn, roast, zap and everything else just on the whole track, you see? Just ``Be a victim." iYour Case (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(slang) a move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., done with sudden speed and force. Naturally, that would key in practically every extant facsimile, accident, burn, roast, zap and everything else just on the whole track, you see? Just ``Be a victim." nYour Case (3 Jan. 60)</p> <p>(slang) a move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., done with sudden speed and force.</p>

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(slang) a strike, smash, defeat, etc., done with sudden speed and force.

(slang) characterized by movement or a striking, smashing, etc. with sudden speed and force.

(slang) move, strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc., with sudden speed and force.

Zazu a made-up name for a princess.

zealots people who show very great enthusiasm for something, as in working for a cause, especially those with too much devotion; fanatics.

Zec a made-up name for a continent.

a made-up name of a location. So of course, the chap who is in charge—well, the fellow in charge of the board in the continent of Zec, the fellow in charge of Zec's Assistant Board, don't you see, would be the Assistant Chairman.

a made-up name of a location.

a made-up name.

Zed Unit a division of the Saint Hill Special Briefing Course (at the time of the lecture) with theory covering additional clearing data, form of the course and Scientology plans.

Zen Buddhism a Buddhist sect in Japan. It originated in India and differed from most schools of Buddhism in disregarding the sacred books and in emphasizing self-knowledge and introspection (examination of one's own thoughts and feelings). And as soon as we get them open, we first find all of this information flooding in—information suddenly starting to appear, parts of the Veda starting to appear; various practices of Buddhism, Zen Buddhism, other things start to crop up in Europe.

a Buddhist sect in Japan. It originated in India and differed from most schools of Buddhism in disregarding the sacred books and in emphasizing self-knowledge and introspection (examination of one's own thoughts and feelings). Zen teachers will sometimes resort to a sort of “shock therapy” where they strike a pupil to startle him into understanding. See also Buddhism in this glossary.

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a particular movement of Buddhism, introduced into China in the 6th century a.d. and into Japan in the 12th century, that emphasizes enlightenment by means of meditation and direct, intuitive insights. Zen Buddhists say that one finds truth in experience, not in thinking about it or listening to someone talk about experience. To understand the meaning of life, one must live, not make up theories about it.

Buddhist sect in Japan. It originated in India and differed from most schools of Buddhism in disregarding the sacred books and in emphasizing self-knowledge and introspection (examination of one's own thoughts and feelings).

zenith the highest point or state.

the highest point; peak.

Zeno's Apatheia a reference to one of the central themes of the school of philosophy founded by the Greek philosopher Zeno (ca 334–ca 262 BC). It taught that man should be free from passion and indifferent to emotion, pleasure and pain, but not without rational feelings. It also taught that the universe is governed by divine will and happiness lay in conforming to such will. Apatheia means without feelings.

zephyr gentle, mild breeze.

zeppelin a rigid airship having a long, cylindrical body supported by internal gas cells. But there were twelve other methods of heavier-than-air flight—~~heavier-than-air~~; that's not ballooning or zeppelins. ~~¶~~Studying Introduction (18 June 64)

a lighter-than-air vehicle with a rigid metal frame, having a huge, long cigar-like body, equipped with bags within it containing gas to provide lift, a means to move it through the air, such as propellers, and accommodations for passengers, crew and cargo. A zeppelin works on the principle that certain gases are lighter than air and when contained within a balloon or bag will lift it upwards. By including a steering mechanism and a means to propel the balloon, passengers and cargo may be transported through the air. The zeppelin was named after German inventor Ferdinand von Zeppelin, who designed and manufactured a motorized, rigid-frame, lighter-than-air balloon in 1900. Becoming popular in the early 1900s, zeppelins were used to transport passengers to different locations and carried the crew and passengers in gondolas (cars suspended below the body of an airship or balloon which hold the passengers, instruments, etc.).

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But there were twelve other methods of heavier-than-air flight-heavier-than-air; that's not ballooning or zeppelins.

n. a lighter-than-air vehicle with a rigid metal frame, having a long cigarlike body, equipped with bags within it containing gas to provide lift, a means to move it through the air, such as propellers, and accommodations for passengers, crew and cargo. A zeppelin works on the principle that certain gases are lighter than air and when contained within a balloon or bag will lift it upwards. By including a steering mechanism and a means to propel the balloon, passengers and cargo may be transported through the air. A zeppelin maintains its shape by a light metal framework as opposed to that of a blimp, whose shape is held by the pressure of the gas inside of it and not by a rigid frame. The zeppelin was named after German inventor, Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838–1917), who designed and manufactured a motorized, rigidframe, lighter-than-air balloon in 1900. Popular in the early 1900s, zeppelins were used for transport and carried the crew and passengers in gondolas (cars suspended below the body of an airship or balloon which hold the passengers, instruments, etc.). With the outbreak of World War I (1914–1918), zeppelins were constructed for military purposes, which included the bombing of London, England by Germany. They were also used for military purposes again during World War II (1939–1945). However, vulnerability to anti-aircraft fire, stormy weather and safety problems which led to accidents brought an end to the zeppelin's popularity.

Zero	short for Level 0. See level in this glossary. Recognize that you're moving them up through the top of Zero into the bottom of One. - A Review of Study (22 Sept. 64)→ Glossary
zero	something which has no mass, no wavelength, no location in space, no position or relationship in time. (Chapter 2, #10) Glossary a static. See also static in this glossary.
zero point zero) 0.0	the numerical designation for body death on the Tone Scale. See also Tone Scale in this glossary.
Zero question	in Prepeheeking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also Prepeheek in this glossary. Actually, there are plenty of forms around to give you Zero questions for this pc and that. -E-Meter Reads and ARC Breaks (17 July 62)

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in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also Prepchecking in this glossary.

in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also Prepchecking in this glossary. We had an auditor given a list of five or six end-rudiment type Zero Questions to clean, and every one of them was wildly alive at the end of the so-called session. -- Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe Dear Anders, More! Here is the Pro Trs glossary. It needs to be translated etc. ASAP. It is not the final MS but it is the latest we got. You have to get Bent to translate it, or someone of the same speed... It must be started ASAP. ML Siri M. GLOSSARY for Pro TRs Lectures transcript Verified against English hardcopy VMS, Heather B. Copeland, 27 April 1998. Definitions from lectures which are no longer on the course taken out, capitalization of Frigidaire and definition of Nazis corrected, Heather B. Copeland, 3 May 1998.

in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also Prepchecking in this glossary. - Check on "What" Questions and Havingness Probe

in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also Prepchecking in this glossary.

in Prepchecking procedure, 1962, a question addressed to the whole subject to be cleared. Example "Has somebody failed to find out about you who should have?" See also Prepcheck in this glossary.

zero time	a zero of time, in reference to the condition which would exist (according to Einstein's theory) for a body traveling at the speed of light. See also Einstein and Einstein Theory in this glossary.
Zero, Uncle	a made-up name for an uncle.
zeroed in	literally means having a rifle, etc., aimed at the precise center or range of a target. Used figuratively to describe having one's skills perfected in some area.

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zest	keen enjoyment; gusto.
Zhamboula	a made-up name for a place.
zig	move in another direction, as opposed to zag. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also zag in this glossary.
zigged	<p>(informal) made the first movement or turn of a zigzag (a series of short, sharp turns from one side to another). Used figuratively in this lecture. And although they're perfectly willing to have things boom</p> <p>(informal) made the first movement or turn of a zigzag (a series of short, sharp turns from one side to another). Used figuratively in this lecture. And although they're perfectly willing to have things boom—actually the reason they don't boom is because their own plates are too full and the lines are zigged where they should be zagged, don't you see. ORG BOARD AND LIVINGNESS (audience handling in track changes)</p> <p>(informal) made the first movement or turn of a zigzag (a series of short, sharp turns from one side to another). Used figuratively in this lecture.</p> <p>moved in another direction, as opposed to zagged. Used figuratively in this lecture. See also zagged in this glossary.</p>
Zilch	a made-up name for a person. Zilch is a slang term for “nothing” or “zero.”
Zimbabwe	a republic in south Africa, formerly called Rhodesia.
Zimmermann telegram	a famous telegram written at the beginning of 1917 by Arthur Zimmermann, Germany's secretary of state for foreign affairs during World War I (1914–1918). The secret telegram was sent through the German ambassador in Washington, DC to the German ambassador in Mexico. It instructed him to make a proposal to the Mexican government that if the United States entered the war against Germany, Mexico should join Germany as an ally against the US, with a view to recovering their lost territory of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The director of British Naval Intelligence at the time, Admiral William R. Hall (1870–1943), came into possession of the telegram and turned it over to the US government without permission from the British government. On March 1, 1917 American president, Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924), let it be published in US newspapers and although Mexico remained neutral, the telegram created outrage

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amongst the American public and set off a nationwide demand for war on Germany. Five weeks later the US declared war and thus entered World War I.

zip (colloquial) energetic; forceful; vigorous.

(colloquial) energy; force; vigor.

Zip code In America, the number used at the end of a postal address to differentiate mail delivery zones. The word “Zip” while suggesting speed, is actually derived from the first letters of the name of the system, “Zone Improvement Plan.” (see Brewer)

zitherproof m. a made-up word.

a made-up word. A zither is a musical instrument having from thirty to forty strings and played with a plectrum (a thin piece of metal, bone, plastic, etc., used for plucking the strings of a guitar, mandolin, etc.) and the fingers.

zok n. a made-up word.

zoks a made-up word. People really start skidding when they go up mounts and get the hot dope out of the lightning zoks. îOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

a made-up word. People really start skidding when they go up mounts and get the hot dope out of the lightning zoks. ðOverts and Withholds (1 Jan. 60)

a made-up word.

zombie the body of a dead person given the semblance of life, but mute and will-less.

(voodoo) the body of a dead person supernaturally imbued with the semblance of life and set to perform tasks as a mute, will-less slave.

zook a made-up word.

zorch n. a made-up word.

a made-up name for a body part.

Zuck a made-up name for a person. . . . you can't read a book by Zuck because it's in contradiction with a book by the name=by Zack, you see, and he is a big authority because he studied Monet.

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≡Gradients (29 Sept. 64) [STAFF STATUS I overall glossary]

a made-up name for a person. . . . you can't read a book by Zuck because it's in contradiction with a book by the name≡by Zack, you see, and he is a big authority because he studied Monet.

≡Gradients (29 Sept. 64)

Zug a made-up name for a planet.

Zulu a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. See also Bantu in this glossary. Doesn't think of himself as a Bantu; he's a Zulu. -Sec Check and Withholds (13 Sept. 61) I - ING

a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa.

a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. Bantu refers to any of a large group of Negroid tribes of equatorial and southern Africa.

a member of a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa. See also Bantu in this glossary.

Zulus a large, formerly warlike, Bantu people of southeastern Africa.

members of a cattle-owning people living mainly in Natal province, South Africa.

zygote the first cell of a new individual.