

# GLOSSARY

[for Org Series #10-18]

ABANDON: unrestrained freedom of actions or emotions.

ABETTED: encouraged or supported by aid or approval.

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

ACC: 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. – Professional Auditor's Bulletin 71.

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

ADJUDICATED: judged or decided.

ADROIT: skillful in a physical or mental way; clever; expert.

ADVENT: coming or arrival.

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

AGENT SABOTEUR: agent provocateur: a person hired to join labor unions, political parties, etc., in order to incite their members to actions that will make them or their organizations liable to penalties.

AGGREGATE: gathered into, or considered as, a whole; total.

AIDE-DE-CAMP: an officer in the army, navy, etc., serving as an assistant and confidential secretary to a superior.

AIR MARSHALS: officers of the British Royal Air Force, equivalent in rank to a lieutenant general (three-star general; a full general has four stars) in the army.

ALARMIST: a person who habitually spreads alarming rumors, exaggerated reports of danger, etc.

ALCHEMY: an early form of chemistry, often mixed with magic, studied in the Middle Ages (500-1450 A.D.). The chief aims of alchemy were to change iron or lead into gold and to find a drink that would keep people young forever.

ALDERSHOT: the site of a permanent (since 1855) military camp in Hampshire, southern England. In 1904-14 the center for English military training.

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.

ALL: one's whole interest, energy or property.

ALTER-IS: to alter or change 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.

ALTERNATING CURRENT: an electric current that reverses its direction periodically.

AMNESIA: partial or total loss of memory.

AMOEBAS: an extremely small, one-celled animal found in soil and water.

ANACHRONISM: anything that is or seems to be out of its proper time in history.

ANALOGY: an explaining of something by comparing it point by point with something similar.

AP: 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.

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

APPROPRIATED: set aside for a specific use.

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

ARCHANGEL MIKE: Archangel Michael: archangel, in the Christian story, is the title usually given to Michael, the chief opponent of Satan. In Muslim belief, Archangel Michael is the champion, who fights the battle of faith.

ARDUOUS: requiring great exertion; laborious; difficult.

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

ARISTOTLE: (384-322 B.C.) Greek philosopher. Taught in Athens as head of his own school (335-322 B.C.). His treatises (books or long articles each dealing with some subject in a detailed way) may be classified as works in logic, metaphysics, natural science, ethics and politics, rhetoric and poetics.

ARSENIC: a silvery-white, brittle, poisonous chemical element, compounds of which are used in making insecticides, glass, medicines, etc.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION: the first Constitution of the thirteen original states (of the United States); it was adopted in 1781 and replaced by the present Constitution in 1789.

AS-IS: to view anything as it is, without any distortions or lies, at which moment it will vanish and cease to exist. – Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

ASKANCE: suspicion, mistrust or disapproval.

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

**AT LARGE:** in general; taken altogether.

**ATOM BOMB:** See A-bomb in this glossary.

**ATOMIC AGE:** the period of history initiated by the first use of the atomic bomb (1945) and characterized by atomic energy as a military, political and industrial factor. See also A-bomb in this glossary.

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

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

**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. – Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

**AUSSIE:** (slang) Australian.

**AUTOMATICITY:** something set up automatically to run without further attention from yourself There are three kinds of automaticities: those which create things, those which make things persist and those which destroy things. – Lectures of 20 November 1953; 9 December 1953.

**AVERSE:** reluctant; opposed (to).

**AVIDLY:** eagerly and enthusiastically.

**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.

**BABYLON:** 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 now southern Iraq) in 2050 B.C. and chief commercial city in its area.

**BACK TO BATTERY:** 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 sees them in photographs. – Lecture of 7 April 1972.

**BACKTRACK:** see whole track in this glossary.

**BACROBICS:** a made-up term for bacteria.

BALL, ON THE: lively and attentive; well able to do one's job, organize, etc.

"BALL STREET JOURNAL": a made-up name for a newspaper.

BAND: class, rank or order; range.

BASEBALL CARDS: the St. Louis Cardinals, an American professional baseball team.

BASTILLE: state prison in Paris, stormed and destroyed in 1789 in the French Revolution (1789-99). See also French Revolution in this glossary.

BAYONET: a detachable, daggerlike blade put on the muzzle end of a rifle for hand-to-hand fighting.

BEAT: a habitual path or round of duty.

BECK AND CALL, AT OUR: obedient to our wishes; at our service.

BIERCE, AMBROSE: American journalist and short-story writer (1842-1914), reputed as a witty and caustic writer. His later works became cynical, often bitter and gruesome. He disappeared in Mexico in 1913, fate unknown.

BIKINI: 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.

BILLY: a policeman's club.

BIOCHEMIST: an expert in biochemistry (the study of chemical substances occurring in living organisms).

BLACK CASE: a case which can't run engrams because he can't see them. HCOB 14 January 1960.

BLACKGUARD: (chiefly British and Canadian) the lowest servant in a large household, in charge of pots and pans. Also, a scoundrel or villain.

BLEW UP IN THEIR FACES: (said of a situation or plan) was violently destroyed, or completely changed by some event.

BORGIA, CESARE: (1476-1507) Italian Roman Catholic cardinal and military leader, notorious for his treachery and political murders.

BRAHMANS: members of the priestly caste, the highest caste in India.

BRAINWASHING: 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.

BRASS: (slang) military officers of high rank.

BRIC-A-BRAC: odds and ends of any sort.

BRIGADIERS: commanders of brigades (large units of soldiers); officers ranking above a colonel and below a major general.

**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.

**BULL:** in ancient Greek mythology, there was a monster called the Minotaur, composed of the body of a man and the head of a bull. See also Cretan; Minoan in this glossary.

**BURLEY-BURLEY:** (U.S. informal) a burlesque show (a humorous and provocative stage show featuring slapstick humor, comic sketches or skits, bawdy songs, striptease acts, suggestive dances and scantily clad female chorus).

**BUTTON, ON THE:** exactly as desired, expected, specified, etc.

**BY AND LARGE:** in general; on the whole.

**BOARDS, GO BY THE:** be destroyed, neglected or forgotten.

**CANAILLE:** rabble, scum, riff-raff.

**CAPITAL OF, MAKE:** to take advantage of, use to one's advantage.

**CAPITALIST:** an advocate of capitalism: the economics of living by nonproduction. Its exact definition is the economics of living off the interest from loans. – HCO PL 6 March 1966.

**CAPITALISTA:** Spanish for capitalist.

**CASTORIA:** a popular U.S. brand name for castor oil, a colorless or yellowish oil from castor beans, used as a laxative and lubricant.

**CATAclysm:** a sudden and violent change, as a great flood, earthquake, war or revolution.

**CATCH PHRASES:** phrases that catch or are meant to catch the popular attention.

**CATFISH TO FRY, HAD OTHER:** had something to do that was more important or profitable.

**CAVES IN:** falls in; collapses.

**CENTIGRADE:** 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).

**CHALDEA:** province of ancient Babylonia, an empire which existed in southwestern Asia in what is now southern Iraq.

**CHALK LINE, WALKING DOWN THE:** acting exactly as you are supposed to; behaving properly.

**CHAMBERLAIN:** Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940), British statesman; prime minister from 1937 to 1940.

**CHANEY, LON:** (1883-1930) American motion-picture actor known especially for his ability, by means of make-up and otherwise, to distort his face and body.

**CHAPS:** fellows; men or boys.

CHARLESTON: city in southeastern South Carolina, founded in 1680.

CHARTREUSE: pale, yellowish green.

CHECKS: things that hold back or control.

CHITTER: talk lightly and rapidly, especially of trivial matters.

CHOW: (slang) food. Christian Science Monitor international daily newspaper of the Christian Science Church, founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1908.

CHRISTOPHÈ: 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.

CIRCUMSCRIBED: marked off, defined, drawn.

CLICHÈ: an expression that has become worn out by constant use.

CLINK: a jail, prison, prison cell or guardhouse.

CLOSING TERMINALS: becoming identified, one with the other. – Professional Auditor's Bulletin 63.

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. – Dianetics Today.

COGNIZANCE: official authority over something.

COGWHEELS: wheels with their rims notched into teeth which mesh with those of other wheels or of a rack to transmit or receive motion.

COIF: a style of arranging the hair.

COLITIS: inflammation of the large intestine.

COLLOQUIALLY: in a way characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing; informally.

COLUMBIA: a large private university in New York City, founded in 1754.

COMMIES: (slang) Communists, supporters of communism, a system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party.

COMMISSAR: head of a government department in the Soviet Union.

COMMISSION: an official certificate conferring rank.

COMM LAG: 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. – Scientology Abridged Dictionary; Dianetics 55!.

CONDUIT: to transmit or convey.

CONDUITS: any natural channels, canals or passages in the animal body.

**CONFRONTINGNESS:** a process which separates out valences in a preclear. The auditor has the preclear get a mock-up (a mental image picture created by a thetan) of a present time acquaintance and then have that mock-up confront the wall. See also valences in this glossary.  
– LRH Letter 10 October 1956.

**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. 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.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:** the official record of the daily proceedings of the Congress (the group of elected officials in the United States that makes the laws).

**CON MEN:** (slang) confidence men, swindlers who try to gain the confidence of their victim in order to defraud them.

**CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:** the meeting between May and September 1787 in Philadelphia at which the Constitution of the United States was drawn up.

**COOK UP:** to plan or scheme; to concoct an idea or plan of action; to invent.

**CORRELATIVE:** tending to place in or bring into proper relation with one another; showing the connection or relation between.

**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.

**COUNTENANCE:** approve or support.

**CRACK UP:** lose emotional control, willpower or sanity.

**CRAMMED DOWN THE THROATS:** forced upon; tried forcefully to make people accept (one's ideas, opinions, etc.).

**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.)

**CREW CUT:** a style of close haircut, usually a man's or boy's. It has a flat silhouette with a hair length of about an inch or less on the top, closely cropped on the sides. From college crewmen (members of rowing teams for long, narrow, thin-hulled racing boats) who have favored such haircuts for many years.

**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).

**CRUX:** the most important or deciding point.

**CURRICULUM:** course or plan of study in a school.

**CURSORY:** done in a hurry and without attention to details; superficial.

**CUTS OUT:** discontinues; stops.

DAFFY: silly, weak-minded; crazy.

DARK AGES: the period from 476 A.D. to about the end of the tenth century, so called from the idea that this period in Europe was characterized by intellectual stagnation, widespread ignorance and poverty, cultural decline, etc.

DARTMOOR: a prison located on a bleak plateau in southwestern England. It was opened in 1809 as a depot for French prisoners of war, and used for American prisoners of war during the War of 1812. In 1850 it was reopened as the Dartmoor Convict Prison.

DASHED (IT) OFF: did, made or wrote, etc., quickly.

DAYLIGHTS: (slang) life; sense; wits.

DEAD IN HIS HEAD: (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. – HCOB 17 March 1960.

DEATH VALLEY: dry hot desert basin in eastern California and southern Nevada, containing the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere.

DECIMATED: destroyed much of; killed a large part of.

DEFLATION: reduction of the amount of available money in circulation so that prices go down.

DEGRADE: to lower or corrupt in quality, moral character, value, etc.

DEI CYCLE: Desire-Enforce-Inhibit Scale. Each lower step is an explanation to justify having failed with the upper level. – Professional Auditor's Bulletin 50; HCOB 13 October 1959.

DELAWARE: a river from southern New York to the Delaware Bay, 280 miles long. George Washington crossed this river (December 25-26, 1776) prior to the battle of Trenton where he defeated a force of German mercenaries used by England in the American Revolution.

DEMISED: terminated in existence or operation.

DEMOCRACY: government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled.

DENS: places where people gather for some illegal activity.

DEPRESSION: the Great Depression of the 1920s which began in the U.S. and spread abroad; a period of economic crisis in commerce, finance and industry, characterized by falling prices, restricted credit, reduced production, numerous bankruptcies and high unemployment.

DESERTS: rewards or punishments that are deserved.

DEVIL, GOING TO THE: going to the dogs. See dogs, going to the in this glossary.

DIABOLICAL: like a devil, very cruel or wicked.

DIANAZENE: a formula combining nicotinic acid, vitamins and other minerals which runs out radiation. See also nicotinic acid in this glossary. – All About Radiation.



DIDACTIC: inclined to teach or lecture others too much.

DIE IS CAST, THE: the decision is made and cannot be changed.

DIPLOMATIC: tactful and adroit in dealing with people.

DISPERSING: breaking up and scattering in all directions; spreading out.

DISTRAUGHT: extremely troubled; mentally confused; distracted.

DISTRIBUTION CENTER: center whose purpose was to service people with Dianetics and Scientology books, tapes, brochures, memberships and information. – Professional Auditor's Bulletin 88, Ability Magazine 32; Ability Magazine 36.

DISTRICT, THE: District of Columbia, Washington, DC, the capital city of the United States. The site was chosen in 1790 by President George Washington, occupied by the Federal government in 1800.

DIVERSELY: differently; dissimilarly.

DOGS: fellows in general as specified.

DOGS, GOING TO THE: no longer being of a good quality, character, etc.; being near ruin.

DOLED OUT: given out sparingly or in small amounts.

DONE (EVERYONE) IN: injured gravely or exhausted; wore out; ruined.

DOPE, ALL THE: (slang) all of the information, data or news.

DOPES: persons who use narcotics.

DOUBLE TAKE: a quick second look or glance; a sudden recognition that what was glanced over or thought of as common is actually remarkable.

DOUGH: (slang) money.

DRAGOON PISTOL: the sidearm carried by a cavalry soldier.

DRAMATIZING: 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. – Lecture of 28 July 1966.

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.

DUMBFOUNDED: made speechless by shocking, amazed; astonished.

EASY MARK: a person who is easily convinced, victimized or cheated.

ECHELON: level of command, authority or rank.

8-C: the name of a process. Also used to mean good control. – HCOB 23 August 1965.

EINSTEIN: Albert Einstein (1879-1955), American physicist born in Germany and winner of the Nobel prize for physics in 1921.

EISENHOWER: Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969), American general (1941-48), president Columbia University (1948-53), and president of the United States (1953-61).

ELECTRODE: an electric conductor through which an electric current enters or leaves something.

ELIZABETH'S, SAINT: Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, a government psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC.

EMULATE: try to equal or surpass; especially to imitate or copy with a view to equaling or surpassing.

ENGLISH: 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.

ENTREPRENEUR: a person who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risk for the sake of the profit.

ENZYMES: substances produced in plant and animal cells that cause a chemical change in other substances but are not changed themselves.

EPAULETS: the shoulder ornaments for certain uniforms, especially military uniforms.

ESOTERIC: intended only for people with special knowledge or interest.

ETHIC: the body of moral principles or values governing or distinctive of a particular group.

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. – Lectures of 28 February 1957, 13 December 1966.

FACADE: a front part of anything, especially when thought of as concealing something, as an error, weakness or scheme.

FACTIONS: groups of people inside a political party, club, government, etc., working in a common cause against other such groups or against the main body.

FALLOUT: the descent to earth of radioactive particles, as after a nuclear explosion.

FBI: the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for investigating violations of Federal law.

FEATHER HIS NEST: to grow wealthy by making use of property or funds left in one's trust.

FEDERALES: Judicial Police of the Federal District and Territories, one of two Federal police forces in Mexico.

FEIGNING: pretending.

FLAT: no longer producing a reaction. – HCOB 2 June 1971.

FLIGHTY: given to sudden whims; not taking things seriously; frivolous or irresponsible.

FLINDERS: splinters or fragments.

FLINTLOCK: a gunlock (firing mechanism in some old guns) in which a flint in the hammer strikes a metal plate to produce a spark that ignites the powder.

**FM WAVES:** a class of radio wave. FM means frequency modulation, a method of radio broadcasting in which the number of vibrations per second of the radio wave changes according to the sound being broadcast.

**FOG:** confused or puzzled condition.

**FOIBLE:** a harmless peculiarity in a person's character.

**FOLDED UP:** collapsed; failed.

**FOMENT:** the action or process of becoming excited or heated.

**FOOTBALL CARDS:** an American professional football team named the St. Louis Cardinals.

**FOR THE BIRDS:** (slang) ridiculous, foolish, worthless, useless, etc.

**FORT KNOX:** U.S. military reservation, established in 1917 as a training camp. Location of the U.S. Federal gold depository (built 1936) which holds the bulk of the nation's gold bullion in steel-and-concrete vaults.

**.45:** 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.

**FOUR-POSTERS:** beds with four posts for supporting canopies or curtains.

**foxholes:** holes dug in the ground as a temporary protection for one or two soldiers against enemy fire or tanks.

**FRAME OF REFERENCE:** the set of ideas, facts or circumstances within which something exists.

**FRANCS:** aluminum or nickel coins and monetary units of France.

**FRANKIE:** Franklin Delanor Roosevelt (1882-1945), thirty-second president of the United States (1933-45). He was the first president to broadcast over the radio; his "fireside chats" explained issues and policies to the people.

**FRENCH REVOLUTION:** the revolution that began in France in 1789 with the overthrow of the French royal family and ended in 1799 with Napoleon's overthrow of the governing body established in 1795.

**FROM SCRATCH:** from nothing; without resources.

**FROTHS:** foams.

**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.

**GALILEE, SEA OF:** a lake in northeastern Israel on the Syrian border. Traditionally the area in which Jesus conducted his ministry.

**GALLOWS:** an upright frame with a crossbeam and rope, for hanging condemned persons.

**GAMBIT:** any maneuver by which one seeks to gain an advantage.

**GAMES CONDITIONS:** 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. – Lecture of 20 July 1961.

**GAMMA:** a high-frequency, penetrating type of radiation emitted from radioactive atoms.

**GARAND:** type of rifle produced in 1938 for the U.S. infantry, designed at Springfield Armory. See also Springfield Armory in this glossary.

**GARISH:** crudely or tastelessly colorful.

**GASTRIC:** of or pertaining to the stomach.

**GEIGER COUNTERS:** devices which are used to measure radioactivity.

**GEMZYNES:** a made-up name for substances that might be found in a human body.

**GEN:** (British slang) general information.

**GENETIC LINE:** the protoplasm (essential living matter of cells) line. It consists of the total of incidents which have occurred during the evolution of the body itself. – Lecture of 10 March 1952; Scientology: A History of Man.

**GEORGE III:** (1738-1820) king of Great Britain and Ireland (1760-1820) whose policy of coercion led to the American Revolution.

**GIMPING:** limping.

**GLIBBEST:** speaking in the smoothest, most fluent, most easy manner.

**GOURD:** a hardshelled fruit whose dried shell can be used for bowls and other utensils.

**GRADIENT SCALE:** 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 Dianetics and Scientology processing and training. – Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

**GRAPE:** grapeshot, a cluster of small iron balls formerly fired from a cannon as a dispersing charge.

**GRIFTS:** confidence tricksters, minor criminals.

**GROUND WAVE:** having to do with a radio wave that travels along or near the ground.

**GUADALCANAL:** an island in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. During World War II, in bitter fighting, U.S. forces seized the island and its airstrip from Japanese troops.

**GUILLOTINE:** a machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy blade that slides down between two grooved posts.

**GYPS:** people who use shrewd, unethical business methods; swindlers; cheaters.

**HAITI:** a country occupying the western portion of the Island of Hispaniola, West Indies.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER: (1755-1804) American lawyer and statesman. First U.S. secretary of the treasury; planned and initiated policies establishing a national financial system.

HAMLET: a tragedy play written by English writer William Shakespeare.

HARDBOILED: without sentiment; tough; mean; unconcerned about the feelings or opinions of others.

HARMONIES: in mathematical terms, harmonics are the even doubling, quadrupling, etc., of numbers as they go up or the halving or quartering, etc., of numbers as they go down. This last is not generally realized, that harmonics also go down. Here is an example of a harmonic: a pitch vibrating at, let us say, 200 vibrations a second will have a harmonic at 400, 800, 1600 and 3200, etc., vibrations per second. It can also have a harmonic of 100, 50, 25,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , etc. – LRH Notes.

HARVARD: of or characteristic of Harvard University, a private university founded in 1636, located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is primarily a university for men, but women are admitted.

HASI: Hubbard Association of Scientologists International. Around the time of the lecture HASIs were individual service organizations. – HCO PL 28 October 1960.

HAT: 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. – HCO PL 1 July 1965; HCO PL 13 September 1970.

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.)

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. – Lectures of 29 March 1962; 14 August 1963; 13 December 1966, Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought.

HAWK, WATCHES LIKE A: watches (someone) very closely, especially in order to catch him doing something.

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 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: abbreviation for Hubbard Certified Auditor. An auditor, to achieve this title, is trained on an exactly laid out course of theory and practical learning, and is then qualified to deliver certain types of processing to preclears. Now Class II on the Classification, Gradation and

Awareness Chart. – HCO PL 5 May 1964; HCO PL 21 May 1962; Classification, Gradation and Awareness Chart.

HEAD OR TAILS OUT OF, MAKE: make any sense out of, understand.

HEAD, OVER YOUR: beyond your comprehension, ability or resources.

HEELS, ON THE: close behind; immediately following.

HELENA: capital city of Montana near which L. Ron Hubbard lived as a boy.

HELM: the handle or wheel by which a ship is steered.

HEMORRHAGING: bleeding extensively.

HITLER: 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.

HOBNAILED LIVERS: livers as they appear in one form of cirrhosis (a disease suffered especially by alcoholics) in which they are shrunken and hard and covered with small projections. Hobnails are short nails with large, thick heads for protecting the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

HOLD HIS OWN: succeed in holding his position.

HOOKER: a concealed problem, flaw or drawback; a catch.

HOPHEADS: drug addicts.

HORN OF THE GIANTS: (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.

HORSE PISTOLS: pistols that used to be carried by horsemen.

HOT: radioactive.

HUE AND CRY: general outcry of alarm or demand.

HUFF: a fit of annoyance.

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.

HYPERCRITICAL: too critical; too severe in judgment; hard to please.

IDYLLIC: peaceful and happy.

IKE: nickname of Dwight D. Eisenhower. See Eisenhower in this glossary.

IMPETUS: a driving force.

INCARCERATION: imprisonment; confinement.

INCIPIENT: in early stages; beginning.

INDICT: charge with an offense or crime; accuse.

INDIGENT: poor; needy.

INDIGO: a deep violet-blue dye.

INDIVIDUATE: withdraw into only self and out of groups. – Lecture of 20 February 1962.

INDULGED: practiced according to one's own desires.

INDUSTRIALISTS: persons who own or are engaged in managing industrial businesses.

INERTIA: a tendency to remain in a fixed condition without change; disinclination to move or act.

INFIDELITY: cheating or being sexually unfaithful to one's spouse.

INFLATION: an increase in the amount of money in circulation, resulting in a relatively sharp and sudden fall in its value and a rise in prices.

IN LIEU: instead of, in place of.

INNER SANCTUM: a private place or retreat that cannot be violated.

INNOCUOUS: not controversial, offensive or stimulating; dull and uninspiring.

INURED: made accustomed to something undesirable by prolonged subjection to it.

IONOSPHERE: 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).

IOTA: a very small quantity.

JILTED: deceived, misled, tricked, etc.

JOINT: any house, building, etc.

JOLIET: a city in northeastern Illinois, thirty-eight miles southwest of Chicago. Site of an old penitentiary and Stateville prison.

KEEPS ME EYE OPEN: to be on the lookout; be watchful; dialect form of keep my eyes open.

KEY WEST: the southernmost city of the continental United States, a seaport of Florida.

KICK, GET A VERY BIG KICK OUT OF: to derive pleasurable excitement from something.

KINDER: German word for children.

KING HAMARADAHUGABUNGA: a made up name for an ancient king; probably a play on the name of King Hammurabi, who ruled Babylon around 1900 B.C.

KING WILLIAM: William IV (1765-1837), king of England from 1830 to 1837. He was the last British sovereign to attempt to force a ministry upon an unwilling majority in Parliament.

KREMLIN: the government of the Soviet Union.

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.

LATTERLY: lately; of late; recently.

LAW OF AVERAGES: the idea that you can't win all the time or lose all the time.

LETHARGY: a state of being drowsy, dull and unenergetic, or indifferent, lazy and sluggish.

LET HIM HAVE IT BETWEEN THE EYES: made a strong impression on (him); surprised (him) greatly.

LEVEE: an embankment built alongside a river to prevent high water from flooding the bordering land.

LIBERAL: tolerant of ideas differing from one's own; broad-minded.

LINE, ON THE: immediately; readily.

LINE, OUT OF: not in accord with the prevailing price, quality, standards or code.

LIP SERVICE, PAYING: expressing agreement (to an idea, statement, etc.) without sincerely meaning it or without taking action in support of it.

LONGBOW, DRAWING A: exaggerating.

LONG HAUL: a long length of time during which work continues or something is done.

LONGSHOREMEN: men who are employed in loading and unloading ships.

LOWDOWN: (slang) the true facts; inside information.

LYNCHINGS: occurrences of hanging or otherwise killing (a person) by mob action and without legal authority.

MACHETES: large, heavy-bladed knives used for cutting down sugar cane, dense underbrush, etc., especially in Central and South America.

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.

MAD-DOGGING: acting like a rabid person; behaving irrationally extreme in opinion or practice.

MAELSTROM: any large and violent whirlpool.

MAIN, IN THE: mostly; chiefly.

MALADY: a disease; illness; sickness: often used figuratively.

MALAISE: a vague feeling of physical discomfort or uneasiness, as early in an illness.

MALIGNANT: very dangerous; causing or likely to cause death.

MALIGNING: speaking evilly of, slandering.

MANDATES: authoritative orders or commands, especially written ones.



**MANTLE:** a loose, sleeveless cloak or cape: sometimes used figuratively, in allusion to royal robes of state, as a symbol of authority or responsibility.

**MARK:** a unit of money of Germany.

**MARSHAL:** place in proper or desired order, as for battle.

**MARX, KARL:** (1818-83) German revolutionary leader, social philosopher and political economist, in London after 1850. Founder of modern socialism.

**MASOCHISTIC:** characteristic of getting pleasure from physical or psychological pain, inflicted by others or by oneself.

**MATCHLOCK:** an old type of gunlock (firing mechanism in some old guns) in which the charge of powder is ignited by a slow-burning match (wick or cord).

**MAUSER BULLET:** bullet from a powerful repeating rifle or pistol: from German inventor Paul Mauser (1838-1914).

**MEAN:** something midway between two extremes.

**MECHANISM:** the agency or means by which an effect is produced or a purpose is accomplished.

**MEGA-MEGAVOLT:** a million million volts (units for measuring the force of an electric current).

**MELBOURNE:** a seaport in southeastern Australia where the 1956 Olympics were held.

**MESSIAH:** in Jewish belief, the person that God will send to save the Jewish people.

**MESSIANIC:** of the Messiah. See Messiah in this glossary.

**MEST:** word 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.

**MICROMETER CALIPER:** a caliper (an instrument for measuring thicknesses and internal or external diameters inaccessible to a ruler) for making precise measurements.

**MIDDLE AGES:** the period of European history between ancient and modern times, 476 A.D. to circa 1450 A.D.

**MIDDLE EAST:** 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.

**MIDSHIPMEN:** students at the U.S. Naval Academy.

**MILITIA:** a group of citizens who are not regular soldiers, but who get some military training for service in an emergency.

**MILLRACE:** a channel in which water flows rapidly from a river or body of water to the mill, where the force of the current provides the energy to drive the mill. A narrows provides a similar channel in which water flows with great speed and force through the channel during the changing of a tide.

**MINOAN:** referring to an ancient culture (3000-1200 B.C.) centered around the Mediterranean island of Crete.

**MIT:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology, privately controlled technological and scientific institution located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, founded in 1865.

**MODUS OPERANDI:** mode of operation; way of doing or making; procedure.

**MONARCHY:** government by a monarch (a ruler as a king, queen or emperor).

**MONOMANIAC:** characterized by an excessive interest in or enthusiasm for some one thing.

**MONROE, JAMES:** (1758-1831) fifth president of the United States (1817-25).

**MONTAIGNE, SIEUR DE:** Michel Eyquem seigneur de Montaigne, French essayist (1533-92) whose works reflected his concern with pain and death.

**MORTAR:** a mixture of cement or lime and water, used between bricks or stones in building, or as plaster.

**MOSCOW:** a city located in the central part of the Soviet Union in Europe, and the Russian capital.

**MUG:** (slang) a man; a fellow; a guy.

**MUZZLE:** the front end of the barrel of a rifle, pistol, etc.

**MYCENAEAN:** civilization which existed in Greece, Crete, Asia Minor, etc., from approximately 1500-1100 B.C. Brought advanced techniques in art and architecture to Greece. See also Cretan in this glossary.

**NAILED DOWN:** settled definitely; made sure.

**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.

**NEBULOUSNESS:** unclearness; vagueness.

**NECROMANCY:** magic, especially that practiced by a witch or sorcerer; witchcraft.

**NEW BLOOD:** new people, regarded as a potential source of fresh ideas, renewed vigor, etc.

**NEW ENGLAND:** region of the northeastern United States, comprised of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

**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.

**NITER:** a colorless or white salt used as an oxidizing agent in gunpowder, explosives, fertilizers, in preserving meat and in medicine.

**NITROCELLULOSE:** an explosive made from cellulose (an organic substance found in plants) and certain acids and alcohol.

**NO-GAME CONDITION:** a totality of barriers or a totality of freedom. See also games conditions in this glossary.

**NONCOMMUNIST:** not supportive of or opposed to communism. See also Commies in this glossary.

**NON COMPOS MENTIS:** not of sound mind; mentally incapable of handling one's own affairs.

**NONSENSICAL:** foolish; silly; absurd.

**NONVIRULENT:** not very harmful nor poisonous; not deadly.

**NUCLEAR PHYSICS:** the study of the components, structure, and behavior of the nucleus of the atom. It is especially concerned with the nature of matter and with nuclear energy.

**NYMPHS:** any of the nature goddesses of Greek or Roman myths, who lived in trees, woods, rivers, etc.

**OBERRAMMERGAU:** a village in Bavaria that performs the Passion Play every ten years. It was first performed there in 1633 when the villagers vowed to repeat it regularly in gratitude for escape from a plague epidemic. See also Passion Play in this glossary.

**OBFUSCATING:** confusing, bewildering or stupefying.

**OBJECTIVE PROCESSES:** 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 preclear to spot or find something exterior to himself in order to carry out the auditing command. They locate the person in his environment, establish direct communication with the auditor and bring a person to present time, a very important factor in mental and spiritual sanity and ability. – Basic Dictionary of Dianetics and Scientology.

**OBLIQUE:** indirect, not going straight to the point.

**OBTAIN:** be in force or in effect; prevail.

**ONTO THEM:** in the position of having discovered or obtained knowledge of (an activity, etc., that was formerly unknown or secret).

**ORIENTAL THEATER:** See theater in this glossary.

**OTIS TESTS:** IQ tests used in Scientology organizations; the Otis QuickScoring Mental Ability test.

**OVER AND UNDER:** one of the processes contained in SLP 8 (Six Levels of Processing), an auditing regimen which remedies a person's willingness to confront and to be there and find out where he is. In Over and Under a preclear is asked to choose an engram in the middle of his life and then to control, uncontrol and/or make more solid, facsimiles existing prior to (under) and after (over) that engram. – HCO Training Bulletin 30 November 1966; Lecture of 14 November 1956.

**PALOMAR, MOUNT:** a mountain in Southern California, northeast of San Diego: site of a famous observatory.

PARITY: equality, as in amount, status, character.

PARK AVENUE: a street in New York City traditionally associated with luxurious residential and professional buildings, fashionable living and high society.

PARLIAMENT: the law making body of Great Britain, similar in function to the (U.S.) Congress. It consists of the House of Commons (lower branch of the legislature of Great Britain), and the House of Lords (upper branch of the legislature of Great Britain, made up of nobility and high-ranking clergy).

PAROLE: to free a prisoner before full sentence has been served, on the condition that the prisoner obey certain rules of good behavior.

PART AND PARCEL: an essential, necessary or integral part.

PAR VALUE: the value of a stock, bond, note, etc., printed on it; face value.

PASSION PLAY: a dramatic presentation of the suffering, crucifixion and resurrection of Christ, usually performed during Holy Week (the week before Easter).

PAUPERIZED: very poor; inadequate.

PAVLOV: Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936), Russian physiologist; noted for behavioral experiments on dogs.

PEANUTS: one of the most successful U.S. comic strips of the mid-twentieth century.

PE COURSE: a free introductory course for new Scientologists which educates them in the actual, simple facts of existence, the data of which is contained in Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought. The letters PE stand for "Personnel Efficiency." – Lecture of 6 November 1956, HCOB 4 May 1959.

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.

PEN: (slang) penitentiary; prison.

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.

PERPETRATES: commits, imposes.

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.

NON PERSONA GRATA: usually "persona non grata," a Latin term meaning an unacceptable or objectionable person; one who is not welcome.

PEWTER: a container or utensil made of any of various alloys in which tin is the chief constituent, originally one of tin and lead.

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.

PHILIP: Philip II (1527-98), king of Spain (1556-98), king of Naples and Sicily (1554-98), king of Portugal (1580-98); centralized authority under his absolute monarchy and extended Spanish colonization to the present southern United States and the Philippines (which were named after him).

PHRENOLOGY: a psychological theory or analytical method based on the idea that certain mental faculties and character traits (a special quality) are indicated by the configuration of a person's skull.

PHYSIOGNOMY: facial features and expression, especially as supposedly indicative of character.

PIECES, WENT ALL TO: fell into a bad condition.

PIE IN THE SKY: hope – for example, of happiness or success – that cannot possibly be fulfilled.

PILING: a structure of long heavy timber or beam driven into the ground sometimes underwater to support a bridge, dock, etc.

PIQUE: a fit of displeasure.

PITCH: an angle; a selfish motive; any unethical way of profiting or benefiting.

PITCH, GET IN THERE AND: make an effort; work diligently.

PLAGIARIZED: took ideas or writings from someone else and presented them as one's own.

PLATO: Greek philosopher (437?-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.

PLAYED UP: highlighted or publicized.

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.

PORNOGRAPHY: writings, pictures, etc., intended primarily to arouse sexual desire.

POSE: way of behaving or speaking that is assumed for effect; pretense.

POST: position of duty, employment or trust to which a person is assigned or appointed.

POSTULATE: a self-determined thought which starts, stops or changes past, present or future efforts. – Advanced Procedure and Axioms.

POTOMAC RIVER: a river flowing southeast from the Allegheny Mountains in West Virginia, along the boundary between Maryland and Virginia and through Washington, DC.

POUND: also called pound sterling, monetary unit of the United Kingdom.

PRAVDA: the official newspaper of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union.

PREMIER: the prime minister of any of certain countries.

PREXY: (slang) the president, especially of a college, etc.

PRINCE, MORTON: (1854-1929) American neurologist (a person who works in the branch of medicine that deals with the nervous system and its diseases) and psychologist, American authority on abnormal psychology; founded and edited Journal of Abnormal Psychology (1906-29).

PROFILES: concisely presented sketches of the life and character of persons. At the time of this lecture this was the American Personality Analysis (APA), a test which measured the ten traits of personality which seemed to have the greatest bearing upon the preclar and his reactions to life and the environment, as well as to the other people in his life.

PRONUNCIAMENTOS: public declarations or pronouncements.

PROVOCATEUR: a person who provokes trouble or incites to violence, riot, etc.

PSALM: any of the sacred songs in praise of God constituting the Book of Psalms in the Bible.

PSYCHOANALYST: a person who is skilled in or works at psychoanalysis, a system of mental therapy developed by Sigmund Freud in Austria in 1894.

PSYCHOSOMATICALLY: 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. – Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health.

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.

PULP: magazines, printed on cheap paper (hence the term pulp, from the wood pulp used in the manufacture of the paper), devoted to sensational literature; for instance, cowboy and detective stories.

PUNCH: conduct oneself, especially against difficulties, with continued effort, determination and morale.

PUPPY: presuming, conceited or empty-headed.

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.

PURSED: contracted into folds or wrinkles.

**PUTTING ANY STOCK IN:** having any faith in, giving credence to or attributing real significance to.

**QUIRK:** a sudden twist, turn or stroke.

**RABBLE-ROUSING:** stirring up the emotions or prejudices of the public; agitating.

**RACKED UP:** tallied, accumulated or amassed as an achievement or score.

**RACKET:** a dishonest scheme, trick, business, activity, etc.

**RADIO WAVES:** waves propagated through space or matter by electric and magnetic fields generated by electrical currents.

**RAMPARTS:** any defenses or bulwarks (persons or things that are defenses or protections).

**RANDOMITY:** the ratio of unpredicted motion to predicted motion. – Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

**RATTLE ON:** to talk rapidly and incessantly.

**REFORM BILL:** signed in 1832, the bill allowed more English to vote and gave towns better representation at government level in the British Isles.

**REGIMEN:** a regulated course, as of diet, exercise or manner of living, intended to preserve or restore health or to attain some result.

**REGIMES:** social systems or orders.

**RELIEF:** aid in the form of goods or money given as by a government agency to persons unable to support themselves.

**REPEATER TECHNIQUE:** the repetition of a word or phrase in order to produce movement on the time track into an entheta (enturbulated theta) area containing that word or phrase. – Science of Survival.

**RESERVES:** men or units in the armed forces not on active duty but subject to call.

**RESTIMULATED:** in a condition wherein a past memory has been reactivated due to similar circumstances in the present approximating circumstances of the past. – Basic Dictionary of Dianetics and Scientology.

**RETICENT:** habitually silent or uncommunicative.

**RIDGE:** 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. – Scientology 8-8008.

**RIFE:** frequently or commonly occurring; widespread.

**RIGGED:** put together, prepared for use or arranged.

**RIGHT DOWN OUR ALLEY:** within our area of knowledge, interest, etc.

**ROCKIES:** the Rocky Mountains, a major mountain system in western North America extending from New Mexico to Alaska.

ROENTGEN: a unit of measurement of radiation.

RORSCHACH: a type of mental test aiming at determination of personality traits through interpretation of inkblots.

ROTARIANS: members of Rotary International, a worldwide organization composed of business and professional men who meet to further the Rotary ideal of service, which is thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others in business and community life.

ROUND OFF: end in a satisfactory way; put a finishing touch on; finish nicely.

RUBLES: Russian monetary unit and silver coins or pieces of money.

RUN AMOK: to rush about in a frenzy to kill.

RUN, ON THE: escaping or hiding from the police.

RUN OUT: erase. – Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought.

SADISTIC: of or like a sadist, one who gets pleasure from inflicting physical or psychological pain on another or others.

SALT OF THE EARTH, THE: a person or group of people having the best personal qualities, the best character, etc.

SAO PAULO: the largest city of Brazil and capital of the state of the same name.

SAVVY: (slang) to understand.

SAW, OLD: an old saying, often repeated; proverb.

SCHICKLGRUBER: 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 the 1930s. See also Hitler 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 personalities, both of which are himself – Lecture of 18 December 1953.

SCHIZOPHRENIC-MELANCHOLIA: a supposed mental disorder made up of characteristics of schizophrenia and great depression of spirits and activity, gloomy thoughts and fears and often hallucinations.

SCHOLASTIC: 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.

SCHOLASTICISM: the dominant school of the Middle Ages, based on the authority of the Church Fathers and of Aristotle. It was characterized by a formal method of discussion. See also Aristotle in this glossary.

SCOURGES: any causes of serious trouble or affliction.

SEMANTICS: the meaning, or an interpretation of the meaning, of a word, sign, sentence, etc.



SERENITY: the quality or state of being calm and peaceful.

SERVITUDE: slavery or bondage of any kind.

SHOT TO HELL: in a state of great disorder or confusion.

SICKER THAN A PUP: extremely or violently sick.

SILICA NEGRAS: a made-up foreign phrase meaning "black sand."

SILVER SPRING: a city in Maryland, north of Washington, DC, of which it is a suburb.

SINE WAVES: waves which follow a certain geometric pattern.

SKUNK: a despicable, offensive person.

SLAP-HAPPY: elated; dizzy with success or joy.

SNUBBED: treated with scorn or contempt; slighted or ignored.

SOCIALISTS: people who support the theory or system of social organization by which the means of production and distribution are owned, managed or controlled by the state or by associations of workers.

SOCRATES: (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.

SOGGY: spiritless, dull or stupid.

SOMATICS: body sensations, pains or discomforts. – HCOB 23 April 1969.

SOPORIFIC: causing or tending to cause sleep.

SOUP-DUNK, DID A: made-up word from in the soup and dunk meaning "got into great difficulty."

SOUP, IN THE: in trouble.

SOVEREIGN: a British gold coin valued at twenty shillings, or one pound, which went out of circulation after 1914. See also pound in this glossary.

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.

SPECIE: money in the form of coins, especially gold or silver coins; metal money.

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.

SQUARED: correctly built, finished, etc.

**SQUARING (HIM) AROUND:** setting or putting (him) right or in order.

**SQUARE THE BEEF:** stop or ease a complaint as, from a victim, by returning his money, or through influence with the police or politicians. (Originally and mainly underworld use.)

**STABLE DATUM:** one datum, one factor, one particular in a confusion of particles that keeps things from being in a confusion and on which other things can be aligned. Any confusing motion can be understood by conceiving one thing to be motionless. The one thing selected and used becomes the stable datum for the remainder. – The Problems of Work.

**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.

**STALEMATED:** (chess) a position where one cannot move any piece except the king and cannot move the king without putting it in check (liable to capture).

**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.

**STARK STARING MAD:** completely mad.

**STATE DEPARTMENT:** the department of the executive branch of the U.S. government in charge of relations with foreign countries.

**STATIC:** 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.

**STEAM, UNDER YOUR OWN:** without any help from others.

**STILL HUNTS:** hunts for game carried on stealthily, as by stalking, or under cover, as by ambush.

**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. – HCO Training Bulletin of 30 November 1956.

**STOPGAP:** a temporary substitute; makeshift.

**STRAIT-LACED:** narrowly strict or severe in behavior or moral views.

**STRATA:** a level or grade of people or population with reference to social position, education, etc.

**STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND:** a U.S. Air Force command charged with international strikes, especially nuclear attacks.

**STRONTIUM 90:** a form of the element strontium, which occurs in the fallout from a hydrogen-bomb explosion. It is extremely dangerous because it is easily absorbed by the bones and tissues and may eventually replace the calcium in the body. See also H-bomb in this glossary.

**SUBCALIBER MACHINE GUN:** referring to a submachine gun, a lightweight automatic weapon designed to be fired from the shoulder.

**SUB-THOMPSON MACHINE GUN:** the Thompson submachine gun, a lightweight and portable .45-caliber firearm. See also .45 in this glossary.

**SUCCUMB:** to yield or submit to an overpowering force; give in or give up.

**SUCKER:** a person easily cheated or taken in.

**SUEZ:** a seaport in Egypt on the Suez Canal, a ship canal that joins the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

**SULLIVAN LAW:** 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.

**SUNFAST:** not subject to fading in sunlight, as a dye, fabric or garment.

**SUPERFLUITY:** superabundance; excess.

**SUPERSTRATOSPHERE:** the upper regions of the stratosphere, that portion of the atmosphere beginning between five and ten miles above the earth.

**SUPLANTS:** takes the place of.

**SWAMP:** overcome, overwhelm; ruin.

**SWATH:** a long strip, track or belt of any particular kind.

**SWATHS:** great quantities of. (Taken from the meaning of measures of grassland, originally reckoned by the breadth of one sweep of the scythe.)

**SYNTHESIZE:** to form something by combining parts or elements.

**SYNTHETIC:** of, by, or using synthesis (the putting together of parts or elements so as to make a whole).

**SYRIA:** a country (officially the Syrian Arab Republic) in southwestern Asia at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, south of Turkey.

**TACK:** course of action or conduct.

**TAPED:** fully appraised or summed up, completely "weighed up" or assessed; as if measured with a tape. When one has a situation taped, it also implies having things under control.

**TAP, ON:** ready for use; on hand; available.

**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."

**TEA:** (slang) marijuana.

**TECHNICOLOR:** bright, intense colors.

**TEETH, ARMED TO THE:** (often humorous) fully armed with the necessary weapons, tools, etc.

TEETH, INTO THE TEETH OF: directly against; into the face of.

TEETOTALER: a person who never drinks alcoholic liquor.

TELEPATHIC: by telepathy (the communication of one mind with another by means other than the five senses).

TELETYPE: a trademark for a form of telegraph in which the message is typed on a keyboard that sends electric signals to a machine that prints the word.

TENPINS: pins set up to be knocked down in the game of bowling.

TERMINALS: things that can receive, relay or send communications. – Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

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.

T FORMATION: (football) an offensive formation with the quarterback behind the center, the fullback behind the quarterback, and a halfback at each side of the fullback.

.38: a pistol or revolver using a cartridge approximately .38 inches in diameter.

THEATER: a place where some action proceeds; the scene of action. The theater of operations of an army embraces all the territory it may desire to invade and all that it may be necessary to defend.

THOR: (Norse mythology) the god of thunder, might and war; also associated with marriage, the hearth and agriculture. He was armed with a magical hammer that returned to him, iron gloves and a belt of strength.

TILLER: 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).

TIME, IN THE NICK OF: at the last possible moment (to prevent something unpleasant or bad from happening).

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.

TONSILLECTOMIES: operations in which a surgeon removes a person's tonsils (the two soft, oval masses of tissue at the back of the mouth).

TRANSORBITAL LEUCOTOMY: (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.

TRICHINOSIS: the disease caused by eating undercooked pork containing trichinae (hairlike worm parasites in the body of man and animals that feed on flesh and other animal matter).

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.

TUMULTUOUS: full of confusion, agitation or disturbance.

TURRET: a small tower at an angle of a building, as of a castle or fortress, frequently beginning some distance above the ground.

TWO-WAY COMM: 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. – Scientology Abridged Dictionary.

TYRE: a town in southwestern Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea. Built on an island, it was an ancient seaport and had far-flung colonies by 1100 B.C. Tyre was famous for its commerce and its purple dye.

ULTRAVIOLET: having to do with ultraviolet rays, the invisible rays present in sunlight.

UNALIENABLE: that cannot be given away or taken away.

UNDER, GET OUT FROM: to extract oneself from a failing, embarrassing or unpleasant enterprise, job or relationship.

UNDER THE COUNTER: secretly and unlawfully; without the knowledge of other people.

USURPED: taken or assumed (power, a position, property, rights, etc.) and held in possession by force or without right.

VAGARIES: unpredictable or erratic actions, occurrences, courses or instances.

VALENCES: personalities. The term is used to denote the borrowing of the personality of another. Valences are substitutes 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. – Ability Major 4; Lecture of 18 October 1961.

VATICAN: the chief residence of the pope in Vatican City (an independent state within the city of Rome), now also including a library, archives, art museum, apartments and administrative offices.

VEBLEN, THORSTEIN: (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.

VOGUE: general favor or acceptance; popularity.

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.

WAKE, IN THE WAKE OF: following directly or closely behind.

WALL STREET: 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.

WAMPUM: small beads made of shells and used by North American Indians for money, ornaments, etc.

W.C.T.U.: Women's Christian Temperance Union, an organization dedicated to promoting moderation, and more often, complete abstinence in the use of intoxicating liquor. Founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, it employed educational and social as well as political means in promoting legislation.

WEDGE: any action or procedure that serves to open the way for a gradual change.

WEENIE: an element or symbol of good fortune, enthusiasm or desire.

WEIGHTED: adjusted or adapted to a representative value.

WHEEZE: (slang) an overworked remark, joke, or gag.

WHOLE CLOTH, OUT OF: without foundation in fact.

WHOLE HOG: as completely and thoroughly as possible.

WHOLE TRACK: the moment-to-moment record of a person's existence in this universe in picture and impression form. – HCOB 12 July 1965.

WOOF AND WARP: the underlying structure upon which something is built; a foundation; base. wraps: secrecy; censorship; concealment.

WRAPS, KEEP (SOMEONE) UNDER CAREFUL: keep a person hidden or silent.

WUNDT: Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920), German physiologist and psychologist, originator of the false doctrine that man is no more than an animal.

YACKLE-YACKLE: from yack-yack, meaning to talk or chatter persistently or meaninglessly.

YOKE: the condition of being under another's power or control; slavery; bondage.

[End of Organization Series]