HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex
HCO BULLETIN OF 31 DECEMBER 1978
Issue III

Class III and above Auditors
Word Clearers
HCO
Tech/Qual
C/Ses
PTS/SP Detection, Routing
 and Handling Course
Ethics Officers
Class IV Grad Checksheet

EDUCATING THE POTENTIAL TROUBLE SOURCE, THE FIRST STEP TOWARD HANDLING: PTS C/S-1

Ref: BPL   5 Apr 72RC I   PTS TYPE A HANDLING
        BTB   11 Nov 77   HANDLING PTS SITUATIONS
        HCOB   24 Apr 72 I PTS INTERVIEWS
        HCOB 10 Aug 73 PTS HANDLING
        HCOB 27 Sep 66 THE ANTI-SOCIAL PERSONALITY THE ANTI-SCIENTOLOGIST
        HCOB 28 Nov 70 PSYCHOSIS
        HCOB 24 Nov 65 SEARCH AND DISCOVERY
        HCOB 12 Mar 68 MISTAKES, ANATOMY OF
        HCOB 9 Nov 67   REVISION OF REMEDY A. REMEDY B AND S AND Ds
        HCOB 5 Feb 66 III   S AND D WARNING
        HCOB 9 Dec 71RC PTS RUNDOWN, AUDITED
        HCOB 20 Jan 72R PTS RUNDOWN ADDITION
        HCOB 3 Jun 72RA PTS RUNDOWN, FINAL STEP
        HCOB 29 Dec 78 THE SUPPRESSED PERSON RUNDOWN
        HCOB 30 Dec 78 SUPPRESSED PERSON RUNDOWN – PROBLEMS PROCESSES
        HCOB 31 Dec 78 II   OUTLINE OF PTS HANDLING

When you find you have a potential trouble source on your hands the very first thing you must do is educate him on the fundamentals of PTS/SP tech.

Do not begin any other PTS handling on any PTS person until he has completed the basic education steps of the PTS C/S-1 given in this HCOB.

In the absence of education into the basics of PTS tech you will have PTS stu-dents and pcs asserting they're not PTS, you will have upsets. protest, recurrences of "once handled" PTSness. PTSes will not cognite, will not take action to handle the antagonistic terminal, will not recover. Failure to educate simply doesn't work. So a very thorough job must be done at this point to guarantee the success of any PTS handlings which follow.

Now people and circumstances and PTS sits vary, and you may wish to carry the education steps of the PTS person beyond what is given here before you begin any other handling on him. I will leave that to your educated judgment. However, the steps of the PTS C/S-1 given in this HCOB must be done on all PTS students and pcs *before any sort of PTS Interview or 10 August handling or any PTS auditing is undertaken.*

The person should, of course, study the complete PTS/SP Detection, Routing and Handling Course so that he understands the full mechanics that had been upsetting his life, but the PTS C/S-1 will give sufficient data and understanding so that he or she can begin handling the PTS scene.

PTS C/S-1

The following PTS C/S-1 is not a long action and can and should be accomplished speedily. Its purpose is to give to any PTS student or pc the necessary data and R-Factor on the basics of PTS/SP tech so that he understands and is able and willing to successfully handle his PTS situation. It can be done by an auditor, in session, or in the course room under the supervision of the Word Clearer and Course Supervisor.

Note: Some pcs and students who have been trained or who have in the past received PTS handling may protest that they know the terms and issues. If this happens acknowledge with excellent TRs and without invalidation or evaluation and tell them that this action is intended to make PTS handling effective for all and is a required step of the handling. If the auditor or Word Clearer uses excellent TRs and a good R-Factor, no ARC breaks will occur and the person will have tremendous wins.

The auditor or Word Clearer should be fully familiar with this issue as well as all issues in the PTS/SP Course pack. He will need to take a very thorough look at what has to be covered with the pc in this C/S-1 and know his materials very well and have them ready for reference and clearing any misunderstoods or questions the pc may have.

The following will be needed:

- Technical Dictionary
- Admin Dictionary
- A good English Dictionary
- A good dictionary in the pc or student's native language, and for a foreign language case a dual dictionary (English-to-foreign language and foreign language itself).
- PTS and SP Definitions Sheet – Attachment No. I of this issue
- Demo kit

A.   Have the pc define each term, using the reference. (Note: you don't ask: "Do you know what this word means?" You ask: "What is the definition of ?"

When the pc has told you the definition, have him give you a sentence or two using the term correctly. Where it applies, have him give you examples, using his experiences or those of others. Have him demo with a demo kit. Cover by exact definition all terms used and take each term defined to an F/N.

B.   Check for any questions (or misunderstoods) as you go along and ensure any such get handled so the pc or student winds up with a clear understanding of the word.

Don't settle for glibness that does not show understanding, but on the other hand, don't overrun or put duress on the pc or student, either.

Ensure each word cleared is taken to F/N.

PTS C/S-1 PROCEDURE

1.   Give the R-Factor that you are going to clear the basic words and concepts con-cerning PTSness.

2.   Clear the word AFFINITY. Have the pc or student demo its meaning.

3.   Clear the word REALITY. Have the pc or student give you sentences and ex-amples showing his understanding.

4.   Clear the word COMMUNICATION. Have the pc or student demo its meaning.

5.   Clear ARC BREAK. Have the pc or student demo what an ARC break is.

6.   Clear PROBLEM. Have the pc or student demo a problem.

7.   Clear WITHHOLD. Have the pc or student give you an example of a withhold.

8.   Clear MISSED WITHHOLD. Have the pc or student demo a missed withhold.

9.   Clear POSTULATE. Ask the pc or student if he's ever postulated anything. Have him tell you about it.

10.   Clear COUNTER (the prefix).

11.   Have the pc or student demo several examples of a postulate and a counter-postu late.

12.   Clear HOSTILE. ANTAGONISM.

13.   Clear SUPPRESS. Have the pc Or student demo several different examples of how someone or something could be suppressed.

14.   Clear SUPPRESSION. Have the pc or student give you examples of suppression from movies he's seen or books he's read or suppression he's seen or experienced.

15.   Clear SUPPRESSIVE PERSON. Have the pc or student demo the definitions.

16.   Clear SUPPRESSIVE GROUPS.

17.   Clear ROLLER-COASTER. Have the pc or student demo roller-coaster. Ask him if he's ever been around anyone who roller-coastered. Let him tell you about it briefly if he wishes.

18.   Clear POTENTIAL TROUBLE SOURCE (PTS). Have the pc or student demo this well.
        (If this step is being done by a Word Clearer in the course room, end off at this point and send the pc or student to the Examiner. Then, get him started on the Study Section. If being done in session, the auditor may continue with the Study Section.)

STUDY SECTION

19.   The following issues are to be read by the PTS student or pc, word cleared Method 4 and starrated. This may be done in a course room, under the super-vision of the Course Supervisor or in session with an auditor.

        HCOB 27 Sep 66   THE ANTI-SOCIAL PERSONALITY THE ANTI-SCIENTOLOGIST
        HCOB 28 Nov 70   PSYCHOSIS
        HCOB 24 Nov 65   SEARCH AND DISCOVERY
        HCOB 12 Mar 68   MISTAKES, ANATOMY OF

BPL 5 Apr 72RC I	PTS TYPE A HANDLING
BTB 11 Nov 77	HANDLING PTS SITUATIONS
HCOB 24 Apr 72 I	PTS INTERVIEWS
HCOB 10 Aug 73	PTS HANDLING

20.   End off and send the pc or student to the Examiner. Route the pc's folder with all work-sheets to the C/S who will examine them for thoroughness and completeness and then order the person's next step.

———————

Educating a PTS person is the key to putting him at cause over the PTS sit. Do this PTS C/S-1 thoroughly and well. It is not to be considered a substitute for the full PTS/SP Detection, Routing and Handling Course, but will set up the PTS student or pc for a highly successful PTS handling. These you get him signed up for the course.

PTS tech is highly effective and powerful. Get the most out of it by applying it properly, with EDUCATION as the first step.

L. RON HUBBARD
Founder

LRH:jk

PTS C/S-1 DEFINITIONS SHEET

AFFINITY

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; the other components being reality and communication. (Dianetics Today, Glossary)

REALITY

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. (Tech Dict)

COMMUNICATION

"The interchange of ideas or objects between two people or terminals. More precisely the definition of communication 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." "Communication by definition does not need to be two-way. Communication is one of the component parts of understanding." (Tech Dict; HCOB 5 Apr 73 Reiss. 19 Sep 74 AXIOM 28 AMENDED; Dianetics Today, Glossary)

ARC BREAK

A sudden drop or cutting of one's affinity, reality, or communication with someone or something. Upsets with people or things come about because of a lessening or sundering of affinity, reality, or communication or understanding. It's called an ARC break instead of an upset, because, if one discovers which of the three points of understanding have been cut, one can bring about a rapid recovery in the person's state of mind. It is pronounced by its letters A-R-C break. (Tech Dict)

PROBLEM

Anything which has opposing sides of equal force; especially postulate-counter-postulate, intention-counter-intention or idea-counter-idea; and intention-counter-intention that worries the preclear (Dianetics Today Glossary)

OVERT

1. ... An aggressive or destructive act by the individual against one or more of the eight dynamics (self, family, group, mankind, animals or plants, mest, life or the infinite). (Dianetics Today, Glossary)
2. That thing which you do which you aren't willing to have happen to you. (Tech Dict)

WITHHOLD

An undisclosed harmful (contra-survival) act. (Dianetics Today, Glossary)

MISSED WITHHOLD

An undisclosed contra-survival act which has been restimulated by another but not disclosed. This is a withhold which another person nearly found out about, leaving the person with

the withhold in a state of wondering whether his hidden deed is known or not. (Dianetics Today, Glossary)

POSTULATE

1. To conclude, decide or resolve a problem or to set a pattern for the future or to nullify a pattern of the past. (Tech Dict)

2. That self-determined thought which starts, stops or changes past, present or future efforts. (Tech Dict)

3. In Scientology the word postulate means to cause a thinkingness or consideration. It is a specially applied word and is defined as causative thinkingness. (Tech Dict)

COUNTER

1. Opposition, as in direction or purpose; for example countermarch, counteract. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language)

HOSTILE

1. Of or pertaining to an enemy. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language)

2. Feeling or showing enmity; antagonistic. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language)

ANTAGONISM

1. Mutual resistance; opposition; hostility. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language.)

2. The condition of being an opposing principle, force or factor. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language)

SUPPRESS

1. To squash, to sit on, to make smaller, to refuse to let reach, to make uncertain about his reaching, to render or lessen in any way possible by any means possible. to the harm of the individual and for the fancied protection of a suppressor. (Tech Dict)

SUPPRESSION

1. Suppression is "a harmful intention or action against which one cannot fight back." Thus when one can do anything about it, it is less suppressive. (Tech Dict)

SUPPRESSIVE PERSON

1. A person with certain behavior characteristics and who suppresses other people in his vicinity and those other people when he suppresses them become PTS or potential trouble sources. (Tech Dict)

2. A person who has had a counter-postulate to the pc you are handling. (Tech Dict)

3. Is one that actively seeks to suppress or damage Scientology or a Scientologist by suppressive acts. (Tech Dict)

SUPPRESSIVE GROUPS

1. Are defined as those which seek to destroy Scientology or which specialize in injuring or killing persons or damaging their cases or which advocate suppression of mankind. (Tech Dict)

ROLLER-COASTER

1. A case that betters and worsens. A roller-coaster is always connected to a suppressive person and will not get steady gains until the suppressive is found on the case or the basic suppressive person earlier. Because the case doesn't get well he or she is a potential trouble source to us, to others and to himself. (Tech Dict)

2. Gets better, gets worse, gets better, gets worse. (Tech Dict)

POTENTIAL TROUBLE SOURCE

1. Somebody who is connected with an SP who is invalidating him, his beingness, his processing, his life. (Tech Dict)

2. It means someone connected to a person or a group opposed to Scientology. It is a technical thing. It results in illness and roller-coaster and is the cause of illness and roller-coaster. (Tech Dict)

3. The PTS guy is fairly obvious. He's here, he's way up today and he's way down tomorrow and he gets a beautiful session and then he gets terribly ill. That's the history of his life. (Modern Management Technology Defined)

4. The mechanism of PTS is environmental menace that keeps something continually keyed-in. This can be a constant recurring somatic or continual, recurring pressure or a mass. The menace in the environment is not imaginary in such extreme cases. The action can be taken to key it out. But if the environmental menace is actual and persists it will just key-in again. This gives recurring pres-sure unrelieved by usual processing. (Modern Management Technology Defined)

SEARCH AND DISCOVERY

1. Search and discovery of suppression is called an "S and D." It locates the suppressive on the case. (HCOB 9 Nov 67, REVISION OF REMEDY A, REMEDY B AND S AND Ds)

"Remember that the real suppressive person (SP) was the one that wove a dangerous environment around the pc. To find that person is to open up the pc's present time perception or space. It's like pulling a wrapping of wool off the pc.

"The SP persuaded or caused the pc to believe the environment was dangerous and that it was always dangerous and so made the pc pull in and occupy less space and reach less.

"When the SP is really located and indicated the pc feels this impulse not to reach diminish and so his space opens up.

"The difference between a safe environment and a dangerous environment is only that a person is willing to reach and expand in a safe environment and reaches less and contracts in a dangerous environment.

"An SP wants the other person to reach less. Sometimes this is done by forcing the person to reach into danger and get hurt so that the person will thereafter reach less.

"The SP wants smaller, less powerful beings. The SP thinks that if another became powerful that one would attack the SP.

"The SP is totally insecure and is battling constantly in covert ways to make others less powerful and less able." (HCOB 5 Feb 66 S AND D WARNING)