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Central Orgs.

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Urgent for Use on All Cases.

PRE-HAV SCALE REVISED

(This is the rough version. The Primary Scale is Accurate and Complete.
The Secondary Scale is not necessarily complete or edited.)

This is the first major revision of the Pre-Havingness Scale I originated in January of 1961. This Scale now contains a Primary Scale and a Secondary Scale. The Secondary Scale now contains nearly all simple verbs in the English Language, properly placed for Level and repeated on other Levels.

Use

The Scale is used for General Running of Levels (without specified terminal) in brackets of 5 or 10, using "Someone" or "Something" as the terminal, sometimes using plus and minus (Change, No Change).

The Scale is also used for terminals found for SOP Goals by Goals and Terminal Assessment.

The two uses for the Scale are done exactly the same way with the single exception that for a general run one says "Do you have-----" (Pre-Hav Level) or "Are you-----"(Pre-Hav Level) or "Do you-----" (Pre-Hav Level) and in the use for goals terminals one says, "Would the (or 'a') -----(goals terminal) ----- (Pre-Hav Level)?"

General Run Assessment Example: Start at the Bottom of Primary Scale 65. (Faith). Go up Pre-Hav Primary Scale asking about each level once only and carefully noting E-Meter Needle Reaction (ignore Rises of the needle) that responds or doesn't respond to the question: Convert the level to a sensible question without varying the actual level. The questions: "Do you have faith?" "Are you Cause?" "Do things have No Effect on you?" "Are you the Effect of things?" "Do you think people run a Can't Have on you?" "Do you Create?" "Do you Think?" etc., etc. When you have reached the top of the Scale, go back down again (from Level 1 to 65), still noting reaction. The one that reacted most when you went up and when you went down the Primary Scale is the Level. (Do not take the lowest level, take the level that reacted most as the worse off people are, the higher terminals tend to be found on the Scale as a loose rule. Terminals come down scale as the pc goes up on successive assessments after runs).

You now take the Primary Level found by E-Meter needle reaction and GO TO THE SECONDARY SCALE FOR THAT LEVEL. Assess this Secondary Scale for the level exactly as you did the Primary Scale. Go from the highest number (lowest point) up to the top (lowest number), asking once about each level and noting needle reaction (not rise). Take the level that reacted most on the needle. Form it into a five way bracket (or 10 way) consulting the needle for the best expression of each "leg" of the bracket. Then run it. The motion of the TA should increase, then decrease, then tend to halt. If it remains unchanged (1/8 to 1/4 of a Tone Arm Division of motion only in 20 minutes) Reassess.

When reassessing on the Pre-Hav for a new level, assess exactly and as carefully as you did the first time - first assess on the Primary. Then assess on the Secondary Scale for that level.

Example for assessing a goals terminal (or a PT Problem or ARC break terminal), the assessment is done the same way as in a general run assessment except all questions have to do with the terminal. Example: If the goals terminal were "woman". Start at the bottom (highest number) of the Primary Pre-Hav Scale and assess one level at a time. "Would a woman have Faith?" "Would a woman Cause things?" "Would there be NO EFFECT on a woman?" etc. etc. noting the needle reaction (not rise). Then come down (lowest to highest number) the Pre-Hav Primary Scale one level at a time, again noting the needle reaction (always ignore rises). The right level will react going up and going down in much the same way. Take this level and go to the Pre-Hav Secondary Scale. Assess it from bottom (highest number) to top (lowest number) and then back down again. Choose the level that reacted both going up and down.

Any levels found may be checked cautiously (repeated only once) by comparing it to other levels in terms of needle reaction. You want the level with the most reaction always.

If you take more than fifteen minutes to do a level assessment, you are doing something odd or unnecessary such as saying the levels several times or expecting the pc to answer you aloud (the pc should remain silent during an assessment) or you are unfamiliar with the Scale.

In asking assessment questions on the Scale always speak with the same degree of loudness and inflection, and always make the level the hardest and most stressed word in the question. If you vary loudness from question to question or change emotional tone, the needle may react to your change, not to the Pre-Hav Level, giving you an inaccurate reading based on your goofs or changes, not on different Scale levels.

You can do an Assessment twice. You should come out with the same primary and secondary levels. If you don't, run, don't walk, to the nearest Academy.

The Secondary Level is the one used in Commands. You will note that the Primary Level words are repeated in the Secondary Scale. Thus if the level comes out to be that Primary word, you'll still have it as a Secondary word and can use it in the command.

Audit only one level at a time. Use only the word that caused the needle to react to make up your command. Do not combine two levels.

If you get Tone Arm motion running a level wither generally or as a goals terminal, PTP or ARC break level, flatten it before choosing and running a new level. One knows when level is flat. The Tone Arm doesn't move any more. You can cause a pc to feel "spiny" by starting a new level before the old one is flat.

Do not overrun a level. The test of "flat" is the TA moving only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a division up or down in 20 minutes of auditing (not cumulative movement such as "The TA moves $\frac{1}{16}$ twice so that's $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a division" - This is wrong. If it moves from 2.25 to 2.50 to 2.25 two or three times in 20 minutes, this is called "flat" and has moved only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a TA Division. This is right.)

The Secondary Level, if not the word in the Primary Level, may react on the needle far more than the Primary Level.

The Primary Level may not react at all in rare cases. If this happens, assess the whole Secondary Scale, all groups, independent of the Primary Scale, starting with the Secondary group for Faith and going right on through the groups. This is only likely to happen with rough beginning cases or with persons nearly clear who are being shaped up and stabilized.

When a pc assesses as a Rock Slam, it may be necessary after a level turns on the Rock Slam to say a nul word to the pc like "Floor", Floor, Floor....." until the Rock Slam turns off. Rock Slam carries over many levels unless it is shaken out of the needle in this way. Mark the Level that turned it on "Rock Slam". This is the strongest react there is. If several levels turn on a Rock Slam, choose by reading the Rock Slam levels once again (using a nulling word several times between each one) and choose the widest Rock Slam or the one that didn't fall out (which will probably be the widest).

In auditing a Rock Slam, the rule "Assess by the Needle, Audit by the Tone Arm" seems to have an exception. However, if the needle that is Rock Slamming could be held at SET on the needle dial by moving the TA you would see that a Rock Slam is a Tone Arm reaction. Thus one can't call a process flat while a Rock Slamming needle still exists on a level. The Rock Slam has to be run out before the level is flat.

The Complete and Edited Version of the Secondary Scale and the Primary Scale will appear first in the Clearing Series Book "SOP Goals" to be published in about two months. This rough version will however serve your purposes for the moment.

L. RON HUBBARD.

LRH: iet:et

(Note: This Bulletin is being sent to you with the completed Primary Scale attached. The Secondary Scale will be sent to you in parts as it is run off the mimeograph machine.

More copies may be mimeographed locally if required.)

PRE-HAVINGNESS SCALE.

PRIMARY SCALE.

66.	TR 10	33.	FAILED LEAVE
65.	FAITH	32.	LEAVE
64.	CAUSE	31.	WAIT
63.	NO EFFECT	30.	SURVIVE
62.	EFFECT	29.	FAILED TO ARRIVE
61.	OBSESSIVE CAN'T HAVE	28.	ARRIVE
60.	CREATE	27.	FAILED IMPORTANCE
59.	THINK	25.	IMPORTANCE
58.	INVERTED INTEREST (PECULIAR INTEREST)	25.	PROFITATE
57.	DISPERSE	24.	ATTENTION
56.	INVERTED COMMUNICATION (INTEND TO NOT COMMUNICATE)	23.	SEPARATE
55.	INVERTED CONTROL	22.	FAILED WITHOLD
54.	INVERTED HELP (BETRAY)	21.	WITHOLD
53.	COLLECT	20.	MIS-EMOTIONAL
52.	SUBSTITUTE	19.	DESTROY
51.	WITHDRAW	18.	MOTION
50.	DUPLICATE	17.	FAILED OVERT (FAILED ATTACK)
49.	ENTER	16.	OVERTS (ATTACK)
48.	INHIBIT	15.	DISLIKE
47.	DISAGREE	14.	LIKE
46.	ENFORCE	13.	COMPETE
45.	AGREE	12.	FAILED HELP
44.	DESIRE	11.	HELP
43.	WANT TO KNOW	10.	FAILED CONTROL
42.	FAILED TO ENDURE	9.	CONTROL
41.	ENDURE	8.	EMOTIONAL
40.	NO MOTION	7.	FAILED COMMUNICATION
39.	FAILED TO ABANDON	6.	COMMUNICATION
38.	ABANDON	5.	FAILED INTEREST
37.	FAILED WASTE	4.	INTEREST
36.	WASTE	3.	CONNECT
35.	FAILED TO PROTECT	2.	FAILED HAVINGNESS
34.	PROTECT	1.	HAVINGNESS