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I think this is a pretty good time to try to talk about the relationship of Arithmetic as a subtest and the Picture Arrangement-Picture Completion combination, because this is another relationship that is important to try to understand. To a large degree the higher the Arithmetic becomes, the more there is a tendency, in one form or another, to not only compensate against what is the primary dynamic, the E-I one. There is also a tendency for the high ~~Arithmetic~~ Arithmetic to begin to indicate a tendency toward compensation of either U or A. Consequently, to a certain extent, the higher the Arithmetic score the more likely is there to be in the persons' social interpersonal dynamics some particular reaction against or defense against some kind of change in relationship to the initial response state characteristics of either U or A. I'll try to give an example of this.

Remember that I have said, or tried to say, repeatedly, that A characteristics carry with it a certain amount of a tendency of an individual to be suggestible, chameleon like, relate rather spontaneously and easily to social interpersonal demands. Consequently, the A individual with a high Arithmetic, there will be some particular tendency on the part of the individual to react against, to defend, to control, to work in some way in relationship against the suggestibility. Consequently an A individual with a relatively high Arithmetic is often-times in his behavior there are a certain amount of social rejections, social resistances, if you will, is likely to occur in his behavior. That is a person who tends to react negativistically to any particular

attempt to overinfluence him or to get him to act in any kind of a relatively suggestible way. So regardless of what happens with the Picture Completion, an A individual with a high Arithmetic will have a certain amount of negativism in terms of the manner in which he relates and responds to attempts of people to get socially interpersonally involved with him. As it happens, if the Picture Completion begins to go down, that is making the individual Ac, and you have the high Arithmetic, you're going to get very definitely the characteristics in the individual in which he attempts to really defy conventional behavior. And that's why a lot of the writing about the Ac individual the writing will talk about an Ac individual is likely to move in what is a very unconventional kind of social behavior way. Either in the sense of being belligerent against any kind of social interpersonal involvements, negativistic to any kind of suggestibility, very hostile to any kind of influence kinds of things, for example, I am convinced in a natural state for example that an A individual is very susceptible to hypnosis. Because the very characteristics of what A represents are the things which lend themselves in a direction of which a hypnotic episode can be produced.

On the other hand, as a relatively mature adult, the A individual is quite often one of the most negatively inclined toward a hypnotic experience. It is because it is so threatening and the person has made so much of a defense against it that he will actively and in many ways resist hypnosis.

On the other hand, the U individual is, I'm going to say in the natural response state aspect, not particularly prone to hypnotic suggestibility.

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On the other hand a relatively mature U who defends a little bit against his negativism and is in this sort of thing oftentimes begins 00288 to be as an adult very eager and interested in terms of trying to get the hypnotic experience. And is likely to be quite an eager participant but may be relatively hard to produce any very deep hypnotic trance. Now consequently, one of the things in terms of this is that if you have an individual with a high Arithmetic and a low Picture Arrangement, this is an indication that the individual is defending in some way against the negative qualities of his U adjustment moving in a direction which in one form or another is a defense. In other words, he is likely to be eagerly engaged in trying to learn how to relate to people. Whereas the high Arithmetic, high Picture Arrangement individual is likely to be very eager learning ways of how not to get too involved with people, if you follow the reasoning that I've tried to put in terms of this. Because the general characteristic, or one of the things that you have to bear in mind in relationship to this is that the U individual spends a great deal of his life if he makes any compensation at all in relation to the negative characteristic of his U adjustment, he spends a great deal of his life in the sense of learning how not to be too negativistic, how not to be too resistant and single-minded in any social interpersonal relationship, trying not to be or how to be suspicious in a more realistic way.

Now the A individual in the process in terms of this, the thing that he has to learn in the direction of his lifestyle is in a sense of learning not to be too easily influenced by other people, not

getting in a relatively superficial way involved with other people, how to learn to be properly suspicious if you see what I mean. ⁰⁰²⁸⁹ And consequently it is often true that in the adult, the U individual who is in many instances, has had so much experience being suspicious that he probably has learned to be suspicious in what is essentially a realistic way. An A individual on the other hand, has got to learn in a sense how to be suspicious. And a characteristic of many an A individual is that he may learn to be suspicious but he is likely to learn to be suspicious in what in many cases is a very inappropriate way. And that to a certain extent, a paranoid illness is more likely to occur in an A individual than in a person who is completely defended against the tendency to be too suggestible, to be too easily influenced, who has completely and totally defended against this and has defended against it in a relatively bizarre or distorted way.

On the other hand, the U individual who may be characterized by what people call a paranoid personality. That is he will have aspects in his personality on the basis of which he is suspicious, but it is likely to be relatively realistically. He's likely to be realistically suspicious but in some cases tends to be oversuspicious in what is ~~xxx~~ rather an annoying way to other people. So consequently a U individual often has a paranoid personality but is less often a paranoid psychotic. An A individual may not have very much of a paranoid personality structure in some ways but is inclined in a sense to move in the direction of rather inappropriate suspiciousness. Again, the Arithmetic and the ~~xxx~~ height of the Arithmetic begins to give some

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kind of idea of the flavor or the extent. A high Arithmetic in a U record is an indication that there are paranoid characteristics ⁰²⁹⁰ in a person's make-up. A high Arithmetic, a very high Arithmetic in an A record is not nearly as much of an indication of paranoid characteristics. But if you get that high Arithmetic with that high Picture Arrangement and a low Picture Completion, you are likely to have some real paranoid features that are present in the person's personality. So consequently anytime that the Arithmetic is high and the Picture Completion is low you're going to have to spend a little time in trying to evaluate what's the dynamic meaning of this because there is some indication that the person is moving in, I mean for example a high Arithmetic, low Picture Completion in a U individual, that is the Uu individual, that high Arithmetic with the low Picture Completion and the low Picture Arrangement you're going to find that the individual is fixed in the process of being stubborn. This is a very stubbornly negativistic individual; if the Picture Completion goes up, and the Arithmetic goes up that individual may be stubborn but he's likely to be stubborn in the sense that he's stubbornly engaged in trying to be socially appropriate.

I mean for example the high Arithmetic Uc individual, the characteristic of this person is that he has developed a role and he defensively and actively engages in that role and that role is likely to be a role related in some form or another to a social interpersonal activity. Therefore the high Arithmetic Uc individual is likely to be a socially very active individual. And he's likely to be a highly socially active individual in a relatively stereotyped or at least fixed kind of

way. If the Arithmetic is down in connection with this and the picture Completion is up the characteristics that are beginning to enter in terms of this is that a person is going to seek, actively seek, dependency relationships. Now, I mean for example, if you have a Uc individual, that is the low Picture Arrangement, high Picture Completion with a low Arithmetic, the individual is going to be actively engaged in trying to behave in such a manner that he will get whatever his dependency needs are. I mean now for example I think I talked about this before, a characteristic of the Iu individual, the Iu individual, the high digit span-low Arithmetic individual is that he tends to be succor dependent. That is he needs to be taken care of, has a considerable amount of need for security and in terms of trying to make sure that he gets taken care of. You make that individual Uc, that is low Picture Arrangement-high Picture Completion the individual will be Iu Uc, actively engaged in trying to play the appropriate role to make sure that their security is maintained. That is, they do whatever is necessary to please the security object. For example, an Iu Uc wife is likely to be very subservient to the needs of her husband because she is learning to play the role that is required for him to take care of her. She's afraid not to play that kind of a role. Now EU that is the low Digit Span, low Picture Arrangement individual, the terms that I use, they have a tendency to be emotionally dependent. They have a considerable amount of need to be liked and the reciprocal relationship is important. Not only do they have a considerable need to love someone, they have a considerable need to have that someone love them equally in return. Now you can make the individual Eu Uc this is an ~~indiv~~ individual who is likely to be emotionally very

demanding in the sense that they try to develop a role on the basis of which ~~key~~ they ensure that people love and appreciate them. Let's ⁰⁰²⁰² make it an Eu Uc wife in terms of this, she is less likely to be willing to do anything that her love object wants her to do, because she's going to be much more concerned in trying to get her love object to demonstrate and will behave in such a way that he will demonstrate how much he cares for her. And consequently, an EU Ruc person oftentimes can be extremely emotionally demanding and extremely jealous is the best word to put in terms of this, because they expect demonstrative behavior to be directed toward them and if somebody that they're involved with shows demonstrative behavior to someone else, this is very disturbing to the emotional dependency state that the Eu Ruc individual has.

The Iu, the low arithmetic individual who has the low Picture Completion, now let's make the individual Iu Ac, this is high Digit Span, low Arithmetic, high Picture Arrangement, low Picture Completion, Iu Ac. This kind of an individual in terms of their security are less likely to be able to get ~~what~~ their security by being let's say emotionally suggestible to the person that they expect to get succor dependence from. But they are going to be much more inclined to be a person who develops some kind of method or some kind of technique on the basis of which they ~~earn~~ earn security. Now therefore a characteristic of an Iu Ac individual oftentimes is that he will be very concerned about what the rules and regulations are in any organization that he gets into, will be very much concerned that he will get ahead because of the fact that he does something that he's

supposed to do right ^{and} that there will not be very much put in terms
of a person's personality. You get ahead on the basis of that you
earn your security. You earn your security by doing things quite well.
An Eu Ac individual is going to be inclined to move into the direction
of getting indirect praise. A characteristic of an Eu Ac individual,
would be the kind of a person who becomes so good at some particular
kind of a job that people are constantly telling them how good they
are, giving them reassurance, giving them warmth so therefore they
become very involved in their work and become very dependent upon
people telling them every once in a while about how important they
are. A male example that I've seen a good deal in the past, I suppose
it still exists today is the career staff sergeant in the military
who, over a period of time, has learned some particular job. In many
cases it could be in a stockroom or a business of knowing the regula-
tions or the other things in terms of this and this individual begins
to be extremely important because everybody knows if they want
something done he's the one who is going to do it for them. And he
gains emotional satisfaction out of the emotional dependence that
people have. Another example I've seen is people who handle travel
orders many times. This is likely to be an Eu either Au or an Ac or
sometimes Uc. That they are people who really gain great satisfaction
out of being able to arrange everything for you and become very sensi-
tive to whether or not you show appreciation for what they do. But
as in the Ac or the low Picture Completion individual is much more
likely to use indirect means rather than direct means to get whatever
is the dependency needs that they require. And in many cases will be

very resistant to anyone trying to make direct one-to-one relationships with them because they do not like social interpersonal relations that are too direct, too obvious, too overt. But again an Eu U individual as a student, is oftentimes the kind of student who becomes very much in awe of or in love with, if you want to call it, the teacher. But never can talk about how much they like the teacher. But they can work awfully hard at whatever the teacher wants them to do in the hopes that the teacher will reward them by the emotional... I mean you know the kind of a person I'm talking about here too, I think. They become disciples in a sense, in one way or another because they are getting a kind of an emotional support because they're doing something indirectly.

Well obviously the characteristics that I'm talking about carry with them a certain amount of apple polishing and in terms of PAS formula the Eu Uc is most likely to be the apple-polisher and ought to be called the apple polisher because in most instances he is doing something for someone because he wants the approval and the relationship. He's doing it for the person rather than doing it intrinsically for what's involved. That's one kind, that's an emotional apple polisher. The Iu Uc apple polisher (and if it can be in terms of that) is the kind of individual who goes out of his way to do everything that is required in his job. And he's going to be more often called an eager beaver than an apple polisher. But as an eager beaver, he is very much engaged in making sure that he does and is very sensitive to the fact that he has to do everything that is required of him, and he will do this for anybody that's his boss. I mean he's not so much

interested in getting the approval of the boss as he is of getting the approval of the system. There is a very definite ~~dynamic~~ dynamic difference⁶⁰²⁰⁵ between the two individuals, and that is for example, the Iu individual, whether he's A or U depending on the adjustments he's made in terms of this, the Iu individual working in an organization is usually known for his adaptability; that is, he works with anybody. And the changes in the organization have very little effect upon his well-being, as long as the procedures of the organization are not changed very much, because he is going to work hard in order to maintain his security. And this is making it sound simpler than it is. He is going to work very hard to earn the right to be in there, but he will work for anyone. The Eu individual, and again it doesn't make much difference whether he's A or U, workingⁱⁿ an organization, oftentimes will work much better when he's working for someone he likes and who likes him, than he will in a situation where ~~th~~ he is working for someone that he doesn't get along with. An Iu individual has a considerable amount of capacity to maintain his productivity in what an Eu would call highly unpleasant situations. An Eu, his work is in some form or another going to be influenced by his relationships and so forth with his boss.

Olga: This thing is hysteric in the relation to which you showed today, if you get a combination ~~of~~ of that succor dependence and suggestability^l that would be sort of conducive to the development of the originally the classic hysteria, because along with the indifference, because I know what may develop, you're going to take care of me. You have to take care of me because I have this terrible handicap. And then the suggestability^l which would make him approachable

by the way that they use to treat it in the day of hypnotism. But then we found later that the hysterics and hysterical symptoms⁰⁰²⁰⁵ that we come across at Walter Reed, in the men, we found a lot of them in people who had lower class backgrounds with lots and lots of physical violence. You get the same kind of succor dependence because you know you get hurt and the system has to take care of you, either the wives or the army or whatever it is. But the other element that I don't understand is that the development of violence and in some cases homicidal tendencies.

John G: Homocidal tendencies on the part of the hysteric you mean?

Olga: Yeah; very often. And suicidal.

John G: Again this is complicated to explain and to a certain extent, the way that I would try to describe what is essentially a hysteric episode in an individual, a hysteric episode is likely to occur in a midpoint in terms of a person's adjustment cycle. Now in the adjustment cycle, what I'm referring to as an adjustment cycle in relationship to this, an individual, let's make him I for the purpose of talking about this, the adjustment cycle is likely to be moving in the direction of withdrawal or non-responsiveness. This is essentially the natural direction for him to go in the face of stress, is to withdraw. The E individual, the natural state for him to go in a state of stress is in a sense to act out. Now in both of these cases, the individual has to move into what is in a sense a tension state to defend against whatever it is that they're beginning to act out towards, or act in. And at one midpoint in terms of this, where the individual is unable completely to give in to withdrawal, he panics and the panic is essentially the hysteric manifestation. Now that panic is likely to

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vary in a couple of ways. The panic of the I individual to begin to act out in a relatively uncontrolled way. I mean, he becomes uncontrolled in his attempt to continue to relate in terms of his ~~xxx~~ frustration. That kind of individual is quite capable of, in a panic state, to act out against the individual in the environment to avoid going into too much of a withdrawal which is a much more frightening direction for him to go. And he may act out in such an unrealistic way that he becomes, he goes into a fugue state and he beats somebody very hard, and on the basis of that, ~~because~~ ^{because} he ~~xxxxxxx~~ has become so completely distressed and disturbed because of the fact that he has acted out in such a way that has still not kept him from withdrawing, he starts into the withdrawal state, he is likely to commit suicide because of the fact he cannot face the withdrawal. On the other hand the E individual, it's not the extreme manifestation of his illness if he's moving that way. It's likely to be purposeless overactivity, the manic state. His tension is moved into the direction to avoid that manic state. And the tension state is going to occur most often in terms of his body posture in relationship to the world. And if I get so angry that I want to hit you, and I'm afraid in my panic state that I'm going to hit you, one of the ways of a hysteric manifestation is a paralysis of my arm. The paralysis of my arm is in a sense a resolution of my need to act out. It's not nearly as common for, in my case I don't believe for a paralysis type of a situation to occur in an I as it is in an E. And certainly the work that Schucman and Thetford account sort of verify in connection with hysterics, headaches are much more common in the I individual.

Now do you see why? Because again the business of withdrawal and the
business of thinking and moving into an autistic direction, the I
individual compensates by the tension which is likely to be reflected
in a headache.

Olga: He'd be more likely to have a sensory hysteria?

John: A sensory hysteria. And for example I would think it would be almost impossible for an I individual to every have hysterical blindness. He would become schizophrenic before he would become blind, because you see he is very much concerned with staying in contact. The E individual is the one who is likely to become hysterically blind. He has so much need to react and respond that the only thing he can do is close his eyes. And if you think of it in relationship to at least my contention that, for example, and I've said this a good many times before, is the E individual in a process of talking, or anything in terms of this, and it's a complicated thing that he's talking about, the E individual is likely to be the one who takes his glasses off and closes his eyes, "Now, I want to think." Now, you see in other words he's cutting out his tendency to over-react so that he can internalize. Now the I is not ~~like~~ likely to do that sort of thing because if he closes his eyes, he's likely to lose contact. So he is much more likely to ^{say} ~~take off~~ "Now, let me think, Now, let me see." And he immediately begins to move forward. The I individual is also the one who is much more likely to be disturbed when he is talking to somebody who doesn't look him right in the eye. Because this is the means of which they are keeping in contact. Looking someone right in the eye and keeping it up too long with an E begins to be a diverting exercise, much more so. I mean I'm not saying that I's

don't get distracted by eye contact , but they don't get distracted by eye contact anything like the E does. 00299

Olga: So you insert the regular classical Freudian picture of hysteria which is based mostly on these women who are very succor dependent, very suggestible and very likely I's?

John: Yes, very likely I's. They are I's who is a sense, and one of the things where a hysteric episode is most likely to occur and always has occurred because it has been associated so much with hysteria and with female sexuality, if you will, post partum hysterias. Or certainly hysterias are likely to occur with a woman, with an I woman after she's had a baby for a period of time. And particularly if she's Iu, because the succor dependent person, that is, the Iu individual, is going to be much more inclined to depend on other people to do things for them and it will be very difficult for them to move into the direction of which they have the responsibility to care for someone else. They also have a very strong feeling that they cannot take care of them and therefore this adjustment state that I'm ~~xxxxx~~ ~~taking~~ talking about, the individual begins to withdraw and begins to get very frightened because they are losing their capacity to cope with their responsibilities. And one of the manifestations of that is likely to be a hysteric episode in a woman, who either her support is being taken away from her or if she's having to take too much responsibility. I mean, an Iu woman, ~~xxxxxxx~~ suddenly having her husband become ill, is likely to go through what is a semi-hysterical period, because of the fact she has to modify completely her succor dependent

needs. And she's threatened by them

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Olga: Well, I think the fact that you get these same manifestations in these men of a lower class and very physically violent histories and so on, that what you say makes a lot more sense than if you have the Freudian notion of guilt bringing this on, because you know you don't want to do something, so therefore you get hysterical. So when you see this same kind of thing in these coal miners and things like that, then it makes a lot more sense, this way; the Freudian thing's above me.

John: Well, let me start talking about object assembly a little bit now and that will bring us through nine of the tests and the week after next week which will be the next time we meet, I'll begin on the very little understood and very difficult digit symbol and the activity level. The object assembly test, like I've said before about the Picture Arrangement, the Picture Completion, these three tests are the least effective of the tests to really pick up in every case, PAS dimensions as well as some of the other scans. But the Object Assembly, and if you remember it is made up essentially in what we give most of the time here of ~~the~~ three parts. The first part which is putting the mannequin together, the second which is putting the profile together, and the third, which is putting the hand together. Now in all of these there certainly is ~~for~~ from a face validity standpoint, one of the ways that I can explain what I think happens with the object

Assembly test is by the nature of the items that the people are putting together. They are all in effect social interpersonal, people-oriented contact indicators. Now the mannequin which is a relatively simple one in terms of this, doesn't represent too much problem, certainly to most of the people we have here, except every once in a while the kind of an individual who is likely to be a low Picture Completion individual who reverses the arms of the legs and doesn't catch the fact that they have reversed the arms and legs. That is, they certainly aren't having any trouble seeing what it is, but they do have some particular problems of not being able to spontaneously make the corrections because they don't see the whole thing after they've finished. The second one which is the profile again is a test which to a certain extent is related to Picture Completion kinds of activities and also spacial relations activities. A person catches on very quickly in terms of what it is. He sees it as a profile. And he starts putting them together, but as all of you know who give the test, there are individuals who will take an inordinate amount of time of being able to put it together by ~~which~~ ^{the} time you give them the test a good many times they're such simple placing the last piece in, and I've even had people where they got everything but the last piece in, who almost panicked because they can't figure out where the last piece goes. Now again that last piece varies between two, the mouth, the end of the mouth, or more frequently it is that little piece down in the corner. That's the one that certainly an individual who is not very much in contact in a certain kind of way, has a hard time seeing because within the test item itself, it's the most subtle one. And

they have a hard time seeing that it goes down in that particular
~~part~~
part, and as all of you who've given the test know or if you give
it and you find out eventually you'll end up in many cases with
people on this profile with two pieces left over, the one that
goes down in the corner and the mouth to go in. And the people
will sit there and try to put both of those pieces in that one spot.
Have you had that?

Olga: Yea, they try to fit the hair piece into the mouth.

John: Because they still haven't seen a relationship. So in other
words, the person who is not doing well on this test, there is some
kind of distance that the individual is having. Of course the most
diagnostic one and the most complicated one in relationship to this is
the last item in the test, which is the hand. And the hand has no
identifying marks on it. And again we'll get in many people, after you
put those pieces out there, one of the first things they will do is
pick them up and say "You put them down wrong side up" or "What is
this?" or try to look for the cues and the clues in terms of how to
put it together. Now the two ways that the people react to the hand
one is one who tends to persevere, that is, after a period of time
they decide it's a cowless udder. I guess this is one of the most
common ones in terms of this. And once they've made up their mind that
it's a cowless udder, they will spend a whole lot of time trying to
put the thing together to make a cow's udder out of it and then finally
and oftentimes just accidentally they'll get the thumb piece in and
then they will begin to see that it's a hand. There are other people

who move ~~x~~ the thumb piece in and see immediately that it's a hand but they will take forever because they cannot figure out how the fingers to on in terms of this. And to me it's relatively surprising how rare it is, but it occurs fairly frequently, in the past, when I was giving the test that the person who saw that it was a ~~an~~ hand very rapidly, working like a dog to get the fingers in there and being sure that it's not right will finally take their own hand out here and look at it and then put it together. But it is relatively rare how infrequently which is something that looks as meaningful when someone is having trouble, that you wouldn't look at your own to do it, but there are very few people who do. But in any event the kind of thing that seems to cause an individual to stumble, to stutter, to not do very well on this particular kind of test and again certainly among most of the people that we test around here, it is the speed with which the individual does it, rather is the primary thing that differentiates between a high score and a low score in terms of this. The kind of a person who is slow and halting and difficult in terms of this is an individual who is likely to be more anxious. Therefore the object assembly score seems to be a very good indication of certain kinds of social interpersonal anxiety. And his social interpersonal anxiety is heightened because he's doing this in front of someone and he knows that he's not doing very well and this causes him to be even slower in connection with the relationship to it. And therefore when you have a lowering of the score on the object assembly, this is an indication that the person has a considerable amount or awareness of other people around him in what is essentially a somewhat nervous or a somewhat cautiousness, his awareness. Consequently, the kind of anxiety that is manifested

by the lowering of the ^{the} object assembly subtest is not always by any means a bad sign. In fact in most instances it is a relatively ⁰⁰³⁰⁴ good sign, because it begins to suggest that the individual, that whatever the adjustment pattern that he has developed, the first part of the variable that is the Picture Arrangement, Picture Completion part of the variable, that he has some kind of awareness that he has to modify his behavior. For example, if you have an individual who has low Picture Arrangement, high Picture Completion and then does very well on the Object Assembly, the combination, this makes him Ucu, this ~~particular~~ particular combination indicates that the person has made a Uc adjustment and has no anxiety about it. Therefore he is likely to persevere and continue to be Uc in a very stereotyped, conventionalized way. If you got Uc and a lowish object assembly in terms of this, making him Ucc, this is an indication that the person is making what is essentially a Uc adjustment, but they're still is a kind of an awareness of how adequately, how appropriate his role is. You see a Ucu individual has lost any awareness of whether or not what he is doing is appropriate, because he is convinced that he is being appropriate. A Ucc individual has much more of a capacity of being able to evaluate and see whether or not "Is what I am doing appropriate?" And this may seem a little bit more cautious, a socially cautious individual. The same thing now if you have an individual who has a high Picture Arrangement and a High Picture Completion and a high Object Assembly. This makes him Auu. The thing in terms of this, this is an indication that the person is remaining completely suggestible. Therefore, the Auu adjustment, this is an indication that the person still has made almost no modification of his tendency to be all things to all people. His chameleon-like

qualities are still operating. If he's Auc, that is the Object Assembly
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begins to go down, that is some suggestion at this particular point
that the person is making some kind of modification, or working in some
way to not allow himself to be too suggestible. And the same thing if
the individual is Ac; that is, he has developed a negativistic resis-
tance adjustment and he comes out Acu, that is High Picture Arrangement,
low Picture Completion, high Object Assembly, the person is negativistic,
is stubbornly stuck with it. He is refusing to respond. Now, if you
make him Acc, that is, the high Picture Arrangement, the low Picture
Completion and the low Object Assembly, that is a suggestion in terms
of this that his general structure is in a sense to be defensive, to
be negativistic, but an awareness that it is inappropriate at all times
to be this way. Therefore there is a leavening in a sense of his
hostility because he still has some awareness that he cannot be totally
comfortable with his role. Now, that's theoretically and dynamically
the meaning of the three tests. What is unfortunate about it, is the
Object Assembly is not sensitive enough to always pick up this anxiety.
But the major thing in terms of this is that any time a person is strong
on the Object Assembly, you're almost certain that you are dealing with
an A. But sometimes when the Object Assembly is fairly close to the
person's Normal Level and the book says "Call him u," or "Call him o"
the chances are very great that you are going to interpret the record
better by calling him c on that test, depending on what the other
indicants are.

Olga: This is very over-simplified but I was thinking about Paul's
book on the Silent Language. In a culture where formal structure is

very clear and you're trained and overtrained and you know exactly what
to do in a social situation because there are things that you do in a
given social situation, and they're all cut and clear and they're very
cut and dry and you're very carefully trained in them. Would this
have a tendency to decrease social anxiety? I mean, you're not left
floundering around. You have an appropriate response to make. So?

John: Of course, and again one of the things that is always hard to
explain and again I'll talk about the IRU individual. An IRU individual
in his initial response state is likely to have characteristics of what
people will call shyness. Now again, I try to differentiate the dif-
ference between shyness and embarrassment. Shyness is essentially an
inability to understand what it is that you're supposed to do. Now
you take a person who is shy, and you tell him what to do, he will over-
come his shyness. Now consequently, the more you train an individual
on the basis of what he needs to do, the more comfortable he's likely
to become. And that particularly you get what I call an IRU culture
in which, again, my primary example of the IRU culture is the more or
less traditional Chinese culture. An IRU culture such as this has
built into it a whole lot of ritualized social behavior and in every
situation a person learns how he is supposed to perform. An IRU in
many instances is likely to be able to learn to do these very effectively
but to an individual who wants to put any kind of spontaneity in a re-
lationship, he is going to create confusion to the other individual
because the other individual is always going to perform with the least
social anxiety in that situation, which he has learned the ritual, the
ritualized behavior which is part of it.

Olga: Paul thinks that in these very formal cultures, you get in many respects besides lower social anxiety more freedom in a way because you don't have to go out and figure out what you do in every situation, so that leaves you free to be more innovative and creative in other ways and spares much more of your energy to do other things. I mean, these things are taken care of for you. Maybe this stereopathy that you get could have its advantages.

John: Well, I'm convinced that it's absolutely essential. Without them, the IU's would never learn to do anything right.

Olga: You get into an awful mess sometimes in cultures where the whole structure begins to break down and there really aren't any answers. You have to spend all your energy figuring out a response to every crummy little situation that comes along.

Cleo: You mean in an ERA kind of culture?

Olga: Essentially.

John: Well, an ERA culture, which again the United States is a very good example, certainly calls for certain kinds of acting out behavior. An ERU culture of which the Soviet culture is the best example, in an ERU culture, because again remember that I've said the ERU has a paranoid personality structure because of a need in a sense to define exactly how you're going to relate. The ERU individual, in the ERU Soviet culture, people relate very intimately ~~to~~ with one another within the substructure of the culture. But they certainly are quite

(end of lecture)