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PAS LECTURE #6

EIGHT PRIMITIVE TYPES -- EIGHT era BASIC TYPES

The combination of the three (primitive) variables I or E/ R or F/ U or A result in eight "primitive" types: ERA, ERU, EFA, EFU, IRA, IRU, IFA, IFU. There are characteristics, due to the initial response state of the individual, which are associated with each of these primitive response states.

Although these eight types are not precisely defined, the following presentation attempts to provide a feeling for them.

- (1) Consider "E" as the person who is externally oriented, externally responsive, and moving in the direction of having a great deal of overt behavior.
- (2) Consider "R" as being the perceptiveness, the intensity or the sensitivity of the way that the individual is operating, and also emotional control and mechanical/procedural discipline.
- (3) Consider "A" as the social-interpersonal, the ability (or the capacity to be able) to learn, respond, relate to the demands that are placed upon other people.

Consequently, when put together, i.e. a primitive ERA, his characteristics are: (E) that he is externally oriented, responsive to things that are going on around him, overt in the way in which he expresses his feelings, his emotions, his behavior; (R) that he tends to be moving in the direction of being self-sufficient, relatively imperceptive, relatively selfish; and (A) that he is relatively responsive and reactive to social demands.

in the social person or abstract relationship sense?

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To a certain extent, a fundamental characteristic of an ERA primitive personality is that he can remain an externally oriented individual, he can remain a person who shows a considerable amount of his feelings because he can do these things in what are essentially a socially appropriate or a socially effective way. This does not mean that everything the ERA does is cute, interesting, pleasant, etc.; but, at the same time, he does have a certain capacity to be able to respond to social direction in a certain kind of a way that makes people think that he can respond in ways such that people think he is learning to control his overt behavior and his selfishness, in a more effective way than may really be there. Therefore, a characteristic of the ERA primitive personality type is that, initially, it has an element of deception involved in it; and it is not necessarily deliberate deception. The deception is related to the fact that the individual seems to be making adaptations that he really is not making. Consequently, the "ER" part of the ERA primitive personality type can remain relatively unchanged or unmodified (due to the presence of the "A" part).

Regarding "change" and "modification": The fundamental thing in a person's adaptation or adjustment is that no one can really remain totally in his initial response state mode; he has to make some kind of adaptation, some kind of change. And it is that kind of adaptation and change which results in what the PAS refers to as the "basic" personality state.

The basic personality state being essentially that kind of modification than an individual has made by the time he gets (approximately to the period of adolescence). And, to a certain extent, the basic personality state occurs approximately at adolescence because this is the period of time in which the individual goes through the psychological

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weaning process of getting away from the care, the freedom, the independence, and, at the same time, the supportive independence that is the result of the childhood experience of an individual. And by the time of adolescence, the next stages of development are going to be the adaptations made on top of the "basic" personality (stage). Consequently, the basic personality begins to be, dynamically, perhaps the most important ingredient in the psychological adjustment of an individual.

In order to understand the basic personality one has to understand something about the initial response state. The era basic personality type occurring in the ERA primitive personality type is the most primitive personality adjustment on the basic level (or stage) of development. The individual has made very little adaptation, and the primary adaptation that the individual has made is largely in remaining Au in order to be deceptive -- looking as though he is not EuRu. Consequently, one encounters a psychopathic characteristic of the era basic personality adjustment over the ERA initial response state (or primitive personality).

Therefore whenever it is encountered in the descriptive system (whether on the primitive level or the basic level or other), the era constellation means that the person is behaviorally active; relatively emotionally controlled, somewhat rigid and not particularly sensitive; and socially, fairly suggestible and fairly adaptable. Consequently, any time an individual is era on one level or another, he is going to show, in one form or another, socially relating, active, not-too-sensitive face to the world. A general characteristic across the board is that all era basic personality types are going to have something in common, but they're also going to have some very definite things that are not

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in common that are the result of the modifications that are made on the primitive level of the initial response state they started with. The following list shows eight possible constellations (on the primitive and basic level) for the era adjustment state (other than the ERA initial response state):

PRIMITIVE LEVEL (initial response state with compensatory adjustments -- modified (c) or unmodified (u))	BASIC LEVEL (approximate adolescent period)
Eu Ru Au (appears behaviorally as)	era
Eu Ru Uc	era*
Eu Fc Au	er*a
Eu Fc Uc	er*a*
Ic Ru Au	e*ra
Ic Ru Uc	e*ra*
Ic Fc Au	e*r*a
Ic Fc Uc	e*r*a*

For example, the era* adjustment from the ERU initial response state (EuRuUc ---- era*): the primary modification that is taking place is in the "U" characteristic of the individual; i.e. the individual begins to learn to continue to be relatively overt in his behavior (related primarily to external events), relatively poorly disciplined in being able to handle his ideational activity, not very sensitive, still remaining somewhat selfish, but has begun to learn to move in a direction on the basis of which he learns a social role (the Uc becomes, behaviorally, a*); and consequently, can remain EuRu because of the Uc adjustment.

Although an era (EuRuAu) and an era* (EuRuUc) will have a certain

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amount of look-alike about them in the sense that they are both perceptive, active, relating, and responsive, the primary difference that will be between them is that the era (EuRuAu) is going to have much more capacity to be able to learn in a social role which is going to be adaptable and successful in a lot of people. To a certain extent the era basic personality is going to get along better with strangers than he is with people that he knows very well, because he is able to make the kind of first impression that is deceptive, once intimacy develops, the individual begins to get rejection and to lose his effectiveness. Therefore, a characteristic of the era basic personality (of a primitive ERA -- EuRuAu ---- era) is a tendency for the individual, to be very fickle. "Fickle" in the sense that they will be responsive to and relating to the needs of other people very effectively and in a manner which is reciprocated although it doesn't necessarily carry with it very much emotional loyalty to the person he is concerned with.

The ERU who make an era adaptation (EuRuUc --- era*) is going to move much more in what is a stereotype kind of a personality characteristic of his era* basic personality because what he is going to learn to do is to do whatever is necessary to be supported by the people that he's closest to. Consequently, the primary thing about an era" individual is that he is likely to learn how to behave in order to get the support from people in a position to support him; and therefore, has much more of a capacity for loyalty -- he is going to be less fickle. EXAMPLE: A era (EuRuAu) going into a military service may become a problem in that service because he may likely leave that service to do something else; yet again, he may become a problem there, in which case he leaves there to go somewhere else; etc. He varies, in a fickle way, in whatever he does.

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The era* (EuRuUc), if he goes into the military, he begins to be very dependent on the social role that is demanded by the military service. And he might continue to behave and be very dependent upon the control and the support that he gets from the highly structured environment. Consequently, one finds relatively few era individuals (EuRuAu) as career sargents in the military service; but there might be some fairly irascible, emotionally labile but highly systemitized career sargents in the military who are era* individuals (EuRuUc).

In order for an EFA to become era*, the primary thing (in making an adaptation in the initial response state) that the EFA is going to have to do is to modify, control, do something about his oversensitivity, his tendency to be overreactive, his tendency to be too responsive in certain kinds of social-interpersonal relationships. Consequently, the primary adaptation is against that sensitivity -- he is going to move from a direction of being sensitive to the direction of learning to be tough. Therefore, although the era (primitive ERA), the era* (primitive ERU), and the er*a (primitive EFA) will all have characteristics that look alike in terms of the emotional ability, the toughness, etc.; but of the three (anywhere along their development), the first era from the primitive ERA is fickle; in the era* from the primitive ERU, the primary differentiating factor is stereotype, loyalty, well-defined support figures, responsiveness to authority; the differentiating factor between the era* (primitive ERU) and the er*a (primitive EFA) is that the latter is going to be primarily characterized by the fact that he is going to have to work much harder in terms of being tough. Consequently, an era* (EuRuUc) can be a tough person because he is relatively "unfeeling"; whereas an er*a (EuFcAu) is going to be very intensely tough because of

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the fact that he is a feeling person. Therefore, an era* (from primitive ERU) might be considered insensitive, but an er*a (from primitive EFA) might very likely be considered mean; and there will be meanness associated with the er*a (EFA) because the individual is going to be very aware of, and respond to, and sensitive to the pressures being placed on him by the outside environment on the basis of which he reacts against it in a defensive way -- so he is defensively tough. Therefore, an extreme er*a (EFA) will have sadistic qualities associated with it, more often than not, because of the fact that the individual is working so hard at controlling his sensitivity. But, at the same time, because he hasn't made much modification on his E-tendency, he still is a relatively labile, overtly expressive individual whose A-tendency enables him to do things in an effective way; consequently, an er*a can be deceptive in the sense that by being E (labile, perceptive, responsive) and being A (thoroughly socially effective in the manner in which he learns things going on around him), he actively can invite a relationship for the purpose of demonstrating that this relationship has no meaning to him. Therefore, the er*a is much more likely to move in the direction such that if they begin to be emotionally too drawn to someone, then they will react by negative emotionality. Consequently, an er*a (EFA) is likely to be very effective in being able to exploit his relationships and then be quite brutal in the way in which he breaks them off. EXAMPLE: A rapist might well be an er*a. To a certain extent, they are likely to be fairly effective at picking up someone and be very effective in relating to them; but personality type; yet, they all still have some things that are not in common because each is related to what the different primitive as they (the er*a) begin to get emotionally too attracted to the individual

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involved, they begin to be very punishing toward the person (because they can't tolerate it since they have compensated by moving away from their original sensitivity).

The primary factor in the adjustment of an er*a* from a primitive EFU (EuFcUc --- er*a*) is that the individual has moved in the direction of toughness, but the major thing is that he also has begun to move in the direction of getting a stereotype kind of social behavior on the basis of which he is not nearly as likely as the EFA (the er*a) to be able to attract people. The er*a* (EFU) is likely to have a relatively mean personality on the basis that he has learned a certain kind of a role which he plays in relationship to people and he stays in that role. He is generally thought of as irascible; and characteristic of the er*a* is his insistence on playing his role (whatever it is), and doing it, because of his Fc, in a relatively mean kind of a way.

Thus, all of the "era" adaptations have something in common as a basic personality type; yet, they all still have some things that are not in common because each is related to what the different primitive personalities have masked by adaptation on the basic level.

In the era basic adjustment from the primitive IRA (i.e., IcRuAu ---- e*ra), the primary modification that is being made is that the individual is repressing and reacting against his I qualities; that is, he is moving from a person who tends to be non-responsive, non-reactive to a person who becomes very reactive and very responsive as a means of escaping his tendency to be so withdrawn and to be so schizoid. Consequently, the e*ra basic personality is going to be a very active, relating individual, but because he is so actively engaged in "bing active", he's going to be more active than the era (from the primitive ERA). The primary thing

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that the e*ra is doing is working in the direction of trying to control his tendency to be particularly autistic, and, at the same time, he has to become very peceptive. Therefore, the IcRuAu (or the e*ra) is much more likely to be a person who's going to have to be on the go all the time. But at the same time, because he is I and not E, he's not going to make any very intense personal social relationships. Consequently, many a so-called "simple schizophrenic" would have an e*ra (from a primitive IRA) personality structure, because what they've learned to do is to move in any way to get a kind of immediate support without really making any kind of relationship in the process. They (e*ra) don't have the fickleness of the era (from primitive ERA) because fickleness means, in a sense, that the individual establishes one relationship and then establishes another, thus displacing the previous one, etc. There is a reciprocal aspect to it in that the relationship is real, but it is rejected in lieu of a new relationship.

The e*ra (from primitive IRA) is going to have much more of a capacity of being able to be in love with no one, therefore he can make quite effective superficial relationships with anyone, but they are all very superficial relationships. He's not fickle.

An era (from primitive ERA) is likely to be a person who abandons a couple of wives. The e*ra (from primitive IRA) would probably never get married because he will never make the kind of relationship which calls for that kind of move.

The e*ra* (from primitive IRU; i.e., IcRuUc --- e*ra*) is going to have the capacity of being on the move in the sense that he has learned a social role that is effective. The e*ra* individual is very active, very responsive, not particularly sensitive, still relatively selfish;

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but he has learned a role in terms of this. The e*ra* adjustment is the kind of individual who is likely to learn very well a particular kind of procedure and be able to maintain himself quite effectively and efficiently; but, in a very selfish way, be able to maintain himself by the role (or the activity that he has done in terms of this). For example, he might learn to be a forester and he will be able to maintain himself very well in a forestry environment; he doesn't need to move out in individual ways. He might learn to be a tailor; if so, he will be actively engaged in doing what he has learned to do in a relatively stereotyp^e way.

The difference in the era* (from the primitive ERU), the era (from ERA), and the e*ra* (from IRU) is that the era* is likely to work out certain ways in which he establishes certain relationships with people, such as the staff sgt. in the army who is likely to be able to be very effective because of a stereotype kind of relationship he can make with people -- a manipulator. EXAMPLE: A Marine drill sgt. has learned a role which he exploits to a certain extent in E-ness and insensitivity.

The e*ra* (from primitive IRU) is much more likely to move in the direction in which he develops a particular kind of a skill--on the basis of which he learns and gains a certain amount of support to be independent because of the skill that he has. For example, the e*ra* might become an effective Marine aircraft mechanic; he rarely would become a drill sgt. He would be an irascible, relatively insensitive, stereotyp^e kind of an airplane mechanic.

The primitive IFA who has made a basic adjustment of e*r*a has two changes involved. The individual is beginning to move very much against his sensitivity and his autism. The IF primitive personality type is

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likely to be highly sensitive in his tendency to be autistic; therefore, the individual who makes the e*r* adjustment from an IF base is going to have to work extraordinarily hard to be active in order to defend against his strong internalized kinds of pressures. So the e*r*a (from primitive IFA) is going to be the most era-looking individual in the sequence of all possible adjustments. And, in dealing with the e*r*a over a period of time, he is going to be almost primitive ER because he's defending against being IF. Therefore, he is very tough, he is very aware, he is relatively unfeeling; but he is very active in the way in which he is unfeeling and the way in which he is tough. And often he will not be realistic.

The sadism of the er*a from the primitive EFA is likely to be a sadism that is related to the fact that because he is attracted to someone, he has to defend against the attraction by being hostile toward the person. There is a reality principle involved in this. The e*r*a (from primitive IFA), in terms of this, on the basis of the fact that because he is Ic, he has moved in the direction of being aware of what is going on around him, and also, aware that he should be attracted; but he is not likely to be very effective in the way in which he eschews it. Therefore, a likely characteristic of the e*r*a (from primitive IFA) is a generalized hostility as opposed to the specific hostility of the er*a (from EFA).

The e*r*a* adjustment from the primitive IFU represents a total reaction formation. He begins to move such that he is extremely actively engaged in learning some particular type of a role on the basis of which he is relating and responding in a very well-defined kind of way. He doesn't have the intense generalized hostility of the e*r*a (from primitive

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IFA); he is likely to have much more well-formed stereotype kinds of hostility which, in the extreme, could be delusional. If he decides that all blacks should be eliminated, he could be very much like the stereotype of the "bull-horn" individual who is trying to break up a demonstration. This kind of stylized unfeelingness, because it is not particularly related in any way, is much more characteristic of the e*r*a* (from primitive IFU); he's going to be the nastiest of the era's.

When talking about the hostility of the ERA primitive personality type, perhaps it should be tempered because the "hostility" is more likely to be called aggression; these are aggressive people. In the ERA constellation, the A allows the person to be aggressive; and aggression can move in the direction of being hostile.

A general characteristic of an ERA adjustment, regardless of where it takes place, is that the person is likely to become unexpectedly hostile toward you because the A quality (or the stereotype quality of the U making the A adjustment Uc----a*) makes it look as though the individual has more control than he does. Therefore, even though his general personality characteristic has a certain amount of aggressiveness, hostility is likely to occur unexpectedly later on.

When talking about the eru basic personality (across the board), the "u" aspects will result in the individual being less aggressive and more hostile; that is, the eru carries with it a tendency of having characteristics of generalized hostility more than the generalized aggressiveness of the A series. Consequently, the IFU making the e*r*a* adjustment is going to be the most aggressive and the most intense era; and the IFU making the *r*u adjustment is going to be the most intensely generalized hostile. In other words, because of the presence of the "u"

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aspects, there is likely to be a tendency for the individual to have a chip on his shoulder.

Therefore, the eru, fortunately, is one of the least common of the basic personality adaptations mainly because it is one of the most unpleasant; and in practically every instance there will be an element of unpleasantness because as long as the individual makes no modification of his "R", he remains a very selfish person (Ru---r). And if he makes the "u" adjustment along with the "r", he is going to be selfish in the most hostile and aggressive and demanding kind of way. Consequently, the primary difference between an era (from primitive ERA) and an eru* (from primitive ERA) is that the era is a very fickle individual, and the eru* is a very selfish, demanding individual.