

Applied Personology: Face Traits 1

What is it that makes us feel "comfortable" with one person as soon as we meet them, but uncomfortable with another? What makes one actor seem "right" for a role and another not so? How can you tell what vocation a person is suited for? What makes people different in temperament and personality?

Have you ever wondered what makes us behave in certain ways; why even people who have the same parents, can each have very a different temperament and personality. You hear it said, "Mary is just like her grandmother, always wants to know everything", or "James is just like his father, he loves to be outdoors all the time". What is it that influences the behaviours, the wants, the likes, the dislikes, and the abilities and limitations, that we have?

In the Face Traits One workshop you will discover, how to identify inherited behaviour traits by "reading" faces; how our inherited behaviour traits match (or not) our neurological wiring; which of your parents is the dominant influence on your behaviours; how to identify 40 traits and the associated behaviours; and how to take the "stress off" your personal limiting inherited behaviours.

Background

The traits of Applied Personology are a genetically determined disposition to respond in certain ways to different situations; an automatic and instinctive response to challenge and change. As we learn to survive and adapt to different situations, we develop the abilities and talents associated with these traits. These inherited traits relate to each other in groups influencing our thinking processes and determining our behaviour. Distinct patterns relating to the assumptions and influences that come from our individual parental history.

We have a way of "reading" the face to understand the effect that these traits have on our lives and the lives of others. Resolving the stress and conditioning from these groups of traits provides you with a fine opportunity to use your own traits more effectively.

The history of Personology (face traits) stretches back to the ancient Egyptians. Socrates and his pupils, Plato and Aristotle continued this work. In the early twentieth century, a re-examination of these ancient beliefs and principles raised important questions.

Edward Vincent Jones pioneered the work in the 1920's as he undertook research to create a set of empirical correlations between the body's

structure and the personality. The Interstate College of Personology used the research results to devise a method for analysing vocations based on strong personality traits that best suited the demands of a career. From 1960 to 1995 15,000 individuals have retained a certified consultant to provide a personological analysis.

A New Procedure

In 1996 The Integrated Personality Profile (TIPP) was developed. It represents a dynamic interface between the individual and what he or she needs to do to experience the greatest sense of fulfilment. The Integrated Personality Profile identifies clusters of natural energy in people that become activated when appropriately applied at work, play, and in relationships.

When activated, the clusters automatically increase the ability to focus one's attention and increase one's sense of personal power (Face Traits 2). The Power Clusters answer the questions, "Which activities and tasks will best stimulate my energy to flow? Where should I apply my talents and my attention for the greatest results and satisfaction?"

This information has been integrated into the Neuro-Training approach to human development.

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